

Conflict of Interest: An Ethical Issue in Public and Private Management ¹

Pairote Pathranarakul ²

Abstract

Conflict of interest has become an interesting issue among stakeholders from public and private sectors. Conflict of interest is an ethical problem that has potential risks in generating severe corruption. The general public perceive it as threats and barriers to national development. In a situation which policy makers and government officials exercise state powers for their private gains it affect public interests. Conflict of interest thus demolishes organizational potentials and obliterates opportunities for long-term national development. This paper has its aims to investigate the meanings and typologies of conflict of interest and to illustrate major components underlying conflict of interest in Thailand's management perspectives. In the paper, policy measures are proposed addressing changes in values and cultural systems. Change leaders as moral leaders are vital to the success in enhancing public consciousness. This could activate the general public to actively participate and engage in social movements to prevent the conflict-of-interest problem in Thai society.

Keywords: Conflict of Interest; Managerial Ethics; Public Interest.

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Conceptualising Governance

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Abstract

Governance has become a term in vogue of the 1990s, however it is often used with quite different meanings and implications. This article aims to review the notion of governance being used in the academic literature, and conceptualise the way it can be used for the purpose of analytical framework.

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**(Institutional Study of Readiness of Tambon Administrative
Organizations in Managing Transfer of Basic Education in Remote
Areas of Changwat Ratchaburi)**

กฤษฎา เพิ่มทั้นจิตต์¹

Abstract

The Objective of this study was to study the readiness of Tambon Administrative Organizations in managing transfer of basic education in remote areas of Changwat Ratchaburi in conjunction with institutional analysis in the wider scope. The wider scope study was to review events, laws, and organizations involved in the course of transferring basic education tasks to local governments and arising problems and conflicts. The field research was carried out with 2 groups of samples with 49 administrators from Tambon Administrative Organizations and 85 administrators from schools in the areas. Besides collecting data by means of appraisal questionnaire of the Ministry of Education, the field research included group discussion consisting 11 administrators from both parties.

The wider scope study revealed that the process of such transfer caused institutional problems and conflicts. The field study showed that Tambon Administrative Organizations in such areas were not ready to manage the transfer, but they could participate and support educational management at the lower levels. In addition, institutional conflicts at the higher level caused management and collaborative problems at local levels. Finally, the study recommends that the intent of the constitution of the Royal Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2540, laws, and organizations involved in the transfer plans be reviewed. If the transfer were inevitably imperative, the government would have to amend several laws which are obstacles to local management and undertake the development of readiness of Tambon Administrative Organization and local schools by means of 6 principles of Saraneeya Dhamma.

Violence Against Women, Sex Industry and The Business of United Nations Peace Operations

Nunlada Punyarut¹

Abstract

When the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 in October 2000, the relationship of peace and security with gender effectively and decisively became the subject matter of international relations. How this relationship became real and significant as well as the form it has taken within the structure of United Nations Peace Operations. When conflicts had changed its form and targeted more on women, using Violence Against Women (VAW) as a weapon of war, when it comes to the post war time, VAW was not limited only an act of war criminals but the “heroes” coming to the operating country with the “blue helmet” banners.

In this article, I argue that international peace and security cannot be attained without gender justice and women’s human rights. It is thus crucial how the main peacekeeping and development agencies and actors, especially the United Nations, can socially construct a rights-based approach giving attention to VAW in the framework of women’s human rights. The selected cases of UNTAC in Cambodia and UNTAET in East Timor show United Nations’ experiences and how learning from those experiences has helped in the process of socially constructing the rights-based approach to be included in peace operations. Base on this argu

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ment, the article is divided into 5 sections (1) article overview (2) Peacekeeping forces, militarized values and sexual violation (3) VAW in the militarized culture of peacekeeping forces (4) Prostitution and peacekeeping (5) Concluding Points and Recommendation

The literature, information and arguments presented in the article are presented as possible explanations and analysis on the consequences of the UN Peace Operations in relation to VAW in order to seek for constructive recommendation at structural level rather criticizing for the past misconducts.

A Bird-eye's View on Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects in Southeast Asian Countries

Tun Lin Moe¹

บทคัดย่อ

หุ้นส่วนหรือภาคีความร่วมมือของรัฐและเอกชนเป็นปรากฏการณ์ที่ได้รับความสนใจอย่างต่อเนื่อง จากทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชนในประเทศกำลังพัฒนาหลายประเทศ แนวคิดดังกล่าวได้นำมาใช้ในการปรับปรุงในหลายรูปแบบโดยมีจุดมุ่งหมายเพื่อการปรับปรุงการจัดบริการของภาครัฐและลดความเสี่ยงด้านการเงินในโครงการลงทุนด้านสาธารณูปการพื้นฐานในประเทศกำลังพัฒนาได้แก่ กัมพูชา ลาว มาเลเซีย เมียนมาร์ ฟิลิปปินส์ ประเทศไทย และเวียดนาม ได้ริเริ่มและนำแนวคิดไปปฏิบัติตั้งแต่ปี 2533 บทความนี้ได้นำเสนอมุมมองภาพรวมเกี่ยวกับโครงการบนพื้นฐานของหุ้นส่วนความร่วมมือภาครัฐและภาคเอกชนของประเทศเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ โดยสำรวจถึงสถานการณ์การพัฒนาด้านสาธารณูปการพื้นฐาน ครอบคลุมประเด็นเรื่องแนวโน้มการลงทุนลักษณะที่สำคัญของโครงการ สถานภาพปัจจุบันและความเสี่ยงของโครงการความร่วมมือของรัฐและเอกชน

Abstract

In many developing countries, public-private partnership (PPP) phenomenon has been drawing continuous attentions from both public and private sectors. With major aims of improving service delivery of public sector and reducing financial risks in infrastructure investments, public-private partnerships emerge in many different forms. Among developing countries, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam in Southeast Asia have initiated, implemented, and concluded many PPP projects since 1990. This paper provides a bird-eye's view on those PPP projects in Southeast Asia by examining (1) current state of infrastructure development, (2) investment

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trends, (3) project characteristics, (4) their current status and (5) risks for the PPP projects.

Keywords: *Public Private Partnerships (PPP), PPP project characteristics, PPP project performance, characteristics, PPP project risks, and Southeast Asian countries*

(Organization Culture: Observation in Project Management)

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to enrich understanding of organization culture in project management perspective and to present concepts on project culture. The author takes a closer look and points out some differences between project culture and organization culture. The concepts of “organization culture” means system of thought, belief and value constructed in an organization both in concrete and abstract forms. Organization culture is the system of collective value and belief within that workplace which determines behavior of its members in every work process. Guidelines on study of organization culture are explained, including a perspective, level and types of organization culture as well as factors affecting overall organization behavior. The second part explains organization culture in project management dimension or project culture. In this part, the author investigates the meanings of project culture defined by several academics in a project management field. The significance of project culture, elements of project culture, organization culture appropriate for project management, and guidelines on a confrontation with project culture are also identified. In the final part, the author suggests a conceptual model regarding management and change of organization culture in the form of project culture. A perspective and examples of alterations in organizations which can be applied for the improvement of project culture is also mentioned.