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Issues and Forum: Challenges for Thailand

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY
HUMAN RESOURCES INSTITUTE

1995 Budget: Are the People Better Off?

Towards the 21st Century

By
Dr. Chira Hongladarom, Executive Director, Human Resources Institute, Thammasat University.

Congratulations to the Bangkok Post on its 48th Anniversary. We are honoured to be a part of your success.

Before getting down to this week's main topic, the Fiscal 1995 budget, I would like to share with you some ideas that accompanied me on a recent trip to Bangkok University where I had been invited to address department heads on the subject of producing graduates prepared for the age of globalisation.

In my view we must certainly equip our students with the knowledge they need to deal with business on an international level. The problem is that the government university system is not well equipped to deliver the product. If we developed many of our human resources in the past, we must now give them opportunities to improve themselves. Universities should be given the freedom to hire more of guests and better pay to encourage them to undertake research and upgrade themselves. I suggested that nurses should also be made available for teachers to train overseas and that in order to accomplish all this university presidents need to be serious matters able to secure adequate funding from whatever sources.

I also expressed my concern to Dr. Udgorn, the President of Bangkok university, about the trend Board (NESDB) or the Asian Development Bank because the business of economic development also involves political, social and strategic issues besides pure economics.

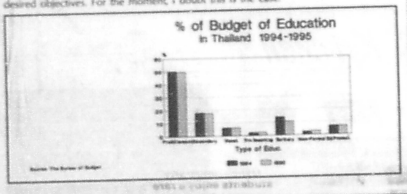
In relatively very capable think tank teams are instrumental in the formation of national policy, whereas in Thailand all our think tanks are one man outfits, plenty of smart, capable individuals but all working alone. The HRI is a bit different because besides myself there are five other researchers and managers all working hard for the good of the institute.

Now to the main business of the week, the budget. We will try to determine what its impact on human resources will be. We are fortunate to be able to draw on the observations and experience of several experts as this was also the subject addressed by at HRI seminar last week.

Here are some of the statistics and subjects discussed and interpreted at the seminar:

- About 35% of the national budget is allocated to human resources in the form of education, health, labour, training, social welfare and housing.
- Too much of the education budget is allocated to adult education. By comparison 30% of Malaysia's education budget is allocated to vocational training, little for vocational training (6%) Even less is allocated for adult education. By comparison 30% of Malaysia's education budget is allocated to vocational training.
- Of the Ministry of Labour's ฿1.6 million budget, less than 10% is allocated for skills development, whereas ฿10 billion would be more realistic.
- A representative of the Finance Ministry expressed strong support for tax incentives to encourage the private sector to conduct more training.

I hope all the concerned agencies - The Ministry of Finance (MoF), Budget Bureau, Bank of Thailand (BoT) and the NESDB will take a hard look at the budget to see if it achieves the desired objectives. For the moment, I doubt this is the case.



Dr. Chira: When we talk about human resources in Thailand we are discussing the lives of roughly 58 million people. So given the present government's emphasis on human resources development, what is happening in terms of budgetary allocations at the concerned ministries, namely the Ministry of Universities Affairs (MUA), the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) and the Ministry of Health (MoH)?

Some people say that civil servants control the Budget Bureau, too tightly and that the government has little influence. By comparison the U.S. president personally appoints his own budget director.

In Thailand each budget is substantially influenced by the previous year's allocations. Although budgeted projects are frequently changed those ministries are still allocated the same proportion of funds. So the organizations most concerned with national development I believe the MoF and the BoT should play a larger role in determining budgetary allocations.

Dr Paichit Pawabuth, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Public Health:

The MoPH would have us believe that it provides health care for everybody, but in fact the majority of people receive only a small proportion of the benefits.

We tried to reorganize the MoH during the Fourth NESDP. We set a goal of introducing primary health care to half the 60,000 rural villages nationwide but we were only able to reach 10,000 villages. We will reach another 10,000 villages in Fiscal 1995, and finally we will achieve our goal in 1996.

When the budget comes through we allocate it to the doctors who represent the ministry so that it finds its way directly to the people. However, we suffer from an acute shortage of personnel. Whereas we need 50,300 doctors, we have 40% fewer; 5,700. And whereas we need 56,000 nurses, we have almost 50% fewer; 28,000.

Since we want to improve our human resources both quantatively and qualitatively we have now established a personnel development institute and planning office to work with universities towards achieving both objectives.

Dr. Chira: How can the MoE succeed in producing more qualified people without sufficient budget?

Mr. Chao Attamana, Director of the Education Project Division of The Budget Bureau:

The first consideration is that for every ฿10 of budget we spend ฿4 on actual personnel training.

The second consideration is that whereas in 1980 the increase in the number of civil servants was limited to 2%, during the Anand administration there was no increase at all, and now H.E. Chuan would like to actually decrease the number of civil servants so that the most capable people get more, as happens in some of our neighbouring countries.

The third consideration is that with the overall objective of enhancing the quality of life the Government has broken the budget down into four sections;

1. Education - comprising MoE, MUA, local government offices, border patrol police and a small amount to the military.
2. Health-MoH, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, local government offices and a small amount to the military.
3. Personnel development - civil service, including Institute for Civil Service Development and other government agencies which train their own staff.
4. Institute for Skills Development (MLSW).

However the budget is not utilized efficiently and 10% is not utilized at all. There are further questions as to whether the money is actually used for the stated purpose and whether the right people receive the benefits.

We want to get the private sector more involved in skills development and education. Corporations should be more responsive to the labour market. In order to achieve this we need the cooperation of government.

The 35% allocation to human resources under the budget document gets both the Government's and the Budget Bureau's endorsement. The total and 65.1% go to Education (฿130,000 million), the latter, the MoE ฿126,355 million, Housing gets ฿36,257.1 million and Religion, Culture and others get ฿1,716 million.

Dr. Chandchai Chamnikhit, Director of the Policy and Financial Institution Division of the Ministry of Finance:

We should remember that budget is an important tool of the government for prioritising and implementing its policies.

Governments have to set goals, they have to think about GDP and how to allocate the budget in a manner that will achieve it.

To enable our personnel to compete internationally the private and public sectors and government must perform complementary roles. Government should invest in the biggest project, but people should also invest in themselves, where government assistance is inappropriate. Ultimately the best way to improve income distribution is to give everyone education and health care so that they are free to create wealth.

Dr. Chira: Private companies should be producers as well as customers for human resources but taking the initiative depends on legal and taxation factors. We should therefore gear financial policy more towards HRD.

Mr. Phanurat Sattrayopart, Acting Head of the Educational Policy and Planning Division of the Office of the National Education Commission:

Looking at what is being done, we may note the important differences between the 7th and 8th NESDP as follows:

- The expansion of compulsory education to secondary level.
- Identifying fresh strategies for development in response to the present conditions.
- Introducing HR projects into work plans.

But while the MoE's budget for 1994 was ฿121,646 million or 19.46% of the total, in 1995 the budget of ฿134.33 million accounts for only 18.79%. That means that as a proportion of GDP education is actually getting less.

Dr. Pairote Sooksamrit, Policy and Planning Analyst at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare:

With over 30% allocated to HR this looks impressive until you look more closely and see that while the 12 million people involved in formal education get most of the budget, only ฿3,000 million or 3% of the Education budget is allocated to non-formal education where far more people could be helped. This is something that the Ministry of labour could look at.

The problem is unskilled labour. Of a population of 58 million, the workforce comprises 34 million, but 81.6% haven't gone beyond primary education.

We should set the budget in a manner that will achieve our objectives. Although we propositioned the Budget Bureau they only gave us 40% (฿8,169 million) of what we need. However we were still quite happy because it amounted to 7.1% of total budget which compares favourably around the region.

We devote ฿609 million, or 7% of the ministry's total budget to tackling the problem of unskilled labor, but this is a small amount compared to the task. 88% of the ministry's budget (฿7,000 million) is allocated to health and social security, which I think shows how the Budget Bureau gives a higher priority to today's problems than long-term development.

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สู่ศตวรรษที่ 21

ดร. ชิระ ทงลัดดารมภ์
ผู้อำนวยการสถาบันทรัพยากรมนุษย์
มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์

ก่อนจะแสดงความยินดีกับบางหนังสือพิมพ์ในโอกาสครบรอบ ๔๘ ปี การรู้ยินดีเสียก่อนที่ได้ยินดีกับบางหนังสือพิมพ์ในโอกาสครบรอบ ๔๘ ปี ผมขอกราบเรียนว่าได้ทำสิ่งดีๆ ตามสัญญาที่ได้ให้ไว้กับผู้อ่านมาตลอดเวลา ๔๘ ปี ที่ผ่านมา ผมขอแสดงความยินดีกับบางหนังสือพิมพ์ในโอกาสครบรอบ ๔๘ ปี ที่