# FACTORS AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY ON PROMOTING AND DEVELOP THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**PIMCHANA SRIBOONYAPONRAT**

Innovations and Management College, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand
E-mail: pimchana.sr@ssru.ac.th, pimchana.sri@gmail.com

**Abstract**- The objective of this research is to study 1) Factors affecting the implementation of the policy on promoting and develop the quality of life of The Persons with Disabilities. In this qualitative research investigation, the researcher collected data from government documents, academic documents and from in-depth interviews conducted with key informants.These key informants consisted of three groups of subjects. The first group consisted of high-ranking administrators implementing the policy under study at the National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NEP) and the Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW), MSDHS. The second group consisted of operational officials, i.e. those concerned with providing assistance to those having social problems under the auspices of DSDW, MSDHS in Bangkok Metropolis and those working in Provincial Social Development and Human Security Offices (PSDHSO) in the greater Bangkok Metropolitan area. These offices were in the following provinces: NakhonPathom, Nonthaburi, PathumThani, SamutPrakan, and SamutSakhon. The third group consisted of representatives from a variety of organizations for the physically challenged. These representatives were from organizations for the visually impaired; the hearing impaired, and the mobility impaired. The instrument of research was an in-depth interview form. Major data were collected from interviews with high-ranking administrators, operational personnel who were members of the civil service, and those who were members of private sector organizations as well as those from organizations for the physically challenged. Findings are as follows 1.) Implementation having good results depended on the management skills of those concerned in MSDHS agencies concomitant with having the ability to coordinate with other concerned ministries and departments, as well as with private sector organizations and the physically challenged themselves. 2.) Findings show that due to certain limitations—i.e., personnel resources, budget, equipment, meeting deadlines—civil service personnel or other concerned personnel must use appropriate methods of their own devising in order to solve problems. 3.) In studying efforts at implementation, the researcher found that although there are certain obstacles, the overall picture was one in which there were positive outcomes. An example is that there are a number of people officially registering as "physically challenged," thereby ensuring that they have the right to receive services. This results in these people being able to reach a higher level of quality of life.

**Index Terms**- Factors Affecting The Implementation Of The Policy, Implementation Of The Policy, The Persons With Disabilities

## I. INTRODUCTION

One cannot choose where to be born and to what family and to be fully endowed with a healthy body or with physical handicaps. In a democracy it stipulates that the government must treat every citizen as equal, and is obliged to take proper care of those with disabilities, physically or mentally. In Thailand's Constitution there are stipulations that the Government through its various agencies must take due responsibilities in the matter. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in the key organization to act by itself and to coordinate with other units--both public and private, in the promotion of the quality of life of the handicapped. The role and functions of the state in the case of Thailand appears in the Constitution of the herein mentioned. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2550 section 54 states that a person is disabled or handicapped have the right to access and take advantage of the public welfare facilities, and assistance from the state. The disabled have the right and freedom. Guarantee the proper implementation of the disabled in general, but to take action to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. It is the obligation of the government to formulate policies and policy implementation. Statistical Office of International Engineering, technology and rehabilitation facilities for people with disabilities. 2550 and older report that the problems people with disabilities face top 5: 1.) did not receive medical treatment, 2.) There are no facilities such as trolleys 3.) Families who are poor 4.) difficult to travel outside the home. 5.) The lack of educational opportunities and access to information. Reason to these, many people may not have access to public services. Facilities on the rights they have. The conditions and the importance of the issue. The researchers are interested in studying the factors affecting the implementation of the policy on promoting and develop the quality of life of The Persons with Disabilities.

## II. OBJECTIVES

Factors affecting the implementation of the policy on promoting and develop the quality of life of The Persons with Disabilities.

## III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Matters concerning the physically challenging are

vast. The present research limits the scope to the study of the implementation process of the one Thai Government agency, namely the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

## IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

Problem faced by the handicapped are various, e.g. lesser opportunities in getting proper education and in acquiring proper jobs. The Thai Government, through the Ministry Labor has made it a policy, enforceable by law since 2007 that a workplace must hire at least one physically disadvantaged for over 100 employees. In the event that an appropriate disabled person cannot be found the employer must pay an equivalent of the salary to a central Welfare Fund.

The study began by searching relevant literature as well as seeking up-to-date assessment of the situation by attending seminars, visiting exhibitions and discussing with those who are familiar with the situation of the disabled.

The research takes as a starting point the model and functioning of bureaucracy as theorized by Max Weber due to the fact that the Ministry is a governmental bureaucracy. Another significant inspiration is the pioneering work of Pressman and Wildavsky concerning jobs creation by the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Government for the unemployed in Oakland, California. One very important finding by the two authors is that "implementations must know what they are supposed to do in order to be effective". The second finding and subsequent advice for successful implementation is to counsel "street-level" bureaucrats or field workers to be aware of the larger purpose of the policy and the sense of knowing or being aware that not every detail can be achieved. It is very insightful of the two authors and very useful for the researcher in the writing following sentence "implementation is completely divorced from policy success or failure. The important thing is to do the job.

Attewell and Gerstein (1979, pp. 311-312) studied the failure of the policy to treat those addicted to the practice in the United States since 1979, found that the failure of the policy mainly. from the federal government or federal government (federal government) has set a measure to evaluate the success of the project.

And impose strict rules to abide by local authorities directly. But when local practices led to this failure that the federal government has announced. If any hospitals or private clinics to cooperate in getting the addict to treatment.

It provides financial support to hospitals and clinics. The state has set criteria to measure the successful implementation of such policy into practice include measuring inputs (input) is the number of participants or patients who come for treatment.

In the hospital, and measure productivity (output), which is the number of patients.

Maintaining that state until the healing process has already defined. If any hospital.

A product of good projects The project was deemed successful. Measuring the success of this project resulted in an error and as a result, the project ultimately failed. Due to the lack of consideration of the results (outcome) of the project, which is that the patient has been cured. And can return to everyday society. In addition, the policy was a mistake, that is, the government.The use of methadone to the patient. Has been opposed by several parties involved.Because of that, the use of methadone, a patient may be switched from heroin addiction.The substance methadone replacement After making the required measures for ensuring strict as the urine of patients continued to reduce resistance from the outside.If the patient's return to drugs again, he is dismissed from the program. Not treated more.

The rules set strict operational. The hospital cause Dissatisfaction with the male worker himself. And that the patient Government measures In terms of penalties, resulting in a vain self (negative penalty) Moreover, numerous clinics that aim to make money from the project rather than treating patients cured. Cause deviations of the goal. (Displacement of goal) Concluded that the main cause of failure in the treatment of addiction policy into practice. Of the indicators of the goals of the crash. PolicyThat is not consistent with the practice in basic. And framing operations.The stereotype too portfolio Attewell and Gerstein (1979) makes this problem visible.The implementation clearly.

Larson (2554, page 57), said the success of the implementation depends on four major aspects.

1. clarity and feasibility of the goals of the policy.
2. The process of implementation (Implementation procedures), which includes the step of communicating information. And support from various parties.
3. The level of complexity of the interaction between departments.The government at various levels
4. Changes in the economic environment.

## V. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The research project is based on the following model.

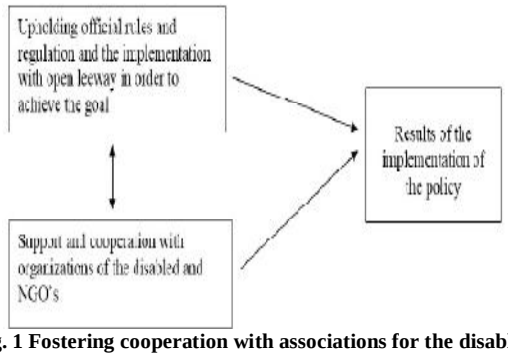



**Fig. 1 Fostering cooperation with associations for the disabled and public interest organizations**

## V. METHODOLOGY

In this qualitative research investigation, the researcher collected data from government documents, academic documents and from in-depth interviews conducted with key informants.

These key informants consisted of three groups of subjects. The first group consisted of high-ranking administrators implementing the policy under study at the National Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NEP) and the Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW), MSDHS. The second group consisted of operational officials, i.e. those concerned with providing assistance to those having social problems under the auspices of DSDW, MSDHS in Bangkok Metropolis and those working in Provincial Social Development and Human Security Offices (PSDHSO) in the greater Bangkok Metropolitan area. These offices were in the following provinces: Nakhonpathom, Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Samutprakan, and Samutsakhon. The third group consisted of representatives from a variety of organizations for the physically challenged. These representatives were from organizations for the visually impaired; the hearing impaired, and the mobility impaired.

### *A. Data collection*

The present researcher in Thai case garnered relevant information from the Center, i.e. 1 (from Bureau or Office of the Promotion and Development of the Handicapped and the Department of Social Development and Welfare, and 2 (from the Bureau of Social Development and Welfare at the operating level, i.e. Bangkok Metropolis and adjacent Provinces, namely, Samutprakarn, Nonthaburi, Samutsakhon and Nakhonpathom.

In the research for comparative literature it is noteworthy to refer to an article by Tagaki (2011) of the Osaka Prefecture University entitled Men's short-tem Experience of Acquired Physical Disabilities in Japan which stated that the development policy in welfare and social norms started after the end of the second World War in 1945 to be followed by enacting a law specifically for the disabled. In the decade of 1960-69 the Japanese Government initiated the policy of allowing the disabled to have their own way of life, independent 0f these who are physically able.

### *B. Instrument*

The instrument of research was an in-depth interview form. Major data were collected from interviews with high-ranking administrators, operational personnel who were members of the civil service, and those who were members of private sector organizations as well as those from organizations for the physically challenged.

### *C. Data Analysis*

Having set the above diagram as a road map for gathering and interpreting the data the researcher proceeded to interview key informants and participating in relevant seminars organized by various agencies as well as do the observation on the actual performance of several public places, e.g. special toilet rooms for the disabled at various petrol stations. Apart from the in-depth interview with Thai personnel the researcher also contacted the Asia Pacific Center on Disability (APCD) located in Bangkok for a larger source of information.

It has been revealed that those carrying out the implementation must possess a sense of duty. Furthermore, private companies show their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in overtly support the implementation.

## VI. FINDINGS

The findings are as follow 1.) The success in implementing the policy depends on the administrative skills as well as attentive dedication of various units of the official bureaucracy and those or groups of the private sector, particularly in various organizations of the disabled 2.)The implementation process is more than simplistically following written bureaucratic procedures. It has been found that due to limitations of resources ,e.g. "Man, Money, and Material" the Management i.e. implementing officials, "street-level bureaucrats", to use Pressman and Wildavsky's key phrase, have at times to resort to their own particular way of adapting to the circumstances in order to come up with certain measures of success and report practical problems to the higher authorities for future remedial measures and 3.) Despite a variety of obstacles in the implementation efforts the outcome has been on the plus side, e.g. as regards higher percentages of those who officially registered as "disabled" or "persons with disabilities" which legally entitle them to be beneficiaries of the policy of the Royal Thai Government in allotting opportunities, things and services in fulfillment of the quality of life of those with different categories of disabilities, in urban or rural areas, male or female, young or elderly in significant number to be eligible for proper service toward their better standard of living.

## CONCLUSION

The successful policy implementation depends not significantly on the formal position or assessment The flesh and blood of the success depends significantly on the implementation, or "street-level" bureaucrats as mentioned by Pressman and WildavskyFurthermore , the success of the implementation depends on the absorption of the philosophy that the disabled have their own dignity and worth and should be treated accordingly .

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