

STRONG Model in Anti-Corruption in Thailand

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Manee Chaiteeranuwatsiri is a prominent figure in the field of anti-corruption in Thailand. She has served as the Advisor to the President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) in Thailand. With her expertise and experience, Dr. Manee has made significant contributions to the development and implementation of anti-corruption measures in the country.

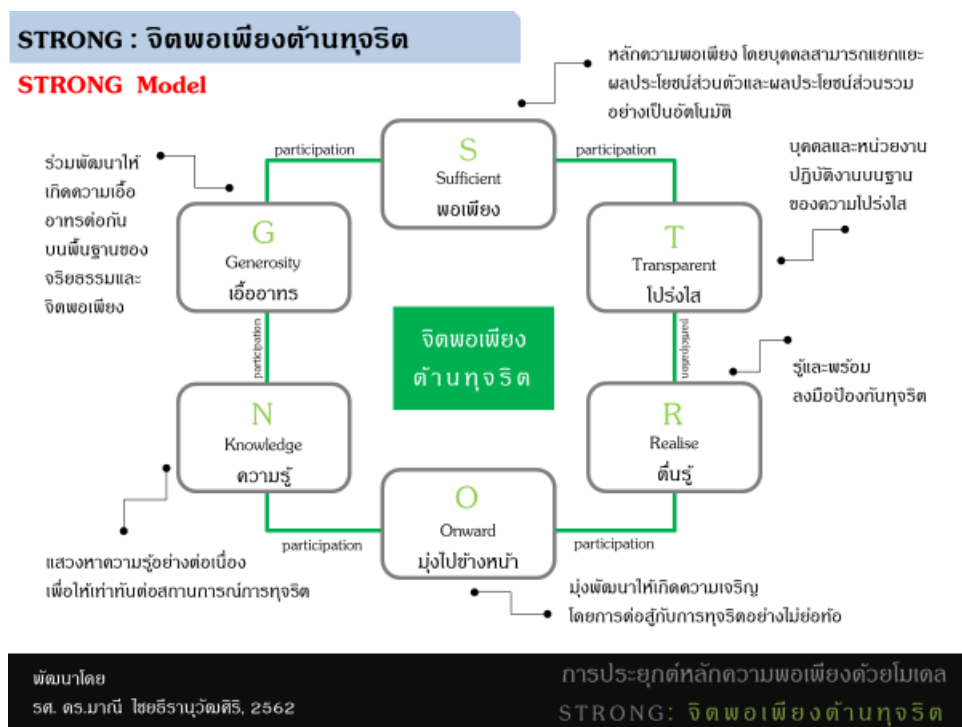
The STRONG People Participation Clubs in Thailand.

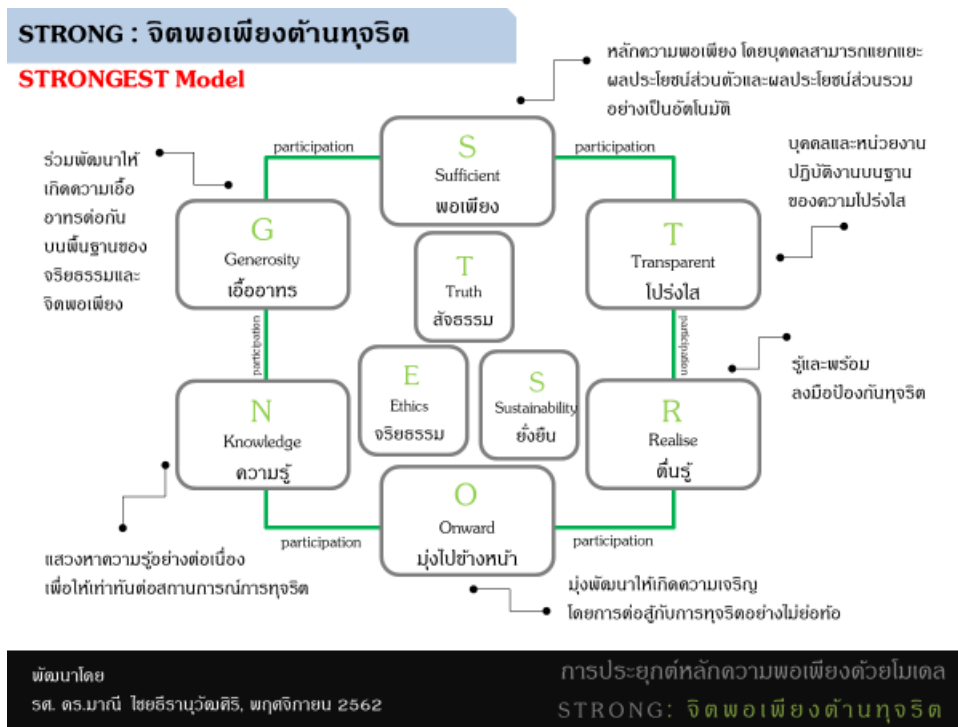
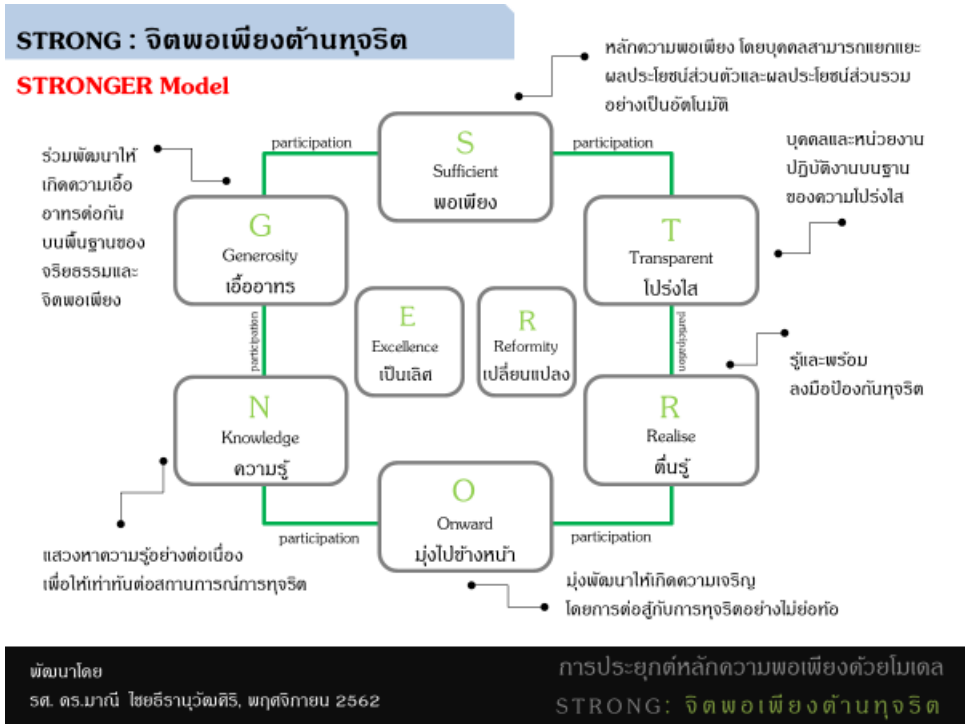
There are NACC province offices across the country, including Bangkok, and that each province office has established a STRONG People Participation Club.

It seems that the STRONG Model, with its emphasis on sufficiency, transparency, realization, onward commitment, knowledge, and generosity, serves as the guiding values for these clubs. This model likely helps to shape the activities and initiatives undertaken by the clubs to promote people's participation in combating corruption and fostering good governance at the local level.

The establishment of these clubs reflects a commitment to engaging citizens in anti-corruption efforts and promoting active involvement in governance processes. By adhering to the STRONG Model principles, these clubs aim to create a culture of integrity, transparency, and citizen participation, ultimately contributing to the prevention and reduction of corruption at the provincial and local levels in Thailand.

The STRONG Model in Thailand.





The STRONG Model proposed by Assoc Prof Dr. Manee Chaiteeranuwatsiri, the Advisor to the President of NACC Thailand, consists of the following elements:

1. Sufficient: This refers to the principle of avoiding conflicts of interest and to ensuring that resources, including budgets and personnel, are allocated adequately to carry out anti-corruption measures effectively.

2. **Transparent:** Transparency emphasizes the importance of openness and accountability in governance, decision-making processes, and financial transactions. Transparent practices help prevent corruption and enhance public trust.
3. **Realise:** Realise focuses on implementing anti-corruption measures and strategies effectively to achieve tangible results and outcomes. It involves translating intentions into actions and tangible changes.
4. **Onward:** Onward implies the continuous and sustainable effort in combating corruption. It emphasizes the need for a long-term commitment to address corruption issues and ensure that anti-corruption measures are consistently improved and adapted to changing circumstances.
5. **Knowledge:** Knowledge refers to promoting awareness, education, and understanding of corruption-related issues among individuals and society as a whole. Enhancing knowledge about corruption empowers people to recognize and resist corrupt practices.
6. **Generosity:** Generosity highlights the importance of fostering a culture of sharing and giving, not just in terms of material possessions but also in terms of moral values and ethical behavior. It encourages individuals to act with integrity and contribute to the betterment of society.

The STRONG Model appears to provide a framework for addressing corruption and promoting integrity within organizations and society as a whole. It emphasizes key principles such as sufficiency, transparency, realization, onward commitment, knowledge enhancement, and generosity to create a robust anti-corruption environment.

The Anti-corruption education in Thailand.

The Anti-corruption education in Thailand refers to efforts aimed at raising awareness, promoting ethical behavior, and preventing corruption through educational initiatives. Here are some key aspects of anti-corruption education in Thailand:

1. **School Curriculum:** The Thai government has integrated anti-corruption education into the national school curriculum. It includes topics such as ethics, integrity, and the detrimental effects of corruption. This education is provided at various levels, from primary schools to universities.
2. **Integrity Promotion Programs:** The National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) in Thailand plays a significant role in promoting anti-corruption education. The NACC collaborates with schools, universities, and other educational institutions to develop integrity promotion programs. These programs aim to instill values of honesty, transparency, and accountability among students.

3. Anti-Corruption Campaigns: The NACC, in partnership with other organizations and stakeholders, conducts public awareness campaigns to educate the general public about corruption and its negative impact on society. These campaigns use various media channels, including television, radio, print, and online platforms, to disseminate information and promote anti-corruption values.

4. Training for Public Officials: Anti-corruption education also focuses on training public officials, including civil servants and employees in government agencies, on ethical conduct, anti-corruption laws, and best practices in preventing corruption. This training aims to enhance their awareness and knowledge of corruption issues and equip them with the skills to act with integrity in their roles.

5. Collaboration with Civil Society: The Thai government works closely with civil society organizations, NGOs, and the private sector to promote anti-corruption education. These collaborations involve joint initiatives, awareness campaigns, and educational programs aimed at fostering a culture of transparency, integrity, and accountability.

Efforts in anti-corruption education in Thailand aim to cultivate a society that values integrity, discourages corrupt practices, and encourages active citizen participation in combating corruption. These educational initiatives are essential in building a strong foundation for ethical behavior and promoting good governance in the country.