

Abstracts

While the concerned individuals in rural development included academicians, community development from government and non-government sectors are discussing about people's participation in rural development in order to distribute all the benefits equally or the least gap to people, in order to get into self-reliance of the community that effect the investments both in country and abroad in much more higher rate. The eastern seaboard project is progressing and success in industrial development in order to lead its country to be advance as other countries is expected. Not many people are aware of the impact of industrial development and production pattern, social relation structure in agricultural sector and rural area. I would like to present pattern, dynamics of patronage system in the said changing community and the impact of patronage system, condition factors of people's participation in gaining benefits from rural development.

The data presented has been collected from field work from December 1988 to November 1989 and the changes in community have been followed up until February 1990 in a village of Chonburi province which is a target area of the eastern seaboard project. Qualitative research has been used and data has been gathered by participant observations and informal interviews considered by phenomenon and situations within community content. Concepts and theories used in this study are concepts patronage system, people's participation in rural development. Pattern and structure of current patronage system and development, Adjustments within changing society which will become industrial society. The impact of people's participation in rural

development has been analyzed. Moreover, social concepts is used to analyze internal. Relation of patronage system and connections among different levels of patronage system from village level to political party level. The concept of participation in rural development indicated the impact of patronage system which is an obstacle to people's participation in gaining benefits from rural development.

The outcome of this study is that the origin of the patronage system is a result of agriculture production pattern for commerce and governmental system and the relation between the patron and client is based on exchange. When production pattern is developed into industrial production, the relation between the two parties is narrower which is based mostly on commercial exchange and its relation does not last long. That depends on the benefits of both parties and the relations at the village level cannot be free from the external patronage system. The relation between patronage system is connected with the national political party level and these benefits are an obstacle to benefit distribution in development. The patronage system has been utilized as a tool to absorb resources both from outside and inside the community included the benefits from development in economic, social and political aspects into its own group. Also, the benefit have been distributed within the different levels of patron's close ones. Besides, there are many significant factors in patronage system such as government policy, government concepts, the concerned individuals in development and community internal structure which support the system in order to take the benefits of rural development from people, and that cannot distribute the benefits from rural development to the poor ones.