

Some observations on the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E .2560 (2017)

*PattanaReonchaidee

Introduction

Some observations on the current constitution of 2560 are a study of the author's perception of the importance of considering the constitutional process and the content of political institutions. Separation Principle The Constitution is temporary, 2557, the author considers it a constitution. The new draft constitutional framework is set out in the Constitution. Section 35 The Constitution Drafting Assembly shall draft the Constitution to cover the following matters.

- (1) The recognition of a single kingdom shall be indivisible.
- (2) The democratic administration of the monarchy is appropriate to the Thai society.
- (3) Effective mechanisms for the prevention, detection and eradication of corruption and misconduct in both the public and private sectors, as well as mechanisms for regulating and regulating the exercise of state power for the common good of the nation; people
- (4) An effective mechanism for the prevention and detection of a person who has been subjected to a judgment or a lawful order to commit fraud or misbehavior or has previously acted as a fraudulent or Politics absolutely
- (5) An effective mechanism by which government officials, especially political and political persons, can freely perform their duties or conduct their activities without being overwhelmed or guided by any person or group of persons.
- (6) Effective mechanisms for the strengthening of the rule of law and the promotion of morality, ethics and good governance in all sectors and at all levels.
- (7) effective mechanisms to restructure and propel the socio-economic system in order to achieve sustainable fairness and prevent government administration aimed at generating political popularity that may cause damage to the national economy. And people in the long run.
- (8) An effective mechanism for spending state funds in a cost-effective manner and in response to the public interest, in line with the country's fiscal and fiscal status and the mechanisms for monitoring and disclosing government spending. It is reliable
- (9) An effective mechanism for preventing the undermining of the principle of constitutional law.
- (10) Mechanisms to push for significant reforms.

The Constitutional Commission shall consider the necessity and the worthiness of a constitutional organization or an organization established by virtue of the Constitution, in the event that it is necessary to consider measures to ensure the implementation of such organization. It is effective and effective.

The framing is. Thailand has something in the constitution.

1. The facts are brought to the draft law.
2. What is included in other legal systems put in politics, parliamentary system
3. Put something in the presidential system into the parliamentary system.

These issues. The principle of segregation This is a constitution that does not conform to political theory, environmental context of society, contrary to international principles. The government will continue to operate as long as the Parliament entrusts it. Is the most important thing It is the heart of the parliamentary system.

So in this article some observations about the current constitution. The author focuses on understanding.

1. The process of drafting the current constitution, 2560
2. Content must be present in the current constitution, 2560.
3. Some recent observations on the current constitution

This is an indication of the process. The students or those interested in leading to the research in the research to continue.

There is also a constitutional process in Thailand such as the past.

1. The Siamese Interim Administration Act 1932
2. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Siam
3. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, 1946

4. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (Temporary) BE 2490
5. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2492
6. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, BE 2475, amended in 1952.
7. The Constitutional Act of 1952
8. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, 1968.
9. The Constitutional Act of 1972
10. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2517
11. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, BE 2519
12. The Constitutional Act of 1977
13. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2521
14. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2534
15. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2534
16. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997
17. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (Temporary) 2006
18. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2550
19. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (Temporary) BE 2557
20. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2560

If it is a grouping of the Constitution, the author can enumerate the Constitution. The origin or process of drafting the Constitution is as follows.

1. Types of Constitution Drafted or Drafted by the Commission, Drafting Committee It come from professionals in a variety of fields. And the number is a little different. The law of this kind includes: Constitutional Law 1. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Siam, 3. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2489, 4. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 5. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2492, 6. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, BE 2475 (1975), amended 1952, 7. The Constitutional Act of 1952, 8. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2511, 9. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2515, 10. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2517, 11. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2519, 12. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2520, 13. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2521, 14. Constitution of Thailand Act 1991, 15. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2534

2. Type of election to be the representative to draft a constitution called the members of the Constitution Drafting Assembly (One), one province, and a committee of a number of experts jointly draft. And to hear from the public. (No referendum), including the 1997 constitution.

3. are 2,000 members of the National Assembly, and 200 members are elected by the General Assembly. The 200 members are screened and the 100 members are elected by the committees. Finished It is stated in the temporary constitution of 2006, which is the source of the 2007 Constitution.

4. Type of Constitutional Acquisition Process (Draft constitution of Prof. Dr. BorwornsakUwanno, Chairman of the Commission (KMT), drafted the constitution, under the provisional Constitution BE 2557. There is a requirement for a member of the Reform Council. 250 people served above. Especiallythere is a duty to consider. The Constitution, as well as the suggestions made by the experts. On each side of their chosen. There are 36 commissioners drafting the constitution. It includes elements from both the members of the National Reform Council, the Cabinet, and the members of the National Legislative Assembly. And the National Peace Corps. The selection of appropriate persons according to the amount of the temporary constitution of 2014 is required by the National Reform Council of 20 members, five Cabinet members, five National Legislative Assembly and the National Peace Corps (NCB). One president of the reform council to draft the constitution to complete the scheduled time. And sent back to the Democrat, Cabinet, National Peace Corps, National Legislative Review Board and it must be completed according to the set time. And the commission of the draft must return to be completed by the time specified and returned to the examination. And correction (Second time) must be accelerated to complete the scheduled time. No referendum.

If, after the deadline of the provisional constitution BE 2557, the NIA, the SPD, or the commission of the draft is out of order. and the National Peace Board. Appointment of new series to act. Under the schedule as it appears in the provisional constitution. and if not done again. It's over and the National Peace Corps. Selection Process The new committee commits to continue to replace this. The new constitution.

5. The constitutional process (Constitution Drafting of Mr. MeechaiRuphan, Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee) under the constitutional constitution BE 2557 after the draft constitution. (Draft constitution of Prof. Dr. BoonrasakUwanno, Chairman of the Commission (KMT), drafted the Constitution. The meeting of the Democrat Party rejected the draft constitution. The Constitution Drafting Committee (21) was set up to draft the new Constitution when the drafting of the Constitution was completed. The lead to the referendum process. Without any Prime Minister approval. The Constitution Drafting Up to be corrected according to the royal authority. The Prime Minister asked to draft a constitution. Then return to amend only some issues. When done The Prime Minister then brought the Constitution to the King for his sworn in. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2560

Every constitution after the revolution or coup. The revolutionary or coup d'état will appoint a board of directors. To make a draft constitution Some constitutional issues will be finalized (most of which will not be finalized). The announcement will come into effect.

It can be seen that the drafting process or the constitution has no definite definition of how to proceed. To get the constitution. The author is noted that. What constitutional formulation? Will be the best.

Because at the same time. Model or process of drafting the Constitution There are five types of methods. It is the form or method that is right. To draft a constitution. This is the highest law in order to obtain the theoretical constitution. and the political system in accordance with the principle of supremacy of the Constitution contain with

1. The Constitution is the highest law.
2. The Constitution is a provision that is used to interpret the law in court.
3. The violation of the Constitution is only by the legislature.
4. The Constitution must have differences in origin and power of enactment, different from other laws.
5. The constitutional check must have
6. The ruling of the Constitutional Court binding all organizations.
7. The Constitution is a written law.
8. Constitutional amendments must be more difficult than ordinary law.
9. Must have a system of law control not contrary to the Constitution.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. The body has taken advantage of the constitution of various countries around the world. Then adapted to the culture and customs of Thailand. Mostly it is taken from the constitution of countries such as France. United States and Germany The author considers that what is important in considering the constitution of the prototype countries in the political system is as follows.

The case of the Constituent Assembly in the French public Member of the Constituent Assembly All elected by the people. Constituency By using the county as a constituency, there were 586 members of the Constituent Assembly (no referendum).

United States Constituent Assembly The meeting of the Committee of Detail consists of five persons, who are responsible for bringing the key issues of the presidency into consideration in detail. Once the consideration has been completed, the commission must make a report to the meeting and the meeting must be discussed further. Once the meeting has been completed, the meeting will send the details. The Committee of the Regions is responsible for bringing the Convention and its details into line with the Constitution, as well as the language of the draft Constitution. The Constitution Drafting Committee has to consider the draft. When the amendments were made, the delegates had signed the constitution without question or referendum.

The Constitution Drafting Assembly of the Federal Republic of Germany consists of 65 members from all 11 states in West Germany and from the parliamentary constituencies in that state, not directly elected by the people. In addition to the 65 draft members from all 11 states, there were also five participants from Berlin. The five participants did not have the right to vote at the meeting.

The constitution of the country. The author quoted above. There is a simple draft process. Not complicated And not against the theory in the political system of each country is that if it is a parliamentary political system. The Parliamentary System will be drafted as a parliamentary system. But if it is a presidential system. (Presidential system) will draft the constitution. Is the presidential system The constitution of each country. Do not take the time to draft. No confusion Be clear in the process of binding. The political institutions are clear and do not affect the separation of power.

From the analysis of the above authors to the constitution drafting process in 1997, draft constitution 2007, the draft constitution of Prof. Dr. BoonrasakUwanno, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Constitution Drafting Assembly, chaired by Mr. MeechaiRupun, Chairman of the Constituent Assembly, under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2557

I can see that the referendum. Of the 2007 Constitution, the draft constitution of Mr. MeechaiRupun, Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee. The parliamentary system changed because

1. Referendum

2. The members of the Constituent Assembly (Election Commission) are elected. Make that person

There is no real understanding of the constitution. The Constitution is a high law requiring technical (technical)

Collective Responsibility is the cornerstone of the rule of law in the parliamentary system. The very intimacy of politics in the legislative and political systems in the administration means that the legislature must monitor the administration at all times. At the same time, management must be able to retaliate at the same time. Counteracting means that when the debate is unreliable. The council was dissolved as well. Which is the core of the parliamentary system. Which country wrote the constitution to the legislature is very close to the administration is consistent with the parliamentary system. If a country writes a constitution, the legislature away from the administration. It's not consistent. Consistent is to write to the legislature is bigger than the management. The current constitution writes to the larger executive that the legislature is not consistent with the parliamentary system.

The summary of the parliamentary system is to determine which political system is a parliamentary system or not.

1. Members of the government are members of the parliament at the same time.

2. Cabinet, consisting of the leader of the party, majority of the electorate.

3. Government structure is pyramid shape. Prime Minister is head of government at the top.

4. The government can be represented by a majority of Parliament.

5. Government and Parliament participate in major policy-making by issuing legislation such as the Government enacting the Emergency Decree. Ministerial Regulations Ministerial Proposals Draft Legislation to Parliament Press release policy

6. Governments and the Parliament are in control of each other on the basis of collective responsibility, such as the deliberations, deliberations, debates and removals.

So what is required to determine what the constitution is necessary is to determine what constitutes the constitution.

1. Must have terms of rights and liberties It is a guarantee to the people.

2. Separation of sovereignty must be clearly defined.

3. There must be a restriction on state power. Do not limit the people.

In politics in the parliamentary system The council must be large. The Legislative Assembly Democracy is not in the parliamentary system. Presidential system The importance of legislative power is that the judiciary is in sovereignty. Sovereignty varies from one country to another. The way in which the constitution is drafted is. The draft will strengthen the work of the legislature. To conclude that the democratic countries in the parliamentary system are good. We have to go to the section on Legislative Activities. Does the legislative process of his design inspire the administration? The government does not want stability in the parliamentary system. But the Prime Minister or the Minister wants to give priority to the Council (both the House of Representatives and the Senate)

In the parliamentary system, surveys on the monitoring of the Council's working mechanism, such as motions, threads, discussions, distrust (number of reasons), both individual and faculty. Set up the commission to withdraw the budget check. It is an important measure of the Legislature to review the administration. When is the council's review? So check it alone. It must be verified by the resolution of the party. The country is governed by a parliamentary system. Work I do not know what to say. If consistent, it must be able to take responsibility for the council. Touched at any time. But it is not effective. The prime minister does not give importance to the Senate. By law, too. I will not reply or not. There are no provisions of the Constitution that govern or give priority to the administration. Posts Posts are not consistent with the parliamentary system. Will not answer or not. The amendment of the Constitution must be amended in matters relating to the legislative branch. That is to say, to strengthen the work of the legislature stronger, that is, the House of Representatives also scrutinized the government.

The Senate is investigating. It will be based on the will of the parliamentary system. The government will manage the work as long as the council trusts.

Governance in the parliamentary system The majority of the votes (Cabinet) under the Constitution (Constitution). The heart is on understanding the parliamentary system. The draft must be checked. Verification measures are at the discretion of the discussion forum. The Commission, the removal of the audit of the budget, etc., so the country with the parliamentary system. The design is always checked.

In the opinion of the author. Agreed with the constitution draft before the 1997 Constitution, the Constitution before 1997 is a constitution consistent with the parliamentary system.

2. The above principles. Therefore, it is important to conclude that the content must appear in The current constitution of 2560 by the author has noted the following 11 issues.

Issues	Constitution of 1997	Constitution of 2007	Constitution 2017
1. The discussion does not trust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not less than 2 in. MPs have the right to nominate a general debate. And must nominate a candidate for the position of Prime Minister. - Not less than 1 in 5 MPs have the right to nominate for the general open debate. Person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not less than 1 in 5 MPs have the right to nominate for a general debate. To vote not to trust the Prime Minister. And to nominate a suitable candidate for the position of Prime Minister. - Not less than 1 in 6 MPs have the right to nominate for the general open debate to vote not trust the minister individually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not less than 1 in 5 MPs have the right to nominate for the general open debate to vote not to trust the Minister individually or in the Board. - Do not dissolve the House of Representatives (contrary to the Collective Responsibility principle)
2. Assembly dissolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done by the Royal Decree. And it can only be done once in the same event. - If there is a motion. Let's open a general discussion. I do not trust the Prime Minister. There will be no dissolution of the House of Representatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done by the Royal Decree. And it can only be done once in the same event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be done by the Royal Decree. And it can only be done once in the same event. - If there is a motion. Let's open the general debate to vote no longer trust the Minister individually or in whole. There will be no dissolution of the House of Representatives. <p>* Contrary to the Collective Responsibility Principles</p>
3. Masons (both demarcated and roster) / Sen.	<p>500 people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divide 400 people - 100 rosters <p>MPs elected 200</p>	<p>500 people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District 375 - List of 125 people. <p>150 MPs, one provincial election, one nominee.</p>	<p>500 people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 350 people - List of 150 people (distribution of ingredients) <p>200 people elected.</p>
4. Qualifications of the Minister	<p>-The membership is no longer than one year from the date of appointment as a minister, unless the membership</p>	<p>- Not a member of the Senate or a member of the Senate whose membership has expired, but not exceeding two years from the date of</p>	<p>Not a senator Or ever been a senator and the membership ends. Not more than two years And the Prime Minister is the Prime Minister. And</p>

	terminates, as it expires at the age of the Senate. The Minister of Foreign Affairs	appointment. And the outsider is a minister.	the ministers.
5. The ban on ministers will vote.	- The Minister has the right to attend the meeting and to express his / her opinion or opinion at the meeting. But not voting	The ministers have the right to attend meetings and to state facts or representations. Comments on the Council meeting. In the meeting of the House of Representatives, if any minister is an MP, at the same time. The Minister shall have the right to vote on matters concerning his tenure. To perform duties or to have a stake in it.	The ministers have the right to attend meetings and to state facts or representations. Comments on the Council meeting. But there is no right to vote. Except in the case of a vote in the House of Representatives,
6. Policy Statement / General Discussion	The Cabinet must issue a policy to the Parliament without a resolution of the trust within 15 days from the date of the commission.	The Cabinet must issue a policy to Parliament and Clarify the action along the line. State Basic Policy Without Resolution Trust within 15 days from the date of entry into service.	The Cabinet must make a policy statement to the House of Commons without a resolution of the trust within 15 days of the commission.
7. Limiting the Prime Minister's term	- The Prime Minister must appoint a member of the House of Representatives or a former member of the House of Representatives but be removed from the membership due to his resignation or a resignation from the membership of the same House of Representatives. - Unlimited Prime Minister	- The Prime Minister must be the. - has not been in a position for more than eight years. - Prime Ministerial term	- The Prime Minister must appoint a person to be approved by the House of Representatives. The name is on the roster that the political party has announced will be proposed as prime minister. - The position is no longer than eight years old. Whether consecutive posts or not. - Prime Ministerial term
8. Resolutions of the MPs	Focus on political parties.	- is not in the mandate or delegation of authority. - The MPs are independent of the political party's resolution to question the debate and vote on a no-confidence debate. Focus on political parties.	- Not in mandate, assignment or dominance.

9. Source of Nomination Committee	Representatives of political parties in the Nominating Committee	No representatives of political parties in the Nominating Committee.	President of the Supreme Court, Chairman of the House of Representatives, Leader of the Opposition, President of the Supreme Administrative Court The person appointed by the Constitutional Court and the independent organization. It is a recruiting committee.
10. Political affiliation	To be a member of a political party, only one party shall be counted towards the date of the election for a consecutive period of not less than 90 days.	To be a member of a political party, only one party for at least 90 consecutive days from the election day, unless there is a general election because of the dissolution of the House, must be a member for at least thirty consecutive days. Countdown to election day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A political party is chosen as a candidate. - is a member of a political party for a consecutive period of not less than 90 days from the election day, unless there is a general election because of the 90 days of the dissolution of the council to be reduced to 30 days. - Not less than three-fourths of the political parties shall vacate their membership.(Which resulted in freeing up from the TAS)
11. Cause of the dissolution of the political party.	Does not appear	Section 237	Go to the state assembly. Statute for political parties

The Constitution of the Constitution. Binding mechanism Of political Institutionsthe constitutional convention of this constitution will fill the gap that the independent organization has insufficient authority to monitor. The government will then empower this independent organization. For example, the NCC or the Constitutional Court. Check the government or monitor the administration more. If you look at the parliamentary system, then you will find that the legislature will act if you go to the issue that the parliamentary system does not allow the legislature to re-empower. More independent organizations this will affect the principle of separation of powers. Politics is not fair. Should strengthen the work of the legislature.

Issue 1: Do not trust this section of the current constitution, BE 2560, is in Section 151, with the content of the House of Representatives being at least one fifth of the total number of members present at the House of Representatives. He has the right to open the debate. To vote not to trust the minister. Individual or whole, referring to the total number of members of the House of Representatives. Unlike the Constitution of 2007 in Article 158, 159, because of Article 158, it is mentioned that there must be members of the House of Representatives, not less than 1 in 5 of the total number of members. This is a different one. In the second paragraph. When there is a motion under paragraph one. There will be no dissolution of the House of Representatives. Remain in accordance with Section 151, paragraph 2 means that the ban on the dissolution of the House of Commons, the discussion does not trust, contrary to the Collective Responsibility Principles. Because of the principle of interactions between the legislature and the administration in the parliamentary system, it is the power of the prime minister.

Issue 2: The dissolution of the current Constitutional Council, BE 2560 (1973), provided for in section 103, shall be referred to the dissolution of the House only once. The constitution of the year 2540 is provided in Section 116 of the Constitution of the year 2007, provided in Section 108 of

the draft of the Borobhan Section 118, which, according to the theory of the dissolution of the council, is the response of the management will be done when. Anywhere Is the power of the prime minister This is contrary to the Collective Responsibility principle.

Issue 3 on MAS (both demarcation and listing) / Current Constitution, BE 2560,

Section 83 of the House of Representatives It consists of a 500-member constituency of 350 members, a 150-member list, which uses a system of distribution in the parliamentary system. Make small political parties. Opportunity to split the list of large political parties. Have a seat in the council. But the formulation of the ingredient list has an impact on the list of the party that has a majority in the council. Unable to swipe all contacts. To be a moderate or moderate party.

The Senate The current constitution, 2560, 107 members, 200 members elected. The people who have the knowledge. The various characteristics of the society.

Issue 4, Ministerial Qualifications In the current constitution, 2560 appears in Section 98, Section 159, Section 160, which prescribes the MPs, Senators, outsiders can be Prime Minister. And a minister Compared to the Constitution of 1997, Section 206, which prohibits Senator from being a minister who is against the parliamentary system. The only MPs who are ministers. But the Constitution of 1997 was a separate form of power between the legislature and the administration. The constitution separates legislative power from the executive. Is the presidential system

Issue 5 prohibits ministers from voting on such a provision, contrary to the principle of membership of the Government, as a Member of Parliament. (Two Helmets) The 2007 Constitution, Article 177, prohibits that minister from voting on matters relating to Holding position To perform duties or to have a stake in it. The current constitution, 2560, Section 163, the Minister has the right to attend the meeting and to state the facts or show. Comments on the Council meeting. But there is no right to vote. Unless it is a vote in the House of Representatives, in the case that the Minister is the MP, only the Prime Minister or the Minister who is the MP is allowed to vote.

Issue 6: Policy Statement / General Discussion of the Current Constitution, 2560, Section 162. The Cabinet must make a policy statement to the Parliament. No resolution of trust within 15 days of the date of entry into the system should result in a resolution or vote, but not a vote of confidence, but a vote to be informed that the legislature. Think of government policies. It would be important for the legislature to focus on the heart of the parliamentary system that the government would manage as long as the Parliament entrusted it. It also enhances the work of the legislature. The only constitution that voted in 1974 after the policy statement.

Issue 7: Restricting Prime Minister's term The current Constitution, BE 2560, under Section 158 and Section 159, the Prime Minister shall hold office for a total of eight years, whether or not it is a consecutive term. Compared to the 1997 Constitution, there is no directing of the Prime Minister's agenda. And in the 2007 Constitution, Article 171 in succession for more than 8 years does not mean that it must be consecutive. The Prime Minister will hold the position for more than 8 consecutive years, whether consecutive posts or not. This means that it may be a different time, so the same person will not be able to hold office for more than 8 years. Compare the 1997 constitution is no directing the agenda of the Prime Minister. The Constitution should not limit the term of office of the Prime Minister. Because Thailand is a parliamentary system. And the Prime Minister's term is the introduction of a presidential political system in Thailand.

Issue 8: The resolution of the party and the independence of the current constitutional congress, BE 2560, under Section 114, members of the House of Representatives and senators are representatives of the Thai people. Not in mandate, assignment or domination means any. Not in the bond of political parties. This is to give more freedom to MPs, who have the right to debate with political parties. Contrary to the main focus on political parties. Break the parliamentary system

Issue 9 Source: The Current Constitutional Nomination Committee, 2017. Section 203. The powers and duties of the Nominating Committee shall be composed of the President of the Supreme Court, the Chairman of the House of Representatives, the Leader of the Opposition, the President of the Supreme Administrative Court. The person appointed by the Constitutional Court and the independent organization. The Nomination Committee Independent Organizations in addition to the National Human Rights Commission. Section 246 Recruitment of Electoral Commission Section 222 Recruitment of Ombudsmen Section 228

Issue 10: The current constitutional party, BE 2560, as defined in Section 97 of the current Constitution. Focus on political parties. But it should be designated as a political party. The duration is longer.

Issue 11, the cause of the dissolution of the political party. The current constitution of 2560 is not constitutional. But it was made. Constitution Act on Political Parties BE 2560

Conclusion

Some observations about the current constitution are two observations that bring the two stories together. The process of drafting the current constitution in 2560 with the content of the present constitution of BE 2560 must be consistent and the same.

Reference

- 1.General introduction of the Constitutional Court. Bangkok: Vinythai Publications.
- 2.BoonrasakUwanno and ChumpukNuchtangtawan Constituent Assembly Comparison: International experience and Thailand. Bangkok: King Prajadhipok's Institute. 2012.
- 3.(1957) Constitutional law, Bangkok. : Textbook project and instructional materials Faculty of Law Thammasat University.
- 4.The Law of Political System (LAW 3052) Ramkhamhaeng University Press.
- 5.Some ideas from the 1980 constitution. The 62nd Congress, No. 12, December 2014.
- 6.The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997
- 7.Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2550
- 8.The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand BE 2560
- 9.Sarwade, Walmik Kachru. "A Study of History of Buddhism and its Contribution to Indian Culture." Journal of International Buddhist Studies (JIBS) 6.1 (2015): 35-44
10. Sarwade, D. W. (2015). Industrialization, Vision 2020 and Economic Development of Aurangabad Region of Maharashtra State.
11. Sarwade, W. K., & SB, M. G. (2013). A Study Green Marketing Initiatives by Corporate Sector. Excel Journal of Engineering Technology and Management Science, 1(3).
12. Dr.M.A.Raffey & Manjari Hiryanya (2012) "Interest Free banking window in india in global economic downturn' Interest Free banking as a means of inclusive finance in india:89-92
13. Dr.Chandanshiv & Dr.M.A.Raffey (2013) "social entrepreneurship in independent India", International journal of Management and Economics Vol.1, No.1, august 2014:54-58
14. Dr.M.A.Raffey (2013) "A study of E-commerce:challenges and opportunes and its application in Indian industries in era of globalization" International journal of Management and Economics Vol.1, No.11, November 2013:150-154

#####