

Chapter 1

Sustainable Approach towards Thai SMEs: The Effects of Country Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and Government Support

Siriluck Thongpoon
Hatyai University, Thailand

Noor Hazlina Ahmad
Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Imran Mahmud
Daffodil International University, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

This study examines issues surrounding the sustainability of SMEs in the context of Thailand. Sufficiency economy philosophy and government support are seen as important covariates that could foster sustainable performance of SMEs. A sample of 119 SME entrepreneurs in the South of Thailand participated in this study. Exploratory factor analysis and hierarchical multiple regression were conducted and the results demonstrated that some dimensions of sufficiency economy philosophy and government support are critical predictors of economic and social performance. Moreover, knowledge and morality are found to promote the principle of sufficiency economy philosophy, as such SME entrepreneurs should be cognizant of the potential effects of this philosophy. The appropriate practices can be equipped and nurtured through the values of sufficiency economy philosophy, which shed light on means to achieve firm sustainability.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-2165-5.ch001

INTRODUCTION

The recent rise in sustainable development has attracted the attention of scholars, policymakers, business practitioners, and the community alike. The interest in sustainability, especially within the commercial sphere, is not only the focus of developed nations but also of developing countries like Thailand. SMEs are explicitly viewed as key players in promoting sustainability of the society. The importance of SMEs in both developed and developing countries is widely scrutinized, especially due to the fact their composition is huge, they create employment to the society as well as viewed as a source of income generation to the economy of a country (Tambunan, 2008). Researcher also mentioned, SMEs act as providers to the much-needed inter-firm linkages in supporting large enterprises to ensure that they remain competitive in the market. In the context of Thailand, all in all, approximately 99% of all enterprises can be classified as SMEs. Given the significant contribution of SMEs to the economy and social-well being of the society, SMEs are deemed to be the main actor to promote the economic and social sustainability.

In fact, the World Bank referred to Thailand as the fastest growing economy during 1986-1996 (Warr, 2009). Some key facts of Thailand economy are shown in Table 1.

However, the country plunged into severe economic crisis when the economic bubble collapsed in 1997. Big businesses were affected and most employers resorted to downsizing as a solution. The unemployment rate increased tremendously. Although this solution was deemed practical at that time, it could derail the effort towards enhancing economic and social sustainability in the long run. It is a worse scenario if one looks at Thai small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The available evidence indicates that Thai SMEs suffer from problems relating to lack of knowledge, ability, experience (OSMEP, 2006; Tambunan, 2008), moderate competencies among SMEs in Asian countries (Export-Import Bank of Thailand, 2012), insufficient capital, labour shortage, and marketing-related skills (Wiboonchutikula,

Table 1. Key facts of Thailand

Sector	Amount
Population	65 million
Literacy rate	96%
Minimum wage	300 baht per day
GDP (2014)	373.3 Billion US dollar
Trade Balance	US\$ 24.6 billion
Current Account Balance (2014)	US\$ 14.2 billion
International Reserves	US\$ 157.1 billion
Capacity Utilization	60.48%
Manufacturing Production Index	168.2
Consumer Price Index (May 2015)	106.53
Corporate Income Tax	10-20%
Withholding Tax	0-15%
Value added Tax	7%
Currency rate 1 US\$	33.55 baht

Source: Thailand Investment Review by Thailand Board of Investment (2015).

20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/sustainable-approach-towards-thai-smes/177728

Related Content

Mobility-Based Routing in Opportunistic Networks

Shivan Fazil Kurdi (2012). *International Journal of Technology Diffusion* (pp. 28-35).

www.irma-international.org/article/mobility-based-routing-opportunistic-networks/74157

Adoption of PBL to Online Environments: Student's Perspectives

Fatih Gursul, Hafize Keserand Sevinc Gulsecen (2012). *E-Adoption and Technologies for Empowering Developing Countries: Global Advances* (pp. 170-184).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/adoption-pbl-online-environments/62013

Strategy of Accounting Automation: The Case of the Egyptian International Motors Company (EIM)

Khaled Dahawy (2010). *E-Strategies for Technological Diffusion and Adoption: National ICT Approaches for Socioeconomic Development* (pp. 259-276).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/strategy-accounting-automation/44312

Wireless Applications in Africa

Laurel Evelyn Dyson (2007). *Information Technology and Indigenous People* (pp. 286-294).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/wireless-applications-africa/23565

The Convergence between Cloud Computing and Cable TV

Yu Yang, Jindan Chenand Hanhui Hu (2012). *International Journal of Technology Diffusion* (pp. 1-11).

www.irma-international.org/article/convergence-between-cloud-computing-cable/74155