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## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix A**  
**Review of Social Network Theory**

## Review of Social Network Theory

The long history of the development of present-day social network analysis dates back to the 1920s. Although most of the development and applications of the social network analysis have their places in the United States and England, its origin is rooted in Germany. Social network analysis is initially influenced by Wolfgang Kohler's 'gestalt theory' (see Kohler, 1925). Gestalt theory stresses on organized patterns through which thoughts and perceptions are structured. These organized patterns are regarded as 'wholes' or systems, which have properties distinct from those of their 'parts' and which, furthermore, determine the nature of those parts. **Basically, the theory suggests that group organization and its associated social climate influence individual perceptions.** The gestalt theory, for the first time, exerted its influence outside Germany during the 1930s, when many of the leading gestalt theorists fled from Nazi Germany to the United States (Scott, 1991: 8). One prominent person among those, Moreno (1934) explored the possibility in using psychotherapeutic methods to uncover the structure of friendship choices. He also conveyed the key concept of the gestalt theory through '**sociogram**'. In the sociogram individuals were represented by 'points' while their social relationships to one another by 'lines'. Besides the simplicity to comprehend such abstract and intangible ideas, **the sociogram expressed the channels through which information could flow from one person to another and through which one individual could influence another.** In addition, the sociogram, as Moreno argued, allowed researchers to identify leaders and isolated individuals, to uncover asymmetry and reciprocity (Scott, 1991: 9). As a result, Moreno is particularly associated with the word 'sociometric'. One of his principal sociometric concepts was that of the sociometric '**star**', the recipient of numerous and frequent choices from others and who, therefore, held a position of great popularity and leadership (Figure 1).

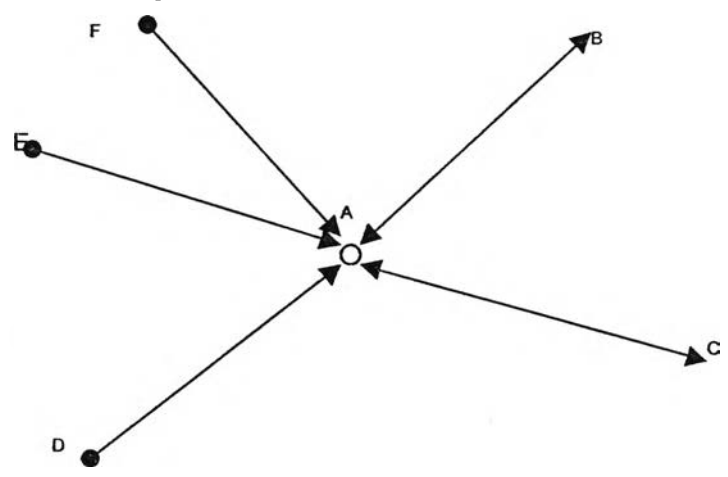


Figure 1 *A sociogram: the sociometric star*

In figure1, for example, person A is the recipient of friendship choices from all the other members of a group, yet A gives reciprocal friendship choices only to persons B and C. A is, therefore, the star of attraction within the group.

The concept of **social influence** reflected in the gestalt theory can also be seen from Lewin's work on group behavior, which gave rise to the **Field Theory**. He argued that

group behavior was to be seen as determined by the field of social forces in which the group was located (Lewin, 1936). He viewed that a social group exists in a 'field', a social 'space', which comprises the group together with its surrounding environment. **But the environment of the group is not seen as something purely external to and independent of the group.** The environment that really matters to group members is the *perceived* environment. The perceived environment is what writers in the symbolic interactionist tradition called the 'definition of the situation', and its social meaning is actively constructed by group members on the basis of their perceptions and experiences of the contexts in which they act. As a consequence, the group and its environment are elements within a single field of relations. Lewin also suggested that the structural properties of this social space can be analyzed through the **mathematical techniques** of topology and set theory (Lewin, 1951). **The aim of 'field theory' is to explore, in mathematical terms, the interdependence between group and environment in a system of relations.**

The importance of the perceived environment in the influence of social network shed its light on the development of **group dynamic theories**, essentially by Heider, another leading gestalt theorist. His initial work was on the social psychology of attitudes and perceptions. He primarily emphasized on the state of 'balance' of group members' attitudes. Heider (1946) argued that psychological balance depends on the holding of attitudes which are not contradictory with one another. Society reaches the state of balance when its members hold the same sign of attitude, all positive or all negative. If person A likes person B, and person B likes person C, a state of balance exists only if A likes C. In such case, all the attitudes are 'positive'. It is important to note that, for Heider as for Lewin, this kind of analysis relates to the way in which the world is *perceived* from the standpoint of a focal individual. From this point of view, the important thing is not the actual relation between B and C, but A's perception (accurate or otherwise) of this relationship. 'Balance' refers to a psychological, phenomenological state, and not to any actually existing relations in a social group.

### *The concept of interpersonal configurations and cliques*

As it can be sensed, one of many important purposes of sociometric tradition is to uncover ways of decomposing networks into their constituent sub-groups. This search for what have variously been termed as 'cliques', clusters', or 'blocks' has also been a feature of the research tradition which developed at Harvard University during the 1930s and 1940s. In this line of work, the investigation of 'informal relations' in large-scale systems led to the empirical discovery that these systems did, in fact, contain cohesive sub-groupings. The task that the researchers then faced, and only partly solved, was to discover techniques which could disclose the sub-group structure of any social system for which relational data were available (Scott, 1991: 16).

Radcliffe-Brown and, through him, Durkheim were the major influences on this tradition of research. The impact of Radcliffe-Brown ideas was brought to the United States mainly through Australian scholars, who were students of Radcliffe-Brown while he was teaching there for a number of years. Chief among those was W. Lloyd Warner who moved to Harvard in 1929 to join his fellow Australian, the psychologist Elton Mayo. Mayo had moved from Australia to Harvard in 1926. **As for Mayo, Economic action, was not a purely rational form of action, but was structured also by non-rational sentiments such as those of group solidarity. He saw that a**

**managerial elite which recognized this influence of group relations on economic motivation could most successfully control worker behavior.** While Mayo's concern was on impact of group forces on group members' behavior, Warner focused on the detailed investigations of the actual patterns of group behavior which could be found in particular social settings. Warner worked actively to introduce an empirical dimension to Mayo's concepts. Their collaborations produced many studies that later became classics to the field and crucial to the development of social network analysis. Hawthorne electrical factory in Chicago and a study of the New England community of 'Yankee City' were two finest examples.

The study of Yankee City (Warner and Lunt, 1941: 111) discovered the existence and importance of these cliques. The conclusion held that they were second in importance only to the family in placing people in society. **People are integrated into communities through 'informal' and 'personal' relations and clique membership, not simply through the 'formal' relations of the economy and political system.** Any person may be a member of several different cliques, and 'such overlapping in cliques membership spreads out into a network of interrelations which integrate almost the entire population of a community in a single vast system of clique relations'. In the report of Yankee City volume I, the structure of these overlapping sub-groups was represented by intersecting circles in a Venn diagram. However, no further systematic analysis of the diagram was pursued. In the second volume of the report, the 'positional analysis' was introduced into the study. The analysis was presented in a series of matrices which show the numbers of people occupying each of a number of structurally defined positions. Figure 2 shows the format of one of these diagram. This is undoubtedly one of the earliest, if not the earliest use of network terminology to describe the structuring of whole societies into sub-groups (Scott, 1991: 21).

Figure 2: *A matrix of cliques*

		<i>Table of Cliques</i>						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	.....31
	1							
	2							
Social	3			.....Position.....				
Class	4							
	5							
	6							

The Yankee City researchers identified 6 classes and 31 types of clique in Yankee City. Warner and Lunt then cross-classified class and clique membership in a data matrix. Each type of clique was defined by the predominant class composition of its overall membership, and the cells of the matrix show the numbers of people in each class who were members of each of the 31 types of clique.

The idea of 'clique' was further pursued in the study of 'Old City', in the southern United States during 1936 (Davis et al., 1941). In the study, the researchers employed Warner's method of seeing cliques as intersecting circles, mapping the overlapping memberships of the most active cliques in a 'space' defined by class and age (Davis et al., 1941: 213, Figure 12). It is for the first time that 'internal structure' of cliques was investigated and defined. The study concludes that a clique could be seen as comprising three 'layers': (1) a core of those who participate together most often and

most intimately, (2) a 'primary circle' of those who participate jointly with core member on some occasions but never as a group by themselves, and (3) a 'secondary circle' of those who participate only infrequently and so are 'almost non-members' (Scott, 1991: 22). In addition, the pattern of connections between cliques is found. They argue that peripheral, lower class members of a 'clique' might be able to contact higher class members of another clique only through the higher class core members of their own clique.

During 1940s, George Homans, a faculty member in the Harvard sociology department synthesized the mass of small-group research that had been undertaken in the United States aiming to establish a more concrete theoretical framework for social network analysis and a clearer relevant level of analysis. His theoretical synthesis centered around the idea that **human activities bring people into interaction with one another, that these interactions vary in their 'frequency', 'duration', and 'direction'**, and that interaction is the a basis on which 'sentiments' develop among people. In his review, Moreno's sociometry has a merit to provide a methodological framework for applying this theory to particular social situations.

The framework of social network took its new turn again by hands of a small group of active field workers associated with the department of Social Anthropology at Manchester University. This group –most notably John Barnes, Clyde Mitchell and Elizabeth Bott—was even more strongly influenced by Radcliffe-Brown than were their Harvard counterparts, and they sought to develop his ideas in a novel direction. While the tradition research on social network emphasized on integration and cohesion, the group focused on conflict and change. A central figure of this group of researchers was Max Gluckman. He proposed that conflict and power were integral elements of any social structure, and his analyses stressed the ever-present activities of negotiation, bargaining and coercion in the production of social integration. He encouraged his colleagues and students who were undertaking investigations of small-scale interpersonal communities to pursue these themes (Soctt, 1991: 27).

Besides the ideas of Radcliffe-Brown, Parsonian approach to sociology was another important input to the development of social network framework in this strand. Where classical sociologists had emphasized that actions were to be understood in terms of their location in a structure social relations, Parsons (1951) held that actions must be explained as expressions of internalized value orientations. The work of Manchester anthropologists, with its emphasis on seeing structures as 'networks' of relations, combined the formal techniques of network analysis with substantive sociological concepts. This proved an impressive and powerful mixture, which brought it close to the emerging framework of 'conflict theory' in sociology.

The Manchester researchers paid close attention to the actual configuration of relations, instead of the formally institutionalized norms and institutions of society. It was the actual configuration of relations, according to their belief, that arose from the exercise of conflict and power. The theoretical ideas inherited from the past, geared to the understanding of simple, kinship-based societies, were unable to handle these phenomena and it was in recognition of this inadequacy that they began to try to systematize such metaphorical notions as the 'web' and 'network' of social relations to which such writers as Radcliffe-Brown had pointed.

Barnes was the first to applying the idea of 'web' and 'network' in a more rigorous and analytical way in the 1950s. His work had a considerable influence on the work of Bott, and the two began to explore more closely the work that had been undertaken in the sociometric tradition. The concept of the social network seeming to meet a need for appropriate concepts to use in understanding complex societies. Siegfried Nadel espoused this approach in a set of lectures and an associated book (Nadel, 1957) which became a programmatic charter statement from a leading figure in the discipline. However, the basis for systematic framework of social network analysis was put in place by Clyde Mitchell who took on the tasks outlined by Nadel and re-considered the mathematics of graph theory which had emerged from the early sociometric concerns. The combination of graph theory, sociometry and sociological framework led Mitchell to concentrate on those features of 'informal' and interpersonal organization that had been highlighted by Mayo, Warner and Homans. Out of various fieldwork and researches, **Barnes claimed that 'the whole social life' could be seen as 'a set of points some of which are joined by lines' to form a 'total network of relations. The informal sphere of interpersonal relations was to be seen as one part, a 'partial network', of this total network** (Barnes, 1954: 43).

Nadel became a key voice in legitimating this direction of theoretical advance. He proposed a definition of 'structure' as the articulation or arrangement of elements to form a whole. By separating the *forms* of relations from their *contents*, he argues, the general features of structures can be described and they can be investigated through a comparative method. To pursue the aim of the construction of formal models, he advocates a mathematical approach to structure.

**Social structure, according to Nadel, is 'an overall system, network or pattern' of relations** (1957: 12), which the analyst abstracts from the concretely observable actions of individuals. By 'network' he means **'the interlocking of relationships whereby the interactions implicit in one determine those occurring in others'** (Nadel, 1957: 16). In his opinion, 'role' should be seen as the central concept in sociological theory. **Social structures are structures of roles, and roles, together with their role sets, are defined through network of interdependent activities.** Nadel supported the application of algebraic and matrix methods in the social structure investigation. However, only little indication of how this was to be done was before his early death in 1956.

Mitchell, seen as Nadel's true inheritor, took on Barnes's conception of the sphere of interpersonal relations into that of the 'personal order'. The personal order is the pattern of 'personal links individuals have with a set of people and the links these people have in turn among themselves' (Mitchell, 1969: 10). **These patterns of interaction are, for Mitchell, the sphere of network analysis.** Such interpersonal networks, he added, are built from two different ideal types of action, which combine in varying ways to form concrete interaction networks. **There is, first of all, 'communication', which involves the transfer of information between individuals, the establishment of social norms and the creation of a degree of consensus.** On the other hand, there is the '*instrumental*' or purposive type of action, which involves the transfer of material goods and services between people (1969: 36-9). Any particular action will combine elements of both of these ideal types, and so **particular social networks will embody both a flow of information and a transfer of resources and services.**



Mitchell's contribution also include the conceptualization of **'total network'** of a society. Total network is defined as 'the general ever-ramifying, ever-reticulating set of linkages that stretches within and beyond the confines of any community or organization' (Mitchell, 1969: 12). In actual research, he argues, it is always necessary to select particular aspects of the total network for attention, and these aspects he conceptualizes as **'partial networks'**. There are two bases on which such abstraction can proceed, though Mitchell concentrates his own attention almost exclusively on one of these (Scott, 1991: 31). First, there is abstraction which is 'anchored' around a particular individual so as to generate **'ego-centered' networks** of social relations of all kinds. Second is abstraction of the overall, 'global features' of networks in relation to a particular aspect of social activity: political ties, kinship obligations, friendship or work relations etc. This mode of abstraction defines partial networks by the 'content' or meaning of the relations involved. However, as Mitchell reflects, they have to be also anchored around particular individual. For Mitchell and for most of the Manchester researchers, it was individually anchored partial networks that were to be the focus of attention. **In this kind of research, individuals are identified and their direct and indirect links to others are traced. Such research generates a collection of ego-centered networks, one for each of the individuals studied.** A similar approach was taken in Bott's earlier investigation of the ego-centered networks of husbands and wives, where she measured the *'connectedness'* of these networks and the *degree of overlap* between marital partners' networks.

The 'partial networks' studied by sociologists and social anthropologists are always ego-centered networks focused around particular types of social relationship. **Most such networks, Michell argues, are 'multi-stranded' or 'multiplex': they involve the combination of a number of meaningfully distinct relations.** Thus, Barnes's original notion of the network, and that taken up by Bott, was a partial network in which kinship, friendship and neighbourliness were combined into a single, multi-stranded relationship which it was inappropriate to break down into its constituent elements.

The analysis on 'interpersonal' network, according to Mitchell, can be pursued through a number of concepts which describe the quality of the relations involved. These are the **'reciprocity'**, the **'intensity'** and the **'durability'** of the relations (Mitchell, 1969: 24-9). The concepts are consistent with those proposed by Homans: the concepts of direction, frequency and intensity. Some, but not all, relationships involve a transaction or exchange, and so can be considered as 'directed' from one person to another. An important measure of such relations, therefore, is the degree to which the transaction or orientation is reciprocated. One person may, for example, choose another as a friend, but this choice may not be returned: the chooser may be ignored or spurned. 'Durability' is a measure of **how enduring are the underlying relations and obligations** which are activated in particular transactions. Those which are constantly being activated in interaction are highly durable, while those which persist only for one or tow activities are highly transient. While kinship obligations, for example, are very durable—they last for the whole of one's life—those that arise for a particularly limited purpose are more likely to be transient. 'Intensity' refers to the **strength of the obligations** involved in a relation. This reflects either the **strength of the commitment to these obligations** or the **multiplexity** of the

relationship: multi-stranded relationships tend to be more intense because they are more diffuse in character.

Mitchell adds a further set of concepts, derived from a transaction of graph theory into sociological language, which can be used to describe the texture of social network. 'Density', for example, he sees as the completeness of the network: the extent to which all possible relations are actually present. This is what Barnes and Bott tried to describe with their notions of the 'mesh' and 'connectedness' of networks. **'Reachability'** refers to **how easy it is for all people to contact one another through a limited number of steps**: how easy is it for example, for gossip, ideas or resources to be diffused through the network. To these concepts, Barnes (1969) has added 'cliques' and 'clusters' as terms for identifying social groupings within networks, but these were not taken up in the empirical studies collected by Mitchell (1969).

Traditionally, interpersonal networks are constructed within the framework of institutionalized roles and statuses. And in turn, it is through the reproduction of interpersonal networks that the framework exists. However, the dispute over whether institutional role structure should be separated from the networks was not successfully settled. While some of the Manchester school saw the institutional role structure as a network of relations which exists alongside the interpersonal network, Mitchell often distinguished networks of interpersonal relations from structures of institutional relations (Scott, 1991: 33). Mitchell's discussion, therefore, tended towards a 'residual' definition of the social network: network analysis concerns only the interpersonal sphere that is left behind after formal economic, political and other roles are extracted (Whitten and Wolfe, 1973). This proved to be highly significant for the subsequent development of social network analysis in Britain. To the extent that he sees social network analysis as a special method for the analysis of interpersonal relations, Mitchell departs from Nadel's aspiration for a general framework of structural sociology rooted in formal network analysis. This equivocation proved fateful for the development of social network analysis in Britain, which largely failed to attract adherents from outside the area of community studies.

**Appendix B**  
**Questionnaire**

## แบบสอบถามในการวิจัย

“เครือข่ายสังคม ในรูปของทรัพยากรเชิงกลยุทธ์  
ของวิสาหกิจขนาดกลางและขนาดย่อมที่ทำการส่งออกของประเทศไทย”  
(Social Network as a Strategic Resource of Thai Exporting SMEs)

การวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงอิทธิพลของเครือข่ายสังคมของผู้ประกอบการวิสาหกิจขนาดกลางและขนาดย่อมที่ทำการส่งออก ในอุตสาหกรรมเกษตรและอาหาร ที่มีต่อผลประกอบการด้านการส่งออก ซึ่งผลของการวิจัยจะเป็นประโยชน์ในการให้ข้อเสนอแนะแก่องค์การภาครัฐ และเอกชน ในการเสริมสร้างเครือข่ายสังคม อันจะเป็นประโยชน์ต่อการส่งออกของผู้ประกอบการต่อไป

ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ คำว่า **เครือข่ายสังคม (Social Networks)** หมายถึง เครือข่ายของความสัมพันธ์ส่วนบุคคล ระหว่างผู้ประกอบการ กับบุคคล และ/หรือ หน่วยงานต่างๆ อันเป็นประโยชน์ต่อกิจกรรมการส่งออกของกิจการ

### ข้อแนะนำในการตอบแบบสอบถาม

1. หากมีคำถามข้อใดที่ท่านไม่ทราบคำตอบที่แน่นอน ขอความกรุณาท่านใช้วิธีการประมาณที่ท่านคิดว่าใกล้เคียงกับความเป็นจริงมากที่สุด
2. เมื่อท่านตอบคำถามในแบบสอบถามเสร็จสิ้นแล้ว กรุณาใส่แบบสอบถามในซองไปรษณีย์ที่ผู้วิจัยได้ติดแสตมป์เตรียมไว้แล้ว และส่งกลับมายังผู้วิจัยภายในวันที่
3. ในกรณีที่ท่านต้องการบทย่อยผลการวิจัย กรุณาแนบนามบัตร หรือชื่อและที่อยู่ ที่ผู้วิจัยสามารถติดต่อและส่งบทย่อยผลการวิจัยกลับมาได้
4. หากท่านมีคำถาม หรือข้อแนะนำใดๆ ที่เกี่ยวกับงานวิจัยชิ้นนี้ และต้องการติดต่อเป็นการส่วนตัวกับผู้วิจัย กรุณาติดต่อมายัง

ภูเบศร์ สมุทรจักร

4/2-9 อาคารอมรธานี ชั้น 4

ซอย สาทร 9 ถนน สาทรใต้ เขตยานนาวา กรุงเทพฯ 10120

โทร. 02-9840794 หรือ 01-6359834 โทรสาร 02-6765094

ผู้วิจัยขอขอบพระคุณเป็นอย่างสูงในความร่วมมือในการตอบแบบสอบถามของท่าน

ภูเบศร์ สมุทรจักร

นิสิตปริญญาเอก โครงการ JDBA

### ส่วนที่ 1: ข้อมูลส่วนตัวของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม

1. ตำแหน่งของท่านในบริษัท

<input type="checkbox"/>	เจ้าของกิจการ
<input type="checkbox"/>	ผู้จัดการดูแลการส่งออก
<input type="checkbox"/>	ผู้จัดการด้านการตลาด
<input type="checkbox"/>	ผู้จัดการดูแลด้านการผลิต
<input type="checkbox"/>	อื่นๆ โปรดระบุข้างล่าง

2. อายุ

 ปี

3. ท่านเป็นเจ้าของกิจการ ใช่หรือไม่

<input type="checkbox"/>	ใช่	<input type="checkbox"/>	ไม่ใช่
--------------------------	-----	--------------------------	--------

4. ในกรณีที่ท่านไม่ได้เป็นเจ้าของกิจการ กรุณาระบุความสัมพันธ์ของท่านกับเจ้าของกิจการ

<input type="checkbox"/>	บิดา/มารดา
<input type="checkbox"/>	คู่สมรส/ บุตร
<input type="checkbox"/>	ญาติ
<input type="checkbox"/>	พนักงาน
<input type="checkbox"/>	อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ

5. ท่านเป็นผู้ตัดสินใจในรายละเอียดต่างๆในการบริหารงานประจำวัน ใช่หรือไม่

<input type="checkbox"/>	ใช่	<input type="checkbox"/>	ไม่ใช่
--------------------------	-----	--------------------------	--------

6. ท่านเป็นผู้วางแผนกลยุทธ์ของบริษัท ใช่หรือไม่

<input type="checkbox"/>	ใช่	<input type="checkbox"/>	ไม่ใช่
--------------------------	-----	--------------------------	--------

7. ในกรณีที่ท่านมิได้เป็นผู้วางแผนกลยุทธ์ของบริษัท ผู้ใดเป็นผู้ทำหน้าที่ดังกล่าว โปรดระบุ

8. ประสบการณ์ในการดำเนินธุรกิจส่งออกของท่าน (เป็นจำนวนปี)

 ปี

9. ปริมาณเงินลงทุนของท่านในปัจจุบัน

<input type="checkbox"/>	เกินกว่า 200 ล้านบาท
<input type="checkbox"/>	100 ล้าน – 200 ล้านบาท
<input type="checkbox"/>	50 ล้าน แต่ไม่ถึง 100 ล้านบาท
<input type="checkbox"/>	ต่ำกว่า 50 ล้านบาท









#### ส่วนที่ 4: ลักษณะเครือข่ายสังคมเพื่อการส่งออกของท่าน

คำถามในส่วนนี้ เป็นคำถามที่เกี่ยวกับลักษณะเครือข่ายสังคมที่เกื้อหนุนการส่งออกของท่าน โดยจะถามถึงบุคคลในเครือข่ายสังคมของท่าน ความถี่ในการติดต่อ และลักษณะการติดต่อ

คำถามในส่วนนี้ นับว่าเป็นส่วนที่มีความสำคัญที่สุดในงานวิจัย ทางผู้วิจัย จึงใคร่ขอความกรุณาท่าน ได้ใช้ความรอบคอบ และอดทนในการตอบ (ซึ่งมีเพียงสองหน้าเท่านั้น) ในกรณีที่ท่านต้องใช้การประมาณการ กรุณาให้ตัวเลขประมาณการที่ใกล้เคียงกับความเป็นจริงที่สุด

เนื่องจากการตอบแบบสอบถามในส่วนนี้ มีความซับซ้อนค่อนข้างมาก ทางผู้วิจัย จึงได้ให้ตัวอย่างการตอบดังนี้

ตัวอย่างการตอบ (หน้าถัดไป)

กรอกจำนวนบุคคลที่ท่านทำความรู้จัก เพื่อช่วยเหลือท่านในการส่งออก		จำนวนครั้งในการติดต่อ โดยเฉลี่ย ต่อ ½ ปี		ระดับความใกล้ชิด							วิธีการติดต่อที่ท่านใช้โดยส่วนใหญ่กับบุคคล หรือกลุ่มบุคคลดังกล่าว				
				ใกล้ชิดน้อย			ใกล้ชิดมาก				จดหมาย หรือ อีเมลล์ อย่าง เป็นทางการ	โทรศัพท์ หักทหายอย่าง ไม่เป็นทางการ	นัดทานอาหาร และมีการคุย เรื่องงาน	ร่วมกิจกรรม บันเทิงเช่น กีฬา/ท่องเที่ยว	สร้างความ สนิทสนมกับ สมาชิกในบ้าน
8	P2. นักการเมืองระดับ เลขานุการ รัฐมนตรี	2	1	2	3√	4	5	6	7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	P3. นักการเมืองระดับ ส.ส.	3	1	2	3	4√	5	6	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

จากตัวอย่าง จะเห็นว่า

ในเครือข่ายเพื่อการส่งออกของท่าน ท่านทำความรู้จักกับนักการเมืองระดับ เลขานุการรัฐมนตรี ที่มีความสำคัญกับการส่งออกของท่าน จำนวน 8 ราย และมีการติดต่อกันโดยเฉลี่ยรายละประมาณ 2 ครั้งต่อครั้งปีโดยท่านรู้สึกว่ามีระดับความใกล้ชิดค่อนข้างน้อย ( เช็คหมายเลข 3) และวิธีที่ท่านใช้ในการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับนักการเมืองระดับนี้ โดยส่วนใหญ่ ใช้วิธีการติดต่อด้วยวิธีการเขียนจดหมาย หรือส่งอีเมลล์อย่างไม่เป็นทางการ

นอกจากนี้ท่านยังรู้จักกับนักการเมืองระดับ ส.ส. ที่มีความสำคัญกับการส่งออกของท่าน จำนวน 5 ราย และมีการติดต่อกันโดยเฉลี่ยรายละประมาณ 3 ครั้งต่อครั้งปี แลท่านรู้สึกว่ามีระดับความใกล้ชิด ปานกลาง (เช็คหมายเลข 4) วิธีการที่ท่านใช้ในการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับ ส.ส. โดยส่วนใหญ่ ใช้วิธีการสร้างความสนิทสนมกับสมาชิกในครอบครัวของ ส.ส.

อนึ่ง หากท่านไม่เคยมีการสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับบุคคลใดๆ ในรายการที่ได้เตรียมไว้ ท่านไม่จำเป็นต้องกรอกในบรรทัดนั้นๆ และหาก รายการที่ทางผู้วิจัยเตรียมไว้ ไม่ครอบคลุมบุคคลที่ท่านมีการติดต่อเป็นเครือข่ายสังคมเพื่อการส่งออก และท่านเห็นว่าสำคัญ ท่านสามารถเพิ่มเติมได้ในช่อง "อื่นๆ"

ต ว อ ย่ า ง



กรอกจำนวนบุคคลที่ท่านทำ  
ความรู้จัก เพื่อช่วยเหลือท่านในการ

จำนวนครั้งในการติดต่อ  
โดยเฉลี่ยต่อ 1/2 ปี

H1. ระดับ รองผู้จัดการ ขึ้นไป	
H2. หัวหน้าแผนก	ในธนาคารที่เป็นแหล่งเงินทุน
H3. เลขานุการ และเจ้าหน้าที่ระดับล่าง	

I. สมาชิกใน สมาคมอุตสาหกรรมต่าง ๆ (เช่น สมาคมผู้ค้าข้าว และอื่น ๆ)	
--	--

J1. พี่-น้อง	
J2.ญาติ	
K. ลูกค้า	
L. ซัพพลายเออร์	
M. เพื่อนนักธุรกิจ ในอุตสาหกรรม เดียว กัน	
N. เพื่อนนักธุรกิจ ในอุตสาหกรรม ต่าง กัน	

**นักการเมือง**

O1. นักการเมืองระดับรัฐมนตรี และ รัฐมนตรีช่วย	
O2. นักการเมืองระดับ เลขาธิการรัฐมนตรี	
P1. นักการเมืองระดับ ส.ส	
P2. คนสนิทนักการเมือง	
P3. นักการเมืองท้องถิ่น	

**อื่น ๆ โปรดระบุ**


ระดับความใกล้ชิด	
ใกล้ชิดน้อย	ใกล้ชิดมาก

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

วิธีการติดต่อที่ท่านใช้โดยส่วนใหญ่กับบุคคล หรือกลุ่มบุคคลดังกล่าว				
จดหมาย หรือ อีเมลล์ อย่าง เป็นทางการ	โทรศัพท์ ทั้งทนายอย่าง ไม่เป็นทางการ	นัดทานอาหาร และมีการคุย เรื่องงาน	ร่วมกิจกรรม บันเทิงเช่น กีฬา/ท่องเที่ยว	สร้างความ สนิทสนมกับ สมาชิกในบ้าน

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## ส่วนที่ 5: ผลประกอบการการส่งออก

คำถามในส่วนนี้ เกี่ยวข้องกับผลประกอบการการส่งออกของท่าน ขอให้ท่านกรุณาให้ตัวเลขประมาณการที่ใกล้เคียงความจริงที่สุด

### 1. กรุณาใส่ตัวเลขประมาณการ

การขยายตัวของ ยอดกำไรจากการส่งออกต่อยอดขาย (กำไร/ยอดขาย) ในช่วง 7 ปีที่ผ่านมา

2536(%)	2537(%)	2538(%)	2539(%)	2540(%)	2541(%)	2542(%)

การขยายตัวของ ยอดส่งออกต่อยอดขายทั้งสิ้น ของบริษัทในช่วงเวลา 7 ปีที่ผ่านมา

2536(%)	2537(%)	2538(%)	2539(%)	2540(%)	2541(%)	2542(%)

การขยายตัวของ ยอดส่งออก ในช่วง 7 ปีที่ผ่านมา

2536(%)	2537(%)	2538(%)	2539(%)	2540(%)	2541(%)	2542(%)

### 2. กรุณาทำเครื่องหมาย ✓

ท่านรู้สึกพอใจกับผลประกอบการของกิจการในรายการต่อไปนี้มากน้อยเพียงใด

	ไม่พอใจ อย่างมาก	ค่อนข้างไม่ พอใจ	ปาน กลาง	ค่อนข้าง พอใจ	พอใจ อย่างมาก
1. ยอดการส่งออกของท่าน					
2. อันดับการแข่งขันของท่านในตลาดต่างประเทศ					
3. ความสามารถในการแข่งขันของบริษัทของท่าน เมื่อเทียบกับคู่แข่งจากประเทศไทย					
4. ความสามารถในการแข่งขันของบริษัทของท่าน เมื่อเทียบกับคู่แข่งจากต่างประเทศ					
5. โอกาสที่การส่งออกของท่านจะมีการขยายตัวใน อนาคต					

**ส่วนที่ 6: ทักษะที่เกี่ยวกับการส่งออก และเครือข่ายสังคม**

ท่านเห็นด้วยกับข้อความต่อไปนี้มากน้อยเพียงใด (กรุณาทำเครื่องหมาย ✓)

	ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างมาก	ค่อนข้างไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ค่อนข้างเห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วยอย่างมาก
1. การส่งออกมีความสำคัญต่อการอยู่รอด และความเจริญของบริษัท					
2. การแข่งขันในอนาคตจะมุ่งไปยังตลาดต่างประเทศมากกว่าตลาดในประเทศ					
3. การจะทำให้บริษัทอยู่รอด และรุ่งเรืองนั้น ผลประกอบการการส่งออกของบริษัทจะต้องดีเยี่ยม					
4. กิจการของท่านจะมีการมุ่งเน้นตลาดต่างประเทศมากขึ้น เพื่อความอยู่รอดจากการแข่งขันในอนาคต					
1. การส่งออกมีความเสี่ยงสูงเกินไป					
6. การส่งออกยุ่งยากลำบากเกินไป และไม่คุ้มค่ากับการลงทุน					
7. เครือข่ายสังคมนับเป็นกลยุทธ์สำคัญที่จะทำให้ท่านได้ข้อมูลสำคัญต่างๆ อันจะทำให้การส่งออกราบรื่นขึ้น					
8. เครือข่ายสังคมนับเป็นกลยุทธ์สำคัญที่จะทำให้ท่านได้สิทธิพิเศษต่างๆ อันทำให้การส่งออกราบรื่นขึ้น					
9. เครือข่ายสังคมช่วยให้ท่านเข้าร่วมแข่งขันในตลาดต่างประเทศได้ดีขึ้น					
10. เครือข่ายสังคมช่วยให้ท่านสามารถรักษา และเพิ่มยอดการส่งออกได้					
11. เครือข่ายสังคมช่วยทำให้ขั้นตอนต่างๆที่กำหนดโดยภาครัฐ สะดวกและรวดเร็วขึ้น					

	ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างมาก	ค่อนข้างไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ค่อนข้างเห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วยอย่างมาก
12. โดยภาพรวมแล้ว เครือข่ายสังคมมีความสำคัญเป็นอย่างยิ่งต่อการส่งออกของท่าน					

## ส่วนที่ 7: การจัดการ

กรุณาทำเครื่องหมาย ✓

การผลิต	ด้อยกว่าเฉลี่ยมาก	ด้อยกว่าเฉลี่ย	อยู่ในระดับเดียวกัน	สูงกว่าเฉลี่ย	อยู่ในระดับแนวหน้า
1. เทคโนโลยีการผลิตของท่านเมื่อเทียบกับคู่แข่งจากประเทศไทยในอุตสาหกรรมเดียวกัน					
2. คุณภาพสินค้าของท่านเมื่อเทียบกับคู่แข่งจากประเทศไทยในอุตสาหกรรมเดียวกัน					
3. ความสามารถในการบริหารต้นทุนของท่านเมื่อเทียบกับคู่แข่งจากประเทศไทยในอุตสาหกรรมเดียวกัน					
4. การบริการส่งสินค้าของท่านเมื่อเทียบกับคู่แข่งจากประเทศไทยในอุตสาหกรรมเดียวกัน					

การตลาด	น้อย	ค่อนข้างน้อย	ปานกลาง	ดี	ยอดเยี่ยม
1. ท่านคิดว่านโยบายการส่งออกของท่านประสบความสำเร็จเพียงใด					
2. นโยบายด้านราคาของท่านประสบความสำเร็จเพียงใด					
4. ชื่อเสียงด้านความน่าเชื่อถือ ใ่วางใจของท่านเป็นอย่างไร					
5. ความสามารถในการหาพันธมิตรเพื่อส่งเสริมการตลาดของท่าน					
6. การสร้างความสัมพันธ์กับบุคคลต่างๆ เพื่อช่วยเหลือด้านการส่งออก					

การบริหารด้านการเงิน	ไม่ดี	ไม่โดดเด่น	ปานกลาง	ดี	ยอดเยี่ยม
1. ความสามารถในการหาแหล่งเงินทุนของท่าน					
2. การควบคุมด้านการเงินของท่าน					
3. ประสิทธิภาพในการจัดสรรเงินลงทุนของท่าน					
4. ระบบการบัญชีของท่านรัดกุมเพียงใด					

## ส่วนที่ 8: กลยุทธ์

กรุณาทำเครื่องหมาย ✓

ในทัศนคติของท่าน รายการต่อไปนี้ ส่งผลต่อความสามารถในการแข่งขันในตลาดการส่งออกของบริษัทของท่านมากน้อยเพียงใด

	น้อย	ค่อนข้างน้อย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ค่อนข้างมาก	มาก
1. การคิดค้นผลิตภัณฑ์ใหม่ๆ					
2. การทำให้ผลิตภัณฑ์ของท่านแตกต่างจากคู่แข่ง					
3. การเจาะตลาด					
4. การปรับผลิตภัณฑ์ให้เหมาะสมกับความต้องการของแต่ละประเทศ/ภูมิภาคที่ท่านส่งสินค้าไปจำหน่าย					

หลังจากท่านตอบแบบสอบถามแล้ว กรุณาใส่แบบสอบถามในซองซึ่งผู้วิจัยได้จำหน่าย และติดแสตมป์ไว้เรียบร้อยแล้ว กรุณาส่งแบบสอบถามดังกล่าวกลับมายังผู้วิจัย ภายในวันที่ 31 ตุลาคม 2543

และผู้วิจัยขอถือโอกาสนี้ ขอขอบคุณเป็นอย่างสูงในความกรุณาของท่านที่ให้ความร่วมมือในครั้งนี้

**นายภูเบศร์ สมุทรจักร**

นิสิตปริญญาเอก สาขาวิชาบริหารธุรกิจระหว่างประเทศ

โครงการ JDBA

ที่อยู่ 4/2-9 อาคารอมรธานี ชั้น 4

ชอย ศาสตร์ 9 ถนน ศาสตร์ใต้ เขตยานนาวา กรุงเทพฯ 10

โทรศัพท์ (02) 9840794 หรือ (01) 6359834

โทรสาร (02) 6765094



**Appendix C**  
**Factor Analysis: Export Performance**

## Objective Performance Indicators: Factor Analysis

## Correlation Matrix

		Prof Sle	Exp Sle	Expg
Correlation	Prof/Sle	1.000	.485	.125
	Exp/Sle	.485	1.000	.378
	Expg	.125	.378	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Prof/Sle		.000	.096
	Exp/Sle	.000		.000
	Expg	.096	.000	

a. Determinant = .652

## Inverse of Correlation Matrix

	Prof/Sle	Exp/Sle	Expg
Prof/Sle	1.315	-.672	.090
Exp/Sle	-.672	1.510	-.488
Expg	.090	-.488	1.173

## KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.518
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	46.293
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

## Anti-image Matrices

		Prof Sle	Exp Sle	Expg
Anti-image Covariance	Prof/Sle	.761	-.338	5.864E-02
	Exp/Sle	-.338	.662	-.275
	Expg	5.864E-02	-.275	.852
Anti-image Correlation	Prof/Sle	.519	-.477	7.283E-02
	Exp/Sle	-.477	.511	-.366
	Expg	7.283E-02	-.366	.532

a. Measures of Sampling Adequacy(MSA)

## Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Prof/Sle	1.000	.540
Exp/Sle	1.000	.756
Expg	1.000	.383

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

## Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings	% of Variance	Cumulative %
	Total			Total		
1	1.679	55.970	55.970	1.679	55.970	55.970
2	.880	29.317	85.288			
3	.441	14.712	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

## Component Matrix

	Component
	1
Prof/Sle	.735
Exp/Sle	.870
Expg	.619

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a 1 components extracted.



## Reproduced Correlations

		Prof/Sle	Exp/Sle	Expg
Reproduced Correlation	Prof/Sle	.540	.639	.455
	Exp/Sle	.639	.756	.538
	Expg	.455	.538	.383
Residual	Prof/Sle		-.154	-.330
	Exp/Sle	-.154		-.160
	Expg	-.330	-.160	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a Residuals are computed between observed and reproduced correlations. There are 3 (100.0%) nonredundant residuals with absolute values > 0.05.

b Reproduced communalities

## Rotated Component Matrix

a Only one component was extracted. The solution cannot be rotated.

Subjective Performance Indicators: Factor Analysis

Correlation Matrix

		SATEXP1	SATPOS	DOMCOM	FORCOM	Expptl
Correlation	SATEXP1	1.000	.224	.004	.124	.114
	SATPOS	.224	1.000	.397	.532	.253
	DOMCOM	.004	.397	1.000	.499	.583
	FORCOM	.124	.532	.499	1.000	.372
	Expptl	.114	.253	.583	.372	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	SATEXP1		.009	.483	.097	.117
	SATPOS	.009		.000	.000	.004
	DOMCOM	.483	.000		.000	.000
	FORCOM	.097	.000	.000		.000
	Expptl	.117	.004	.000	.000	

a Determinant = .313

Inverse of Correlation Matrix

	SATEXP1	SATPOS	DOMCOM	FORCOM	Expptl
SATEXP1	1.083	-.266	.220	-.040	-.170
SATPOS	-.266	1.507	-.325	-.635	.075
DOMCOM	.220	-.325	1.856	-.463	-.853
FORCOM	-.040	-.635	-.463	1.639	-.175
Expptl	-.170	.075	-.853	-.175	1.562

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.678
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	124.759
	df	10
	Sig.	.000

Anti-image Matrices

		SATEXP1	SATPOS	DOMCOM	FORCOM	Expptl
Anti-image Covariance	SATEXP1	.923	-.163	.110	-2.244E-02	-.100
	SATPOS	-.163	.663	-.116	-.257	3.193E-02
	DOMCOM	.110	-.116	.539	-.152	-.294
	FORCOM	-2.244E-02	-.257	-.152	.610	-6.828E-02
	Expptl	-.100	3.193E-02	-.294	-6.828E-02	.640
Anti-image Correlation	SATEXP1	.480	-.208	.155	-2.990E-02	-.131
	SATPOS	-.208	.692	-.194	-.404	4.901E-02
	DOMCOM	.155	-.194	.661	-.266	-.501
	FORCOM	-2.990E-02	-.404	-.266	.736	-.109
	Expptl	-.131	4.901E-02	-.501	-.109	.663

a Measures of Sampling Adequacy(MSA)

## Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
SATEXP1	1.000	.838
SATPOS	1.000	.602
DOMCOM	1.000	.763
FORCOM	1.000	.628
Expptl	1.000	.577

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

## Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.364	47.272	47.272	2.364	47.272	47.272	2.233	44.669	44.669
2	1.044	20.887	68.159	1.044	20.887	68.159	1.174	23.489	68.159
3	.783	15.669	83.828						
4	.442	8.846	92.674						
5	.366	7.326	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

## Component Matrix

	Component	
	1	2
SATEXP1	.252	.880
SATPOS	.717	.295
DOMCOM	.805	-.339
FORCOM	.792	2.976E-02
Expptl	.714	-.259

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 2 components extracted.

## Reproduced Correlations

		SATEXP1	SATPOS	DOMCOM	FORCOM	Expptl
Reproduced Correlation	SATEXP1	.838	.441	-9.513E-02	.226	-4.747E-02
	SATPOS	.441	.602	.477	.577	.436
	DOMCOM	-9.513E-02	.477	.763	.627	.662
	FORCOM	.226	.577	.627	.628	.558
	Expptl	-4.747E-02	.436	.662	.558	.577
Residual	SATEXP1		-.217	9.919E-02	-.102	.162
	SATPOS			-7.990E-02	-4.508E-02	-.183
	DOMCOM				-.129	-7.961E-02
	FORCOM					-.186
	Expptl					

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a Residuals are computed between observed and reproduced correlations. There are 9 (90.0%) nonredundant residuals with absolute values > 0.05.

b Reproduced communalities

Rotated Component Matrix

	Component	
	1	2
SATEXP1	-3.675E-02	.915
SATPOS	.588	.506
DOMCOM	.871	-6.902E-02
FORCOM	.743	.277
Expptl	.759	-2.138E-02

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a Rotation converged in 3 iterations.

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2
1	.949	.314
2	-.314	.949

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.



**Appendix D**  
**Summary of the In-depth Interview**

## Summary of the In-depth Interview

The purposes of in-depth interview in this study are two folds: to preliminarily refine the questionnaire, and to seek a qualitative result for the study. While information derived from questionnaire is subject to the probability of careless and unattended response, in-depth interview provides a more concrete information and clearer opinion from the target respondents. Nevertheless, due to limited time and budget, limited number of interview session also present a restriction on generalizability of in-depth interview. In-depth interview, therefore, can be use as a supplementary instrument in this research.

In this study, five in-depth interview sessions were setup. Four of the five represented very small (1-20 employees), small (21-50 employees), medium (51-100 employees), and large (101-200 employees) exporting SMEs. An Additional interview was organized with a firm that export manager had just resigned after a long service at the firm. This interview was intended to gain the owner's opinion about the resource-based characteristics of social network. This firm was in the group of medium SMEs (51-100 employees).

All interviewees were owners of the firms, except for the one form the large SMEs group. However, this interviewee was the general manager who had worked with the firm more than 10 years and had full authority in making daily managerial decisions.

After providing the clear definition of social network to the interviewees and asking how it functioned to support their exporting activities, all interviewees agreed that social network had been an important ingredient of successful business activities. This opinion was not quite convincing for very small SMEs. According to the interviewee from a very small SME, most very small SMEs were in their early years of exporting venture and had limited exporting activities. Maintaining social network could be somewhat too costly for their financial stand. Therefore, these very small SMEs went through every detail of business activities mostly with no attempt to create any shortcut. However, this interviewee admitted that she had once used her personal contact with an influential politician to smoothen the process at the Food and Drug Organization, after having had a senseless, as she put, difficulty, resulting in a long delay of her new product launch.

What social network brings to these owners mostly are useful information and privilege. Useful information can be lists of new customers, new products, source of fund, new markets, governmental subsidiary programs, new technology, and competitors' information. Privilege includes shortcut through red-tape, supportive programs, and fund. All these are accepted as significant to exporting activities.

All interviewees were asked to rank, from most to least important, organizations and groups of individuals that deemed important in their business network. Financial institutions and customer network seemed to take turn to come on top of the list. However, the interviewee from large SMEs ranked financial institution as less important than other organizations due to its strong financial status. It is also interesting to note that academicians were also referred to as helpful for exporting



activities, but only ranked last. This may reflect that formal R&D was of insignificant to SMEs.

Government agents and agencies that were frequently referred to were Department of Export Promotion, Department of Industrial Promotion, custom agents and embassy agents. While Department of Export Promotion and Department of Industrial Promotion provide useful information about new markets, market trends, and technical training, custom agents and ambassadors primarily provide shortcut through tedious procedure and guarantees.

Private agencies that were most referred as to were business associations, e.g. Thai-Rice Exporter Association, Marketing Association, etc. Surprisingly, chamber of commerce was considered less useful for exporting activities.

Besides occasional informal phone calls, cards and presents for special occasions, the interviewees agreed that a closer personal ties could bring more useful information and privilege. Participating in informal activities such as golfing, touring, and party could pull them closer to the network. One interviewee gave an example that he could reach a new important customer, which led to the biggest business deal he even made through a high rank government officer in the gold course. Another interviewee mentioned a yearly off-country tour, arranged by an association, which included not only the members but also their families, banker and offices of related government agencies, in order to create closer ties within the network.

One of the interviewees was a new manager, who was also a daughter of the owner of the company. She was appointed to assume all responsibilities as a general manager after the old one, who had worked for the company for at least 20 years, resigned. She admitted social network as an important factor contributing to the ongoing and the success of the firm. This interviewee divided the network into two groups; one is the network of suppliers, which mainly are farmers, and the other is the network of government agents of high rank, who facilitates the custom protocols and help allocate the export quota in favor of the firm. After the long operation of the firm, the relationships between the firm and others in the networks are quite strong, creating a great competitive advantage for the firm. These connections were established by the old manager, and had been well maintained. The old manager's resignation, therefore, placed a serious worry on the owning family. Fortunately, the resignation went in the most amiable manner, and positioned he was offered was in a totally different industry located abroad. The first assignment the new manager had was to explore and introduce herself to the existing network, escorted by the old manager.

This new manager found that it was very difficult for her to maintain the relationships exactly the same, especially in term of trust. Everyone has one's own style of socializing and personality. This new manager was brought up and educated in the Western Hemisphere, where, as she explained, 'people don't do much of this. We don't take much of the shortcut. It is more straightforward.'

The conclusion of the in-depth interview is very useful in that it partly, to a great degree, confirm the literature. The detail of the interview was then used to develop the first-draft questionnaire.

**ต้นฉบับ หน้าขาดหาย**

## **APPENDIX E**

### **Histogram and P-P Plot of the Underlying Variables**

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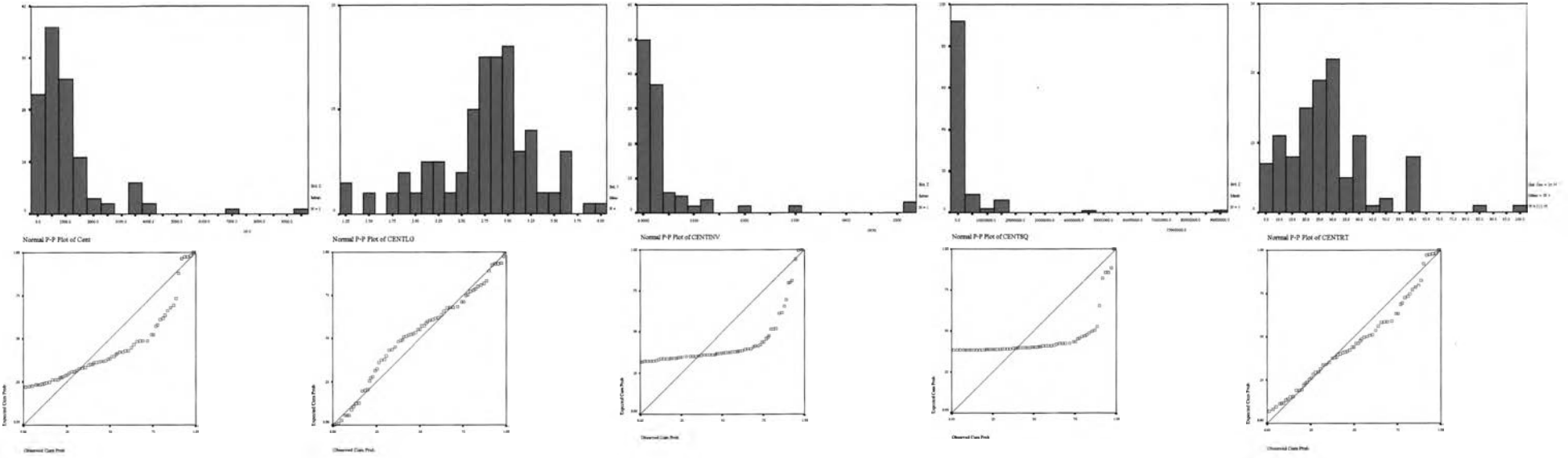
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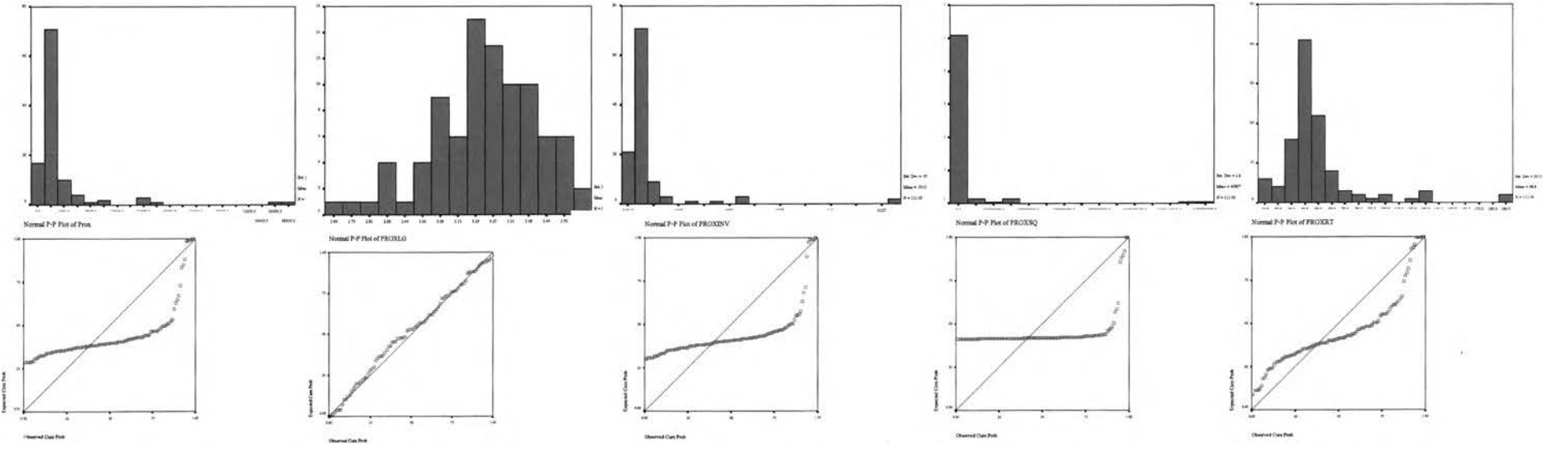
2<sup>nd</sup> Power

Square Root

Centrality



Proximity



Untransformed

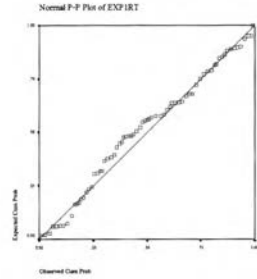
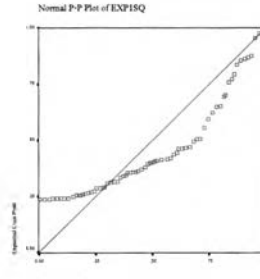
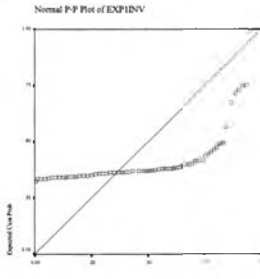
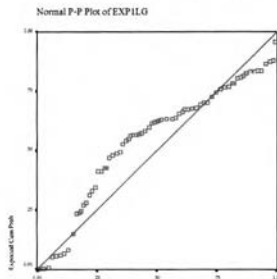
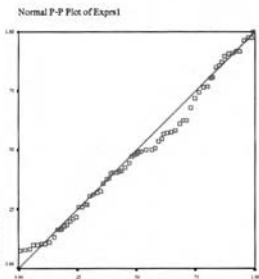
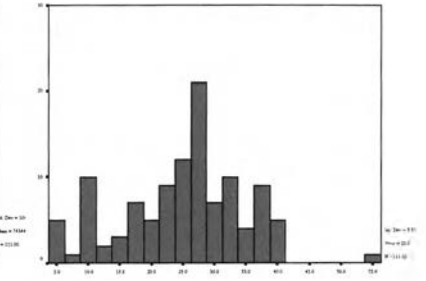
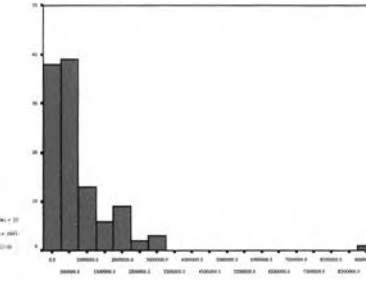
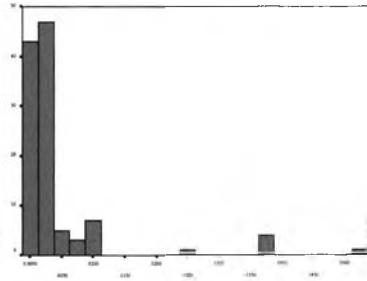
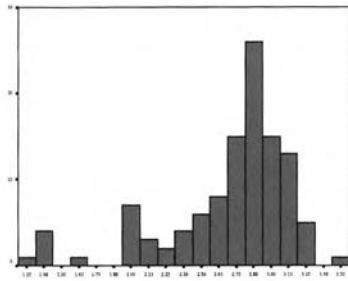
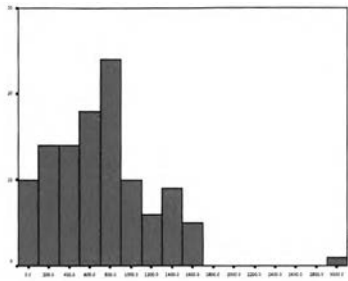
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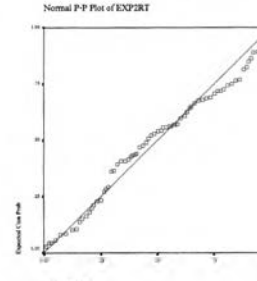
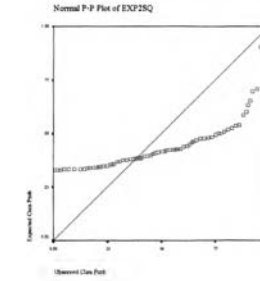
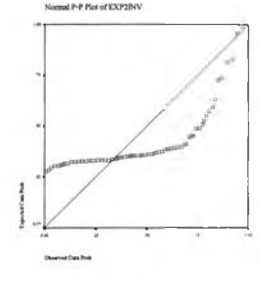
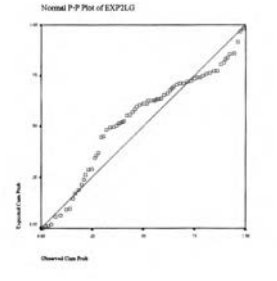
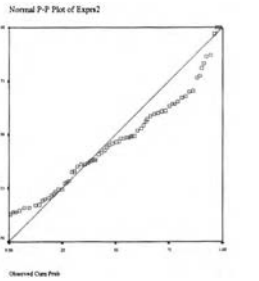
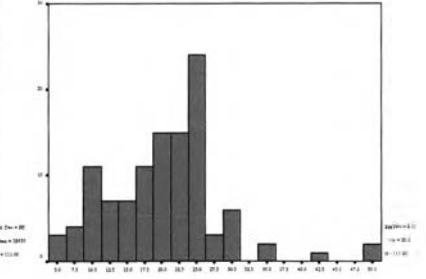
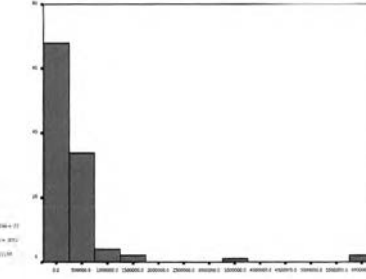
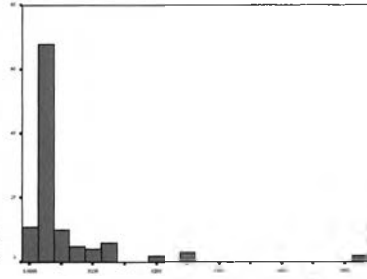
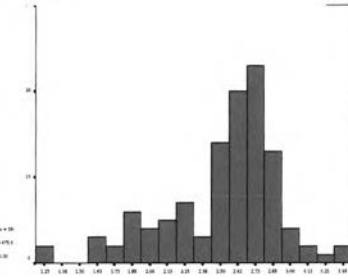
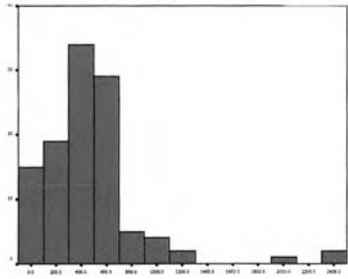
2<sup>nd</sup> Power

Square Root

prsvle1



xpressive2



Untransformed

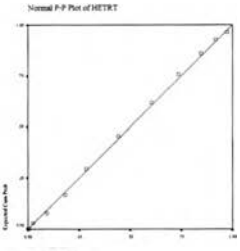
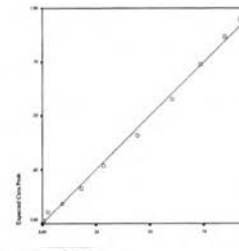
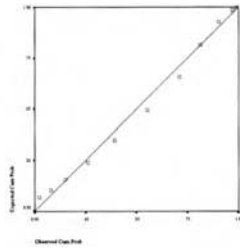
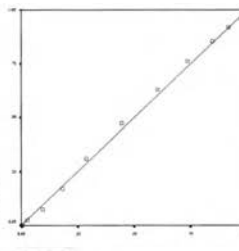
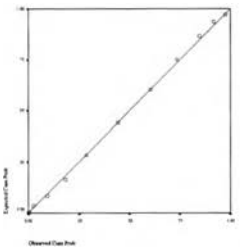
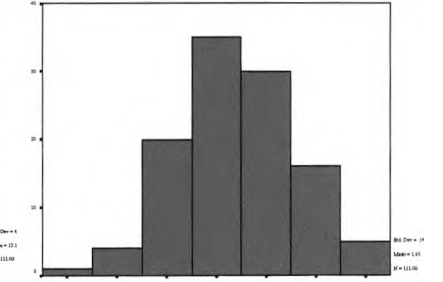
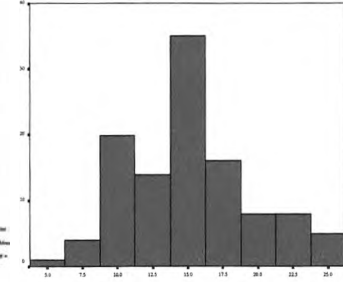
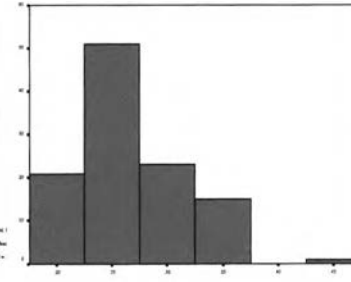
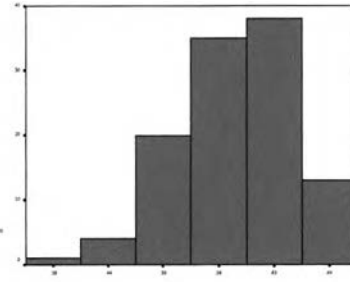
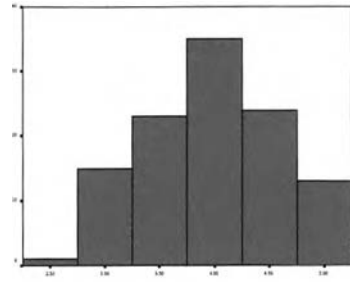
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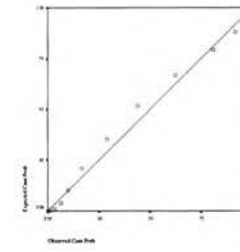
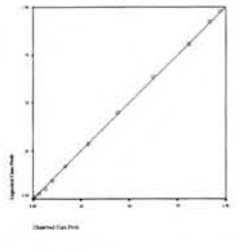
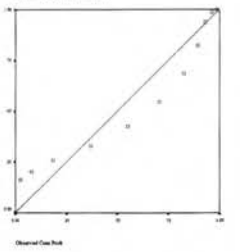
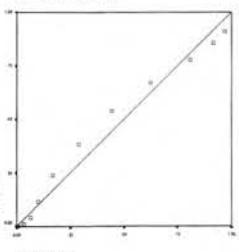
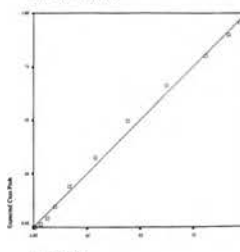
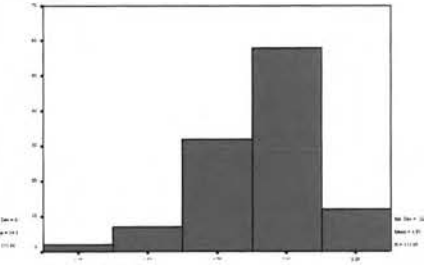
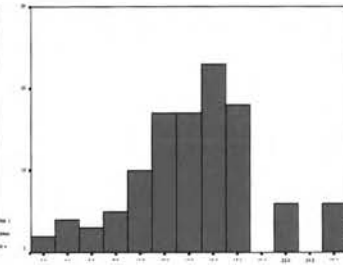
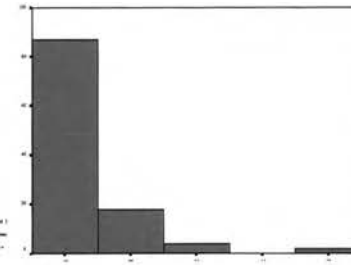
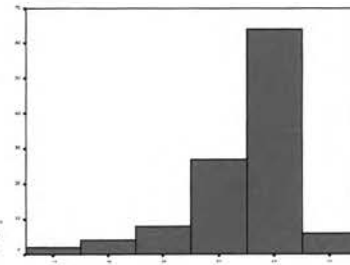
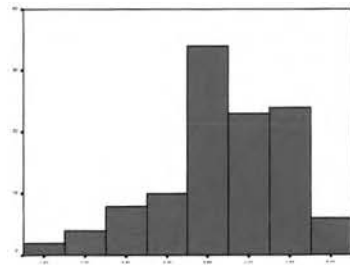
2<sup>nd</sup> Power

Square Root

Heterogeneity



Imitability



Untransformed

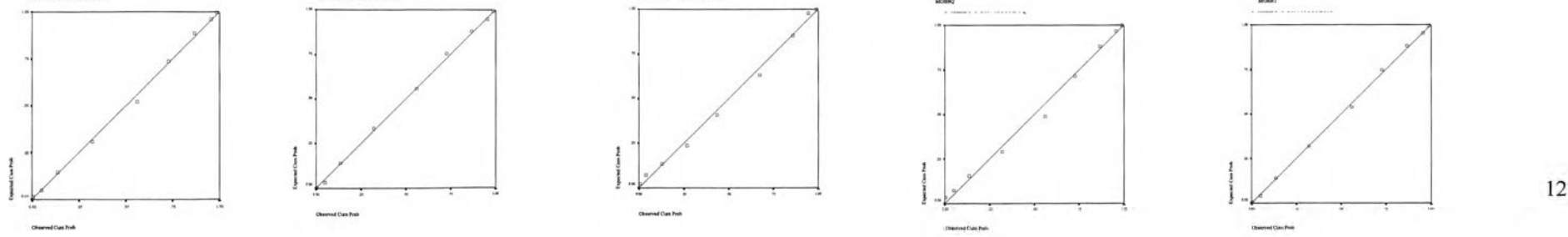
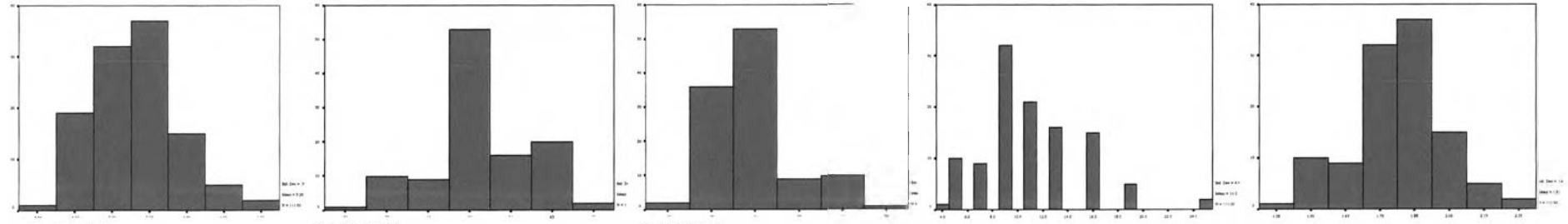
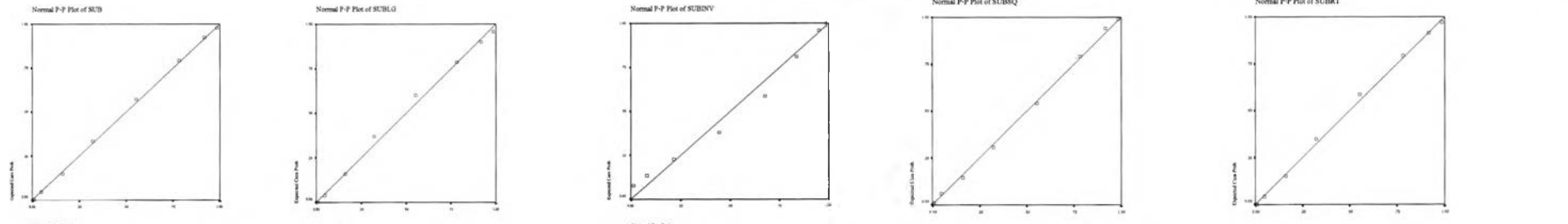
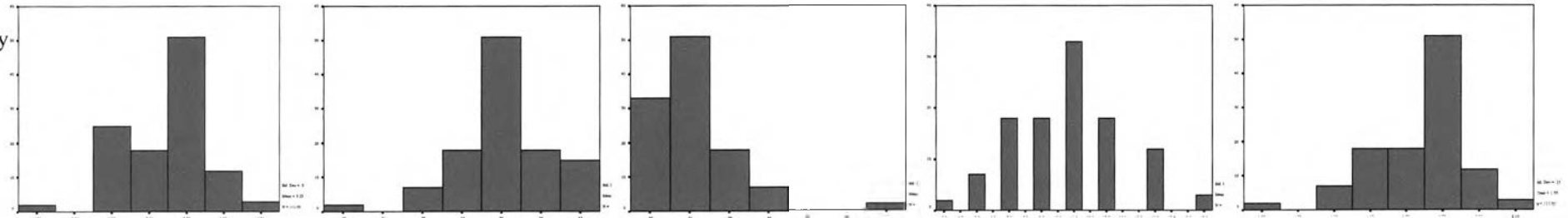
Log

Inverse

2<sup>nd</sup> Power

Square Root

Substitutability



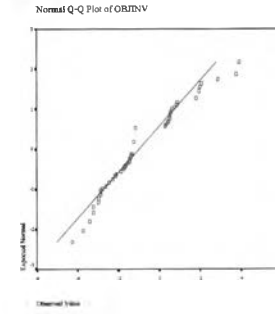
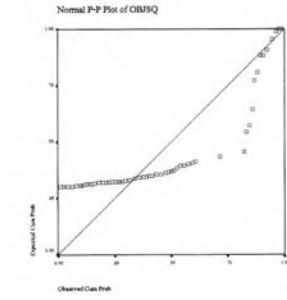
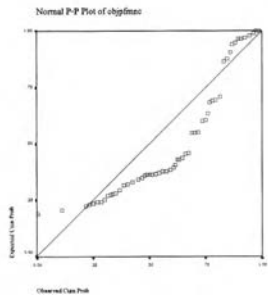
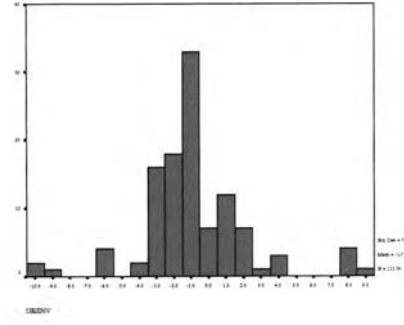
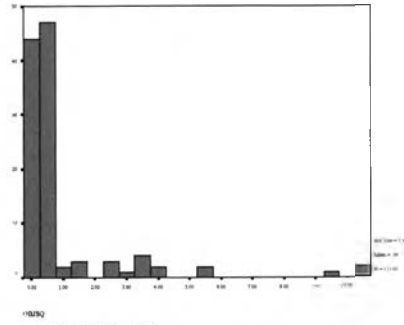
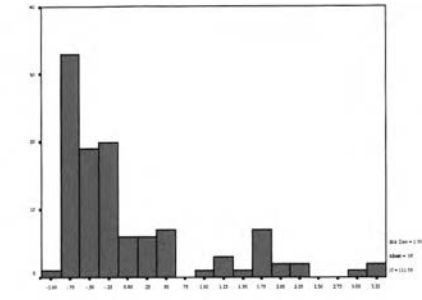
Mobility

Objective

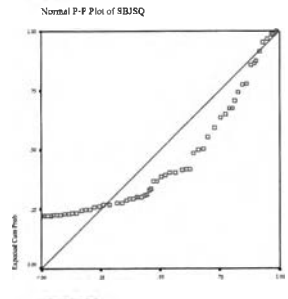
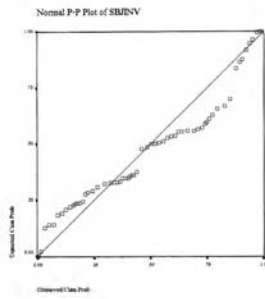
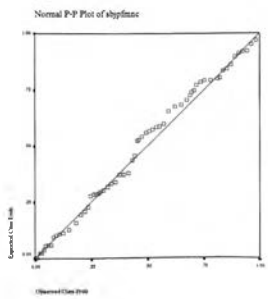
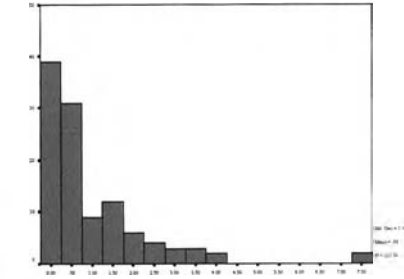
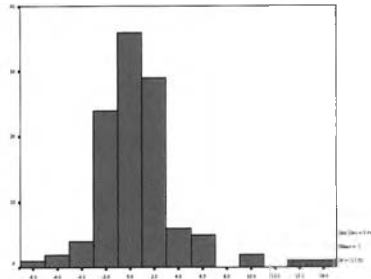
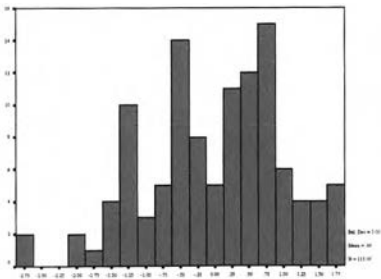
Untransformed

Inverse

2<sup>nd</sup> Power



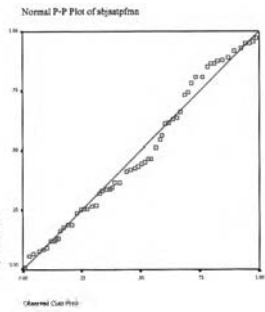
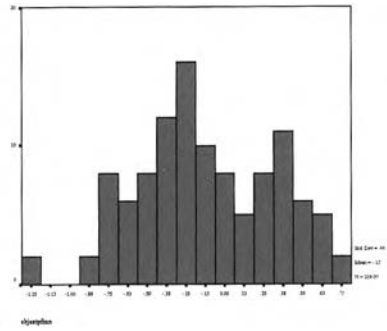
Objective



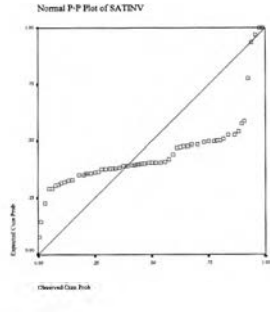
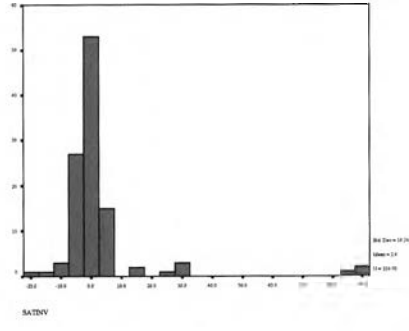


Satisfaction Subjective

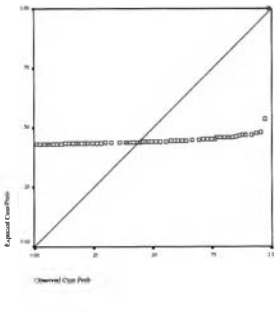
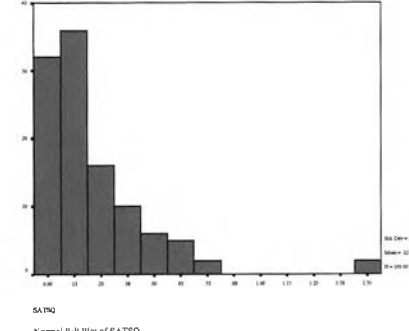
Untransformed



Inverse



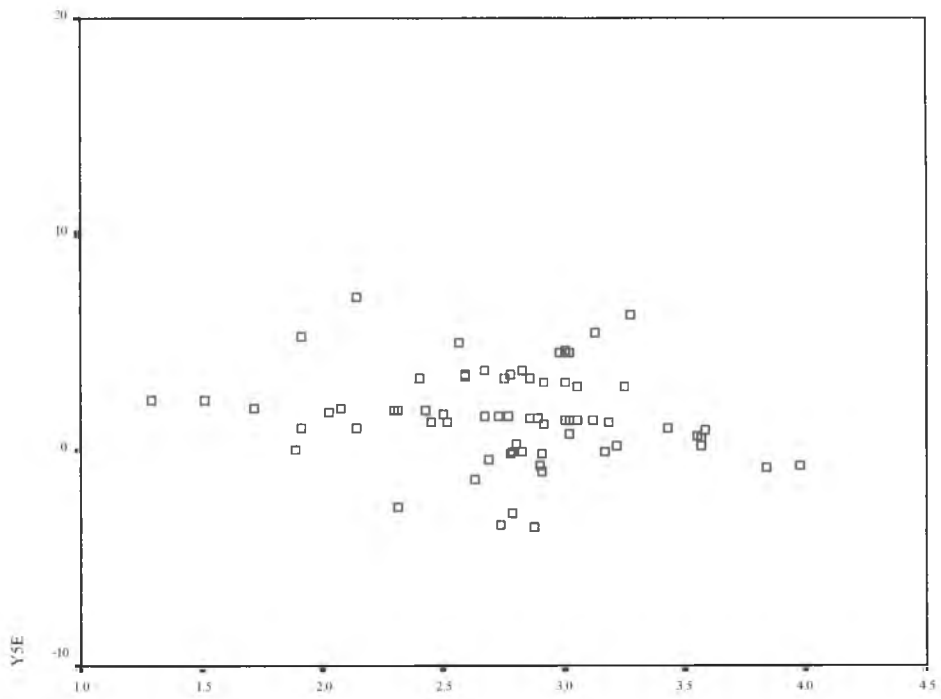
2<sup>nd</sup> Power



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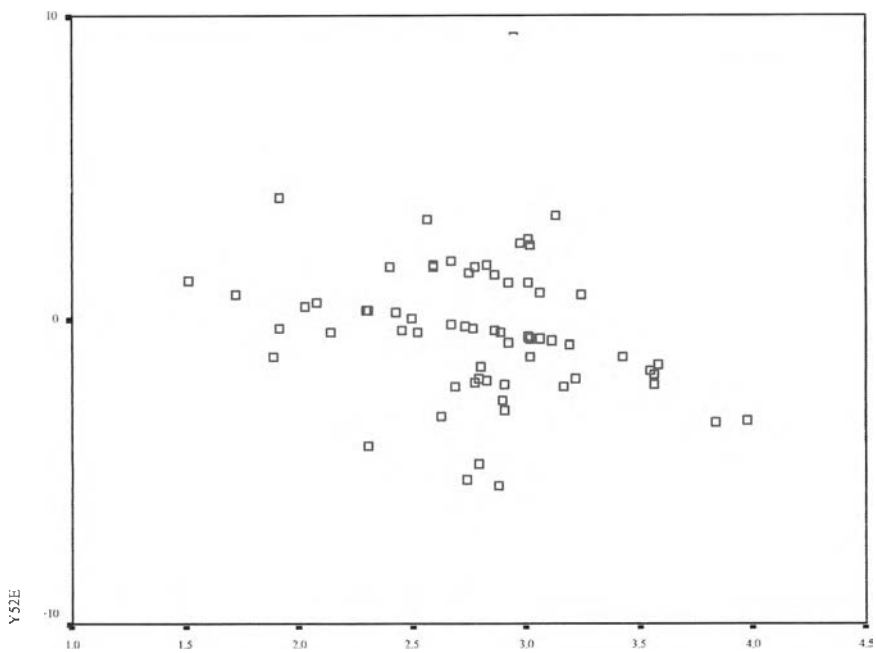
## **Appendix F**

### **Residual Plot of the H5 and H7 models**



CENTLG

Residual Plot of  
the H5 model



CENTXEXP1

Residual Plot of the  
H7a model



## VITA

Mr. Bhubate Samutachak was born in Lampang, Thailand, on April 19, 1970. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Business Administration in Information System with first class honor from Yonok College, Lampang, Thailand, since 1992. Upon his graduation, he received the Yonok-Baylor scholarship to continue his education in the Master's degree in Business Administration, majoring in International Business, and the Master's degree in International Management, at Baylor University, Texas, U.S.A. He completed the degrees in 1994 and returned to Thailand to join the faculty staffs as a full-time lecturer of the School of Business at Yonok College. He was also the Director of International Program, and the initiator and the Director of the B.B.A (English Program) at Yonok College. In 1996, he was the scholarship recipient of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for his Doctoral Degree of Business Administration in International Business at the Joint Doctoral Program in Business Administration (JDBA) of Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University, and the National Institute for Development and Administration (NIDA), Thailand. He has been lecturing in the Principle of International Business Management as a guest lecturer at Chulalongkorn University and Thammasat University, since 1997, and in the Principle of Management at the College of Management Science, Mahidol University, since 2000.