



The Dynamics of Driven Force of Decentralization to Local Government Organizations

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Abstract

The previous governance administration is based on the idealism of a bureaucratically that focuses on centralization of power in the central government, thus cause of working ineffectiveness and it's not respond to the people needed. For this reason, it has to restructuring and decentralization to local government is needed in term of independent administrative. However, in practical approaches, the mission that is important to the well being of people has not been transferred or has the power to handle it. Mostly in development the quality of life, education and public health care, as the reasons, the participatory of public administration is a conceptual that is raised to Government agencies or unit of government agencies have the opportunity to engage stakeholders in administrative and state management decisions, in both approaches such as the directly and indirectly to address some of the issues that lead to meet the needs of people in the community to engage a participatory public administration.

Keywords: Decentralization, Participation, and Local Government Organizations



Introduction:

The state administration of the kingdom of Thailand since the King Rama V has the characteristics of a centralized government administration, which is structured in the form of ministerial and regional administration that can strengthen the authority. Centralized to maintain independence and the security of the state (President Suwanmongkol and friends, 2537, citation of in Kowit Puang Ngam, Page 1). After the changing of administration in 2475, the Constitution of Kingdom of Siam was promulgated in 2476 by setting up an administrative structured by rule of law such as regulation framework of administration of the kingdom of Siam 2476 is a structure of government administrative (Chuwong Chayabud, 2539 References in Kowit Puang Ngam, Page 2) to manage the framework of administration is divided into centralize, regional and local government. Afterward, it was canceled and promulgation of regulation framework of administration act 2495 to increase the decentralization and improvement of local government administration and it had been amended several times that is causes which led to revolution of Thanom Kittiyakorn, 2515 then the regulation framework of administration act 2495 was cancellation and to promulgate State Administration according to the announcement of the revolution committee reference No. 218. Later on the government of HE Mr. Anan Panyarachun has promulgated the Act of Administration of the Kingdom of Thailand in 2534 that is he current administration working to replaced the announcement of the revolution committee to improve the scope of central government agencies duties and to assign the administrative provisions at the ministry level., to decentralization to various levels to facilitate administrative mobility. (Kowit Puang Ngam, Page 3-4) which responded to Max Webber's bureaucratic theory, which consists of seven important infrastructure such as:

1. Hierarchy
2. Accountability
3. Reasonable
4. Success
5. Distinction or Task Specialization
6. Discipline
7. Professionalism

The previous governance administration is based on the idealism of a bureaucratically that focuses on centralization of power in the central government, thus cause of working ineffectiveness and it's not respond to the people needed. For this reason, it has to restructuring and decentralization to local government is needed in term of independent administrative. The decentralization of local government authority began with the 2540 of Thai Constitution and act of the plenary plan and procedures to the local administration 2542. It is important that of the decentralization which two of acts intended to encourage the local government to be free in policy formulation for public service of local administration and the management of the fiscal division by of principles of self-rule and the needs of the people within the framework of the law that establish relationships. In the area of care to protect the interests of local people or for the benefit of the country as a whole, in the same issue, this autonomy of government has come to a new paradigm. Governance in the form of good governance or good governance, it promotes greater autonomy in administration at each level, particularly by reducing centralized control. Highlighting the role of public sector executives as a high quality service provider as required by the public. And open to any competition that the state cannot do well should be left to the private sector to act in place of the theory. Actors - bonded agents the government will negotiate with the private sector/agents to assign the authority to act in lieu of terms and conditions.



The Prime Minister Office's regulation on good governance and social affair has stated in 6 principles such as (Vipas Thongsuth,2551 page 6,50-51,168-175):

1. The rule of law: is to protect the rights of liberty in accordance with the principles of law and order. Law of the Constitution
2. The moral principle: is to have standards and ethics in the profession.
3. Principles of Transparency: is the transparency in the work process and disclosure.
4. Principles of engagement: this is to show stakeholders and participate in various activities, impact on the lives and well being of the people including the comments to the business. Determine the policy and the decision of the state.
5. Principles of liability readiness are responsibilities in the response to public expectations. It is ready to be liable and ready to be investigated.
6. Value is the greatest benefit of resource management is limited to the public.

However, despite by transferring missions to the local governing organization then when is considering that. Mission that is important to the lives of people but is not received all of transfer or have the power to handle a lot. Most of this is in terms of infrastructure development and quality of life in education and public health (Cras Suwarnmala,2557) and transferring the environmental management mission is not progressing as it should be that is a matter of local administration control. By this reason that made the decentralization distribution power does not result in a response. and solve the problem of people in the area based. It is noted that the area. There is a problem and there are groups of people to continue to address issues of the area, such as the movement of the P Move (the People's Social Justice Movement), the land title, issued community land title, the forestry, or the driven of gold mines, power plants or driven in rural development Community development, child development, women's development, child rights, women's rights, labor rights, environmental protection, etc. This is a problem that government agencies cannot do or make difficult, because of many restrictions besides problems. The structure is closely related to the administration of the country as a whole and the problems of administration, both fiscal policy and human resource management. based on the area located of Thailand. Each locality diverse, the state cannot use a management / management model. A single management or arrangement with all areas, due to the concept of good management or good governance, has resulted in participatory public administration to allow government agencies or government agencies to provide opportunities for people who have. Equity participates in direct and indirect state management decisions and actions to address some of the issues that contribute to meeting the Want to public areas. This is the first step in the development of public administration.

1. Providing information
2. Public hearing
3. Involvement in Proposals proceeding
4. Collaboration in continuing
5. Public empowerment of society (Cooperative Promotion Department,2552 Page1)

Therefore, the framework of local government reform is in the form of public sector in efforts for people and the civil society organizations have more opportunities to participate in the administration. Not just only voting, it is also encouraging the group to be self-reliant and development on the basis of public consciousness. By encouraging the public to join together as a community or civil society, and linking it as a network, collaboration in trying to use the potential and wisdom to develop their own community and society (Thosaphorn SiriSamphanth, 2549



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The following of the implementation of the public conceptual is complemented by the self-management concept of the people. Currently, under the definition of mass media such as provincial self-management, local communities self-management have been established to date, and there is a growing tendency for them to be more concrete. But it works. Together, we share the common problems and drive the people on the basis. The "self-reliant people" are the basis of local contextual development (Nichom Wanpharwat, Page1)

Based on the studied of Thai government administration to decentralize to the local government shown that the characteristics of the work which many advantages and disadvantages that need to be developed. Therefore, the authors proposed the development of local administration under Study of the above-mentioned concepts, as shown in table chart 1, that local government of country must consider to merge local administrative organizations to reduce the conflict of practical authority and the concept of participatory public administration, whether public or local self-management. Use in the form of partnerships, working jointly between local governments and local people to work together to solve problems in the area. In the area of central administration and the region is still preserved. However, it may be possible to define a clearer framework for what is under the authority. The centralized function of the overall operation of the country and in the region as a matter of development a holistic province in the area and in the local area, it is free to manage the business in its own area.

Summarize: The dynamics of driven force of decentralization to local government organizations.

Reformation era			Integration era					
Public administration	Bureaucracy		Restructuring and decentralization			Participatory Management		
Manner/characteristic	Manner/characteristic	challenge/issue/problem	Manner/characteristic	ideal	challenge/issue/problem	Manner/characteristic	Manner/characteristic	
- Centralize - Regional - Locality	- Centralized power to maintain independence and security affair - hierarchy	- Delayed of work - ineffectiveness - not respond to people needs	- freedom - self-management - Operations and facilities to the public.	Governance - Be free - Reducing the centralized control - Quality services to meet the demand. - Open to competition	theory of actors - agents	- limited to some - Not as effective and responsive to the public - The disparity structure - administration	P Public services (The whole country) - state - Integration - Developed based on the public mind	S Self management (the area based) - State - Public stakeholders