

THE ROLE OF LOCAL POLITICIANS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to study the attitudes toward the role of local politicians in Thailand and the lack of good governance and the promotion of local organization governance according to good governance. It is qualitative research. The tool used was a structured interview. The population interviewed were executives. Fifteen people involved with local government organizations found that attitudes, roles of local politicians, and lack of good governance were found. We should have to educate the public about the principles of good management. Encourage the locals to create a culture Tradition of good governance for local politicians and government organizations. Make people aware of good power as part of local life to eliminate corruption and discrimination.

Keywords: Local Politicians in Thailand, Good Governance, Local Government Organizations

INTRODUCTION

Local government organization is considered a government agency closest to people or local communities. Because the provincial government will allow people in that area to elect their representatives to act in local administration or be members of local councils to choose local administrators again. Local government organizations will have some level of autonomy in administration from the state within the scope of the law.

Authority according to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2017

Article 250 Local government organizations have the duty and power to provide public services and public activities for the benefit of the local people, following the principle of sustainable development and promoting and supporting education for local people as provided by law. The state must ensure that local government organizations have their income by organizing a tax system or allocating appropriate taxes, as well as promoting and developing the income generation of local government organizations.

Article 251 Personnel administration of a local government organization shall follow the provisions of the law which must use a moral system and consider the suitability and necessity of each locality and each form of local government organization. Providing a consistent standard to enable joint development or switching of personnel among local government organizations.

It can be seen that local government organizations have significant powers and duties to bring prosperity to the locality. Still, on the contrary, local communities are not developed or prosperous as they should be. Transparency and accountability by the community in operations are therefore essential. The management of local government organizations must be for the benefit of people in the local community, and local government organizations must safeguard the achievement of the goal for the local people to be facilitated and answered truly meet their needs.

LITERATURE & THEORY

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) identifies eight pillars of good governance.

1. Participation (Participation) Participation of local people is a process in which people or stakeholders can express their views and participate in activities that affect the lives and well-being of local people. Opinions are taken into account in determining policy and decision-making of the state.

The principle of participation consists of 4 main principles:

1. level of information
2. Levels of exposure to opinions from the public or local people.
3. The joint planning and decision-making level is higher than the consultative level.
4. Levels of potential development to create understanding for the public is the highest level of participation.

2. The rule of law is an important principle that will bring about justice in all sectors. This justice may mean Fair access to services provided by the government. The necessary code of this "rule of law" consists of 7 directions, namely:

1. The principle of separation of powers
2. Principles for the protection of rights and liberties
3. Principles of the legitimacy of the judicial and administrative branches
4. Legality of content
5. The Principle of Independence of Judgment
6. Principle "no offense and no punishment by law."
7. The supreme law of the Constitution

3. Transparency is a demonstration of honesty in management that can be explained with reasons. This transparency consists of 4 sub-principles as follows:

1. Structural transparency
2. Be transparent with you
3. There is transparency in penalties.
4. Transparency in information disclosure

4. Consistency (Consensus Oriented) one of the fundamental principles of good management is principles of harmony of people in the local community, which are very different by trying to find common points of interest or consensus and corresponding needs of society as a practice to reduce conflicts in society. To develop a community, one must know the related requirements of that society. Moreover, with the way of learning, the culture of that society must be culturally compatible. Traditions and religions and following the environment in that local community. Correspondence defines and summarizes the needs of people in society.

5. Response (Responsiveness) the goal of good management must respond to the plans that have been set. Responding to what people or people in a country or locality want is considered the most direct response to the people's feelings. Still, if it does not meet the needs, it can be regarded as that the goal or response is not achieved or the project is ineffective.

6. Equality and Inclusiveness is a fundamental right that all citizens should receive from the government, including welfare services, public facilities, and other utilities.

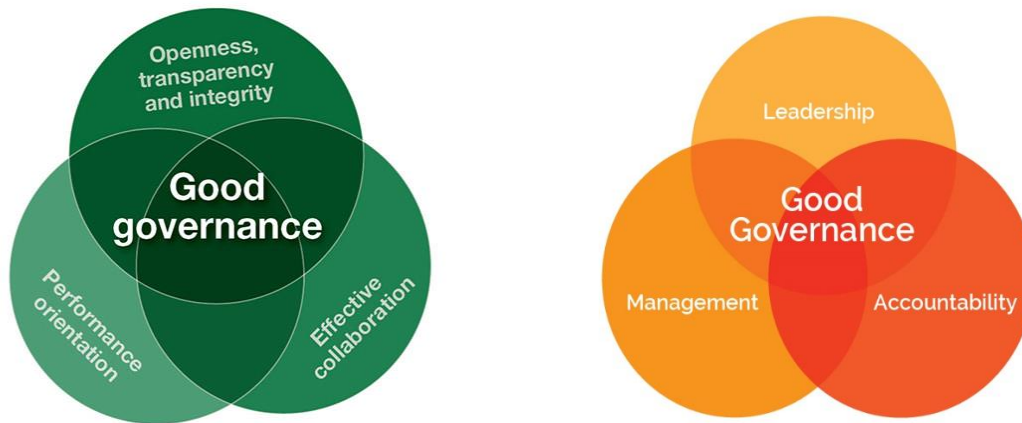
7. Effectiveness and Efficiency this principle considers the highest benefits, including public interest in management and the use of limited resources. These are the results of practice arising from the use of good governance consisting of 3 main principles:

1. Saving
2. Using resources for maximum benefit
3. Competitiveness

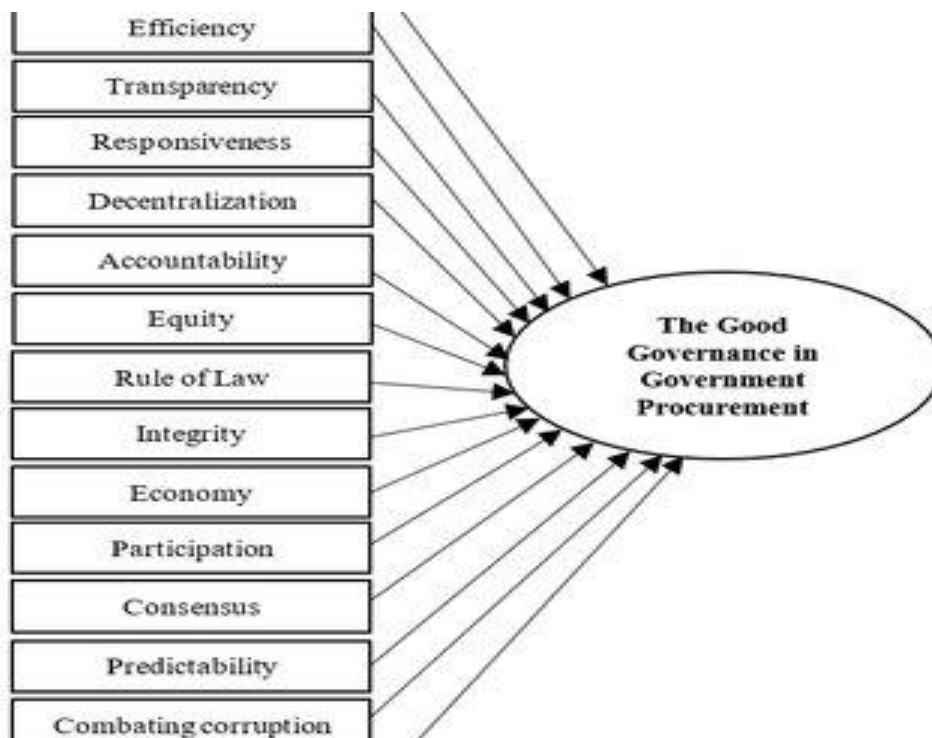
8. Accountability means more than just being able to answer questions or explain behavior. It also includes responsibility for performance or performing duties to achieve the goals set. Including responding to public expectations is a matter of readiness to take responsibility and willingness to be examined. In practice, accountability is considered a quality or skill that a person should demonstrate as a mark. Indicates that he has accepted the assigned mission and has implemented it with responsibility consisting of 6 principles:

1. Having a clear goal
2. Efficient Operations
3. Everyone is a joint owner.
4. Having a backup plan
5. Management of unfavorable work behaviors
6. Monitoring and evaluation of performance

The concept of governance consists of 3 civil state mechanisms: the state, the private sector, and civil society. All three agencies are linked and create a balance between them. Causing stability and sustainability in society, as shown in the picture



Demonstrates links and balances between **the state, private** and **public sectors**



The role of local politicians in eliminating corruption problems

1. Creating awareness among the people to understand and conscience in democracy and to see the value of elections that must choose good people with good ethics, morals, and ethics. Don't sell your vote or favor your partisans.

2. Promote a culture based on the principles of good governance to have knowledge and understanding of the Prime Minister's Office Regulations on Good Governance of Public Affairs B.E. 1999 to create an excellent administrative system in all sectors. There are six components, the principle of transparency, the rule of law, the regulation of accountability, the equality principle, and value and participation principles.

3. Making mechanisms for entering local politics transparency and fairness Local politicians must be virtuous, ethical, honest, and accepted by the local people

4. Manage according to the principles of good governance with transparency and be ready for local people to check anytime. There is clarity in the management of all forms of corruption following the concept of Irvin & Stansbury (2004) that emphasizes the participation of the public when government organizations surrender their decision-making powers to groups of people who participate in cooperating with the people more policy decisions will be made by genuine consultation from all parties. Both private sectors and public sector social outcomes will come from compromise. And find solutions together that are part of the principles of good governance.

METHODS

This research was qualitative research with in-depth interviews. The tool used was a structured interview. Three experts reviewed the devices to verify their compliance with the research objectives. The interviewed population consisted of 9 administrators, 6 local government scholars who understand local politics. A total of 15 people were selected by purposive sampling.

RESULTS

The role of local politicians in enhancing good governance in local government organizations found that local politicians' roles should be good role models with honesty, morality, ethics, conscience, and good attitudes in administration and supervision. Local people with transparency, the audit has provided opportunities for local people to participate in local administration and listen to the opinions of local people.

Have a role and responsibility to the local community regarding the economy, society, and the nation. Encourage local people to be democratic and respect the rules of democratic governance. Create a culture of wisdom and knowledge for local people by using information technology to manage local communities to have up-to-date knowledge. They must be committed to strengthening the administration of local government organizations according to the principles of good governance with sincerity, as well as disclosing information on the operations of local government organizations and enhancing the participation of local people to develop the potential of local people to have competence, knowledge, and ability equal to society, city, and country and step into the world stage.

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

The study of good governance in local politics in Thailand that will lead to the promotion of good governance in local government organizations, as well as the role of local politicians in promoting good governance in local government organizations, will achieve efficiency and effectiveness. The critical factor is the commitment and sincerity of the organization's leaders in seeking cooperation from all sectors, including the public sector, the private sector, local politicians, and local government organizations that must cooperate tightly and continuously until the end. Concrete, in particular, the government sector is an important driving mechanism that will promote and support good governance as a tool in the administration of public affairs seriously and must make it a model that the people of the country accept and believe in to be a role model for the government of the local organization and must place importance on the national agenda continuously. In this regard, the government must prioritize human resource development, encouraging executives to be people with good governance. Consciousness and attitude conducive to being a good leader who sacrifices and devotes himself to the people have a public mind that is not selfish.

In addition, local government organizations need to develop the potential of the whole system and working methods based on the principles of fair governance.

1. Consideration of the specific qualifications of persons who will be candidates for local political elections to be appropriate by background check family background living place other tests for candidates for election.

2. Political legitimacy in entering office.

3. The structure of local government organizations should be improved to be more explicit following good governance principles. It is essential that it is transparent, verifiable, everyone is involved and has access to all authorities in the operation of the organization.

4. There should be transparent procedures for serving local people without discrimination.

5. Management in all matters must be provided. Local people are aware and must allow local people to participate in decision-making, especially on the issues that directly affect local people interested in the implementation.

6. The use of the budget for any business must be announced to local people and be transparent and verifiable, especially construction work, public utility, and utilities.

7. Promote local people to know and understand sound governance principles and reject corruption and injustice in society

8. Create values and moral standards of cultural traditions for local people. Be alert to jointly develop the locality according to good governance so that the locality has high potential and can help themselves and be a good role model to develop the country into an intelligent society.

Because this research has limitations because it is a qualitative study with in-depth interviews with a sample population of executives and stakeholders with unique ideas, attitudes, experiences, and expertise, only those who provide experiential perspectives should have further quantitative studies, which are broader in larger populations, e.g., on the expectations of local communities towards the roles of local politicians, on empirical opinions on the good governance of local politicians, etc.

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