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- ❖ To help them in getting feedback on their research work for improving the same and making them more relevant and meaningful, through collective efforts.
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EDITORIAL

It is my proud privilege to welcome you all to the TheIRES International Conference at Zurich, Switzerland. I am happy to see the papers from all part of the world and some of the best paper published in this proceedings. This proceeding brings out the various Research papers from diverse areas of Science, Engineering, Technology and Management. This platform is intended to provide a platform for researchers, educators and professionals to present their discoveries and innovative practice and to explore future trends and applications in the field Science and Engineering. However, this conference will also provide a forum for dissemination of knowledge on both theoretical and applied research on the above said area with an ultimate aim to bridge the gap between these coherent disciplines of knowledge. Thus the forum accelerates the trend of development of technology for next generation. Our goal is to make the Conference proceedings useful and interesting to audiences involved in research in these areas, as well as to those involved in design, implementation and operation, to achieve the goal.

I once again give thanks to the Institute of Research and Journals, TheIIR, TheIRES for organizing this event in Zurich, Switzerland. I am sure the contributions by the authors shall add value to the research community. I also thank all the International Advisory members and Reviewers for making this event a Successful one.

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THE ROLE OF THE THAI GOVERNMENT TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNING OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

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Abstract - This paper has aimed to study the role of the Thai government in the self-governing of local communities. Overall, this was a qualitative study; by using documentary research methodology. The results had showed that the role of the state in the self-governing of local communities can be divided into three phases: 1) The centralization of power in the central government, 2) The decentralization stage by granting autonomy to the local administrative organization, and 3) The current stage with the claim of autonomy for the community.

Index Terms - Centralization, Decentralization, Self-Government, Local Community

I. INTRODUCTION

The decentralization of local administrative organizations in Thailand has been systematically initiated since 1999; in accordance with the provisions of the 1997 Thai Constitution and the Decentralization Act. The essence of the decentralization of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2540 is to provide local autonomy in public policy. General administration personal administration Finance and the power of their own [1]. The implementation of the content is very important in terms of being successful by looking at the different roles in the government. [2] The role of the state has a great influence on local government; that includes community autonomy, because of the rule of the state [3]. The study of the role of the state in community self-government is thus of great importance.

II. LITERARY REVIEW

This study could be divided into four theories: 1) the autonomy of local autonomy, 2) the concept of

decentralization, 3) the concept of multi-level governance, and 4) Ostrom Resource Management Concept.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This was a qualitative study; in terms of the information collected. The documentary research method was a comprehensive study to review all relevant documents. The study was based on relevant documents, including information from relevant academic papers such as books, textbooks, dissertation articles, laws, and related research.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role of the state in the self-governing of local communities can be divided into three phases: 1) the centralization of central government, 2) the decentralization of power by self-government to the local government, and 3) the current term; with the claim of community autonomy. It can be concluded and presented in Figure 1.

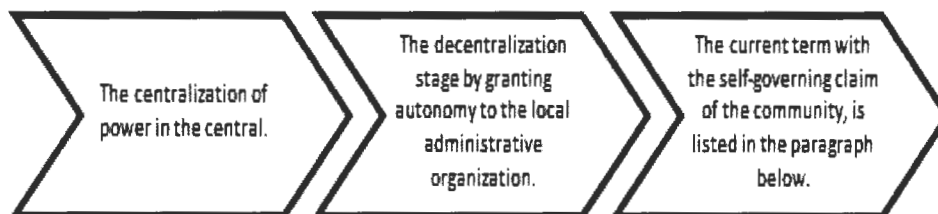


Figure 1: The role of the state in the self-governing of local communities.

1. The centralization of power in the central.

The foundation of the Thai government and administration, are written in detail in this section. There was a major evolution of the reform of the rulers during the reign of King Rama V. One of the major causes of administrative reform, was the threat of Western imperialism to the country. Asia is often claimed that the right to occupy this land is to make the country prosper. "The burden of the white people" has made it necessary to modernize the country. [4] From

the power distribution in different districts, the centralization of power into the central cause is used for sealing the country. Working against the invasion of the great powers that existed at that time was important. The reforms have resulted in a strong central government; with the end of the city being weak. It can be concluded and presented in Figure 2. After the change of administration from absolute monarchy to a democratic system in 1932, Thailand had the highest constitutional law in the country. It is

the law that governs the relationship of power. The power relationship between the powers of the state, and political power with the people. As stated in the Government Administration Act; the relationship between state power and the people is determined by the local government. From this, everything resulted in the Kamnan; which was the headman that was the limb of the state. The Kamnan has more power than the people's representatives. Over time, improvements to the governance arrangements often focused on improving the authority of the government, or by sharing power among government agencies; of which could be seen from the evolution of the past Thai state. The Ministry of Interior is the main mechanism, and the leading mechanism in the administration of the country. When the activity of the state in the development of the country has expanded, the ministries began to expand their work from the central to the regional level. The relationship between government and the public is broader. [5]

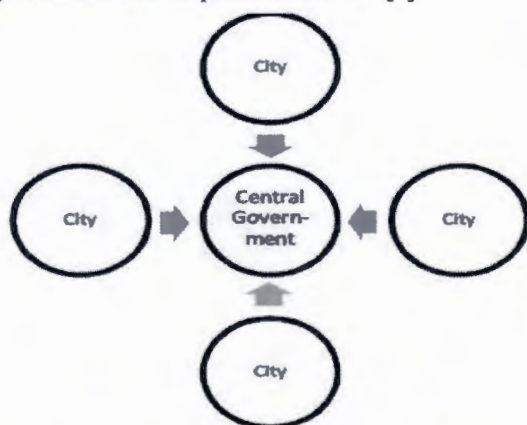


Figure 2: Centralization of power into the central.

From the structure of the centralized political system to the centrality of power over the past 100 years, Heywood [6], Trakool Meechai [7], Wunlop Rutchuttranon [8], Nakarin Mekthairat [9] the results from the study could be written as follows: 1) Delay in decision making, 2) Public service incompatibility; with the needs from each junction locally, 3) The thoroughness and efficiency of public services are going to be tough, 4) A barrier to the growth of a culture of participation by political democracy; the decentralization stage means granting autonomy to the local administrative organizations.

2. The decentralization stage by granting autonomy to the local administrative organization.

The problems arising from the centralized state's role in the center, have led to the concept and demands of local communities to address such problems by decentralizing them from the central state to the local self-governance and community. Local self-government is based on the concept of self-reliant political, economic, and social development. One of the major obstacles is the full participation of people in the local community.

Many times Thailand has been decentralized to a local government for a set period of time. However, we can consider the concrete after the promulgation of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997 to the present. Thailand's decentralization and local governance have continued to develop. This is in line with the reform of Thai local government in the past. In this regard, the local government of Thailand has developed, and has very high dynamics. [10]

The decentralization of local administrative organizations in Thailand have been seen systematically initiated since 1999, in accordance with the provisions of the 1997 Thai Constitution and the Decentralization Act. Section 30 requires the decentralization to proceed according to the decentralization plan to the local administrative organization. [11]

It can be seen that the role of the state under centralized decentralization to the local community, has focused on local administrative organizations. The local government is in the administration structure. While the community area, which is considered to be the end of governance, has been neglected, its mission is to allocate resources from the central state to the local government. Altogether, this has created a centralized pattern that resembles or resembles that of the past. It can be concluded and presented in Figure 3.

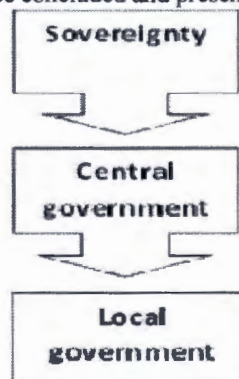


Figure 3: Relationship between the central government and local government.

3. The current term with the self-governing claim of the community, is listed in the paragraph below.

From the above mentioned issues, it is proposed that the role of the government should be expanded to include more than three administrative structures, namely; central, regional and local. The role of such a state is called a Multi-level Governance.

Hooghe and Marks, political scientists, have both developed the concept Multi-level Governance. In the 1990s, there was a notion that there were many power structures that interacted with each other. Also, not only the power of the central state, but there was distribution to the local government. In addition, multi-level governance had the effect of changing the role and relationship between the actors at different

levels; of which include areas from both the public and private sectors. [12] It can be concluded and presented in Figure 4.

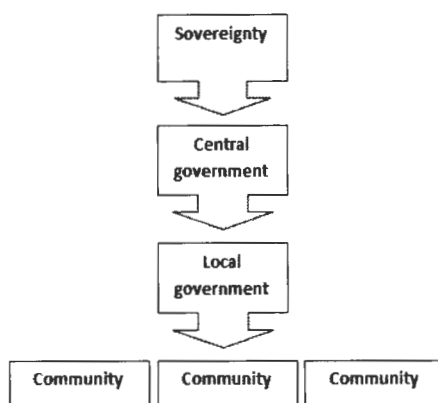


Figure 4: Relationship between the central government local government and community.

In line with Ostrom's concept of shared resource management, Ostrom challenged traditional knowledge by demonstrating that communities can successfully share resources without the need for centralized control. Traditional state roles often address resource management issues by direct control of the state. The state will play a role as an external force to the people to choose the right way and punish them for wrongdoing. However, in reality, the state is quite ineffective in enforcing the rules. It does not solve the problem of resource management accurately and thoroughly and ends with the same resource corruption as before. [13]

Ostrom has pointed out that, resource users in the community and those with long-term resources are knowledgeable about the state of the area; and people who share resources well and tend to be able to efficiently manage shared resources. From this, resource users have followed the norms of the communities they live in. These norms determine the behavior of the resource users, such as: what is the right thing to do, what is wrong, what should not be done. Behavioral norms such as these will make certain rules in the community more effective in resource management than control over the state. According to Ostrom's study, enforcement of external rules will result in voluntary community compliance.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the role of government in community self-regulation can be divided into 3 phases.

1) The centralization of power in the central government. The government plays a role in implementing policies and solving problems through the ministry's mechanisms.

2) Decentralization by giving autonomy to the local government. The system has been in operation since 1999, in accordance with the provisions of the 1997 Constitution of Thailand and the Act on Decentralization and the Decentralization Process for Local Government Organizations BE 2542

3) The current stage of community self-sufficiency claims is that decentralization by self-government to local government organizations does not solve the problem and fully respond to the needs of the people. It calls for the state to adapt its role to the concept of multi-level governance and the concept of Ostrom.

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