THE READINESS AND NECESSITY OF ELECTION OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To examine the readiness and necessity of election of Provincial Governors in Thailand.

Theoretical framework: SWOT Analysis based on Public Administration and Decentralization Concept.

Method: Qualitative approach using documentary research on public administration and provincial election. Data was analyzed by content analysis.

Results and discussion: In order to organize the system of public administration at provincial level to be effective and achieve the goals, the following issues should be addressed: (1) more delegation of command and decision-making power; (2) the governor should adapt to the role of strategic administrator; (3) the governor should use Integrated Area Development strategy; (4) the governor’s work attitudes should be a work culture of all sectors participation; (5) delegate more power in personnel administration; (6) Budget system focus on provincial development budget; (7) review the authority or mission of provincial authoritative organization and governor to avoid overlapping.

Implications of the research: To be use as a guideline in considering of election of provincial governors in Thailand. The advantages and disadvantaged from the findings should be addressed for better decentralization of governmental authority.

Originality/value: This research adds the value to the concept of public administration, decentralization approach and governor’s election.

Keywords: Provincial Governors, Election, Thailand.

A PRONTIDÃO E NECESSIDADE DE ELEIÇÃO DE GOVERNADORES PROVINCIAIS NA TAILÂNDIA

RESUMO

Objetivo: Examinar a prontidão e a necessidade da eleição de Governadores Provinciais na Tailândia.

Enquadramento teórico: Análise SWOT baseada no Conceito de Administração Pública e Descentralização.

Método: Abordagem qualitativa através de pesquisa documental sobre administração pública e eleições provinciais. Os dados foram analisados por análise de conteúdo.

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Resultados e discussão: Para organizar o sistema de administração pública a nível provincial para ser eficaz e atingir os objectivos, devem ser abordadas as seguintes questões: (1) mais delegação de comando e poder de decisão; (2) o governador deveria se adaptar ao papel de administrador estratégico; (3) o governador deve usar a estratégia de Desenvolvimento Integrado da Área; (4) as atitudes de trabalho do governador devem ser uma cultura de trabalho de participação de todos os setores; (5) delegar mais poder na administração de pessoal; (6) O sistema orçamental centra-se no orçamento de desenvolvimento provincial; (7) revisar a autoridade ou missão da organização oficial provincial e do governador para evitar sobreposições.

Implicações da pesquisa: Para ser usada como diretriz na consideração da eleição de governadores provinciais na Tailândia. As vantagens e desvantagens das conclusões devem ser abordadas para uma melhor descentralização da autoridade governamental.

Originalidade/valor: Esta pesquisa agrega valor ao conceito de administração pública, abordagem de descentralização e eleição para governador.

Palavras-chave: Governadores Provinciais, Eleições, Tailândia.

1 INTRODUCTION

At the present moment, there is a trend about decentralizing power to the people or local authorities or local government organizations widely especially the debate in the House of Representatives and MPs belonging to various political parties, including in general society together with after the election of Bangkok governor that has recently passed. Resulting in the election of the governor, there will be elections for governors of other provinces in our country as well by the public or politicians thinking that elections are a democratic culture. By a general understanding without the public knowing in detail about the issues of the government system in democracy, it doesn't always have that meaning because in the case of the Bangkok governor and the provincial governor are different from the governors of other provinces in the region. There are many differences both in principle and reason as to the origin of the governor appointed by the central government to work as the highest executive at the provincial level instead of the cabinet, ministers, and ministries, bureaus, and departments in the central administration system, because they must comply with various laws and regulations of the central government. Both according to the 2017 Constitution and the Public Administration Act, 1991 (including all amendments), in which, according to this law, the provincial governor is a representative of the central government or central government to work in the region at the provincial level across the country which is different from the governor of Bangkok, it is a system of local administration. The Bangkok Governor has different duties and roles from other governors. He or she is only the chief executive of a special local government organization, if the executive position of Bangkok is to be called, it should be the Mayor of Bangkok, comparable to the Lord Mayor of Western countries and Bangkok as a form of local government; powers, roles and duties of the Bangkok Governor as a special local government organization; and there is a big difference compared to the governors of various provinces generally in accordance with the relevant laws. In particular, according to the Public Administration Act of 1991, governors in various provinces are in the position of agents of the central government and must be responsible lead federal policy of the prime minister cabinet resolutions and orders of ministries, bureaus and departments are implemented in the region and is subordinate to the central government and is a regular civil servant. Being a civil servant...
According to the Civil Service Act B.E. 2551 (not being a civil servant or local politician that is not in the chain of command of the national administration system because it is a juristic person and has the authority under the 2017 Constitution, Sections 249-254), so it can be seen that the duties and responsibilities and the legal powers are very different, the governor as a regular civil servant Responsible for hierarchical supervisors and as required by law. If disciplinary action according to the civil service system. In addition, in the dimension of being a ruler who is the highest executive at the provincial level, has the status of being an official under various laws, for example according to the Criminal Code. According to the Local Administrative Act B.E. 2457 and its amendments and other laws as well, according to the Amendment Act of Ministry, Sub-Ministry, Department BE 2545, Section 30 also stipulates about the powers and duties of the Ministry of Interior that it has a responsibility in providing justice to the people and maintenance of peace and order and internal security. The Ministry of Interior is the commander of the provincial governors in the region, which has a direct duty to operate in accordance with the policy Orders of the Ministry of the Interior in related missions.

The aforementioned differences are implied. Proposal of opinions from the mass media and various currents to elect provincial governors in different provinces across the country, just like the governor of Bangkok. Therefore, it is a matter that is lacking in principles and reasons about roles, missions, authority, and therefore cannot be possible at all. The Rulers Association of Thailand therefore intends to create an understanding of this issue to be correct for society in general. and would like to present several other perspectives or dimensions on this appropriate occasion as well with pure intentions and without prejudice to the parties who want to change in any way, as will be discussed in detail later, both in the dimension that is the origin of the Ministry of Interior In the past since the reign of King Rama V (R.E. 112) until the present. In order to see how Thailand or Siam in the past had a history especially the governor or the highest government executive at the provincial level, whose name is called "Governor"

According to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. indivisible" and according to the National Administration Act of 1991, stipulates that the administration of the country of Thailand is divided into public administration regulations, Provincial Administration Regulations and local administration regulations which both laws have established the main structure in the administration and administration of the country. It is divided into 3 parts:

1. Organization of central government administration (Centralization) consists of ministries, bureaus and departments, with the Cabinet responsible for the administration of state affairs. It is headed by the Permanent Secretary and the Director General, government officials at ministry and department levels Serves to lead policies from the Cabinet to implement in accordance with the policy of the state under the control of the House of Representatives elected directly by the people.

2. Organization of provincial administration (De-concentration) at present consists of provinces and districts. There is a provincial governor who receives policies and orders from the Prime Minister as head of government. The cabinet of ministries, bureaus, and departments came to perform, and there were provincial officials who were sent by various ministries, bureaus, and departments as assistants. where the provincial governor acts as the representative of the government which is authorized from the central to operate in that province and is the chief commander of all administrative officials which performs duties in the provincial government in that province (so it can be seen that the provincial governor represent the federal government to work in the region provincial and district level) and also civil servants who are not politicians will be able to remain politically neutral and trusted by the public and are able to provide justice to the people equally or being dominated by politicians whether at the national or local level. The provincial governor in the provincial case and sheriff in cases at the district level are able to resolve disputes better than politicians which often equates to
the interests of their parties or of political parties. It can be considered as an advantage and strength of the governor. Coming from a central appointment and able to protect the interests of the people and the country better than politicians because it is within the law Civil Service Act that govern discipline and ethics. Morality according to the merit system following the principles of good governance.

3. Organization of local government administration (Decentralization) is the decentralization of some administrative powers or many parts at present to local people have participated and played a role in self-government decide to solve their local problems including local development according to the powers and duties prescribed by law. But it is still under federal supervision. At present, there are 5 forms of local government, that is, the general form is the Provincial Administrative Organization (PAO), Sub-district Administrative Organization and special forms such as Bangkok and Pattaya City Each of which has its own different laws prescribing different methods of administration.

All types of local government organizations are organizations under the executive branch that is one of the three sovereign powers, therefore not an independent state, rather, it is an organization subject to central government. The central government will provide provincial governors at the provincial level and sheriffs at the district level represents in supervising local administration in a general form as defined by relevant laws, except for Bangkok, where the central part is the Ministry of Interior. with the Minister of the Interior is a direct regulator in accordance with the law.

As for the powers and duties of various local authorities, Section 250 states that "Local government organizations have duties and powers to oversee and provide public services, and public activities for the benefit of local people according to sustainable development principles as well as promoting and supporting education for local people which will be seen that the mission or authority of the Local Administration Organization is focused on providing various public services and performing various public activities such as roads, lighting, water, electricity or services. Others that are necessary according to the way of life of the people and local societies in order to achieve convenience and have a good quality of life by developing various matters in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. But it did not focus on maintaining order and security within the country clearly which is likely to be a matter of the government and the police or those who primarily have security, military or paramilitary duties.

As for the executives of the LAOs, they are elected by the people or with the approval of the local council or in the case of a special local government organization can be given by other means. But must also take into account the participation of the public. However, when the law (section 252). In addition, in supervising local administrative authorities, according to Article 250 of the Constitution, Section 250, paragraph 5, states that arrangement of public services Promotion and support of education management finance and the supervision of local authorities must do only as necessary to protect the interests of the local people or the interests of the country as a whole".

It can be seen that the relationship between the central government provincial government and local government. There is a consistent connection in a systematic way. And there are steps that are appropriate to governing the country as a whole at present. and the provision of provincial administration. It is still important and necessary today. Abolition of the region and the absence of a provincial governor as a representative of the central government, it will make the government or the central government lacks tools or mechanisms (machinery) to administer in this section. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain the same for the mission of providing various public services under the authority of the Provincial Administrative Organization (PAO), which has the President of the Provincial Administrative Organization.
elected by the people Voters in that province already, so there is no need for another provincial governor to be elected because there is redundancy and has different duties and responsibilities.

This article, therefore, explored the readiness and necessity of election of provincial governors in Thailand.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study employed the SWOT analysis to examine the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of provincial governor’s election in Thailand to see the readiness of the people and the country and to examine the necessity of having elected provincial governors in Thailand. SWOT Analysis was implemented based on Public Administration and Decentralization Concept.

3 METHODOLOGY

Qualitative approach using documentary research on public administration and provincial election. Data was analyzed by content analysis.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The findings of the study were as below.

4.1 Treat

1. Threats arising from the geopolitical location of Thailand Classified as an area of economic competition. The social and military powers of the country's two superpowers in the modern era are the former superpowers, the United States. And the former superpowers in Europe, known as the EU and NATO, consisting of former superpowers such as England, France, Germany, etc., and the second superpower. consisting of Russia, the People's Republic of China (China mainland and some countries in the Middle East (Iran) are parties to the new superpowers. In which the two superpowers are struggling with competition in terms of economy. The development of the new era (digital and competitive development in the military with the confrontation of the two superpowers will inevitably affect the country because of the location of our country in the area of influence and competition between countries as well Thailand cannot take sides. Because if one side is clear, it will become an enemy and threaten the other party but neutralization It's not an easy thing to do. It will require discretion and a ruler with excellent national policy and strategy skills. and for that reason, Thailand must organize the country's administrative and governance system to maintain its independence. and is a country that can stand firmly It is the reason and necessity that Thailand must maintain the same system of government and administration. and at least as strong as the past or better than the past to be able to survive in the midst of threats that come from outside the country.

2. Threats within Thailand which currently has the movement to achieve a change of government from a democratic regime with the King as Head of State to other forms of government. Examples of foreign countries may be seen with a republican government or a presidential elected head of state based on the executive elections of countries where people have the right to elect their parents or leader of the country but because of the democratic trend that does not take into account the history of Thailand's governance in the past and currents arising from the guidance of some ill-wishers in the country and
spread to some political parties proposing amendments to His Majesty's prerogative by proposing to repeal Section 112 of the Criminal Code Act 1956 as well, which is more or less It would affect the monarchy, which is traditionally considered by the Thai people as the highest institution that a person should not violate. and present or situation. The movement is still widely and openly seen. It can be regarded as another threat to our nation that we all have to protect and preserve remain the same.

3. Threats to our Thai nation also exists in the border areas of the country Whether in the South or other regions, especially in the South where there is a separatist movement, which is active in the 3 southern border provinces by a group of people who take differences in religion (Islam) as a tool to create divisions originally, southern Thai people, regardless of religion, were considered Thai people together. and live together peacefully but in the current situation, there are still Terrorism in various forms, with bombs planted to attack our officers. Both the police, military and civil servants, although the Thai government tries to create a good understanding but not yet achieved. Therefore, it is considered a threat that our side must maintain. which the regional administrative system and the highest executive of the province (provincial governor) was appointed from the central part as before.

4.2 Strength

1. Provincial administration It is a structure and design of a form of government that is appropriate and consistent with the state and geopolitics of Thailand. Since our country is located in the midst of various countries around our country such as Burma, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, it is necessary to have a strong form and system of government. and is a system that can be controlled from a central location can go to different regions across the country There is a connection to the use of state power that is a network (Network) able to direct and command in a timely and unified way. Unlike in the past where strong state power was organized only in the capital city, but the region or provinces that were the provinces were weak. The administration in the region is known as the districts or provinces until the present must continue to exist. with the provincial governor from the appointment of the central government to act as agents in implementing policies centralized command into action (implementation or administration) in the regions that are provinces and districts, with both coordinating Supervise local administration instead of the central administration to develop create prosperity and manage public administration in various fields in accordance with the constitution according to state policy and according to the policy of the central government as well as well as being a reinforcement for the military in taking care of internal security and maintaining the peace and order of the country as well

2. Dimension/view as an agent (federal agent (National government) because the central government is located in the capital as the center of power. of the country as a capital city cannot come to work in various regional areas that are provinces, districts (including sub-districts, villages), so must rely on representatives who are officials to work in various areas. Of the Ministry of the Interior, there are administrative officials at various levels to work instead. At the provincial level, there are provincial governors as representatives. At the district level, the district chief is represented. whose mission or responsibility is in accordance with the law

3. Under the provisions of many laws especially according to 2534 (1991) and according to the Act on Renovation of Ministries, Sub-Ministries, and Departments, B.E. 2545 (2002), section 30 requires the Ministry of Interior to Authority in maintaining order and administration of justice to the people And taking care of internal security (country)
called "Internal security" as well, which the government as under command of the Ministry of the Interior. These include provincial governors and sheriffs, as well as administrative officials at all levels must take care of responsibility as well. By cooperating with the military and police in maintaining order and internal security.

4. In terms of economic development in the provinces or cities in the region, it is something that the government must encourage to develop simultaneously with the big cities. It is spreading prosperity to remote regions and rural areas. A good representative is to use mechanisms or officials stationed in the region as representatives. Help drive the development of various necessary infrastructures throughout the country. in accordance with National Socio-Economic Development Plan Which has set policies, plans, projects appropriate for different regions that are different according to the characteristics of each region and different areas

5. In dimensions/perspectives as a provincial governor It has the necessary legal powers and duties to supervise local government administration. When local development in various fields, including providing public services to local people for convenience according to the principle of self-government according to that constitution With the provisions of the constitution and according to the policy of the federal government to use their authority to supervise only as necessary, in order not to cause any obstacles to the development of local administrators in various areas, whether it's just personnel management Including the preparation of development plans according to various projects that correspond to the needs and directly solve problems for the locality.

6. In dimensions/perspectives in relation to the relationship between the representatives or MPs in the area and the provincial governor or the executive of the province It is a relationship and cooperation and coordination in the area that is already close to each other. The two sides in actual practice in the field naturally have close contact and coordination. because in solving various problems and developing areas in various areas that are the needs and sufferings of the people in the area MPs and governors There will be regular meetings and discussions. because it is the same operating area That is, in the same province, both in terms of policy and in terms of making development plans, various projects are coordinated and recognized throughout.

7. Another dimension/point of view is that at present there are local administrative organizations that are provincial administrative organizations (PAOs), the top executives of PAOs are elected by the people who have the right to vote in that province. Already complete all provinces at present and have performed their duties according to their missions or according to their existing powers and duties according to the law or according to the Provincial Administrative Organization Act, 1955 where he was a representative of the central government. There are two high-ranking executives of the province, and will benefit any performance in accordance with the administrative system of the land. the whole country as a whole should give prime Provincial Administrative Organizations perform their duties in accordance with the law of the Provincial Administrative Organization, and the provincial governor as a provincial executive instead of the central government according to the 1991 Public Administration Act will be legal and will be a division of duties.

8. In dimensions/perspectives related to local government Local oversight (LOAs) should not place the governor as a representative of the central government. It is a matter of regulation and compliance with the law, and often leads to a hidden agenda for the election of provincial governors. will no longer be under the supervision of the provincial governor or sheriff, as the case may be Oversight is necessary for the central government to exercise its powers under the law and to keep local administrative authorities within the framework of the law. And according to the current constitution,
it is necessary that the central government (by the Ministry of Interior) must use the provincial governor, be the supervisor of the local authorities instead, because the relevant ministers or departments must have their own personnel to supervise instead. Therefore, it is legitimate that the governor will do this duty, except for Bangkok, where the provincial governor does not have the authority to supervise, because Bangkok is a special form of local government Supervision according to the laws of Bangkok. The Minister of the Interior, is a direct supervisor together with the area of Bangkok is the location of "Nakhon Luang" or is the capital city of the country, so it is necessary to have a special form of local government. But the local administrators of Bangkok actually have duties and responsibilities as "Mayor of Bangkok." Only does not have power like the provincial governor in general, which is a provincial administration with much wider authority. Even if it is a provincial or regional area which used to be called "Districts", so the name of the top executive. BMA should be changed in accordance with its mission and authority. It may be called the "Mayor of Greater Bangkok" or called something else as appropriate for its mission. so that there is no confusion and misunderstanding that exist today.

9. As for the powers and duties of the local administrative authorities, according to Section 250, Chapter 14, it is specified that they have the duties and powers to oversee the provision of public services and public activities for the benefit of local people according to the principles of sustainable development, including promoting and supporting education for local people. It can be seen that the authority is mainly about local development in various areas and public services to the people. And it is mainly about the way of life of the people. It does not cover the authority of the governor or the administration of the governor. Sent by the central (appointment), which has much more extensive authority, which can be seen it's not always necessary for the management. LAOs must have executives elected by the people only, so the governor, who is a provincial executive, as a representative of the central government. There is no need for elections.

10. Dimensions/perspectives in terms of structure (Structure) and network connection (Network) in the exercise of state power (Exercise) in governing and administering the country according to 2534 (1991) is very appropriate and consistent and is a system that is closely connected and significant to maintain the Thai Kingdom-style government (Kingdom) and as a unitary state according to the conditions and circumstances and according to the geopolitical conditions of Thailand which is surrounded by countries that are sensitive to almost all aspects of border security. Arranging a system of government that is consistent with the protection of the border that provides unified surveillance will help strengthen the stability of the country's governance effectively. Therefore, maintaining the regional administrative system with the highest executive in the region is the provincial governor Representing the central government should continue to be maintained as before, because it is in line with the aforementioned principles and reasons.

11. The position of provincial governor appointed by the central Being a civil servant and not a politician (politician) is in the position of CEO or CEO in a region that must be politically neutral. And must not focus on any political party and must not let the political party politicians intervene or dominate the administration of state affairs by officials/government officials therefore being able to administer and provide fairness to the people without choosing a side. If there is a governor coming from elections, the governor will not be able to maintain political neutrality. may be intervened and pressured for the interests of political parties or politicians in the area.
The Readiness and Necessity of Election of Provincial Governors in Thailand

12. The process of developing people to become governors from the appointment is different from the governor elected, namely the governor who has been appointed, not suddenly appointing someone who does not know to be the governor in fact, before becoming the governor must pass selection coming into position must go through several stages of screening from the beginning of service, there must be a competitive examination to become a bailiff and must use the merit system.

13. The Ideology of the Governor from the appointment of the Ministry of the Interior with the ideology of the governor, the elected officials are different because of the different origins of the positions. appointment of the governor for the benefit of the nation and for the survival of Thailand (Former Siam country), which is a continuation of the country's independence. and their own sovereignty does not want to be under the rule of any country Existing is to maintain the Thai Kingdom (Kingdom). The King is the Head of State and has the ideology of being Thai forever. The Ministry of Interior is an organization of the Thai state for the sake of Thai forever. In conclusion, the origin and ideology of provincial governors appointed by the central administration have different goals and objectives from elected governors. is clearly visible If the nation needs a governor to be an important part of the nation Especially in the dimension of national security, the governor by appointment will be able to perform duties that are more conducive to national security. And at present, Thailand itself is still in a whirlpool of political volatility. Between nations and various threats still exist, although it may seem like "the country is fine", in fact there are problems with the security and existence of the nation. Being independent is something that we cannot overlook. Examples of international aggression still exist today, such as the case of the war between Russia and Ukraine It is an example to realize the security of the country. Must be ready to face external threats. and always within the country As King Rama VI said, "Even if you want peace, be ready for battle." Our country must be ready in every dimension. In particular, a wing plate regimen is required. and able to maintain the nation and sovereignty forever. Thus, the maintenance of the regional administrative system and the appointment of provincial governors in the provinces throughout the region should be maintained as long as necessary.

4.3 Weakness

1. Having a region may make ordering Contact with the locality and the locality can be delayed because of the long line of work, which may cause a lack of speed and efficiency of the work. Central problem solving should focus on policies and principles (delegation of authority) and a system called "Empowerment" is given to lower-level officials to have the power to make decisions on their behalf in cases of problems in the area. without having to wait for the central department to consider ordering or approving allow, which will solve various problems in the area more precisely and quickly

2. The problem of appointment, transfer especially high-ranking Interior Ministry officials at the provincial (governor) and district (district) levels, there should not be too frequent transfers, at least working in the province/district area. Each of them is not less than 2 years in order for those officials to be familiar with the area and the people in the area get closer and better understand the problems in the area and the community Until being able to really understand and solve various problems in the area and be closer to the people in the area make people feel that those civil servants are part of the people in the area.

3. Regarding behavior and behavior of Ministry of Interior personnel Particular emphasis must be placed on moral principles. Fairness and transparency in operations and must build credibility and be a good example for people in society
4. Interior workers or government officials Every level emphasizes the level of commanders. must be politically neutral Not affiliated with or influenced by political parties and to ensure fairness Treat politicians impartially and fairly. and must not belong to any particular political party because it will cause the loss of political neutrality

5. Local administrative and administrative leaders whether the governor or government officials of any level must learn and build knowledge and competency proficient or professional (having skills/skill) to resolve conflicts or disputes between people and people or between government officials and the public and resolves various problems well, which is accepted by all parties therefore be regarded as a professional ruler to be able to do this, you have to learn the rules and regulations. and techniques that are proficient in solving various problems on behalf of the central/government

6. Missions relating to the solution of vices, crime and drugs, organized crime using firearms and general crime problems It is socially relevant and the peace of the people as a whole in the area in the past, the Ministry of the Interior There are both administrative and police departments working or helping in the area, working closely together and the provincial government able to closely supervise the prevention and suppression of crime by working with a prevention plan and suppress together There is unity in operations at both provincial and district levels.

7. Weakness/weakness villages) follow because the village headman is an important mechanism at the downstream level, but plays a role in preventing and solving the problems of the people at the grassroots level. and has the legal powers and duties to maintain public order. If the provincial government is canceled will have an impact on the Kamnan Institute as well as the headman of the village because the region and the local administration according to the Local Administrative Act, 1914 are related and related by law that cannot be separated from each other. Local community leaders, communities, but have no legal power as administrative officials without the subdistrict headman or village headman Localities will lack administrative responsibility according to relevant laws.

4.4 Opportunity

1. The governor is an agent of the federal government.
2. Be civil servants, not politicians.
3. To be a representative of the state in the administration of state affairs of various ministries, departments, according to the law and missions of various ministries, bureaus, and departments.
4. Necessity for provincial administration There is and still is a need for the governor as an agent of the central government in the region, which is still needed (without the need for a governor elected) is because MPs in various provinces are already directly elected by the people and MPs in the House of Representatives are Representatives who go to supervise the government (executive branch) or "Cabinet." There is no need to elect another provincial governor. Because it will be redundant with MPs (at the provincial level and it is necessary to allow the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, and the Ministries, Sub-Ministries, and Departments to have their own representatives to work in provincial areas (provinces), equal to the Governor. and provincial officials in provinces and districts as representatives of the central government (ministries) perform their duties. And the government will have tools or executive civil servants working in the area according to their authority and according to laws and regulations.
5. Why is there a need to elect a governor? in other provinces When a province The President of the Provincial Administrative Organization has already been directly elected by the people in every province. Has the power and duty according to the law to the local administrative organizations that are provincial administrative organizations (Provincial Administrative Organizations currently work for local development Completed according to the duties of the original address What is the necessity for another gubernatorial election to be unnecessarily complicated? Therefore, it should be left to the governor. In the province acts as a federal agent. or representatives of the Prime Minister, Cabinet, Ministries, Sub-Ministries, and Departments as before, wouldn't it be more useful? The central government will have a tool that is an important mechanism (Mechanism) of people in the administration of the country to be effective. and maximize benefits

6. Governors in different provinces will also help the national or central government to supervise the administration of local governments that are local governments, sub-district administrative organizations (Subdistrict Administrative Organizations), municipalities (both municipalities, sub-districts, cities). and the municipality) and the provincial administrative organization (Provincial Administrative Organization) to be orderly and efficient. Comply with laws, regulations, plans and various projects for the best benefit of people, localities and the nation as a whole.

7. The governor administers government affairs in various provinces according to the National Administration Act, BE 2534, with many duties and responsibilities according to the law and is responsible for maintaining peace and order and internal security as well, different from the President of the Provincial Administrative Organization (by election Focusing on the mission related to the development of their own locality. Both in terms of convenience, transportation, lighting, electricity, water supply, and helping local development to progress, which is a micro function mission that is more like "flowing water, bright electricity, good way, job". Acting as an administrative official (such as the governor, district sheriff or administrative authority) who has the authority to administer the peace and security of the area and of the people according to many other laws as well

8. Thailand is geographically and geographically different from many other countries. Because our country has many neighboring countries such as Burma, Cambodia (Khmer), Laos, Malaysia, all of which have border problems in every aspect because each country has different nationalities, religions, sometimes conflicts and problems between countries. The government (province/district level) also has a duty to maintain internal security. According to the law, stay with it directly. Therefore, it is necessary to take care of the area instead of the central government. or central If there is no provincial government and no governor sheriff (agent) of the federal government The central government will lack the tools to solve problems or give orders promptly and directly. If they rely on the local authorities, it will certainly be inconvenient and safe for the people and the country. So federal agents are a perpetual necessity.

It can be concluded that the provincial government system and the central system of governors are still important and necessary. For the conditions of the area and various contexts related to the administration and maintaining the security of the country still exist. especially the post of provincial governor as representatives of the government and central bureaucracy, and as should be regular civil servants not a politician Civil servant, whether local or national, are strongly advised to be civil servants of a politically neutral position. to facilitate fairness and provide services to help people equally and fairly There will be no division into parties or parties, or members of any political party will be able to rely on the people in full capacity and is trusted and trusted by the people universally. This is in line with the study of Ian Micallef
(2002) that difficulties may arise not simply from deficient structural arrangements as from sociological and psychological considerations with a bearing on the political culture of a particular place in time due to the no-ready of the political structure and the people. Administrative functions may be more specifically delineated vis-à-vis political ones in some countries (for example, Italy), and such marked delineations could be a positive prospect to emulate.

5 CONCLUSION

In order to organize the system of public administration at the regional level to be effective and achieve the goals, the following issues should be addressed:

1. There should be more delegation of command and decision-making power to the provincial governor (Empowerment).
2. Under the administration and supervision of the Governor, the role of the integrator for development should be emphasized, and the governor should emphasize the role of the traditional administrator to the strategic administrator (strategic administrator).
3. The governor himself should use more integrated systems in provincial administration by coordinating and seeking cooperation from all sectors to work toward the same destination. It is a key factor for success carried out in a common goal area in the form of Integrated Area Development).
4. The governor, as the highest-level executive and leader of the province, work attitudes and paradigms should be adjusted to create a work culture with participation from all sectors and of the people in a clear direction.
5. Personal Administration, the central government should delegate more power in personnel administration to the provincial governor such as in migration consideration of merits of civil servants under the provincial administration including consideration of disciplinary action.
6. Budget system should review permission for each province to propose budget establishment in order for the Bureau of the Budget to allocate part of the budget to the province, similar to "provincial development budget", which has been initiated in the past and has had a positive effect on the development of the province in solving urgent problems.
7. The state by government should review and improve the mandate of the governor to have a role and power to give orders according to the various laws that have already been authorized but was forbidden to practice.
8. About the administrative process in the region, there should be a more horizontal form of provincial administration. to mobilize cooperation from all sectors to be widespread and in order to create a comprehensive working network by emphasizing the involvement of relevant organizations in order to work together to solve problems and coordination to be flexible and efficient.
9. In the area of the province in the regional system, it is also an area of Provincial Administrative Organization in various forms, especially the Provincial Administrative Organization that covers both municipal and Subdistrict Administrative Organization areas, and overlaps in the dimension of operational areas should therefore review the authority or mission of each organization clearly and not overlapping in the preparation of various projects and plans, therefore, a committee should be established to coordinate joint action plans. between provincial representatives and representatives of All types of local authorities to coordinate the provincial development plan into a comprehensive plan. It is only one provincial plan to avoid duplicate work in the same area.
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