

THE RELATIONSHIP PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS, AS WELL AS THE CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN THE MODERN ERA

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Abstract

This article aims to examine the relationship between central and local government organisations, focusing on the development and oversight protocols, with the goal of enhancing the completeness and effectiveness of local government organisations. The integration of current technology in management is crucial to enhancing work efficiency. Thailand has successfully integrated successfully technology into various sectors, including agriculture, industry, and private groups.

The study discovered that the central government's regulation of local government organisations is excessively strict and violates the principle of decentralisation, thereby impairing administrative efficiency for both parties and democratic processes at the grassroots level. The deliberate implementation of technology in local government organisations enhances efficiency, reduces costs, fosters competitive advantages, and enables swift adaptation to the dynamics of the digital age. Nonetheless, the application of technology possesses significant constraints, especially the knowledge and comprehension of users,

Suggestions whether they are from governmental or business sectors or local inhabitants. Consequently, the system's development has to coincide with the enhancement of people's capacities and the implementation of a data security framework to ensure effective usage and foster confidence among local residents. Thus, this study concludes by suggesting guidelines for local development that focus on the relationship between central and local government organisations, emphasising the enhancement of local governments through technology to improve operational efficiency, reduce costs, and foster transparency. When implemented alongside the enhancement of human resource skills and the dissemination of knowledge to the public, it will contribute to the sustainable improvement of management and life quality in the region.

Keywords: Relationship problems, Central government, Local government organisations, Control

Introduction

The primary goal of local government is to empower local communities to carry out various public services, including determining the development direction of each locality and minimising central government control or involvement, provided it does not negatively impact the country as a whole. This aligns with the principle of local self-government, a fundamental aspect of democratic governance. It ensures that the provision of various public services, including development directions, is in line with the conditions, needs, and problems of each locality. This approach not only reduces the burden on the central government but also promotes awareness of local residents' rights and responsibilities. Normally, the central government cannot fully control and supervise local government, as this may lead to issues of intervention in local affairs, thereby affecting the decentralization of power.

The current Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand contains significant provisions aimed at promoting and safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the people. These include enhancing citizen participation in administration and scrutinising the use of state power. Additionally, the Constitution aims to improve the stability and efficiency of the political structure by taking into account the rights and freedoms of the people. The current Constitution has placed priority on the rights and freedoms of the people, whether in terms of the right to life, the right to the body, the right to property, or other rights that have a direct effect on the state.

Educational objectives

1. To study the relationship problems between the central government and local administrative organizations
2. To propose solutions to problems in the relationship between the central government and local government organizations. Including the use of technology in organizational management

Method of study

This article was studied using the trade method, obtained from documents, textbooks, including various related regulations. Collected to find conclusions and facts

Problems of the relationship between the central government and local government organisations

Currently, the problem of controlling the power of the central government and local government organisations in Thailand is an issue related to the relationship between central power and local power. It affects the efficiency of the administration of both parties and democracy at the grassroots level. The main problems can be classified as follows:

1. The form of government administration that emphasises the centralisation of power of the central government.

Recently, the supervision of local government organisations by the central government has been too strict. The central government has the power to supervise local government organisations through the Ministry of Interior or provincial-level agencies, which may cause them to lack independence in administration. Political intervention: The central government occasionally uses its power to appoint or depose local administrators in order to align with its political interests.

2. Budget Allocation Problems

Currently, most local administrative organizations rely on the central government's budget, which is often insufficient to meet the needs of their areas. In addition, budget

allocation is unequal. There are issues with the budget allocation process, as it fails to appropriately consider the context and challenges of each area. There are delays in the disbursement of the budget. The central budget disbursement system often has complicated and slow steps.

3. Problems with limitations on the power and duties of local administrative organisations.

Despite the transfer of many missions to local administrative organizations, their powers and duties continue to overlap. Local administrative organizations often have overlapping powers with central or provincial government agencies, which causes confusion in their operations. In addition, there are legal limitations. Some laws do not support the increase of local authority, as they set an administrative framework that may not be suitable for the needs of the local people.

4. Lack of clear checks and balances.

Central government inspection: The central government often controls the inspection mechanisms of local government organisations, leading to a lack of independence in inspection. Public participation is limited. The auditing or decision-making process at the local level is not open to truly public participation.

5. Inconsistent local government capacity development mechanism. Personnel limitations: the local government's capacity development mechanism is inconsistent. Personnel limitations. Local government personnel often lack the knowledge, skills, and appropriate tools to perform their duties. This results in unprepared mission transfers. The central government often transfers missions to local areas without providing sufficient resources or support.

6. Incomplete decentralisation mechanisms and forms.

Lack of continuity in policies and changes in governments or administrations frequently leads to inconsistencies in decentralized policies. Structural decentralization: Although there is some decentralization, there is still centralized power in terms of policies and budgets.

The guideline for solutions:

1. Amending and improving laws to increase independence and flexibility in the work of local administrative organizations is a priority.

2. Allocating appropriate resources involves allocating budgets and resources according to the needs of each area.

3. Increasing public participation, providing people an opportunity to play a role in monitoring and suggesting local work.

4. Developing personnel potential, organising training, and developing skills for local personnel to be ready for administration.

5. Reducing political intervention, creating a transparent checks and balances mechanism, and reducing unnecessary use of central power.

Managing these problems requires cooperation between the central government, local government organisations, and the public to create a management system that is efficient, transparent, and truly responsive to the needs of the people.

Guidelines for empowering local government organizations and controlling their power are crucial in the context of national administration, as they aim to strike a balance between local autonomy and adherence to national policies. Related recommendations include:

1. Empowering local government organisations.

1.1 Increasing the power to determine policies

Increasing the power to determine policies means giving local governments the freedom to plan economic, social, and environmental development in their own areas without

having to wait for orders from the central government. Local regulations that suit each area's context should receive support.

1.2 Appropriate resource allocation

It is important to allocate the budget from the central government, taking into account the needs and problems of each area and promoting local areas to have sufficient income through local tax collection.

1.3 Increasing the role of public services

Although local administration has currently been transferred many missions, it still does not cover all missions that are necessary for the needs of local people. The roles, missions, and authority in education, public health, and natural resource management in the area should be increased, including promoting public participation in the decision-making process.

2. Control of the power of local administration organisations.

2.1 Checks and balances

The central government should establish a checks and balance mechanism, such as the People's Council or an independent committee, to increase the inspection of the exercise of power by local administration organizations. This will allow the public to participate in administration and promote transparency by requiring local administration organisations to disclose information to the public.

2.2 Control from the central government

Increase the role in setting the framework and guidelines to prevent the exercise of power that may conflict with the law or public interest, in order to maintain a balance between local independence and support from the central government.

2.3 Public participation

In policy activities related to local people, a referendum on important local issues should be held, providing channels for the public to lodge complaints or suggest work guidelines.

3. Knowledge and personnel development

3.1 Training and potential development

Conduct training to develop the management skills of local officials and enhance understanding of good governance principles.

3.2 Promote knowledge and understanding among the public.

Provide public knowledge about the rights and duties of local administrative organisations and promote public participation in the inspection process.

The objective of this approach is to focus on giving local governments autonomy in management while still maintaining appropriate control mechanisms to prevent the abuse of power and create maximum benefit for the people in the area.

Guidelines for the Use of Technology to Develop Local Administrative Organisations

Guidelines for the use of technology to develop local administrative organizations are an important way to increase management efficiency, enhance transparency, and improve the quality of life for people in the area. The following should be included in the guidelines for the use of technology in local administrative organisations:

1. Providing public services via digital systems

1.1 Providing services to the public in online platform

Develop an e-government system that enables the public to conveniently access public services such as tax payment, building permit requests, official document requests, and the use of applications or websites to provide information, schedule activities, notify fees, and

handle emergencies. This may include an online problem reporting system, providing a channel for the public to report problems, such as damaged roads or outages of public electricity, via an application or website. Use a problem tracking system to allow the public to view progress.

2. Using technology to develop internal management in the organisation

2.1 Data Management System

Digital database systems are utilised to store population data, resources, and area development plans. Data integration with other agencies enhances accuracy and reduces redundancy. Automation systems are also utilised, and AI and machine learning are employed to analyse data for strategic planning. Another issue pertains to the work process, which involves reducing the number of document steps using a Workflow Automation system, thereby saving time and minimising errors.

3. Opening channels and promoting public participation

3.1 Creating platforms for expressing opinions.

Establishing online public forums is crucial for allowing the public to express their opinions on policies or development projects. This can be achieved by using online polls to survey public opinions before deciding to implement projects. Additionally, technology can be utilized to study and provide information. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Line, or YouTube can be used to provide information on local operations, ensuring the public is aware of the movements of the units.

Results of the study

From the study it was found that Currently, technology is considered to be a very important part of every work process because it not only helps facilitate work but also helps make the work system more efficient, especially with the work system in local government organizations. It is considered to play a significant role in local development in many dimensions, whether it is economics, society, education, or management. Technology helps improve the quality of life and increases the potential of local areas to be able to compete and develop sustainably.

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