

Abstract

Since Thailand is governed in Parliamentary System which has a weak point on the power of the legislative that cannot be separated from the administrative and is controlled by political parties, Checks and Balances system cannot be effectively used. Moreover, the lack of consistency in the organization of the political parties due to the military interference has obstructed the effective development and establishment of Democracy within the organization. Many countries have been trying to find measures to improve the situation. Thailand, on the other hand, is the only country that stressed and worsened the weak point of the Parliamentary System by issuing the Act in the Constitution and Organic law on Political Party B.E. 2517 and all the following that a member of the House of Representatives (MP) must be a member of a political party, and there was no provision that certifies Free Mandate. The political parties could completely dominate the decisions of MP. The situation became more severe after the Constitution B.E. 2540 was enforced; the Organic law on Political Party B.E. 2541 has a time - limited condition for the MP to be members of a political party. Therefore, the resolution of the parties or orders of the party leaders dominate the decisions of party members or MP. The organizational system in the parties was Top to Down. The legislative was overpowered by the parties that gained the majority votes and was led by the Prime Minister who inclusively controlled the decision making. The government was so powerful that it can overpower the weak checking system of the opposition and other independent entities, led to the monopolizing of power that ruined the party politics. It became a single-party system that finally led to Parliament Totalitarian. There is no Intra-Party Democracy within the parties. Although instability of being a coalition government was solved by this, instability within the party in which the party's resolution dominating the decisions of the MP has taken its place.

Measures to solve the inner conflict within the Parliamentary System have to be issued so that the supremacy will not be controlled by a single person or an organization, which could lead to the abuse of power. Intra - Party Democracy, therefore, has to be established in the organizational structure of the political parties.

Comparatively speaking, this implementation is a downsizing of the organizational scale from country level into party level by issuing measures that encourage party members to participate in its activity, developing the party into Mass Party in which the key decisions virtually belongs to its members, and building a network among members in a local level in order to expand the association by founding local a suitable amount of branches. The criteria in setting a branch based on the number of members in each area. The restructuring of the administration and management such as the power in selecting and withdrawing the board of directors, the power in selecting a candidate to be a representative of the party, and the power in dissolving a party must belong to members so that the structure will be Bottom to Up. The term for the board of directors must be set, and the secret ballot must be used in the internal vote in the party so that the MP and the party members can change the board of directors with the democratic process.

Moreover, the parties have to respect the rights, freedom, and equality of its members. The power in making decisions of the party members and MP must not be controlled by the resolution of the party or orders of party leaders and board of directors. Free mandate must be ensured. This includes the cancellation of these regulations; MP must be a member of a political party, the termination of MP by the dissolution of the party, or the time-limited condition in becoming a MP, in order to diminish the authority of the party leaders in dominating the decisions of MP.

In addition, the administration within the party has to be in accordance with the intention of the majority of the members. Meanwhile, the minority must have a chance to freely share the different opinions by allowing the members at a certain amount to call an extra-ordinary meeting in order that the problems and requirement of the minority could be heard. The party must not force the minority to follow the resolution by claiming that it is from the majority, instead the party must open for reasonable opinions from the minority and concretely act on them. Intra-Party Democracy then could be in accordance with the polity of the country and Intra-Party Democracy could be completely established in political parties, which lead to the effective solution of the weakness in the Parliamentary System.

