

Abstract

In the past, the government performed only basic tasks such as to secure the state from insecurity outside the state, to retain orderliness of the state, to do foreign affairs, and so on. Other minor activities such as to produce goods and services that fit the consumers' needs were the responsibilities of the private sectors. In the former periods of public service management, the government established central administrative organizations that worked as major mechanisms for carrying out missions. Later on, the social, economic, and political elements of the state had progressed, a government in that new era was demanded to take part in public service management in order to satisfy people's needs; to support, to increase, and to improve people's welfares; and to ensure that such management will benefit all the people in each local area. Therefore, complying with principles of technical and service decentralization, the government found organizations such as state-enterprises and public organizations; and complying with principles of location decentralization, the government found local administrative organizations in order to boost the effectiveness of local service management. Later on, it was precise that local administrative organizations were really domestic to each area; thus, they really knew problems and needs in the areas more than federal organizations did. As a result, the government tended to limit its responsibilities concerning public service management in certain respects, transfer some missions and responsibilities to local administrative organizations, and moderate the performances of local administrative organizations at the same time.

The results from the study indicate that most missions that the government has assigned to local administrative organizations have been carried out neatly by local administrative organizations themselves. There are local governmental offices working as the main units that are responsible for such public service management. However, governmental offices have limits-they cannot do certain minor tasks that need to be done quickly, flexibly, and freely. Local administrative organizations have

been facing the same administrative problems as the central organizations have. In addition, Article 283, Clause Two of the Constitution of Thailand B.E. 2550 has prescribed that local administrative organizations have to be supported and encouraged to establish, or co-operate with other organizations to establish, working units responsible for public service management in order to wide-spread benefits and cost-effective public services. Such units are those managing specific public services in their areas. Nevertheless, current laws concerning local administration of Thailand have allowed local administrative organizations to establish working units that manage specific public services only in certain affairs-not all. There are also various problems and obstacles.

To accomplish the objectives of a government -to decentralize authorities and to improve inappropriate public service management by local administrative organizations which work as governmental offices- from regulations in the constitution, I, the researcher would like to suggest that local administrative organizations should be restructured so that they will have authorities, prescribed in current Thai laws or those in the future, to establish, or to co-operate with other offices to establish, all kinds of settlements. I, the researcher, would like to call such settlements as 'Local Administrative Organizations for Specific Affairs'. I, the researcher, have studied principles of public service management by foreign countries, together with the public service management for specific affairs by Thailand; under the hypothesis: 'Local Administrative Organizations for Specific Affairs should comply with the Central Administrative Organizations for Specific Affairs, and go in the same direction that the federal organization does', so that there will be the unity among public service management by all levels of governmental offices. At the same time, to restructure local administrative organizations for specific affairs may give the overview of problem to local specific affair management, which will lead to appropriate solutions. This leads to the development of new structures of organizations to do local public service management.