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MODEL OF LOCAL CREATIVE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT IN GERONTOCRACY FOR ESTABLISH LOCAL GOVERNANCE BANG SOMBOON SUBDISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, THAILAND

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Abstract

Researchers have suggested that gerontocracy has emerged as an innovative source that contributes to socio-ecological resilience in supporting local governance. This research aims to present the integrated consensus related to model of local creative public management on gerontocracy for establish local governance. Theoretically, the future research method using the Delphi Technique through 18 purposive key informants is based on Macmillan criteria and Ivey & Ivey. Consensus data involves three rounds of in-depth interviews and rating questionnaire, and descriptive statistics, including median, interquartile range. The finding related the synthesized of discussion revealed that gerontocracy for established local governance was relative to the availability of reframing local governance, to recognize gerontocratic expressions of socio-ecological resilience and integrated being-well as follows: 1) establish local governance in termed the technique responsibilities, encourage of new planning frameworks of gerontocracy operating for the well-being of all local elders in both the public and private sector as stakeholders' citizens, 2) establish a gerontocracy can be understood as an ageing civil society to explore the formulation of local welfare policies for local elders, including local governance to the civil society sector for gerontocratic participation and 3) establish the role of gerontocratic expressions of socio-ecological resilience as life expectancy to measures of individual well-being of local elders as life satisfaction, including to explored gerontocratic activities enrich local elders in the well-being as quality of life.

Keywords: Gerontocratic Expression, Socio-ecological Resilience, Local Creative Public Management, Well-being, Local Elders Welfare

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Introduction

At present, the gerontocracy concepts relative to face gloomy next normal trends of the creative public policy and management (Burtless, 2015: 97-118; Pavaganun, 2012: 1-20; Martin, 2000: 1-16). In response and relative to the concept of local governance of the creative public management like social security as elderly welfare and trends in the well-being of the aged. By using new planning frameworks, which explored for policy delivery are handed to local olders and elders people in communities through local governance structure and relative to local policy planning framework (Cabinet Office, 2010; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019; Gearey & Gilchrist, 2019: 103-127). As this framework contributes to utilized in response to authority of this research case study Bang Somboon Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Ongkarak District, Nakhon Nayok Province.

Response to governance activities related to local policy has used the term resilience as factotum to deliver a wide range of resource reallocation and redistributions of governance responsibilities, often to the detriment of local governance structures abilities to undertake and deliver service to local elders welfare such as financial and policy, ecological/community water quality and water quantity, including water pollution, affordable housing society attitude to the elderly, food security and food enough, health security and health care, income for earning their life and families, etc. (adapted from Gearey & Gilchrist, 2019: 103-127).

Therefore, from all of the above shows in a range of governance activities were involved local elders needs. It focus on local resilience and all provided new insights into gerontocratic expressions of explored from a purely pragmatic perspective. The idea of a gerontocracy as dominated by the needs of local elders as public service consumers instead of active citizens not just older citizens (adapted from Munoz, Farmer, Warburton & Hall, 2014). It is in the well-being interconnected socio-ecological resilience. Further, local elders can be dominating local governance structures from policies and attempt to participation as partnerships in policy for instance to reclaim control and direction over local elders' welfare from forming an social security awareness. So, local elders cannot be needed to just give their needed to welfare policy not sustainable development in the long run. They are also needed to develop new pragmatic includes welfare benefits. It is relative to the availability of new time (such as next normal time) and willingness to socially network as policy results of the new role of local governance in local welfare policy framework (adapted from Froy, Giguère, Pyne & Wood, 2011: 1-17; Turok, 2001; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2001; Florence School of Regulation, 2017).

Relative to local governance and partnerships is based on the OECD study and published in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2001a). This note from the OECD study was prepared by Sylvain Giguère, Deputy Head, Co-operative Action Programme on Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED), OECD.

Relatedly, from the early stages of idea generation to generate the importance of creative public management applied to the local creative public management concept based on the original study in both Thailand and also the world by Chavana Pavaganun (2012: 1-20) (old name of Shayut Pavapanunkul at present). This concept towards the creative governance in supporting local governance and partnerships in both the public and private sector in local elders' welfare to raise local elders in the well-being of their life.

Consequently, the key points of local governance and partnerships focus on explores the new role that both the public sectors and the private sectors as actively their partners from the civil society seize this opportunity to move forward take a more active role in the definitions of local strategies, further defining and developing a new role in promoting improvement in the quality of life or living conditions. In this previous concept, the partnership initiative helps this study to meet the objectives of gerontocracy as partnerships in local elders' welfare to

explored available due to local governance, together with willing to social network as policy results gives incentive to raise local elders well-being. Based on the previous section, it can using to evaluating partnerships and local governance in terms of policy results gives incentive to raise local elders in well-being and deliver services of local elders welfare effectively, sowing the seeds of public sectors with partners should be greater responsiveness to local developments, identification of opportunities for gerontocracy impact to joint activities, and higher degree of gerontocracy and evaluate the performance of partnerships in improving local governance and social security. An understanding of gerontocratic power emerge in local governance and social security therefore requires that roles of traditional authority of local elders' welfare as a result of the interaction of local elders welfare and local model of local governance. It suggested that the emphasis on building community resilience was deepened as the local has developed its activities, applied to Bang Somboon Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Ongkarak District, Nakorn Nayok Province (Knörr & Schroven, 2019: 57-71).

These conceptualize such literature study as dimensions of conceptual framework which are connected with configurations in Delphi Technique and integrate the latter to the results and discussion of this study (adapted from Fernandes, Forte, Santinha, Diogo & Alves, 2021: 1-15). Therefore, relative to this objective in this study seeks to desire configurations of local governance as the creative public management like social security and integrate to establish model of creative public management in gerontocracy for Bang Somboon Subdistrict Administrative Organization Ongkarak District, Nakorn Nayok Province.

Ultimately, the research discussed the basic fundamentals of gerontocracy to evaluate local governance from a theoretical perspective. The aim of this next section is to critically evaluate the conceptual framework of this research study to build strong desired configurations to be developed to connected with the future research method by using the Delphi Technique.

Literature Review

Local Creative Public Management Concept

According to the original study in both Thailand and also the world by Chavana Pavaganun (old name of Shayut Pavapanunkut at present in 2012), Shayut Pavapanunkul and his original concept of the expressions of creative public management towards the creative governance argues that public management includes administration must applied the well-being of all ages in the local responsibility to its own people since at least the Roman period, "res publica" means the state's responsibility to its own people, especially the provision of public services for people's well-being (adapted from Niklasson & Hansen, 2010: 1-85). The creative public management towards the creative governance in supporting local governance consists of three conceptual pillars, the "first pillar" focuses on the paradigm of the famous Woodrow Wilson's principle like politics/administration dichotomy eliminating the public or government sector and the private or business, including non-profit organization sector. These problems of promoting modernization as intellectual colonialism for developing countries or third world countries under the United States discourse. Relative to these previous problems lead to an identity crisis and also leads to the "second pillar" that focuses on the application of a new approach to adoption of good governance in the public sector for sustainable as a new modernization namely modernity. Last, the "third pillar" emphasizes a complete review of what has been developed in the second path to create a new approach to governance. It is the extension of second pillar's good governance as follows, good governance in public interest, good governance in both the public and the private sector, good governance in strategic planning development for local elder's quality of life, local governance in local welfare (adapted from Kaufmann, Kraay & Zoido-Lobaton, 1999;

Transparency International, 2018; Clague, Keefer, Knack & Olson, 1999; Gastil, 1989; Karatnycky et al., 1998; Karatnycky, Barber & Robkin, 2001; Karatnycky, Bose & Shifter, 2003; Pavaganun, 2012: 1-20; Hood, 1991; Pollitt & Bouckaert, 2004; Li, Young & Tang, 2012: 367-385; Woodman, Sawyer & Griffin, 1993; Porter, 2017; Bloch & Bugge, 2013; Docherty, 2017: 719-724; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014; Gault, 2017; Ferlie, 2018).

Gerontocracy Concept and Local Governance for Social Security

This concept is the integration of three concepts of public management. It can be applicable to the heart of the desired configurations as follows; the first concept “gerontocracy” is a concept of local creative public management to explains why local elders have more powerful relative to public management apply to this study referred local elders’ welfare for the well-being in their life (Martin, 2000). Holding constantly the definition of “local elders” an exogenous increase in life expectancy. It will increase the probability of success of social security program by this mean the local governance in which local elders are eligible to collect their social security benefits from local governance activities in managing the elderly welfare to improve the well-being of life. Clearly, applied these previous concepts of gerontocracy and local governance for social security referred to local elders’ welfare to improve the well-being of life in achieving the goals of this research results. It combines the integration the concept of gerontocracy and local governance for social security (including integrated measure forbeing-well) (Adapted from the core concept of Hinrichsen et al., 2010; World Health Organization, 2016: 1-31; Bäckman, 2016: 130-141; Runya, Qigui & Wei, 2015; Giguere, 2005; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2001a; Florence School of Regulation, 2017).

Research Methodology

A three-step modified Delphi method was used to establish consensus eighteen experts representing policy makers, local elders’ experts and academic expert were invited to participate as the key informants (Ivey & Ivey, 2008). The sample size of the expert selection from Macmillan’s table criteria by Thomas T. Macmillan in 1971 (Table 1).

Table 1 The determination of expert's selection based on error rate is acceptable

Numbers of Experts	Error Level	Errors Reduced Unit Constant
1-5	1.02-0.70	0.50
5-9	0.70-0.58	0.12
9-13	0.58-0.54	0.04
13-17	0.50-0.48	0.04
17-21	0.48-0.46	0.02
25-28	0.46-0.44	0.02

Source: Macmillan (1971)

Ethics, ethical approval for the study was granted by Political Science Association of Kasetsart University. All experts’ data were in accordance with Thailand’s ethics of data projection regulations the consensus process in corporate a three-round interviews method, including triangulation which took place between August 2021 and November 2022 data was analyzed by the descriptive statistic were median and Interquartile Range (IR).

Research Results

The integrated consensus of local governance mentioned points the way to an improve gerontocracy for social security management. It is related to reframing local governance, to recognize gerontocratic expressions of socio-elderly ecological resilience.

1) Establish local governance in termed the technique responsibilities, encourage of the stakeholders' citizens to become involved local elders such as individually or household collaboratively with finding solutions for local elders' health care of local social issues according to next normal.

This result data showed that local responsibilities for policy delivery are handed to the community. It was serving the needs of local governance structures and new planning frameworks of gerontocracy operating for the local creative public management. This concept also good governance of the well-being of all local elders in both the public and private sector.

2) Establish a gerontocracy can be understood as a political participation in an ageing civil society, as a political civil society elite populated mainly by elders, generally deemed as people of 60 years of age and above, in response to the welfare for local elders, to explore these gerontocratic performance in the role for local elders' welfare to retirement people-age 90 years and above, unemployment benefits and sickness benefits.

From the above results led to this result showed the importance and relationship of participation in all local elders. This can be elevated to useful research to all elderly groups to support the formulation of local welfare policies for local elders, including local governance in the civil society sector for gerontratic participation.

3) Establish the adaptive capacity which explored the role of the well-being, and socio-ecological resilience such as financial policy, food security and food enough, health security and health care, income for earning their life and families, including gerontocratic expressions of participation in local governance of health care organization, local elders' school, local disaster management and financial systems amongst others.

Involving this results in the role of gerontocratic expressions of socio-ecological resilience activities as life expectancy. This has to led to local government responsibility for local governance to measures of individual well-being of local elders as life satisfaction. Based on these previous results, gerontocratic participation as apolitical participation in an ageing civil society and related aim is to be explored gerontocratic activities enrich local elders in the well-being as quality of life.

Conclusion and Discussion

In addition to the above results, this study also found patterns that indicate the high involvement of resilience lies at the heart of local governance policy, framed around community preparedness to threats and hazards (United Kingdom Cabinet Office, 2001: 15). This concept is a direct response to a new gerontocracy policy and led to local government referred to local organization delegating its responsibility for local elders welfare for elders people as resilience activities with in local communities and developing local resilience activities, include flood response, food response neighborhood planning, the funding and provisioning of the well-being of the aged like social security (Gearey & Gilchrist, 2019; adapted from Sumini, Sukamdi, Pangaribowo, Keban & Darwin, 2020: 1-11) In response to well-being is easier to recognize as a concept than to define quality of life. This can elevate to enable useful research to proceed regardless of whether precise definitions are possible. Its definition and application can be applied resilience theory termed socio-elderly ecological in this new context within human contexts (Adger, 2000; Davidson, 2010; Davoudi et al., 2012; Folke, Colding & Berkes, 2003; Gunderson & Holling, 2002: 25-62; Gearey & Gilchrist, 2019: 1-14; Hunt, 2009: 1-92). These notions vary concerning related conceptual clarification, that can ultimately be achieved to a three integrated consensus of local governance and to an improve gerontocracy for social security management (adapted from Berry, 2012; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019; Shaw, 2012; Peria, Majnoni, Jones & Blaschke, 2001; Adger, 2006: 268-281). Accordingly, all above of

discussion studies have applied to can be establish this research model. It can be useful in this research case study Bang Somboon Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Ongkarak District, Nakhon Nayok Province as follows (see Figure 1).

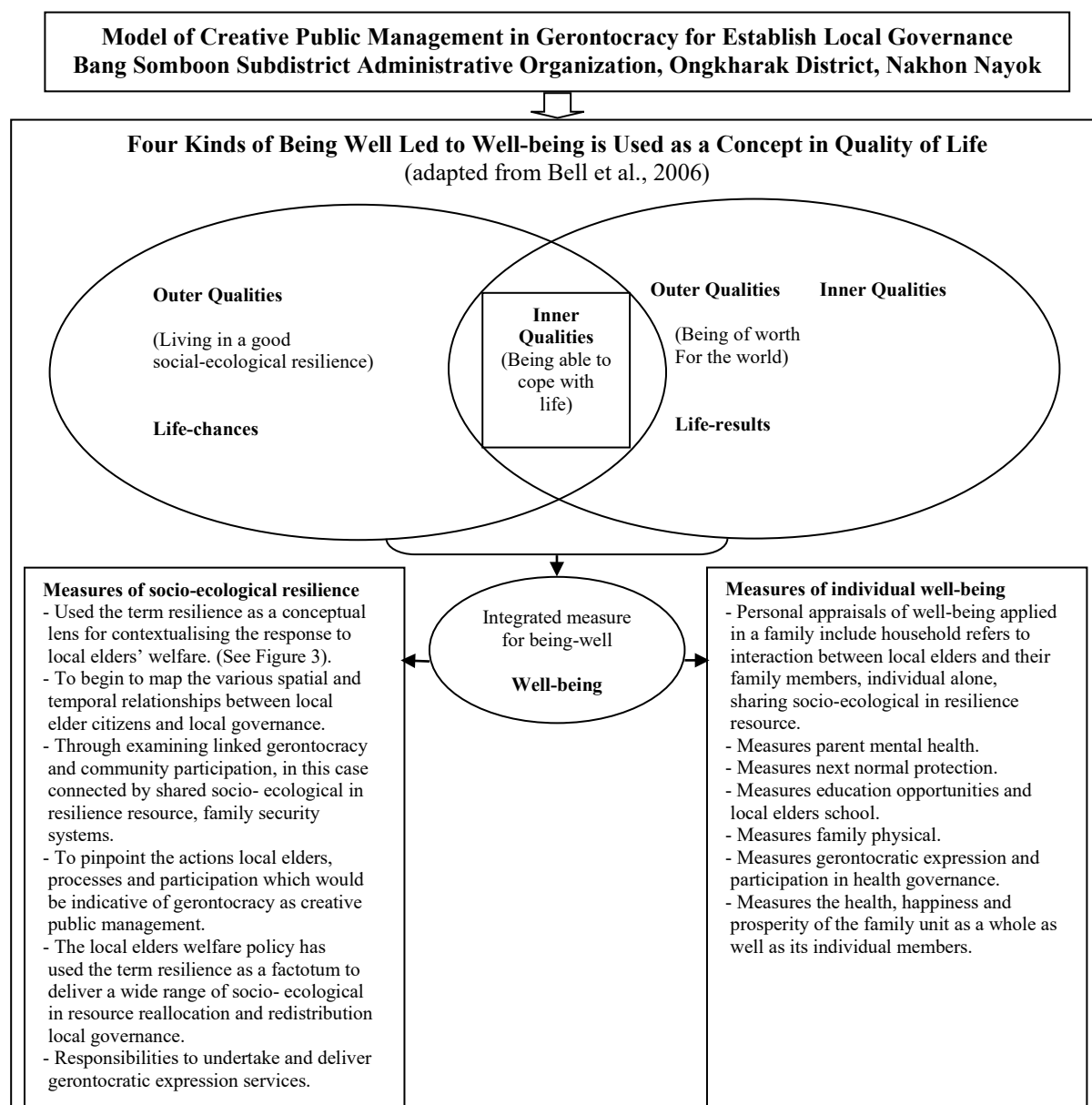


Figure 1 It combines the integration while making a further measure well-being as quality of local elders' life

Source: Hunt (2009); Gearey & Gilchrist (2019); Devraj & D'Mello (2019: 94-98); Bell, Halligan & Ellis (2006); Veenhoven (2000); Hagerty, Cummins, Ferriss, Land, Michalos, Peterson, Sharpe, Sirgy & Vogel (2001); McGregor (2007); Dangour, Grundy & Fletcher, (2007); Linacre (2007); Moore & Ehrle (1999); Singh, Samanta & Maity (2001)

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