PUBLIC LAW: THE FOUNDATION OF THAILAND'S GOOD GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Good governance is a key concept and principle in the organization of public organizations, the private sector, and the public sector to be able to carry out management effectively and efficiently which contributes to knowledge, love, unity, and participation. These contribute to sustainable development and ultimately help to strengthen or immunize organizations, society, and countries. Good governance has attracted widespread attention from both public and private organizations, which has given importance to its application to organizational management for effective administration by aiming to be independent in the management, reduce control so that the executives can achieve the goals that have come from public law including were; (1) Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand,(2) Regulation of the Prime Minister's Office on the Creation of a Good Government and Social Affairs Management System, 1999, (3) Act on State Administration Regulations (No. 5)2002, (4) Royal Decree on Rules and Procedures for Good Governance Administration, 2003, and (5) Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017

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I. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a major national problem for countries around the world, countries with high rates of corruption inevitably have a direct impact on the economic and social development of a country. Countries experiencing chronic corruption inevitably cause the amount of money to be spent on the country's socio-economic development not entering the system as it should, leading to a backlash of the country's socio-economic development system, People lacked a good quality of life and lack of opportunity to receive good welfare that they could receive from the state. In Thailand, corruption is one of the most important problems affecting the country's development a lot. This problem has been around for a long time until it is deeply ingrained and found in all occupations relating to the way of life of the people in Thai society until it can be said that it is already part of Thai culture. When the problem is binding in Thai society, it makes some Thais view corruption as normal and acceptable, often using the idea that the authority tends to cheat on each other.

Which "if someone cheats and works well, it is considered acceptable "Makes people shorten the money for convenience, privileges, or even eliminates the nuisance, even gray, water-based thinking. According to the research, more than 80 percent of businessmen and merchants have lost more than 300 billion baht for corruption. The state had to pay a higher budget than it really is, but the public received poor public service and it also causes investors to lose confidence in the Thai bureaucracy, which is often abused and reaps the interests of investors in exchange for allowing the private sector to operate in the state-run enterprise. The state itself was unable to investigate such actions.

In the past, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong had been a nation of corruption in all respects, but because these countries were seriously cracking down on corruption. However, compared to Thailand, there is an increasing...
amount of corruption, which can be considered that corruption in Thailand is a long-accumulated problem that is difficult to solve and is also a significant problem and a huge obstacle to the country's development. Besides, the International Transparency Organization ranked Corruption Perceptions Index -CPI of Thailand in 2016 found that Thailand scored 35 points out of 100 points, ranked 101st out of a total of 176 countries worldwide, down from 2015 where Thailand scored 38 points, ranked 76th in the world (Apaipuk, P., 2016).

The 2017 Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, Section 63 said that the state must promote, support, and educate people about the dangers of corruption and misconduct in both the public and private sectors, and establish effective measures and mechanisms to strictly prevent and eliminate such fraud and misbehavior, including a mechanism to encourage people to unite to participate in a campaign to educate, resist, or point out clues, which will be protected by the state as provided by law, which divided into 2 measures; (1) Legal measures and mechanisms to prevent and eliminate corruption and misconduct in both the public and private sectors, and (2) Legal measures and mechanisms to encourage people to unite to take part in a campaign to educate, resist, or point clues with the protection of the state. Therefore, corruption is a very important and serious problem in many countries. As for Thailand, too, corruption and misconduct in the public sector are increasingly serious quantitative and qualitative social problems. Over the years, it has been a problem that impairs national development and has been a hindrance to the creation of social prosperity and well-being for people for a long time (Nomnian, A., Channuwongand, S. and Na Ayudhayaa, M. B.2018).

Good governance is increasingly attracted to Thai society, there is an awareness of the need for all sectors of society to develop peaceful coexistence. One of the events that caused this phenomenon in Thai society is likely to be the event of the 1997 economic crisis, the phenomena that clearly reflected the above actual message are: The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand Year 1997 spoke about good governance. After that, the government has established regulations for the Prime Minister's Office on Building a good governance system in 1999, to promote the application of good governance to public administration. Also, the State Administration Act has been enacted (No. 5) in 2002 required government agencies to use good governance practices. Then came the Royal Decree on Rules and Procedures for Good Governance Administration, 2003, which has identified management that is ethical, ethical, and good governance. Until the current constitution in 2017 required the government to have good governance to use It is also a process of managing the country (Keua-arun, P., 2017). Therefore, these laws, which are public laws, the origin of the good governance system in Thailand. Although the State Sovereignty has been committed to applying the principles of good governance to public administration continues, it is not yet able to be set up as a social norm to drive further development good governance is very clear. Efforts aimed at Thai society to develop society into socialist principles of good governance are essential that both the public sector, the private sector, and the people have truly realize this. Public and private organizations should apply this concept to organizational administration for efficient administration, it aims to be independent in the management of work and reduce the control so that the executives can work to achieve their goals (Whangmahaporn, P., 2017).

II. WHAT IS PUBLIC LAW?

Thailand before using the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997, the court system was a single court system, The Court of Justice has the power and duty to judge all legal proceedings, Including the party called the state, whether it is a government agency with a different name, But if using the state power which is the highest power according to Montesquieu's Principles of Power Separation, The French philosopher in the executive power, represented by the government, received the highest public power from the people, establishes the administrative division under the administration of the government, with representatives of the government called ministers to be the administrators of the state. And for this reason, government agencies will have close relations with the people, such as people using mass transit services.

Therefore, if these people suffer, they must bring the case to the Court of Justice, it can be said that the Court of Justice accepts both private and public cases, and at that time no law provided special protection in the event of a dispute between the public (private) and the state (public power user), which may make it unfair to both parties to use private law to decide a lawsuit. Therefore, after the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997 came into effect, it created the Administrative Court in 1999, and a law was passed to support the trial, that is Act Establishment of Administrative Courts and Administrative Court Procedure 1999, And before that, the state had prepared to establish an administrative court, that is, it established the Administrative Procedure Act 1996, and Officers Liability Act 1996 which indicates the preparation or understanding of a clear divide between private law and public law, which established the Administrative Court to consider administrative cases, a branch of
public law. From the enforcement of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997 until the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017 which is in effect now, it gives Thailand a dual court system, which is the starting point of public law. “Public law” is, therefore, a law that establishes the relationship between the state or the state body and its citizens as the governing body, that is, as the state has a position over the people (Sawangsak, C., 2010:44). To find out what is public law requires consideration of important principles and theoretical concepts, the following; 1) Consider the context of the body is the body of the law is based on inequality since the power of the public is the variable. If there is a public power, it means a superior power, this inequality is public law. There is inequality because those who exercise the power of the public are those who do it for the common good, when doing it for the common good, it must be given the power of the public to force the individuals who use private power for their own interests. (2) Considered by the parties or the relationship is there must be at least one party to be a State, or a person exercising public power as public power. (3) Judging from the status of sanctions or legal penalties, which are if the legal penalties are in such a way that the enforcement of the punishment requires the State power to take action such as Criminal laws that include fines and imprisonment etc., are considered public law. And (4) Considering the hierarchy of the law is if a state agency issues a law, regardless of the hierarchy, statute level, or ministerial regulations, ministry announcements, local ordinances, regulations, other provisions that are generally applicable, it is also considered public law.

III. TYPE OF PUBLIC LAW

Classification of law into public law and private law There is also a separate branch of public law, each of which has different opinions on this matter, for example:

Marie-Jose GUEDON and Louis IMBERT, of the University of Paris, France divide public law into two broad categories were International Public Law (Also known in Thailand as International Law, City Law Department), and Public internal law which both lawyers divided internal public law into 3 major branches: Constitutional law, public law, and finance law (Mongkonkeha, P., 2017: 51). In addition to being divided into the three major branches mentioned above, some French lawyers believe that Criminal law is also a branch of public law, and Some French lawyers agree that Civil Procedure Law and Criminal Procedure Law are also a part of public law. However, some French lawyers see the civil procedure law and the criminal procedure law as 'hybrid law' between public and private law. Hence, branching in public law is as follows: (Mongkonkeha, P., 2017: 51)

1. Constitutional law
2. Public Law
3. Criminal law
4. Law on the Statute of the Court of Justice
5. Criminal Procedure Law
6. Civil Procedure Law

It can be seen that the different ways each lawyer has a different subdivision of public law, however, the breakdown of the law that most lawyers agree to be public law, namely Constitutional law, public law, Fiscal law, and taxation.

Constitutional law is a law that defines the management of the sovereign power structure and organization of states and the protection of human rights and freedoms. Usually, the substance of the constitutional law appears mainly in the constitution, but it may also be in other laws such as the organic law.

Public law is the law that defines the status and relationship between the administration of the state to each other and the state to the people.

Finance and Tax Law is a law that deals with earning money into states and government agencies (such as taxes, duties, loans, etc.), management of state currency assets, and state expenditures by yearly budgets, etc.

Therefore, Public law is a law that relates to the private sector and the state that employs the public to establish a legal relationship, which the content of creating a legal relationship must have the characteristics of the use of public power to be involved, this is due to the reasons that common interests must prevail over personal interests,
sanctions enforcing public interest must be enforced by law. and to manage it for the public, it must give the state power to enact the law as well.

**THE HISTORY OF THAI GOVERNANCE**

Corporate Governance (CG) In the public sector, the term corporate governance is often used as a reflection of public administration that focuses on goodness, justice, ethics, and the best interests of the state and the people (Singchoo, P., 2015). The concept of Good Governance, when it became widespread in Thailand, there were many Thai terms such as good governance (Thrāmāphi bāl), Pracharath, Dharma State, Good governance and social management system, Rule by dharma, good governance framework. For the private sector, the term "corporate governance" is often used or “Brrs’āth phi bāl” (Ponsrilert, P., 2013). However, it was agreed by the Cabinet in May 1999 to use the term “Good administrative system and good governance, or Good Governance”.Good governance gives meaning to public administration to be different from corporate governance, which means Good Governance is a system, structure, and process that establishes guidelines or rules of relationship between economy, politics, and society so that various parts of society develop and coexist in peace and fairness from governance and social good. Every sector, whether it is the government mechanism, the private sector, or the public sector, is a collective organization for expressing opinions because the people are the direct beneficiaries.

**GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR**

This was due to the severe economic crisis in Thailand in 1997, partly due to the inefficiency of the mechanisms of governance, public administration, public policymaking, and corruption in the government, which is the responsibility of the government sector, both political and permanent. At the same time, in the people sector, which is a vital force, there is a need to raise awareness and responsibility towards society, as well as to realize the rights and duties of each other. If such weakness and inefficiency are not dealt with truly and urgently fixed, the opportunity to lead the country to recover from the crisis is difficult, may also cause even more serious damage to the economy, society, and politics.Therefore, the Council of Ministers has given the National Research Institute (TDRI), including studying and making recommendations for the prevention and solving of economic crises. Later, the Council of Ministers gave the Office of the Civil Service Commission to bring the results of studies and recommendations to prepare a memorandum on building a good public and social administration system for submission to the Cabinet. The Cabinet approved a recommendation to issue a regulation of the Prime Minister's Office for government agencies to adopt on May 22, 1999. Later on, 10 August 1999, it was announced.Regulation of the Prime Minister's Office on the Creation of a Good Government and Social Affairs Management System 1999, and has been in effect with government agencies since 11 August 1999. This can be considered as the first step or can be called a new base in government administration, the 6 basic principles are; (Channuwong, S., 2015; Nikomborirak, D. and Saelawong, T.2011).

1. Rule of law is the making of laws or regulations modern and fair, acceptable to society and society, agreeing to comply with these laws, rules, and regulations as regards the rule under the law, not arbitrary or the authority of the person.
2. Morality includes upholding righteousness by campaigning for government officials to adhere to this principle in acting as an example to society and encouraging people to develop themselves together so that people are honest, sincere, diligent, patient, disciplined, honest career, which is a national habit.
3. Transparency means building the mutual trust of people in the nation by improving the mechanism of the organization in all circles to be transparent, having honestly disclosing useful information in simple language. People can access information easily, and there is a process for people to verify their accuracy.
4. Participation includes giving people the opportunity to participate in, divide, and voice their opinion in making decisions on important national issues, whether through an opinion poll, a public inquiry, a referendum, or otherwise.
5. Responsibility is the realization of rights and responsibilities, social responsibility, caring for public problems of the country, being enthusiastic in solving problems. As well as respect for differing opinions, and the courage to accept the consequences of one's actions.
6. Worthiness means managing and utilizing limited resources for the best benefit of the public by campaigning for people to be economical, to use things wisely, creating quality products and services that are competitive on the world stage, and maintain natural resources to be sustainable.

**GOVERNANCE OR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR**
Due to the 1997 economic crisis in Thailand, bankruptcy and business closures have occurred. This affects the damage in the capital market and the management of the company in Thailand is lacking transparency and credibility. Therefore, both public and private sectors have turned their attention and focus on corporate governance, to ensure fair treatment of all stakeholders. And investors or shareholders will receive information that is transparent, fair, accurate, complete, and timely. At that time, Thailand recognized the urgent need for the revitalization of the Thai capital market and therefore held a meeting to formulate a master plan for the capital market development. From that meeting, representatives from the private sector and government agencies gave several useful comments, which was an important measure that was of particular interest at the meeting to build corporate governance in the capital markets. As a result of that meeting, the government declared 2002 to be the start of a corporate governance campaign. To promote continuous corporate governance. And the National Corporate Governance Committee has been established, which is responsible for setting policies for various departments to develop and promote good corporate governance (Srijunpetch, S., 2009).

For the Stock Exchange of Thailand, 15 good corporate governance principles have been proposed were listed companies as an initial practice, and requires companies registered on The Stock Exchange of Thailand to publicly disclose their compliance with the good corporate governance principles. Then, in 2012, The Stock Exchange of Thailand revised the principles of good corporate governance for listed companies again which is an amendment of good practice in all 5 categories to be in line with the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard (ASEAN CG Scorecard), which is a tool used to measure the corporate governance level of listed companies for ASEAN countries. These have helped keep the principles of good corporate governance for listed companies in 2012 up to date and in line with the changes taking place in the capital markets. It also elevates the standards and practices of good corporate governance of listed companies to have higher corporate governance standards. Corporate governance is based on five categories: shareholder rights, the equitable treatment of shareholders, the role of stakeholders, disclosure, and transparency, and the responsibilities of the Board of Directors (The Stock Exchange of Thailand, 2012; Srijunpetch, S., 2009).

It can be seen that good governance is clearly related to both bureaucracy and business because all 6 principles can be transformed into corporate practice. When the organization has good employee treatment, the employees are happy and have morale and morale, resulting in all employees' love and dedication to work and be ready to participate in the progress of the company. Therefore, adopting good governance as a management guideline is essential and essential to the success of all types of organizations at all levels. Creating good governance at all levels will enable true people-centered sustainable development, will make society stable and coexist in peace, strengthen the community, and increase participation. These are fundamental principles for social justice, equitable development, and a better quality of life (Channuwong, S., 2015; Taburan, N., 2017). Good governance reduces, mitigates, or resolves problems, although serious problems reduce, or mitigate, and non-serious problems may not recur. It also strengthens the society in all respects with social and political values and consciousness, helps reduce corruption problems, and encourages people to have honesty, therefore it is a concept that supports democratic society, will make people participate in decision-making and monitor the work of the state. The people and related organizations will help the public administration system to have justice, credibility both at home and abroad. Hence, good governance is an important guideline for organizing a society in the public sector, the private sector, and the public to be able to live together in peace, knowledge, love, and harmony, and join forces to contribute to sustainable development and as an integral part of strengthening or building immunity to the country.

PUBLIC LAW FOUNDATION OF THAI GOOD GOVERNANCE

Public law has the primary focus of protecting the rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of the people in connection with the exercise of state powers, state agencies, or government officials. This is to be in line with the principles of democratic governance to maintain the justice that the people or their subjects are entitled to from the people who exercise the power of government and the administration of the country. Hence, if you say that public law is of fundamental importance, because the state, government agency, or government official has all the powers and governing functions. If there is a lack of principles or procedures for examining and controlling the exercise of power following the law, people may be unfair from exercising that power. The important role and importance of public law is the law that provides administrative, administrative, and public service powers to the state, government agencies, and government officials. Good governance protects the rights and freedoms and interests of the people, helps to control the exercise of powers of the state, or government agencies and government officials, helps government officials to be more justified by their superiors, and public law to promote decentralization of the administration (Uwanno, B., 2007). Therefore, Public law is the foundation of
Thailand's good governance system, in particular, the 2007 Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand established a good governance system known as the English term "good governance", which have a common goal in three aspects; (1) First of all: the administration aims to achieve results so that the administration of the public sector There is a standard of quality that people want, transparency in decision making and the process. Opportunities for the public to receive information, participate in expressing opinions and take part in work. Including being economical, effective on that contribution instead of focusing solely on regulation and method. (2) Second: Changing the role of the public sector by focusing on the main functions of the public sector, which are forward-looking policy formulation, equality and fair laws are enforced, independent administrative bodies, involvement of the public sector in its implementation. And (3) Third: The multilateral administration includes Management that allows stakeholders to participate in setting goals, making decisions, or engaging in non-exclusive or centralized operations.

Besides, the Royal Decree on Rules and Procedures for Good Governance Administration 2003 set the target scope of the term "Good governance" that includes; Public administration to achieve the goals is to benefit the health of the people, the achievement of the mission of the state, the efficiency, and worthiness in the way of the state mission, there are no unnecessary procedures. The missions of the government are improved to keep pace with the situation, the people are facilitated and have been met, and there is regular evaluation of the performance of the government.

1. Regulation of the Prime Minister's Office on the Creation of a Good Government and Social Affairs Management System 1999.

The Regulation of the Prime Minister's Office on the Creation of a Good Governance and Social Administration System 1999 contains the 6 basic principles of good governance (Royal Gazette Volume 116, Section 63 D, pp. 24, 10 August 1999)

1.1 Rule of law is to enact laws, regulations to be modern and just, socially acceptable and socially acceptable, agreeing to comply with these laws, rules, regulations, it is regarded as the rule under the law, not arbitrary or the power of the person.

1.2 Morality includes upholding righteousness by campaigning for government officials to adhere to the virtues of performing their duties, setting themselves as examples to society, and encouraging people to develop themselves together so that their citizens are Honest, Sincere, Diligent, Patience, Self-discipline, Career in good faith is a national habit.

1.3 Transparency means building the mutual trust of people in the nation by improving the mechanism of the organization in all circles to be transparent, having honestly disclosing useful information in easy-to-understand language, enabling people to have easy access to information, and there is a process for people to check the validity.

1.4 Participation includes the opportunity for the public to participate in the awareness and voice of decision-making on the country's important issues, whether through voiceovers, public inquiry A referendum, or others.

1.5 Responsibility is the realization of rights and responsibilities, social responsibility, caring for the country's public problems and being enthusiastic in solving them, as well as respect for differing opinions, and the courage to accept the consequences of their actions.

1.6 Worthiness means managing and using limited resources for the best benefit of the public by campaigning for people to be more economical, cost-effective, create products, and quality services that can compete on the world stage, and maintain natural resources to be sustainable.

2. State Administration Regulation Act (No. 5) 2002.

State Administration Regulation Act (No. 5) 2002, first paragraph 3/1 (It is now No. 7, 2007) has stipulated that "In the performance of duties of government agencies, good governance practices must be used." (Royal Gazette Volume 119, Part 99 A, page 1, October 2, 2002)


Royal Decree on Rules and Procedures for Good Corporate Governance 2003 under the State Administration Regulations (No. 5) 2002 Section 3/1 is only a specification that shows the main goals that must be achieved, but
also lacks the formulation of government and civil servants' actionable actions towards the main goals, which must establish the rules and procedures for the performance of official service and directing the government agencies and civil servants to act clearly and consistently, which does not create the discriminatory discrimination of each government agency. In this regard to be able to measure performance as well as for the maximum benefit of the people, the Royal Decree on Rules and Procedures for Good Governance Administration 2003 was enacted so that every government agency has to comply with as follows: (Government gazette vol 120, chapter 100 A, page 1, 9 October 2003).

3.1 The objectives are as follows: (1) To make the public administration benefit the public health, (2) achievement of the state mission, (3) It is efficient and cost-effective in the mission of the state, (4) Reduce unnecessary procedures, (5) Citizens are facilitated and demanded, and (6) There is regular evaluation of the performance of the government.

3.2 Benefits from the Royal Decree are (1) the state can clearly define policies and operational goals and have a mechanism to develop government organizations to be more effective, (2) Government agencies and civil servants have clear standardized guidelines for performing their duties, with transparency, able to measure performance, (3) People receive fast service, able to monitor their operations and take part in the administration of government agencies.

3.3 Summary of the aforementioned decree which contains 9 categories as follows:

Section 1 Good Governance Management: Public administration to achieve the ultimate goals (Ultimate Goals) as follows: (1) To benefit the people. (2) Achieve the achievement of the state mission. (3) It is efficient, efficient, and worthwhile in the mission of the state. (4) Reducing operational procedures (and decentralizing decision-making). (5) Improving the missions of government agencies (including the distribution of missions and resources to localities). (6) Facilitating and meeting the needs of the people (including public participation and disclosure). (7) There is an evaluation of the performance of the government.

Section 2 Public Administration for the Benefit of People: Public service activities aimed at achieving the well-being and well-being of the people, peace and safety of society as a whole by regard people as the center of receiving services from the state as follows: (1) State and government missions are defined following the aforementioned goals and line with state policy guidelines. (2) The performance of the government agency's mission must be honest, able to be examined. (3) If any mission affects the people, they must listen to the opinions of the people and make them more informed and involved. (4) Government officials must listen to the opinions and preferences of society as a whole and people receiving services to improve practices. (5) In the event that any problems or obstacles are found, rectification must be made as soon as possible.

Section 3 Public Administration for the Achievement of the State Mission: Results-oriented management with indicators (Indicators) that can reflect the performance as being in line with the established missions and objectives, and the results achieved are worthwhile for the resources used effectively. Public administration to achieve results by requiring the government agency to set up a work plan with objectives to measure the results of the work as follows: (1) The performance of government agencies must be able to clearly measure the achievement of the missions performed. (2) Integrated public administration. (3) Development of government agencies to become a learning organization. (4) Performance agreement stipulated that there is an agreement on performance (Performance Agreement) between the policymaker and the person responsible for the implementation of each policy. (5) Determination of public administration plans, prescribing various plans as follows: State Administration Plan, Legislative Plan, Government Action Plan Converted from the State Administration Plan.

Section 4: Efficient Public Administration and Value in the Mission of the Public Sector: stipulating how the government works must comply with the principles of transparency, value principles, clarity in operating duties (responsibility).

Section 5 Reduction of Work Procedures: (1) Decentralization of decision-making. (2) Establishment of a joint service center.

Section 6 Improving the missions of government agencies (1) Review of the mission. (2) Review of laws, rules, regulations, regulations.
Section 7 Facilitation and Response to Needs of People: (1) determination of working time, 2) organization of information system, (3) hearing complaints, and (4) information disclosure

Section 8 Evaluation of Official Performance: (1) An independent assessor to measure mission achievement, client satisfaction, and mission worthiness. (2) Evaluation of the effectiveness of command. (3) Evaluation of the performance of civil servants (individual and interests of the organization). (4) If the government agency's assessment results are good, money will be allocated as an efficiency enhancement award.

Section 9 Miscellaneous provisions are general: For example, authorizing the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, may prescribe the government agency to perform other than this Royal Decree.

It can be seen that the regulations of the Office of the Prime Minister on the creation of a good governance system 1999, the State Administration Regulations (No. 5) Year 2002, Section 3/1 first paragraph, and the Royal Decree on Rules and Procedures for Good Governance Administration 2003 Established a governance framework for the development of the Thai bureaucracy with clear operational goals and effectiveness, with the transparent, verifiable operation, which people can get involved in public administration and ultimately get the most benefit, but one of the measures of governance of the bureaucracy is the scorecard, the image of corruption of Thailand from 1995 to 2007, Thailand has not yet reached 4 points (average score 3.28) out of 10. Especially in the year, 2006 Thailand received 3.60 points and in 2007 was 3.30 points, which scores were lower, meaning that corruption worsened in the eyes of international businessmen. Therefore, all public sector personnel, in every position, must help each other and be a key mechanism in driving the overall governance system to be able to work with the public and the private sector and give importance to each mission of their respective government agencies. Every government agency can develop jobs with good governance to make jobs better and more successful even after a long time. This means that if government personnel work together to develop a better, faster, and more efficient bureaucracy, governance, whether it is role adjustment, mission, development of service of the people, enhancing capacity and standards of work, along with opening the bureaucracy into the democratic process for the people and private organizations to participate, the bureaucracy will be able to respond to the governance system for the benefit of the people.

4. Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017 (Government Gazette, volume 134, part 40 A, page 1, April 6, 2017). The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2017, provided in Chapter 6, State Policy Directive, Section 65 states that “The state must establish a national strategy as a sustainable national development goal following good governance to serve as a framework for creating plans that are consistent and integrated to create a driving force together towards the goal. Establishing goals, setting goals, the timing for achieving goals, and the substance contained in the national strategy following the rules and procedures prescribed by law. Such law must contain provisions relating to the participation and thorough hearing of all sectors of the public by the national strategy when announced in the Government gazette already and use it.” It is also included in Part 4, National Development Strategy and Strategy 6, Public Sector Management, Anti-Corruption, Misconduct, and Good Governance. Also included in the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017 - 2021), the government is the leader in policy-driven country driving, implementing various policies under the law to reduce inequality in society as well, although Thailand has adopted the principles of good governance in the public sector. And the private sector for some time. However, it is unable to solve many problems that arise in Thai society at all, only to lighten them, but it is a goal that Thailand has to reach and must develop good governance principles along with democracy development.

IV. CONCLUSION

Public law is a law that relates to the private sector and the state that employs the public to establish a legal relationship, which the content of creating legal relations has the characteristics of using public power as follows: Constitutional law, Public Law, Criminal law, Law on the Statute of the Court of Justice, Criminal Procedure Law, and Civil Procedure Law. This occurs because of the reasons that public interest must prevail over personal interests and the punishment enforcing public interest must be enforced by law. In order to manage it for the public, it must give the state power to enforce the law, which is a model of the Thai governance system. By the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, Royal Decree on Rules and Procedures for Good Governance Management 2003, Regulation of the Prime Minister's Office on Building a Good Government and Social Administration System 1999 identifies principles of good governance in both public and private management.
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