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LINKAGE AND INTEGRATION WORK OF COMMUNITY WELFARE NETWORK WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN UTTARADIT PROVINCE, THAILAND

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Abstract

Community welfare is driven by outside motivation, which results in adaptation of the community to the care of one another in the form of welfare. From this factor, Uttaradit province is awake and developing the model of community welfare. So it brings to overview the work of Uttaradit Community Welfare Fund Network in Thailand (Ut-CWFN). The study was qualitative research. The instrument used in this study was in-depth interview. The objectives of the study were 1) to the process of implementation of (Ut-CWFN) and 2) to pattern of linkage and integration of (Ut-CWFN) by in – depth interviews and participant with 10 keys leader in (Ut-CWFN). Inclusion criteria from the volunteer sacrifice of the previous welfare fund work. And people in the community trust to represent the network. Data analysis by content analysis. The results of the study were as follows: 1) Process driven network of (Ut-CWFN) caused by participation of

member, community, private and government. 2) Pattern of linkage and integration of (Ut-CWFN) with associate. The factors listed above to represent the region in driving Community Welfare Fund national policy in Thailand. This study show that mix welfare, integrate, associate and network support to the fund is strong equality and sustainable fund.

Keywords

Linkage and Integration With Associate Community Welfare Fund Network In Uttaradit Province Thailand Community Welfare Fund Network With Mix Welfare

The author present 5 parts article. 1) Introduction 2) implementation of (Ut-CWFN). 3) process of implementation of (Ut-CWFN) 4) pattern of linkage and integration of (Ut-CWFN) and 5) conclusion

1. Introduction

Tony Fitzpatrick has the meaning of "Welfare State." The state is responsible for all people in the state, whether it is social security. Health care, education, social services, etc., with governmental by legislative assembly. Tony Fitzpatrick, said that Welfare State by state It is a mechanism that makes the state confident. The economy is growing. Because the welfare state is responsible for resolving economic problems. For the state to develop further. (Tony Fitzpatrick, 2011)

Susanne MacGregor said that welfare state means that the government acts as social insurance system for individuals. And low income families. For the general population, there is no social restriction in other forms of social administration. The welfare state is classified as state. Liberal Democratic State and democratic socialist state In addition, Susanne MacGregor further analyzed that. The "welfare state" in the East has a problem of lack of operating budget. And faced with corruption in the management and. in Marx's view the "welfare state" in a socialist country is only part of the "capitalist" system. (Susanne MacGregor, 1999)

The government has a duty to provide social welfare to everyone in society through policies that promote the well-being of the people and promote good quality of life, and develop countries. So the government in that country has to create a social protection mechanism by creation of social protection mechanisms with welfare state itself (Kitipat Nontatamdan, 2006)

In summary, the strategic review of related social welfare in foreign countries; Australia, Belgium, France and Germany, the countries of Southern Europe are comprised of Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, and the United States, Japan, Singapore, China, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Thailand. The Social Democrats in the middle Ages Social Democracy in the state attempts to give right and social responsibility from the Impact of Country Development equal social equality. At the same time, the state is trying to give freedom to the community, adapt social welfare to the needs by creating social security to reduce the risk (social safety net) to reduce government spending.

Welfare in foreign countries Including Thailand It is a welfare that cannot be cared for thoroughly. And truly covered social welfare strategies come in the form of: 1) social security 2) social assistance 3) social services The welfare in the above. There is a limit to the number of non-covered and non-covered services in every community in Thailand.

Giddens has given a definition for a third way welfare of the global society. Giddens' welfare is a positive welfare that comes from the participation of many sectors: government, local government, the community (Antony Giddens, 2000) is synonymous with Midgley, who says that the concept of welfare integration is integration. Social welfare management by local government, local private sector, community and family participation in welfare services is a policy. Fiscal decentralization the economy goes to local. In different contexts the policy based on community involvement. This will affect the social welfare in the social security health insurance unemployment insurance covers the needs of the people in the community such as India and Indonesia.

From the gap, the social welfare by the state cannot cover people in society so researchers are interested in adaptation of communities in order to manage community welfare to take care of their communities. State welfare not completes and does not cover all areas for care everybody in Thailand. Researcher was interested in Uttaradit Province because Uttaradit has Province Community Welfare Fund Network have happened in the community for a long time so they want to be Sustainability and strength of Communities Welfare in the Uttaradit Province. Cause the groups funds recognizing that the joint and developed systematically the group funds. It has included the formation of a network community welfare the goal to work is. "Can be self-sustaining system." The network of community welfare has established since 2011. The network of community managed organization by "Younger care brother".(Old fund care new fund).

The recognition and understanding of the situation. Reflects the vision of the leader mainstay of each fund wanted to take funds and network to a destination together. And social awareness about community welfare to the government local governments attention and support community welfare by the technical assistance, budget and specialist in social welfare. The network has a strong, undaunted and develop organization from the experience of the fund itself makes to network has extended to almost all areas of operations still some areas where the network needs to fully benefit all areas in Uttaradit. Network visualization together in the future to remain on welfare to Sustainable. That will bring stability and a better quality of life of the community. This cause the network has tried to drive organization “Community Welfare Statute” in Thailand. The results of this study can be used as a model or guide to community welfare to take care of the community with the way of community.

1.1 Research issues

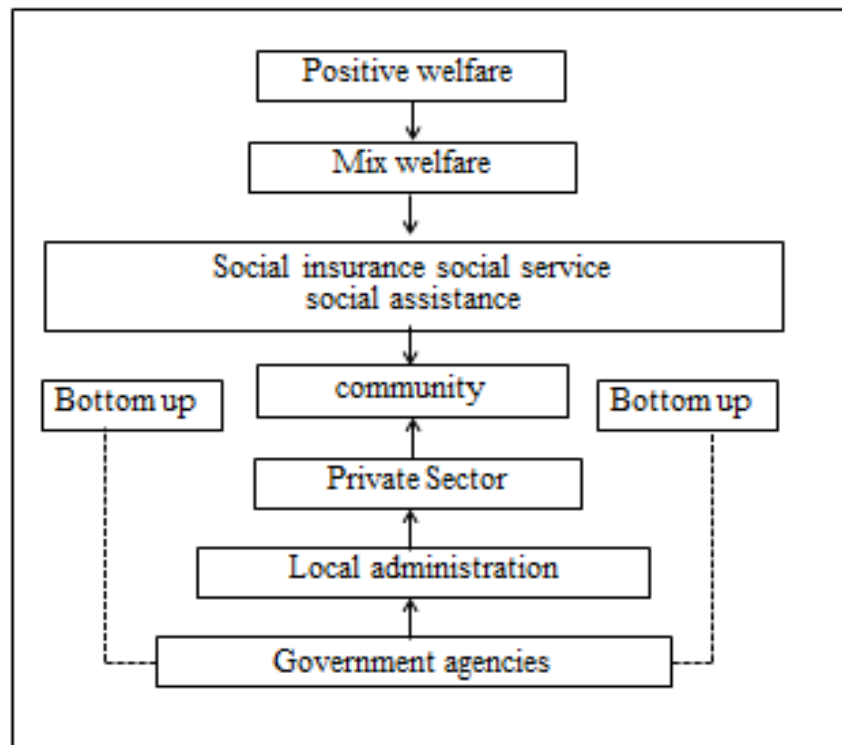


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

From the positive welfare theory result to concept of mix welfare cover all three aspects of care in the community; social insurance social service social assistance with associate Composed of private sector, local administration and government agencies for the community provides community welfare. And care people in the community which is different depending on the context of the area.

1.2 Methodology

This research is a qualitative research Instrument used in this study was in-depth interview. The objectives of the study were 1) to the process of implementation of (Ut-CWFN) and 2) to pattern of linkage and integration of (Ut-CWFN) by in – depth interviews and participant with 10 keys leader in (Ut-CWFN) by guideline Interview . Inclusion criteria from the volunteer sacrifice of the previous welfare fund work. And people in the community trust to represent the network. Data analysis by content analysis is as follows.

2. Implementation of (U-CWFN)

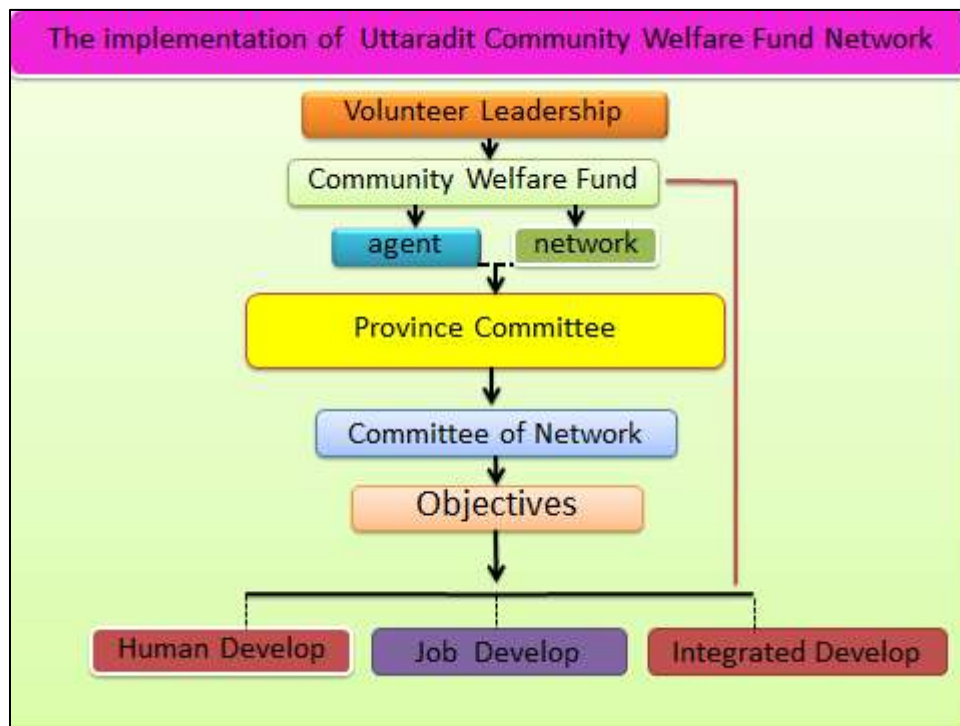


Figure 2: From in – depth interviews and participant with 10 keys leader in (Ut-CWFN)

The implementation of (Ut-CWFN) started from volunteer leadership. They wanted to care People in the community on the basis of reciprocal generosity toward each other and the fund. "Everyone shared ownership." They try to community welfare fund.

In each area, the community welfare fund has extended to Uttaradit Community Welfare network. From agent expanded to network and province committee. This committee had 3 missions 1) to developed member community welfare fund to leader 2) to job developed by building knowledge about community welfare with old areas and new areas to extended member community welfare fund. 3) To integrate developed by coordinated with government agencies including the private and community to community welfare fund strengthened and sustainable.

The implementation of Uttaradit Community Welfare Fund Network has 68 networks in 9 districts Uttaradit. The details are as follows.

Table 1: *From in – depth interviews and participant with 10 keys leader in (Ut-CWFN)*

Order	Local governments	Fund Name
	<u>District (14 CWF)</u>	
1	Uttaradit municipality	Community Welfare Fund “be self-reliance”
2	Municipality district Wang Kaphi	Community Welfare Fund “Community Welfare Fund”
3	Municipality district Dan Na Kham	Community Welfare Fund “Dan Na Kham”
4	Municipality district Ban Koa	Community Welfare Fund “Ban Koa”
5	Municipality district Tasao	Community Welfare Fund “Tasao”
6	Municipality district Had Krout	Community Welfare Fund “Had Krout”
7	Municipality district Gung Ta Pao	Community Welfare Fund “Gung Ta Pao”
8	Municipality district Nam Rid	Community Welfare Fund “Nam Rid”
9	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Pa Sao	Community Welfare Fund “Pa Sao”
10	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Wung Din	Community Welfare Fund “Wung Din”
11	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Ban Dan	Community Welfare Fund “Ban Dan”
12	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Ban Dan Na Kham	Community Welfare Fund “Ban Dan Na Kham”
13	Subdistrict Administrative	Community Welfare Fund “Khun Phang”

	Organization Khun Phang	
14	Subdistrict Administrative Organization San To	Community Welfare Fund “San To”
	<u>Tron district (5 CWF)</u>	
15	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Wung Dang	Community Welfare Fund “Wung Dang”
16	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Ban Kang	Community Welfare Fund “Ban Kang”
Order	Local governments	Fund Name
17	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Numang	Community Welfare Fund “Numang”
18	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Had Song Kvae	Community Welfare Fund “Had Song Kvae”
19	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Koi Soong	Community Welfare Fund “Koi Soong”
	<u>Thong Saen Khan District (5 CWF)</u>	
20	Municipality district Thong Saen Khan	Community Welfare Fund “Thong Saen Khan”
21	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Pak Koang	Community Welfare Fund “Pak Koang”
22	Subdistrict Administrative Organization PaKai	Community Welfare Fund “PaKai”
23	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Bo Tong	Community Welfare Fund “Bo Tong”
24	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Numpi	Community Welfare Fund “Numpi”
	<u>Pichai district (8 CWF)</u>	
25	Subdistrict Administrative Organization in the city	Community Welfare Fund “District in the city”
26	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Ko Rum	Community Welfare Fund “District Ko Rum”
27	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Tamapheng	Community Welfare Fund “District Tamapheng”
30	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Rai Oay	Community Welfare Fund “District Rai Oay”
31	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Bandara	Community Welfare Fund “District Bandara”
32	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Banmou	Community Welfare Fund “District Banmou”

33	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Na-in	Community Welfare Fund “District Na-in”
34	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Nayang	Community Welfare Fund “District Nayang”
	<u>Lub Lae district (8 CWF)</u>	
35	Municipality district Sri Phanom Mat	Community Welfare Fund “District Sri Phanom Mat”
36	Municipality district Hua Dong	Community Welfare Fund “District Mae Poon”
Order	Local governments	Fund Name
37-38	Municipality district Thoongyang + Subdistrict Administrative Organization Pai Lom	Community Welfare Fund “District Pailom”
39	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Phaylounng	Community Welfare Fund “District Phaylounng”
40	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Maepoon	Community Welfare Fund Subdistrict Administrative Organization Maepoon
41	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Chaichumpol	Community Welfare Fund “District Chaichumpol”
42	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Nannokkok	Community Welfare Fund “District Nannokkok”
43	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Dan Mae Kum Mun	Community Welfare Fund “District Dan Mae Kum Mun”
	<u>Tha Pla district (9 CWF)</u>	
44	Municipality district Tapla	Community Welfare Fund “District Tapla”
45	Municipality district Ruamchit	Community Welfare Fund “District Ruamchit”
46	Municipality district Jarim	Community Welfare Fund “District Jarim”
47	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Pha luad	Community Welfare Fund “District Pha luad”
48	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Hadla	Community Welfare Fund “District Hadla”
49	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Nummhun	Community Welfare Fund “District Nummhun”
50	Subdistrict Administrative Organization ตำบล	Community Welfare Fund “District Taphak”
51	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Ruamchit	Community Welfare Fund “Subdistrict Administrative Organization Ruamchit”
52	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Nangpaya	Community Welfare Fund “District Nangpaya”

	<u>Nam Pat district (7 CWF)</u>	
53	Municipality district Numpad	Community Welfare Fund “Municipality district Numpad”
54	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Santo	Community Welfare Fund “District Santo”
55	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Banphai	Community Welfare Fund “District Banphai”
Order	Local governments	Fund Name
56	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Denleg	Community Welfare Fund “District Denleg”
57	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Numkrai	Community Welfare Fund “District Numkrai”
58	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Numpai	Community Welfare Fund “District Numpai”
59	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Houmun	Community Welfare Fund “District Houmun”
	<u>Fak Tha district (5 CWF)</u>	
60	Municipality district Phakta	Community Welfare Fund “Municipality district Phakta”
61	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Phakta	Community Welfare Fund “Subdistrict Administrative Organization Phakta”
62	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Sonkon	Community Welfare Fund “District Sonkon”
63	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Banseaw	Community Welfare Fund “District Banseaw”
64	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Songhong	Community Welfare Fund “District Songhong”
	<u>Ban Khok district (4 CWF)</u>	
65	Municipality district Bankok	Community Welfare Fund “District Bankok”
66	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Muangjedton	Community Welfare Fund “District Muangjedton”
67	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Nakhum	Community Welfare Fund “District Nakhum”
68	Subdistrict Administrative Organization Bo Bia	Community Welfare Fund “District Bo Bia”

To summary the main activites of Uttaradit Community Welfare Fund Network (Ut-CWFN) is

1. (Ut-CWFN) jointly organized a forum to establish procedures lecturer at the provincial level. (Coordinator district level).

2. (Ut-CWFN) has meeting with the board and committee-driven Uttaradit Community Welfare network
3. (Ut-CWFN) jointly organized the annual general community welfare.
4. (Ut-CWFN) restrict the structure of the network to effectively.
5. (Ut-CWFN) coordinator appointed at district level in all districts.
6. The Working Groups of (Ut-CWFN) create the better understanding with old and new areas.
7. (Ut-CWFN) is linked to work with state and local government organizations concerned parties to achieve the objective.
8. (Ut-CWFN) links work on issues 1) Learning network (help management of knowledge because people have a problem about data synthetic for next generation) 2) Alternative agriculture network (use the "forest" communities is an area for the kitchen and refrigerator) 3) Green tourism communities and enterprise network contributes to the study to expanded network. 4) Local area network (support budget and professional person) 5) Youth volunteer network "Ants walk" is mechanism heritage thoughts community welfare network.
9. Start Learning Center is vocational training welfare, public welfare and community forest welfare.
10. (Ut-CWFN) Receive Fund from the Government
11. (Ut-CWFN) to sustainability with rating A, B and C to empower fund.
12. (Ut-CWFN) has been certified as a community welfare organization by the Board of the National Social Welfare on 9 May 2013.

The integrated of (Ut-CWFN) concept is 1) Mix Welfare are integrated of the social welfare sector, government, private sector, local communities and families to participate in the management of welfare services to the policy formation decentralization of treasury develop local economy in diverse context by participation of associate. Affect the welfare model 1) Social security 2) Health insurance 3) Unemployment Insurance which covers the needs of the community this is consistent with James Midgley that said, in India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand, with the failure of social protection. So those who have suffered most are the poor people. Or a group such as "grassroots". The grassroots groups adapt to the situations Care in the community have formed a friendly relationship in the group. Cause

of supporting to social networks. Subsequently been reinforced by public and private sectors Resulting in social protection in the new format is called "Mix welfare " care life insurance, pension insurance, health insurance and safety to Self-Management(Carrillo and Duckett, 2011)

2) Community Welfare can be managed resources in the community by management and the workers money in community (Narong Petprasert , et al., 2001)

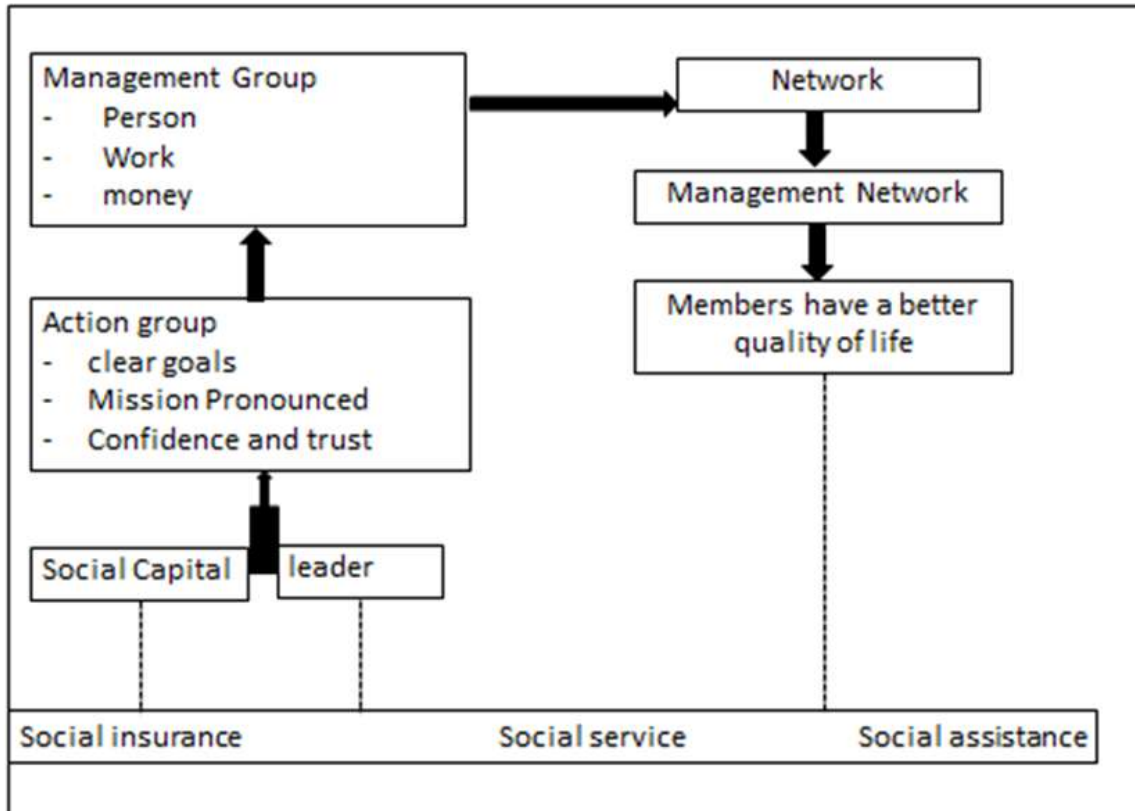


Figure 3: Application from Narong Petprasert, et al., 2001, pp. 11-209)

From diagram show that social capital and community leaders to action group by management group create network and cooperation of network to social insurance social service and social assistance to quality of life.

3. Process driven network of Uttaradit Community Welfare Fund Network

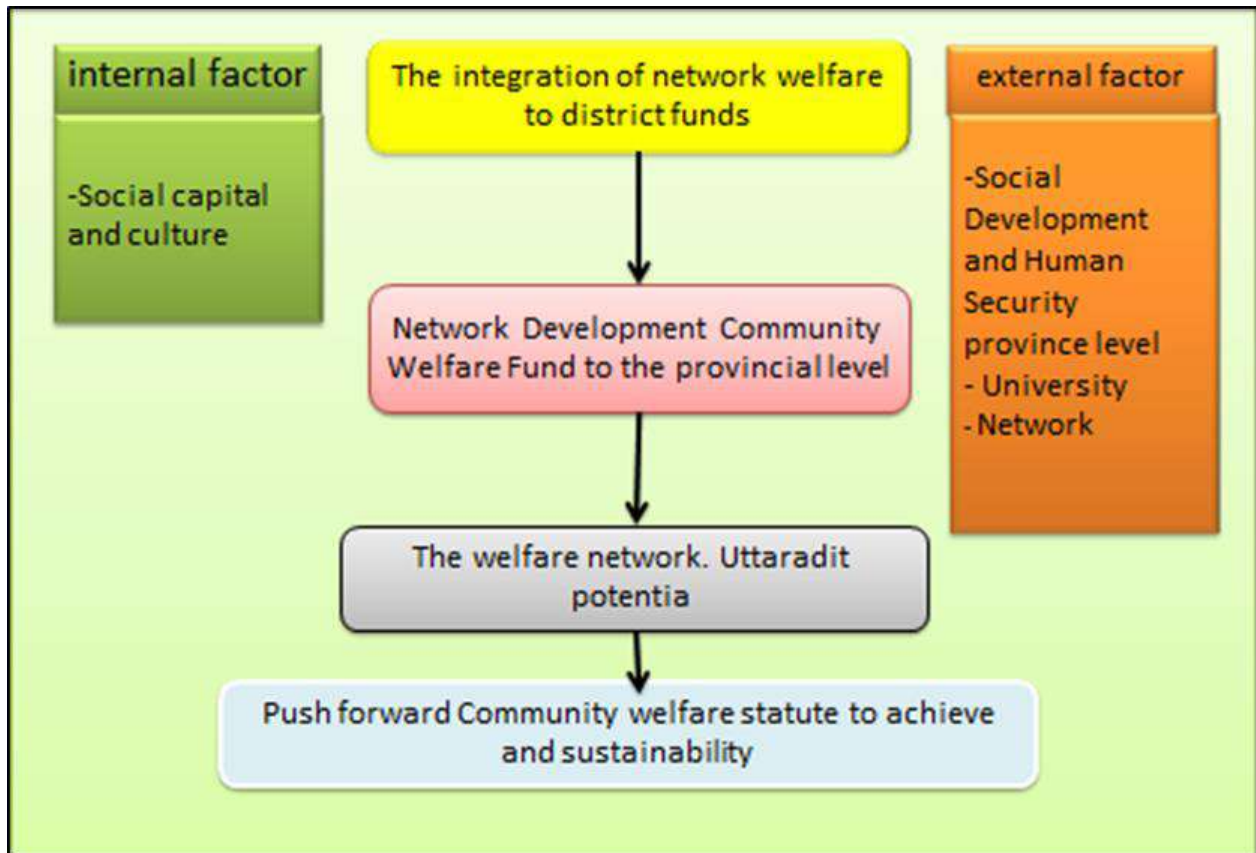


Figure 4: From in – depth interviews and participant with 10 keys leader in (Ut-CWFN)

Process-driven network of Uttaradit Community Welfare network start from the integration of the fund in Uttaradit called, "community welfare" by the community to sustainable community. Expanded to cover nine districts, Capital district, Tron district, Thong Saen Khan District, Pichai district, Lublae district, Tha Pla district, Nam Pat district, Fak Tha district, and Ban Khok district. Resulting network community welfare coordinators in each district to support community welfare network in the area. Enhance understanding of the welfare of those involved. Including support for community funds in the district.

From power of collective experience of more than 10 years with associate (local area network , alternative agriculture network, land management and disaster networks, youth volunteer network, green tourism and enterprise networking communities, and learning network to potentiality network in province level). Uttaradit has the social capital and cultural capital Push forward Community welfare statute to achieve and sustainability

Community welfare network has served to develop three aspects, included “Develop Human” (volunteer) “Develop Work”. People in the area have a greater understanding of community welfare in the area of the old and new areas until fund strong and “Develop associate integration “to potential and strengthened and Uttaradit community welfare network was model for other provinces studied.

Process-driven network of Uttaradit community welfare network reflected the factors social capital, exchange by learn from each other and The network has used the crisis as an opportunity to create public awareness.

The author present 5 parts article. 1) Introduction 2) implementation of (Ut-CWFN). 3) Process of implementation of (Ut-CWFN) 4) pattern of linkage and integration of (Ut-CWFN) and 5) conclusion

4. Pattern of linkage and integration of (Ut-CWFN)

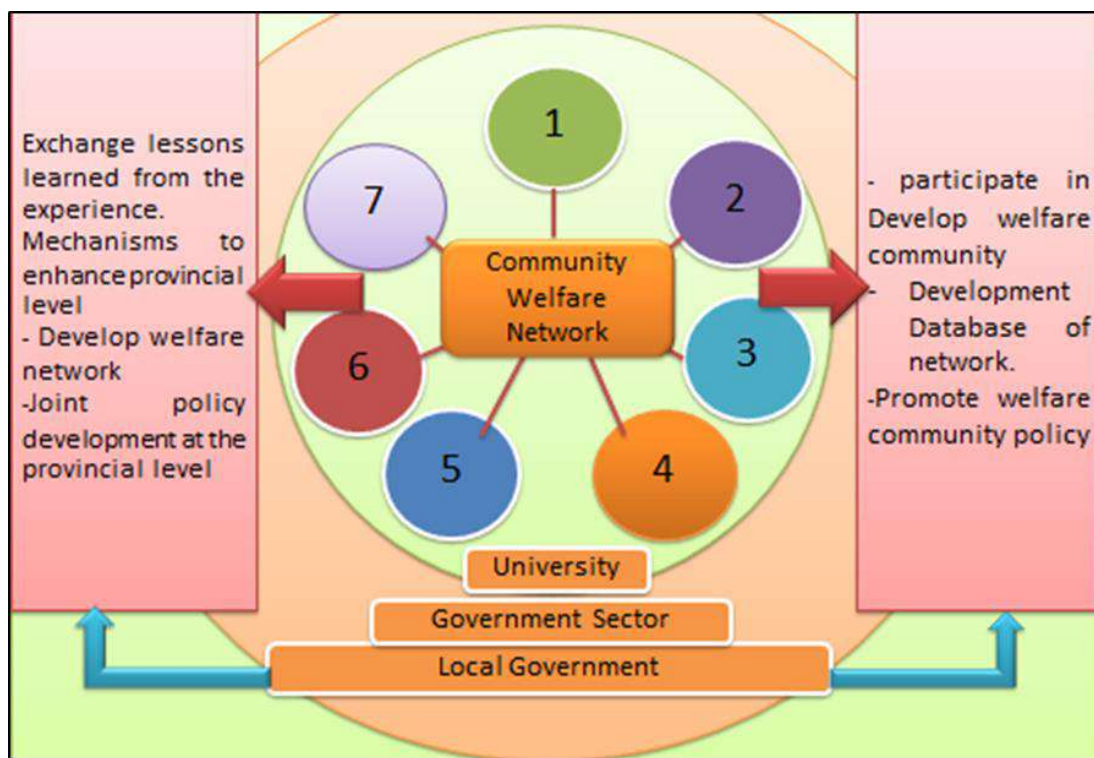


Figure 5: Figure 1: From in – depth interviews and participant with 10 keys leader in (Ut-CWFN)

(Ut-CWFN) has to work with associate (university, government sector, local government and network (local area network , alternative agriculture network, land management and disaster networks, youth volunteer network, green tourism communities and enterprise network, and

learning network to potentiality network in province level). (Ut-CWFN) participate in develop welfare community with development Database of network and promote welfare community policy

Learning network help management of knowledge because people have a problem about data synthetic for next generation.

Alternative agriculture network use the "forest" communities is an area for the kitchen and refrigerator.

Green tourism communities and enterprise network contributes to the study to expanded network.

Local area network support budget and professional person.

Youth volunteer network "Ants walk" is mechanism heritage thoughts community welfare network.

Result exchange lessons learned from the experience. Mechanisms to enhance provincial level develop welfare network joint policy development at the provincial level

5. Conclusion

(Ut-CWFN) start From volunteer, associate (university, government sector, local government and network (local area network , alternative agriculture network, land management and disaster networks, youth volunteer network, green tourism communities and enterprise network, and learning network to potentiality network in province level) with participation to integrated reflected the success of community became "Knowledge" to care the community rather than "money" quality of life (Ut-CWFN) can prove that communities can manage their own community welfare and to "build a community" The network is beside. is community-based organization that is support the (Ut-CWFN) to strong and sustainable. With associate; government sector, private sector and the community which corresponds to mix welfare of Midgley show that integrated of the social welfare sector, government, private sector, local communities and families to participate in the management of welfare services to the policy formation decentralization of treasury develop local economy in diverse context by participation of associate.

From the phenomenon reflects the changes in the welfare of the state welfare trying to provide welfare to all citizens equally but provide limited the welfare formed is only a need to

reduce social problems caused by capitalism into Thailand. However, the problem has spread occurring in all areas of the country. This problem has affected people in all areas.

The problems and pressures from the external community to the power of a group of people who want to change the form of the state welfare to mix welfare, because the community is increasing pressure from social inequality in welfare. Leader wants to create security in their own community. Patterns of security depend on context and social capital. The community has the power to demand of the needs of life. The government changed its view community from "The community is the recipient to the" A "community is builder". And from this point to the participation of government agencies including the private and community which reflect the direction of social welfare in Thailand to sustainable and respond needs of the community.

(Ut-CWFN) does not focus on money only but focus on way of life in local with participation in community, committee and provincial networks. (Ut-CWFN) optimize with community.

Factors and conditions success of (Ut-CWFN) is accumulation process of social capital .For example economic capital (financial assistance), moral, cultural, and intellectual capital community related.

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