

## ABSTRACT

Thesis Title : Civil Society : The Dynamic of People's Participation  
in the Community Development for Self-Reliance.

Student's Name : Mr. Wichakorn Denmuenwong

Degree Sought : Master of Arts

Major : Political Science

Academic Year : 2000

Advisory Committee :

1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Tipaporn Phimphisut                      Chairperson
2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Krisana Vaisamruat
3. Assoc. Prof. Ruchira Tejangkura

"Civil Society : The Dynamic of People's Participation in the community Development for Self - Reliance" is a comparative study of two villages in Chutturat district, Chaiyaphum province. It is aimed to find factors and conditions of successful and unsuccessful self-reliant communities.

The content of this study is derived from an intensive field work in two villages of Chaiyaphum province between May 1999 - January 2000. The information and data of the society, way of life, culture and community politics were collected by using Snowball Sampling Technique, non-structure interview, and observation participation. The concept of collective self-reliance by Johan Galtung, which he defines society is a way of organization that the masses arrive at self-fulfillment through self-reliance and people's participation, is used to analyze the self-reliant community.

From the study, it was found that Ban kham has been changed dynamically to solve the problem of their leaders by using public opinion and against illegitimacy. In the past ten years the villages and their leaders have joined to solve the problems of their debt, water supply, saving, financial support and way of life. They cooperate as

organization to improve the quality of life. Now the village can develop their conscious to work for the benefit to the society and ready to shoulder and tackle the problems of the community. Their experience paves the way to work for more significant project receiving the financial support from Social Investment Fund (SIF). In the other hand, Nong Luk Chang has never changed for self-reliance, they are unsuccessful in participation, initiation and cooperation in their work.

In Ban Kham, external and internal factors tend to support their self-reliance but in Nong Luk Chang, these factors tend to obstruct the community development. In addition, the context of the community which has been crystallized from the advancement of villagers is also different.

The internal factors are as follows.

1. community leader has knowledge, capacity, moral principles, self-devoted spirit and vision.
2. The villagers have motivation to participate in community organization or projects.
3. The community is able to deal with economic problems.
4. The people participate in local institutions for community development.
5. Establishing organization and projects to promote self-sufficiency.
6. Having consciousness for public work and ready to solve the community problems.

In the case of Ban Kham village, it was found that the internal factors could well function and only few external factors were beneficial to support the people's organization.

In Ban Nong Luk Chang village, it was found that the internal factors did not well function and needed the external factors to support the programmes in order to solve the village's problems.

Moreover, within a framework of analysis of strong civil society, it was found that in the case of Ban Kham, leader must be sacrifice, morally accepted, and non-discriminated. Also, two ways of communication and people's consciousness in community participation are vital factors.