

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the research were to study the integrated community welfare management that provided the multi-relationship of the self-management welfare at every level, to investigate the mechanism of the community welfare managerial process and to propose the community welfare according to the visions of the In-Pang network. Qualitative approach was employed in the study. Data were collected by conducting in-depth interviews, group interviews, participant observations and attendance in the meetings with the key informants, the members and the key coordinators of the Inpang network in Sakon Nakhon, Mukdaharn, Kalasin, and Udon Thani provinces. Descriptive analysis was applied for the data analysis.

The results revealed that:

1. The Inpang network indicated the integrated components of life aspects. They were education, health, community economy, community housing, living stability and social services. This could be continuous linkage from their basic needs for creating their community economy by applying small community enterprise. Moreover, this could build up their living stability by integrating their saving group for their welfare. Furthermore, this could be created as a life learning university. Besides, the overall 3 levels of welfares could be integrated as the multi-relationship characteristics. They were indigenous community, modern and social community welfares. The indigenous community welfare was considered to be the main feature which aimed at providing better living of networking people. It was, however, the In-Pang network could not yet purposefully offer the better living for every people.

2. The Inpang network provided its mechanism which related to the community empowerment. It comprised the networking people who signified their own basis body of knowledge, mutual reliant culture, diverse community network, the network structure that gave exchange learning as learning network and horizontal communication that could be self-reliant system and could offer the integrated community welfare management with self-management.

3. The network process of the integrated community welfare management with self-management began with how villagers organized for exploring their own potential for upgrading their learning potential into practice. Afterwards, they could manage to widely expand their learning to be the continuous management synergy. This could significantly build up the integrated community welfare of the network.

4. The Inpang network could be a life organization that provided a relationship between diverse community networks. It could adjust itself to involve self-management according to their learning process management both working collectively and independently. This was affected by the overall external socio-economic and political contexts.

5. The vision of Inpang network mainly signified the indigenous community welfare and it could be more progressive when it was supported by the government in terms of providing integrated community welfare based networking in order to learn self-management. In addition, the integrated community welfare will make a contribution to a better living of people when it is more disseminated to community people.