

CAREGIVERS' PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

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Abstract - The purpose of this research was to study the level of participation in organization management affecting the caregiver network of local government organizations. In case study: Bang Khonthi Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Samut Songkhram Province and to compare the level of organizational management participation. The population of the research was 87 people who had to give some information for data based. The data collection instrument was rating scale questionnaire with .95 reliability coefficient. The data analysis was done by the calculation of means, standard deviation, Independent Samples t-test and F-test (one way ANOVA). It was found from the study that, Most of them were female, 48 persons, 55.2%, male 39 people, 44.8% were over 61 years old, 40 people, 46.0%, followed by 30 years old, 24 people, 27.6% and 31 years -60 years, 23 people, 26.4%, occupation 31 farmers, 35.6%, followed by general employment, 23 people, 26.4%, other occupations, 12 people, 13.8% are civil servants / government employees number 11 people, 12.6 percent and 10 people engaged in personal / trading business, 11.5 percent respectively, with average monthly income Found that most have income between 6,001-9,000 baht, 35 people, 40.2 percent, followed by income from 9,001 baht or more, 29 people, 33.3 percent and the least With lower income of 6,000 baht, 23 people, 26.5 percent, with the level of education found that most graduated lower than upper secondary school, number of 42 people, 48.3 percent, followed by finishing high school, 32 people, 36.8 percent and high end 13 upper secondary students, 14.9%. Caregiver's Participation in Local Government Organizations, it was found that the overall level was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.70$) When considering each item in sequence, the average values in the first 3 highest rank were: commanding ($\bar{x} = 3.84$), planning ($\bar{x} = 3.75$), coordinating ($\bar{x} = 3.66$), controlling ($\bar{x} = 3.65$) and organizing ($\bar{x} = 3.60$) respectively. By comparison of members of the caregiver network of Bang Khonthi Subdistrict Administrative Organization with different gender, occupation and average income per month had participation in organization management and individual in overall and each aspect indifferently. There are a number of factors, according to ages participated and educational level in overall difference with statistical significance at .05

Keywords - Participation, Caregiver, Local Government Organizations.

I. INTRODUCTION

Thailand has advanced into the aging society since 2005 and has a tendency to increase rapidly from 10 percent or about 6 million people in 2005, up to 15 percent or approximately 10 million people in 2014. It has been predicted that in the year 2124, Thailand will become a completely aged society and will become a super aged society within next 20 years.[1] However, health problems can be considered as the primary problem of the elderly because of the age of the body's deterioration and various diseases, especially in chronic non-communicable diseases, including mental illnesses such as depression. These diseases will result in the elderly having disability, unable to perform daily activities on their own. These problems not only affect the lives of the elderly or caregivers, but also affect the budget burden of public health expenditures as well. The government has given importance to the elderly by enacting laws for the Subdistrict Administrative Authority to have the power and duty to organize public service systems for the benefit of their own local people, this is in accordance with the study of [2] indicates local government reform, has shown that there are important issues; such as the management of local people to have rights, privileges, and freedoms, impartial, or politically neutral and local government organization will have power and responsibilities to taking care of elderly's social welfare and

development life quality (Article 16(10), Determining Plans and Process of Decentralization to Local Government Organization Act B.E.2542(1999)).[3] The administration of the Subdistrict Administrative Authority has the power and duty to organize the public service system for the benefit of their own local people by providing relief and improving the quality of life for the elderly. In addition, the constitution provides for the rights of the elderly who have the age of 60 years and have insufficient incomes for living to have the right to receive benefits, facilities with dignity and appropriate help from the state (The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007, section 53).[4] Moreover, the state must implement policies in terms of social, public health, education and cultural, protect and develop children and youth, support early childhood education, promote equality for women and men, strengthen and develop the solidarity of family and community institutions including to help and arrange the welfare to the elderly in need, people with disabilities and those in difficult conditions to have a better quality of life and self-reliance (The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2007, Section 80).[4] Therefore, with such importance, this research aims to present, to develop the management model of the caregiver network of local government organizations. Case study: Bang Khonthi Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Samut Songkhram Province. The product will be information for users to

access the information and services of the Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization causing support participation and interaction through social networks to share knowledge, opinions and exchange experiences with each other in various ways as well as able to use the data to compare the capacity to increase the potential of local development and management of public services according to the strategic plan in other areas to provide local people with thorough services.

II. DETAILS EXPERIMENTAL

2.1 Objectives of study

1. To study the level of participation in organization management affecting the caregiver network of local government organizations. In case study: Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization ,SamutSongkhram Province.
2. To compare the level of organizational management participation affecting the caregiver network based on personal characteristics. In case study: Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization ,SamutSongkhram Province.

2.2 Scope of study

1. Population scope

The population used in this study is members of the caregiver Network of Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization, SamutSongkhramProvince with a total of 87 people. For area, the researcher defines the scope of this research area as the area in the administrative district of Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization, SamutSongkhram Province, 13 villages in total; Area 2 in Bang KhonthiSubdistrict including Moo 1,2,3,4,5,7,8 and 9, 8 villages in total and YaiPhaengSubdistrict including Moo 1,2,3,4 and 5, 5 villages in total.

2. Content scope

For the content of this research, data analysis and data transformation, the researcher analyzes data by using the software package by dividing the presentation into 3 parts as follows:

Part 1:Analysis of data related to personal features.

Part 2:Analysis of organization management Factors affecting the Caregiver Network of Local Administrative Organizations consisting of 5 issues which are planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating, and controlling.

Part 3:Analysis to test the hypothesis of the study to compare the development of the caregiver network management model of the local administrative organization Case Study: Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization, SamutSongkhram province according to personal characteristics

classified by gender, tested with t - test (Independent samples). As for classification by age, occupation, income, education level and participation in organization management, classified by score level, performed one-way variance test using F-test

2.3 Hypothesis

Participation in organization management that affects the caregiver network of local administrative organizations. Case study: Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization,SamutSongkhram province varies according to personal characteristics

2.4Methodology and Data Analysis

1. Quantitative Research: researcher gather theoretical concepts which are well accepted and use them for research hypothesis and perform hypothesis testing, also collect information from questionnaires by posing questions to the respondents to choose one answer that matches with their opinion.
2. The tools for data collection are Survey research and Questionnaire: field staff sent questionnaire directly to the representative of each people fill in information and keep it in the tool code.
3. The statistic methods used for data analysis are as follows;
 - 3.1 Analyze personal factor from population - use Frequency Distribution Table and indicate data value in percent
 - 3.2 Data analysis of Participation in organization management that affects the caregiver network of local administrative organizations - use mean and standard deviation
 - 3.3 Hypothesis testing study to compare people participation in organization management that affects the caregiver network – use statistical testing value of One way ANOVA and Multiple Comparison test by Scheffe's method.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. There were 87 respondents, most of them were female, 48 persons (55.2%), male 39 persons (44.8%) with the age over 61 years old by 40 people (46.0%), followed by under 30 years old, 24 people (27.6%)and aged between 31-60 years old, 23 people (26.4%). Of the total, there were 31 farmers (35.6%), followed by 23 general workers (26.4%), 12 other workers (13.8%), 11 government officials / government employees and p (12.6%) and 10 Private business owner / trader (11.5%) ,respectively. The average income per month was found to be between 6,001-9,000 baht, 35 people (40.2%), followed by income from 9,001 baht or more, 29 people (33.3%), and the least with below 6,000 baht, 23 people (26.5 %). The level of education was that most graduates were lower than high school, 42 people (48.3%), followed by high school graduates with 32 people

(36.8%), and 13 people graduated with higher than high school (14.9%).

2. Participation in Organizational Management Affecting the Caregiver Network of Local Administrative Organizations Case Study: Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization, SamutSongkhram Province, it was found that the overall level was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.70$) When considering each item in sequence, the average values in the first 3 highest rank were: commanding ($\bar{x} = 3.84$), planning ($\bar{x} = 3.75$), coordinating ($\bar{x} = 3.66$), controlling ($\bar{x} = 3.65$) and organizing ($\bar{x} = 3.60$) respectively.

2.1 It was found that the participation in the organization management that affected the overall planning of the caregiver network was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.75$), When considering each item in sequence, the average values in the first 3 highest rank were: participation in consideration of approval of the monthly action plan ($\bar{x} = 4.01$), participation in setting vision, mission, goals ($\bar{x} = 3.94$), and participation in the survey of public health care needs ($\bar{x} = 3.93$), respectively.

2.2 It was found that the organization management participation affecting the overall organization of the caregiver network was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.60$). When considering each item in sequence, the average values in the first 3 highest rank were: Participation in public relations activities ($\bar{x} = 3.85$), Participation in conducting activities ($\bar{x} = 3.82$) and participation in evaluation of activities ($\bar{x} = 3.78$) respectively.

2.3. It was found that the participation in organization management which had an effect on the supervising caregiver network in overall was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.84$). When considering each item in sequence, the average values in the first 3 highest rank were: Responsible for the erroneous performance of subordinates ($\bar{x} = 4.05$), transparent management in advance and participation ($\bar{x} = 3.92$) persuading members to work enthusiastically ($\bar{x} = 3.87$) respectively.

2.4. It was found that participation in organizational management affecting the overall coordinating of caregiver networks was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.66$). When considering each item in sequence, the average values in the first 3 highest rank were: monitoring the public health care operations ($\bar{x} = 4.00$), providing useful suggestions for public health care ($\bar{x} = 3.93$), and coordinating within the membership group ($\bar{x} = 3.75$) respectively.

2.5 It was found that participation in the organization management affecting the caregiver network in control was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.65$). When considering each item in sequence, the average values

in the first 3 highest rank were: participation in planning, monitoring and evaluating performance ($\bar{x} = 4.03$), Participation in the dissemination of follow-up and performance evaluation results ($\bar{x} = 3.85$), and participation in coordinating or preparation for follow-up and evaluation of operations ($\bar{x} = 3.69$) respectively

3. Comparison of the level of participation in organization management affecting the caregiver network according to personal characteristics found that :

3.1 The members of the Caregiver Network of Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization with different gender, occupation and average income per month had participation in organization management and individual in overall and each aspect indifferently.

3.2 Caregiver network members of the Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization of different ages participated in the management of the organization in overall and each aspect was different, only in the area of supervising, with statistical significance at the level of .05. The researcher therefore compares the age difference of the Caregiver Network members of the Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization with the issues of participation in managing different organizations. The comparison in each pair by Scheffe method found that: Members of Caregiver network who were under the age of 30 years old, participated in the management of supervisory organizations less than members of the Caregiver network who were older than 61 years old and above with statistical significance at the level of .05.

3.3 Members of the Caregiver Network of Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization with different educational levels participated in the management of the organization as overall and each aspect differing only in the organization management at statistical significance level of .05. The researcher therefore compares the educational level of the Caregiver Network members of the Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization with different participation issues in organization management. The comparison in pair by Scheffe method found that:- Members of caregiver network of Bang KhonthiSubdistrict Administrative Organization with high school education, participated in organization management, of less than network members of caregiver with higher education than high school with statistical significance at .05

IV. DISCUSSION

1. In terms of planning, surveying information on health problems and needs of the public, surveying the needs of the people and determining the key issues of organizational management affecting the caregiver network, determine vision, mission, goals,

set guidelines for work, division of responsibilities, find a way to participate in the consideration of approving the monthly action plan. These correspond to the theory of Koontz and Donnell.[5] that says planning is important, which must consist of defining the goals and objectives of the organization and practices to achieve

2. In terms of organizing, management of the relationship system between various departments and individuals in the organization by clearly defining the duties, powers, and responsibilities in order to effectively carry out the tasks of the organization to achieve its objectives and goals. This is because the organization is to provide the structure of groups of people and positions that will support the work plan and is a structure that is organized to enable all parties to understand, reducing duplication. Therefore, Administrators need to organize the organization in a balanced manner for the benefit of the organization which is consistent with Fayol's theory.[6] suggests that organization management is an obligation that managers need to have in the structure of work and authority, so that machinery, things and people can be in the appropriate components that will help the organization's work succeed

3. In terms of commanding, the administration is planned in advance with transparency and participation, with a good and far-reaching vision. This is because supervising is the power and duty that the person who is in the supervisor position has the power that the law has given both to benefit and to punish those under control clearly supported by the law. The supervisor must therefore have commanding principles of governing and are responsible for erroneous operations of subordinates which is consistent with the theory of Gulick and Urwick. [7] commented that commanding requires various operations related to personnel, ranging from recruiting people with the knowledge, ability and skills that are suitable for the job to work, personnel development in the system to increase the work efficiency to increase commanding and control. Commanding, compensation payment, including consideration of personnel leaving the work system

4. In terms of coordinating, assistance, coordination between agencies and communities, and there should be coordination of meetings with community leaders. This is because the coordinator acts as a substitute for the management, coordinating within the member

group with the community, publicizing the knowledge, providing useful advice to the public health care work which is in line with the theory of [8] who commented that most coordination has helped to coordinate between agencies and communities, support activities to create cooperation between agencies and communities, supports activities to create cooperation between each other.

5. In terms of controlling, there is a plan for monitoring and evaluation of performance and should be involved in planning, monitoring and evaluation according to the plan, project activities. This is because the process of measuring and correcting operations as well as disseminating the results of monitoring and evaluation of operations and is an important tool for the operation to be able to achieve the set goals which corresponds to the theory of Koontz and Donnell [5] commented that Control is a follow-up and evaluation to compare the performance with the plan for determining how much deviations from expectations.

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