# THE COLLABORATION OF NEWLY COMMUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

# Wacharin Intaprom, Ph.D.

Phranakorn Rajabhat University Bangkok, Thailand

The objectives of this research are aimed for the study of: 1) the features of the collaboration of newly community. 2) The problems and obstacles of the collaboration of newly community, and 3) the model and method for creating the cooperation of the newly community. This research was performed in the area of the Sub-district Administration Organization (SAO) of Klong Sam Sub-district, Patumthanee Province. The technic of the research which was used is the Qualitative Research by in-depth interview, group conversation and arrangement for the people forum in the community. The target-groups were the community leaders, the members of the newly community and the administrators of KlongSam Sub-district SAO. Then, all of the collected data were verified for the correctness by the method of trilateral verification. After that the verified data were interpreted, so as to create the inductive conclusions, in order to answer the objectives of this research. From the outcome of the research, the followings are found out:-

- 1. The feature of the collaboration of the newly community is the collaboration which depends on satisfaction. There were some newly communities whose members gave the cooperation to the KlongSam Subdistrict SAO, in operating the project or activities. But the members of the other communities would rather give no cooperation, eventhough they had spare time.
- 2. There are 3 important problems and obstacles of the collaboration of the newly communities, i.e. 1) Lack of knowledge and understanding of the importance of participating in the localdevelopment. 2) The KlongSam Subdistrict SAO has no technics and methods which will create the collaboration of the newly communities, and 3) The newly community leaders do not persuade the members of the community to participate in the local development together with the KlongSam Sub-district SAO.
- 3. The model and method to create the collaboration of the newly communities, is to plan for the local development which has the model of participating, in order to create the knowledge and understanding of the importance of participating in the local development. It has to take into the consideration of the real requirements of the local newly communities, by arrangement for the people forum in the community, or by survey the community's requirements, so as the local people can use the obtained data to participate in the planning of the projects and the activities realistically. It should pass through the participating process of every step, i.e. suggestion or expression of the opinions, decision, practical performance, evaluation and co-beneficiary.

**Keywords:** Creating the collaboration, newly community, Local development.

# Introduction

To decentralize the power to the Local Administration Organization (LAO), will enable the LAO to receive the transfer of the mission relating to the public services management to the community, by prescribing the roles of LAO. The important essence can be concluded that the state should give freedom to the local management in accordance to the principle of self-governing, as per the intention of the local people, and to promote the LAO to be the main agency to provide the public services and to participate in the decision to solve the local problems, including having the power and the general duty to take care the local people.

The increasing of population and the expansion of city community rapidly in the society of Thailand, will have the impact to the way of life and the behavior of the people in the society to change rapidly, i.e. ignoring other persons and will not participate in the public activity if there is no benefit in return. This makes the concerned government agencies including the LAO, have to prepare and issue the measures to support immediately. Ostrom (2001) pointed out one important concerned factor and it will affect to the collaboration relating to the public management, i.e. to let the majority of the concerned persons and the stakeholders to participate in the determination of the regulations for management. For R.J. Rutherford, G.J. Herbert and S.S. Coffen Smout (2005), they found out by the study that the necessary thing for planning and managing the public, must begin with the creation of the process for participating planning. It is considered from the benefits and the impacts to various parties and the important part is the data exchange and the debates among the stakeholder group which will help to obtain the important data to use to set up the structure of the participating planning. It is the same for Thomas M. Koontz.(2006) who gave the importance of cooperation in planning and the decision of the stakeholders. He found out from the study that the model of participating of the citizens which was one of the most popular models, is the public

management which used the model of participating. This method is regarded as the new method for public management which is one of the choice for the process to use for management. It is the principle which gives the power to the stakeholders and the citizens, to have the remarkable role in planning and deciding. This is the important method according to the principle of governing by democratic system. Another technocrat, Mark Lubell (2004) had the opinion that the public management by the method of real participating, must be the stakeholders of the grass-root level, then it will result to the success.

KlongSam Sub-district SAO has the rapid rate of city expansion; there are many newly communities (developed-housing) and the quantity increased rapidly. From the data of October 2015, KlongSam Sub-district SAO has 46 developed-housings in total, only 16 original developed-housings. The important problem of KlongSam Sub-district SAO is unable to persuade these newly communities (developed-housings) to participate and cooperate with the management of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, even though these newly communities have high potential in the field of status, qualification and social position which can be used for the benefits of development of the SAO. Therefore, the searching for the guideline to create the collaboration of newly communities to participate in the development of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, is a very interesting topic, in order to manage the SAO efficiently and conform to the most requirement of the people.

# **Objectives of the Research**

- 1. To study the features of the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, Patumthanee Province.
- 2. To study the problems and obstacles of the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, Patumthanee Province.
- 3. To study the model, method and activities for creating the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, Patumthanee Province.

#### Methods of the Research

The model of this research is Qualitative Research, by searching for the model and creating the cooperation of the newly community to participate in the local development by in-depth interviews with the representatives of the newly community and of the original community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, Patumthanee Province, for 77 persons and the administrators, personnels of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, Patumthanee Province, for 20 persons.

The tools which are used for the study and to collect for the qualitative data, are as follows:-

- 1. To arrange the forum for the people of the community, in order to study the problems and obstacles of the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, Patumthanee Province.
  - 2. Group conversations.
  - 3. Observations by the method of participating

The data analysis: the researcher will collect the data from the in-depth interviews, the group conversations and the observations by the method of participating. Then, will bring all the data to verify for correctness by the method of trilateral verification and check whether all the obtained data are completed and be able to bring these data to answer the objectives of the research, whether the obtained data are reliable and whether the details are enough for the explanation to support the various relations. After that, bring for reading and interpretation, in order to create the inductive conclusions later.

## **Outcome of the Research**

# 1. The features of the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO.

The conditions of the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, are divided into the people of the original community and of the newly community. The total image of the newly communities, is that there are not so many communities participating in the various activities which are arranged by the SAO, due to the way of living is different in the field of occupation and conditions of living. Besides the important activities in accordance with the traditions which are held in the temples or the annual activities, they almost do not perform the other activities together.

The features of the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, mostly are the features of collaboration in the reactive model collaboration, the features of collaboration through the activities, such as: the arrangement of activity in accordance with the traditions of New Year or SongKran.

# 2. The factors which are the problems and obstacles of the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO.

From the condition of the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, it is found out that there are 5 factors which are the problems and obstacles of the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, as follows:-

Personal factors, such as: occupation or economical status which are different and have the impact to the collaboration in both merit and de-merit, such as: less amount of income, no car or vehicle to be used as tool to travel to join the meeting, so no cooperation. There are groups of people who are rather rich, but some groups are not interesting and do not cooperate with the community, except when they are expecting for some benefits, then they will join the activity with the community. These people from newly community, are lack of conscious.

# **Factor relating to Knowledge and Understanding**

For the collaboration of the newly community in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, there is the feature of the collaboration in the model of requesting for cooperation, but the people have no knowledge or do not understand such activity, therefore these people give not so much collaboration as expected, to the SAO.

# Factor relating to the Leader

The important problem which is the obstacle of the collaboration between the original community and the newly community, does not occur from the members of the community, but it occurs from the non-cooperation between the SAO and the juristic person of the developed-housing, i.e. some members of the SAO have the opinion that the area in KlongSam Sub-district is under the supervision of SAO, and the original community is the community which was born long time ago, while the developed-housing was built up later, then the developed-housing should give the cooperation to SAO. But the juristic person of the developed-housing has the opinion that it can manage by itself, not necessary to depend on the assistance of the SAO. From these two different opinions, it causes bias among the management level which leads to -- no negotiation or talking between the two parties precisely, in order to find out the method of management and development of the communities together.

# **Technical Approach Factor**

The developed-housing was just built up later, then the developed-housing should give the cooperation to SAO. But the juristic person of the developed-housing has the opinion that it can manage by itself, not necessary to depend on the assistance of the SAO. From these two different opinions, it causes bias among the management level which leads to -- no negotiation or talking between the two parties precisely, in order to find out the method of management and development of the communities together.

There is no cooperation which is written in documents, due to the developed-housing community is juristic person which has the regulations for management exactly in line with the Law which prescribes that the regulations could not be violated. There might have the setting up of the co-committee from all of the communities later, for the development of the communities together.

# **Communication Factor**

There is the problem relating to communication between the SAO and communities, due to the people of the newly communities are the working people and they are people who come from many natives, which causes the problem of accessing to the informations. Moreover, the communication channel is limited, the SAO should find out more communication channels and more variety of channels. At present, the channels are wire-broadcasting, via the representatives of Village Health Volunteer (VHV) and various IT media.

# **Social Factor**

The collaboration for community development of the people who live in the newly community, has the feature of separate oneself from others, especially the people who live in single-separated houses. There are no meetings and no activity performing together, due to many members of the developed-housing society, are the people who move from the other hometowns to live in the developed-housing. Furthermore, the non-acquaintance with the strangers who come into the developed-housing, such as: people who come to sell products or to do other business, causes distrustfulness in meeting or talking with such people. Besides, there is the cause which comes from the regulations of the developed-housing --- stating for the steps of entrance/exit to the developed-housing for the safety of the people who live in the developed-housing, it causes the obstacle to communicate with each other, or entering to perform the activity, or it causes difficulty for various developing performances by the SAO.

- 3. The model, method and activity for creating collaboration of the newly communities, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, are divided into 2 parts, as follows:-
  - 1) Model and method for creating collaboration of the newly communities

The model and method for creating collaboration of the newly communities, in the area of KlongSam Subdistrict SAO, are consisting of the finding of the method to create the good relationship between the SAO and the juristic person of each developed-housing, in order to lead to the various collaborations. This is due to any activities or information which will come into the developed-housing, must pass via the main channel, i.e. the juristic person of the developed-housing. It includes both of the in formations publicizing and the sending of the representatives to participate in the various types of activities.

# 2) Model and activity for creating the collaboration

- 2.1 The activities for the collaboration should be performed regularly. Therefore, the arrangement of the activities should be interesting and should have many varieties, in order to attract more people to join the activities.
- 2.2 The arrangement should consider the place which will support the creating for the collaboration. This place should be available with convenience, such as: to arrange at a Complex which it should be used for the purpose of activity arrangement, having various learning corners so that people of all ages can participate.
- 2.3 There is publicizing of the time-table of the arrangement of activities and learnings clearly, in order to notify the people to come for participating in the activities in accordance with the stated time-table.
- 2.4 To cooperate in disseminating the informations via the various member-groups, such as : house-wife group, old-aged group and developed-housing chairman group.
- 2.5 To cooperate by setting the members of each family could be the member of the various groups which the SAO has set up.
- 2.6 Since the newly community has the feature of various requirements which they look like taking care of oneself not anyone else, due to there is no one who gathers the requirements, therefore the SAO should have a center to collect all cases, all types and should have a place as for the location. It should also have mobile-center which can move into the communities. All of these will help the SAO to be able to talk more, with the communities, concerning the requirements. To give the information is regarded as to open the chance to the people, to enter the process of participating in various matters, such as: the wire-broadcasting, attaching the announcements and to give the data to the various social media, and so on.
- 2.7 To develop and communicate with the leaders of the newly communities, to listen to the opinions of the people in the communities and it is to respond to the people who give the data and express their useful opinions to the leaders who will take the data into consideration before making the decision, such as: the survey for the opinions, to arrange the public forum regularly, to express the opinions via the local website. However, the leaders must be the link between the people and the government agencies, by access to the communities, to publicize the various missions or various activities which are operated by the local authority.
- 2.8 To open the chances to the people to participate in the working performances, not only let the people just express their opinions and let the people to be the ones who decide, such as : to vote for the referendum concerning the various projects.

The model, method and activity for creating collaboration of the newly communities, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, should begin officially, from the joint cooperation between the juristic person of the newly communities and the KlongSam Sub-district SAO and it should lead to the appointment of co-committee members and the MOU, due to both are organizations -- having the status of juristic person. There should have the appointment of the cooperative co-committee, so as such co-committee shall plan for the cooperative activities of the newly communities, the original communities and the KlongSam Sub-district SAO.

After already obtaining the plan for the cooperative activities of the newly communities, the original communities and the KlongSam Sub-district SAO, the plan must be publicized to the people of the target-groups of the newly communities and the original communities, through the various media of the KlongSam Sub-district SAO and of the juristic person of the newly communities which later on, will lead to the good collaboration to develop the local area.

# Debate for the Outcome of the Research

From the research's outcome of the features of the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, it is found out that most of the features are the features of collaboration in the reactive model collaboration, the features of collaboration through the activities, such as: the arrangemet of activity in accordance with the traditions of New Year or SongKran which is corresponding with the concept of the collaboration's model of Agranoff and McGuire (2003, pp. 48-63) who stated that the Reactive Model collaboration is the model which has both the level of activity and the operating strategical collaboration, at the moderate level. In some cases, the organization may give the collaboration for working, but sometimes the organization may not give the collaboration.

From the outcome of the research, for the factors which are the problem and obstacle of the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, it is found out that the important factors which are

the problem and obstacle of the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, are : the factors relating to the leaders or the juristic person of the newly community which is corresponding with the concept of Ostrom Elinor (2001) who has the opinion that due to the person who has the power, does not give the importance to the problem which causes the result of unable to find the method for creating the collaboration between the SAOs.

From the outcome of the research, for the model, method and activity to create the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, it is found out that the coordination for the collaboration is the important method. The coordination for the collaboration by the central organization and the establishment of the specific organization is one of the important factors which will result to the collaboration, in order to manage with the environment. There is a study by the technocrat which shows the importance of this factor, i.e. Spicer S.(2006), Sarah S. Elkind (1994), Tanya Heikkila and K. Gerlak. (2005) who found out that the collaboration in the form of establishing a specific organization to manage the natural resources and environment, is the suitable method for the major problem and there will have many concerned persons; due to it can solve some problems better than let the SAO manage by itself. Besides, the method for developing the collaboration is important for the management of the housing in the community to become stable forever, as per many technocrats had stated, such as: R.Middel, J. Gieskes and O.Fisscher (2005, P.374), Tom Entwistle and Steve martin (2005, P.237), Mandell & Steelman (2003, P.197-224) and Robert Agranoff (2006, P.61) who had presented the methods to develop the collaboration, i.e. it must operate under the various conditions, as follows: - (1) Have the Common Aim, including there is Goal Sharing of the details, in order to create the understanding of the Goal of each party. (2) Having Trust among each other. (3) There is support for ICT system among each other, such as: the using of E-mail, the Tele-conference, the arrangement of the Web-based Geographic Information System, including other equipments which will help for the decision making, should be available. In addition, there is development of the organization together. (4) Openness of the mind and open wide for the thinking, in order to stimulate the occurrence of information exchange among each other, including to promote the occurrence of meeting and talking concerning the issue of the problem and the various mistakes which each party experienced, and (5) It must have the creation of Long-term Interaction, in order to make the conclusion for the reviewing of the knowledges relating to the collaboration.

# Recommendation

# Recommendation for bringing the outcome of the research to apply for usefulness

- 1. The KlongSam Sub-district SAO must bring the model, method and activity to create the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, to use as trial, seriously. There should have evaluation to become effective realistically and should have the improvement.
- 2. To set-up the strategy plan of KlongSam Sub-district SAO, must allow the newly communities in the area, to participate in the setting-up.
- 3. KlongSam Sub-district SAO must make the understanding with the juristic person of the newly communities in the area, relating to the necessity of the participating and the rendering of collaboration to the management of the SAO.

# Recommendation for the next research

- 1. The researcher should bring the evaluation of the research's outcome, to make use, for the following topic: To bring the model, method and activity to create the collaboration of the newly community, in the area of KlongSam Sub-district SAO.
- 2. There should have the comparative research, relating to the problem and obstacle of the collaboration of the newly community, in each area of Patumthanee Province.

## Reference

Agranoff, R. (2006). **Inside collaborative networks: Ten lessons for public managers**. Public Administration Review, 66(6), pp.33-43,56-65.

- Agranoff, R., & McGuire, M. (2003). Inside the matrix: Integrating the paradigms of intergovernmental and network management. International Journal of Public Administration, 26(12), 1401-1422.
- Entwistle, T., & Martin, S. (2005). From competition to collaboration in public service delivery: A new agenda for research. Public administration, 83(1), 233-242.
- Heikkila T. & Gerlak K. A. (2005). **The Formation of Large-scale Collaborative Resource Management Institutions: Clarifying the Roles of Stakeholders**. Science and Institutions Policy Studies Journal 33 no.4583-612 N 2005.
- Koontz, M. T., & Thomas, W. C. (2006). What do we know and need to know about the environmental outcomes of collaborative management?. Public administration Review, 66(6), 111-121.
- Lubell, M.(2004). **Collaborative Watershed Management: A view from the grassroots.** Policy Studies Journal, 32(3), 341-361.
- Mandell, M., & Steelman, T. (2003). **Understanding what can be accomplished through interorganizational innovations The importance of typologies, context and management strategies**. Public Management Review, 5(2), 197-224.
- Middel, R., Gieskes, J., & Fisscher, O. (2005). **Driving collaborative improvement processes.** Production planning & control, 16(4), 368-377.
- Ostrom, E. (2001). The contested role of heterogeneity in collective action: Some evidence from community forestry in Nepal. World Development, 29(5), 747-765.
- Rutherford, R. J., Herbert, G. J., &Coffen-Smout, S. S. (2005). Integrated ocean management and the collaborative planning process: The eastern Scotian shelf integrated management (ESSIM) initiative. Marine Policy, 29(1), 75-83.
- Sarah S. Elkind. (1994). Regionalism Politics and the Environment: Metropolitan Public Works in Boston, Massachusetts and Oakland, California, 1840 to 1940 and Beyond. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.DAI-A 55/08.
- Spicer, S. (2006). Water associations collaborate with U.S. EPA on utility management. Water Environment & Technology, 18(8), 30-32.