THE DEVELOPMENT OF "POR-NOR-DA-LAE" NETWORK IN NARATIWAT PROVINCE

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Abstract:

This research aims to study the development of "Por-nor-da-lae" network community in Naratiwat province. The main key informants are old Tok kru, elderly and other people in the community. "Por-nor-da-lae" consists of community leaders and representatives of public organizations contributed old man in community. Data are collected through in-deep interviews, observations and group discussions. The research shows that there are 3 methods for the development of "Por-nor-da-lae" network, namely 1) the link between the network in which the hospital was the center to work cooperatively with sub-district network office in which "Por-nor-da-lae" was the subnet of this office; 2) the network of "Por-nor-da-lae" and external organizations, supervising three districts under one into one network selected "Por-nor-da-lae" most ready for the operation to be the main network; and 3) The support for the elderly in "Por-nor-da-lae" which become the responsibility of the government unit at the local level.

Keywords: Network Development, Por-nor-da-lae, Community, elderly

INTRODUCTION

Thai society is rapidly entering the elderly society (Pattama Pattanavong and Pramote Prasartkul, 2006). The increasing numbers of the elder cause many problems such as the change of the body, social change and psychological change.

Looking at the Malay Muslim society in the southern border provinces, the community found that there is an immunity and peace in the end of life for the elderly through the "Pondok Dalae". The generally recognized as an area of "giving" is truly a source of learning the traditional religion of the elderly. It is a home for older people to live together, learn religion, and is a mechanism that encourages older people to live happily with their community members.

"Pondok Dalae" is a source of knowledge that has taught the principles of Islam, the moral, and ethical. It is a place of practice all the time to strengthen the faith and as a second home of the elderly to live in order to learn Islam. In addition, the "Pondok Dalae" institute will create an Islamic ideology and become an institute for the elderly to live in the world by practicing a simple, extravagant way of living in an Islamic way of life. It is also a source of inspiration for the people in the area to help and this is a great way to connect with the Islamic principles by donating "Zakat" to the social principle is the kindness of the people in the area.

It can be said that "Pondok Dalae" is a place to teach the elderly to live sufficiently. Learn the principles of Islam and do the right thing in the end of life in order to gain the favor of Allah for in the hereafter. The future is the world of reward from what man has done when living in this world, which is a temporary residence and do not permanently. Thus, life in this world must be good, do what God commands and ignore what God has forbidden to be happy in the next world (Paradise). However, man practices evil or do what God has forbidden, it will be punished (hell) in return for the next world as well. So the great purpose of the Muslims is in another world, the world of eternity, a permanent place of rest which is the belief of the Muslim people in general.

To keep the "Pondok Dalae" be continued, it should be encouraged to continued care for the elderly to grow. One way to strengthen the "Pondok Dalae" is to create a network of to connect with each other, help each other or maintain " Pondok Dalae " to continue to benefit them.

Related Research

Research on network development of "Pondodala" the community level in Narathiwat province, there are two related issues and research papers. The first is research related to the support of elderly, the needs of the elderly for health and the second is research related to network development as detailed below

1. **Research related to elderly support and the needs of the elderly in health.**
    By reviewing relevant research papers on elderly support and the needs of the elderly in physical health, mental health can be summarized the following key points:

1.1 Research related to Elderly Support

Research related to elderly support is a study of the social support provided for the elderly and the study of community participation programs to provide services and activities for the elderly, summarizing key issues as follows:

The first issue: A study on the social support provided by the elderly found that the majority of the elderly received emotional support from family members, neighbors, community workers and themselves. Secondly, support for the items and services found that most of the financial support, clothing and daily necessities more than anything else. In food, it is found that elderly children will be able to provide the elderly in daily life, so they cannot value money and expenses. The last issue was the support of the news that family members and the elderly were the main supporters of the news. The interest in the information was important (Sasiphat Soepet, 1999).

The second issue is a project study on community participation in care services and activities for the elderly: basic information of the community and the elderly in Maejo District, Chiang Mai Province. About the needs of the elderly in the community, the problem of the elderly is the health problem, economic problems and the lack of care or abandoned children may lead to mental health problems. The community leaders have commented that the elderly in the community need primary help, provide medication, exercise equipment, love warmth, find a career, and provide consumer goods. The community leaders found that the community provided some assistance to the elderly. In cases where there is no support, there is a reason for the community members to make a living or a shortage of funds. In terms of opinions on community integration to help the elderly in the community, there are activities that the elderly club, the activities that are related to merit, income activities or Songkran Festival. In terms of opinions on the activities that community leaders want to have for the elderly is income earning, exercise, physical therapy, public health, health promotion and medical treatment. These activities should be free of charge by people in the community to provide services themselves. If it is not possible to arrange the service, it would be the budget (Malinee Wongsit et al. 1997: 45-49).

1.2 Research Related to the Needs of the Elderly in Health

Research related to the needs of the elderly in health including the research on the development of the potential of the elderly in the Northeast, The research on the potential of social support factors for the provision of services for the elderly and non-formal education needs of the elderly under the office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, summarized the following key points:

The first is the research on the development of the elderly in the Northeast. It is found that most of the elderly are in need of health and wellbeing with their families. Most of the social services are medical services, living expenses, and people being caregivers (Nipat Tumon Sunthorn et al., 1989: Abstracts).

Second, research on the potential of social support for elderly services found that the elderly had similar needs in all communities, in order to live a peaceful life. Need medical care from the government, support from the family and needs love care from their children. (Sasiphat Yordpet. 1993)

For the third issue, the study of the non-formal education needs of the elderly under the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education revealed that the elderly need knowledge about prevention and treatment of primary diseases. Second is the knowledge of food and nutrition, physical changes, exercise to suit the age, mental health, change of mental and emotional translations into adulthood and the psychology of living, respectively (Virat Peawsakul. 2527: abstract).

2. **Research related to network development**

Research related to network development, including the development of a network of activities for the elderly club, issues of volunteer network for social cohesion in the AIDS community, and the factors that contribute to the strength of the elderly club in the slums, which summarizes the key points below:

The first was a study on the development of a network of activities of the elderly club under the Thai Elderly's Council. The study found that the elderly outside the network can be divided into two groups. It consists of a network that interacts with other agencies or clubs and networks that interact with health centers, public health centers, and hospitals. Secondly, there was contact with the Association of Elderly Councils of Provinces. The results of the study related to the attitude towards the development of the network of elderly club activities showed that the sample had a view towards developing the activity network of the elderly club in the most coordinated way. Secondly, the activities of the sample were very high. The sample agrees very well on the issue. Elderly clubs should develop and improve their working relationships. (Panthipa Boonpitak. 2005: 130-133).

The second study was a study of volunteer networks for HIV / AIDS cohorts. It was found that the use of network expansion strategies through agencies or organizations, both public and private, business, educational institutions, religious institutions. It is the point of interest and the organization of the village that the network or the expansion of the network quickly. In particular, training with the various agencies is an example to their organizations and wider society. It can cover a diverse career and to spread or expand the concept. The way to expand or disseminate ideas is very slow. Expanding the network through informal volunteer graduates such as through parents, relatives, friends, neighbors, colleagues the reason is that volunteer relatives in the district of Bangkok. The problem of network expansion through the agency found that participants or volunteers were not entirely happy because they were asked or directed by the agency. (Oorathai Ard-am and Somsak Natlajan. 1997: 1-55).

For the third issue a study of the factors contributing to the strength of the elderly club in the Bangkok metropolitan area. The results showed that the members were satisfied with the activities of the club at the high level. This is because the club location is convenient and appropriate to participate in activities and feel more valuable when joining the club. Recommendations should be organized regularly at least once a month should be the activity of the needs of the elderly in the community. The elderly should be aware of the importance of grouping and should promote the club management techniques especially in accounting, new activities. This is a good way to develop a club. It is also said that the support from outside organizations, both in the public and private sectors is of paramount importance. The elderly will be able to work well or not, support from outside agencies is very important because in addition to human resources, support may also be provided to other resources such as capital, materials, equipment, etc., which will enable the elderly club to operate effectively more productive (Anchalee Pornprasartphon) 2000: 49-123).

The above research reflects that the elderly are valuable resources in terms of knowledge, experience and cultural inheritance can be a good example of the potential of the elderly. Transfer knowledge and experience as well as participate in social activities. It is necessary for the elderly to help their members in the network. To develop a strong network, it is necessary to have activities and participation involved.

Therefore, the researcher has used the guideline to study the knowledge about the development of elderly care network to strengthen.
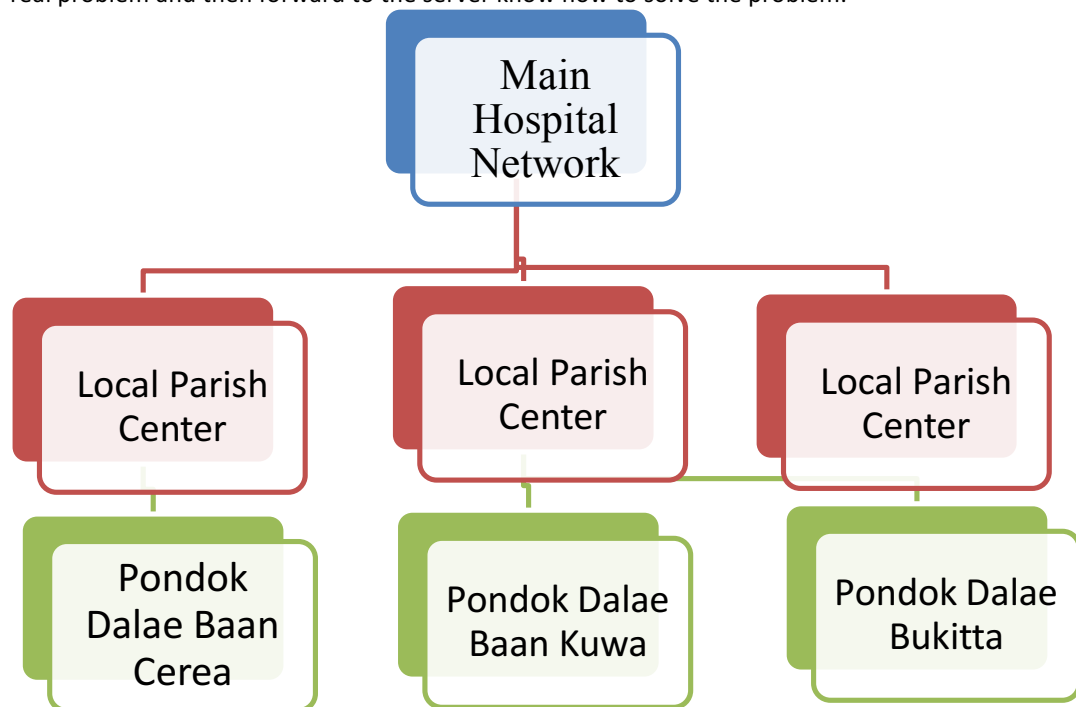
METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methodology to study the development of "Pondok Dalae" network at community level in Narathiwat province. Primary data providers include: A senior teacher, the elderly, villagers in the community of "Pondok Dalae", community leaders and agencies that engage elderly people at community level, data collection, interview methods, observation, and group discussion.

The results of a research study on the development of a "Pondok Dalae" network at the community level in Narathiwat province

After seeking a network to find a way to develop a network of "Pondok Dalae" to strengthen, the local community-based stakeholder groups come together in a collaborative network. These include people in the "Pondok Dalae" people in the community, and people who care for the elderly at the community level. Participants in the group discussion together to find a way to develop a network of "Pondok Dalae" to be strong, there are three ways.

1. The connection of hundreds of network centers, with the hospital as the main center of the network linking with the district network center and "Pondok Dalae" is a client of the center.

The established as a network center, the hospital is the main network center linking to the district network center and "Pondok Dalae" is a member of the district center can join the activities with the network center, when the team goes down to do community activities in the district center. The elderly in "Pondok Dalae" can participate in activities in the District Center. The needs of the elderly in "Pondok Dalae" will be determined by the activities in the district center. The activities that are done in the sub-district once a month on health include health screening, take care of food by a nutritionist, educate the right foods for diabetic elderly, provide knowledge about proper diet for elderly people with pressure disease, and the psychologist of the hospital down to do stress tests, ask for problems such as depression, etc.

For the elderly who have problems, they cannot go to the center at the district center. The team has to arrange a visit to the house to see if there is a problem. The next step is to send the data. There are members in the parish center, such as village health volunteers, etc. They will know all the information in the village. There is a brainstorm in the district center to access the real problem and then forward to the server know how to solve the problem.

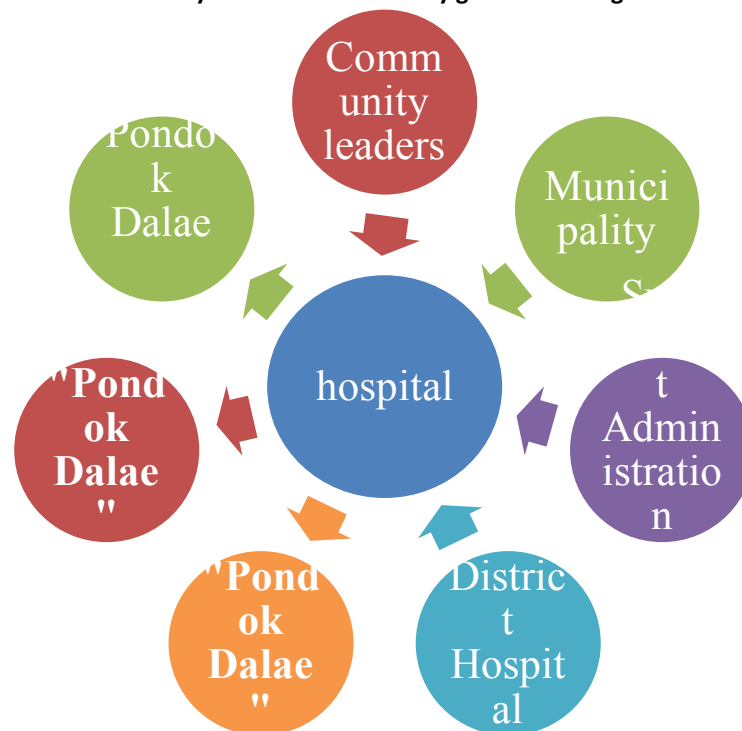**2. Networking between "Pondok Dalae" with outside organizations**

The construction of a network between "Pondok Dalae" and the outside organization is a link between the "Pondok Dalae" in all three study areas namely; "Pondok Dalae" in Bukitta Municipality, "Pondok Dalae" in the village of Che-rae, "Pondok Dalae"in the village of Kuwa. It is the same network and has chosen "Pondok Dalae" in the municipality Bukitta. This is because of the availability of personnel and the involvement of the leaders as much as the host, a team of representatives from the "Pondok Dalae" representatives has been set up to work together. There are local authorities at the district level. Support functions such as sub-district administrative organizations, municipal health promotion hospitals, etc.

In the center, there must be a working group or committee, with two working delegates from each "Pondok Dalae" and from two local agencies or community leaders in charge of the delegation is a committee to work. After the server is completed, the server will be plugged into the hospital or may be a farmer of agriculture, or may be a client of social work. For example, "Pondok Dalae" is connected to Weng Hospital when "Pondok Dalae" is a network to develop. We need to plan our annual budget to develop this network center and other agencies as well. The budget for development is the same.

The leaders in the server center are the most important to walk not to shut down, keep warm at all times, at least to call the meeting once a month and talk about the needs of "Pondok Dalae" in each area to discuss and exchange knowledge about the problem, additional activities, and agency to support activities. It is the responsibility of the administrators in the "Pondok Dalae" to be managed and will have to talk to agencies such as the hospital, district agriculture, development of community and etc., which must be consulted for assistance if the project on the elderly can come down to "Pondok Dalae"

3. The welfare of the elderly in "Pondok Dalae" by government agencies

The government agency has designated the district hospital to be the main center for the care of "Pondok Dalae" in all three areas, with local authorities at the sub-district level supporting the hospital. The personnel can be called at the meeting place and the relevant units can attend the meeting.

After the hospital as a network, even a "Pondok Dalae" each sends a representative to the working group in a network even has space for 2 people, including a teacher and a person who works to coordinate the committee. One of the staff members will be appointed by the government agency to assist the mother network such as Health Promotion Hospital District, municipalities, community leaders, sub-district administrative organizations, and village health volunteers are working together as delegates. If possible, develop several areas, such as In terms of health, lifestyle, religion, occupation, renovation of the place to create "Pondok Dalae" to be pleasant, etc. The hospital is the mother network to call the meeting.

The hospital is a mother network, in matters relating to coordination, meetings, etc. Usually the elderly club has an appointment once a month or two months at the hospital. There are meetings with the working group, but the meetings of the "Pondok Dalae" and "Pondok Dalae" may not be members of the elderly club, but the overlap of social workers, which is what the hospital will need to take care of the elderly in "Pondok Dalae" may not have to pay 120 baht to join in the activities, the hospital will make a "Pondok Dalae" as part of the elderly, but is in the form of "Pondok Dalae" by invitation network talk about the board of directors of the "Pondok Dalae".

The first activity of the parent network may be health check-ups with the staff of the health-promoting hospital, the sub-district, and the hospital staff, or may invite the participant, such as the sub-district administration officer or the municipal official or imam etc. The area to do activities in the form that can do activities that do not overload. Networking may be started with no budget or budget as possible, such as a pressure gauge. The hospital's equipment is ready and the health-care hospital is ready.

In addition, group participants provided additional guidance so that "Pondok Dalae" could exist and "Pondok Dalae" was completed. There are two issues that need to be addressed: the way to increase the potential of "Pondok Dalae"and the ways and means to help the "Pondok Dalae"

The potential for "Pondok Dalae"

The potential for "Pondok Dalae" is a recommendation for "Pondok Dalae" to improve in a way that does not make the existing good of the study area change, such as improvements in housing, further promotion of the occupation, and other activities proposed by the local community to strengthen the "Pondok Dalae".

1. To make the "Pondok Dalae" is an arrangement, "Pondok Dalae" a beautiful clean home with ease as he had the feeling that I want to live. If we make a "Pondok Dalae", the people inside the "Pondok Dalae" will promote themselves and make the elderly want to be in the "Pondok Dalae"

2. It is necessary to promote the proper occupation for the elderly such as making mats, fishing tools, planting small chili in the "Pondok Dalae" to create career. It is make the elderly self-earn money. Other than the state allowance of 500 baht per month.

3. There must be activities to meet each other; the religion teacher's from elsewhere will help teach "Pondok Dalae" in the network to exchange learning between the networks. If they have changed the teacher to make the environment more attractive or invite the elderly from the "Pondok Dalae" other areas in the network to listen to lectures and exchange of knowledge, making elderly people meet between the elderly and know. They need to ask for help from the sub-district administration in the area of transportation, etc., or may ask the budget of the agency to give. The elderly went outside the village.

4. The owner of "Pondok Dalae" must have a vision, struggling by contacting the outside agency for support and good management to enable the elderly to learn in the "Pondok Dalae".

5. The public must be publicized about the activities in various areas within the "Pondok Dalae" by the sub-district administrative organizations to record videos and then present a way of life to publicize the activities inside "Pondok Dalae" makes the society change the view from looking in the wrong way to the attitude good.

6. There is food control in "Pondok Dalae", there is a caretaker promoting health food for the elderly in the "Pondok Dalae". There are people who care for breakfast, lunch, and dinner for the elderly.

7. Contact the health promotion agency to check the health of the elderly in "Pondok Dalae". The elderly responsible for the care of the elderly is scheduled to check the health of the food. , Life, exercise At least once a month.

8. Recruiting consultants and external committees to provide consultation on the problems in "Pondok Dalae" with the division of working groups such as Finance, Budgeting, Coordinating, Public Relations. When "Pondok Dalae" has a strong internal working group, which must start from within before after a strong internal, it can be linked from outside networks to find budgets from agencies such as municipalities, hospitals, district councils, non-formal education. , Social development, provincial administration, etc. Every agency has a budget for the elderly, so it must find a way to budget each year such as Sub-district Administration Organization, Weng sponsored from elderly network 20,000 baht per year, etc.

From the potential to "Pondok Dalae" above, it can be seen that if the "Pondok Dalae" three areas can be added or improved in the absence of the proposal, the network will make " all three study areas are stronger, making the elderly more likely to come to learn the religion of "Pondok Dalae" increased.

The support and channels to help "Pondok Dalae"

After working together to find a way to build a network and find ways to increase the potential of "Pondok Dalae", local groups have also offered support and channels to help the "Pondok Dalae" strengthen. The details are as follows:

Provincial Hospital and District Health Promotion Hospital

Provide guidance and support channels, including activities that may be held every month sucg as health screening, mental development activities, rehabilitation activities, hospitals will organize all health activities, whether in the hospital or outside.

Village Health Volunteers

Provide guidance and support channels, including follow-up visits, giving advice to children or relatives on how to care for the elderly, such as bathing the elderly, turning the elderly.

Sub-district Administration Organization

Provision of support and channels for assistance, including services and programs related to the elderly, must be reviewed in order to determine the budget for the elderly. The management must approve the budget, which will be set out in the provisions and activities in which and this year, the Provincial Administration Organization, supporting the elderly 20,000 baht.

Municipality

This year, the municipality has put in place plans on the elderly program into the elderly plan. Now, the municipality is broadly defined that the elderly program is transforming into a model-based activity. What are some? Each project depends on the outside society, which must be emphasized in the project. When there is a network center, there is a story about elderly people in Weng district. When people come to the stream, they will give priority and help. In person, the staff can write the project into the plan, but the project approval, the Municipality or Sub-district Administration Organization, last post on the executive.

Non-formal education

Supportive are planned for the elderly every year, with a direct budget for the elderly. There will be a plan every year to make the hospital go to talk with the person responsible for the work of the elderly outside the school to promote. "With the "Pondok Dalae " to see the work will be merging activities and promote knowledge and knowledge of religion, invited lecturers to teach in the club to be held in the "Pondok Dalae " Outside school is doing every year about mental development.

From the fact that individuals, groups and organizations come together to think together, practice and learn to make conclusions that will make "Pondok Dalae " strong. After this, it is the responsibility of the network to involve these organizations as a board or a working group that needs to be recognized and the working group in the center must come from each point in the plant area. The hospital will receive the work of each team, not each area. This will be the people in the area to bring people in each area to join the team here because the hospital does not know where each unit is responsible for the elderly or who is leading the hospital. But if in the local community such as the village of Bukitta, there are people who know about the elderly. It is necessary for the staff to contact each other on a regular basis, so it is necessary to bring these people together as a team. If "Pondok Dalae" in each area does not pull these people join it no one who knows, but the inner circle, when seeking help, will not get outside cooperation But if the network can pull these people together, it will make the network stronger. Inviting Non-Formal Education Staff to Receive Elderly Matters As a team working "Pondok Dalae", which will know what to do with the center of the "Pondok Dalae"?

To conclude, network development begins with the informal gathering of people who share a common interest, brainstorm, and then gradually seek out local partners involved in caring for the elderly at the community level. The members of the group joined together, joined and learned by organizing a group discussion. The "Pondok Dalae" a strong point that the local party wanted to make a third approach such as the first approach is to connect hundreds of network centers. The hospital is the main center of the network connecting the district network and "Pondok Dalae" is the center of the network. The establishment of a network center with hospitals as the main network. The connected to the district network center and "Pondok Dalae" is a member of the district center. The second approach is to create a network between "Pondok Dalae" and the outside organization. It is a link between "Pondok Dalae" three areas. The same network and select the "Pondok Dalae" with the most ready as a host. There is an established working party.

CONCLUSION

The development of the "Pondok Dalae" network will bring about both health and social benefits for the elderly. Once a month, including health screenings, mental development activities, and rehabilitation activities, there are district hospitals and health promotion centers, the Tambon district organizes health activities and plans for the elderly. Training is provided by the guest speaker from the hospital to provide knowledge about care for the elderly and organize the project. There are district

hospitals and health promotion centers, the district organizes health activities and plans for the elderly. Training is provided by the guest speaker from the hospital to provide knowledge about care for the elderly and organize the project elderly to work, etc. For the social side, there are activities to come across the network, such as a desk teacher from elsewhere to teach "Pondok Dalae" in the network to exchange learning between the network "Pondok Dalae" if the teacher. Makes the environment more classy or invite the elders from "Pondok Dalae" from other areas in the network , listen to the lecture and exchange the elderly meet elderly people and get to know more friends which the need for help from the district administration. The development of such networks will lead to the social stability of the elderly.

If the religious institution is connected to a network, it will strengthen the religious dimension. If the network is strong, the base of the "Pondok Dalae" (increase the number of "Pondok Dalae" more and more stronger).

SUGGESTIONS

Local governments should set up policies to support the development of the elderly care system by developing a volunteer system for elder care in the community by the people in the community and providing resources such as budget allocation from the District Administration Organization or other agencies. It is supported by a group of friends, friends and volunteers in the area.

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