

“Chumchonyoi Naikhet Tessaban”
Urban community in the Municipality of Thailand
[Field Research in Upper Northern Region 1]

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Urban community in the Municipality: **the basis of local administrative organization**

- Neighborhood Associations are voluntary groups whose member is drawn from a small, geographically delimited, and exclusive residential area (neighborhood) and whose activities are multiple and are centered on the same area (Pekkanen,2006).
- Since 1997, Thailand Ministry of Interior promulgated the policy to local government to promote and support the establishment of local group of residents in the municipalities, called “chumchonyoi naikhet tessaban” (CCY).
- CCY is a local group of residents living together in particular geographic area, in the same block or zone, divided by the municipality. (MOI, 1992).

Urban community in the Municipality; the basis of local administrative organization

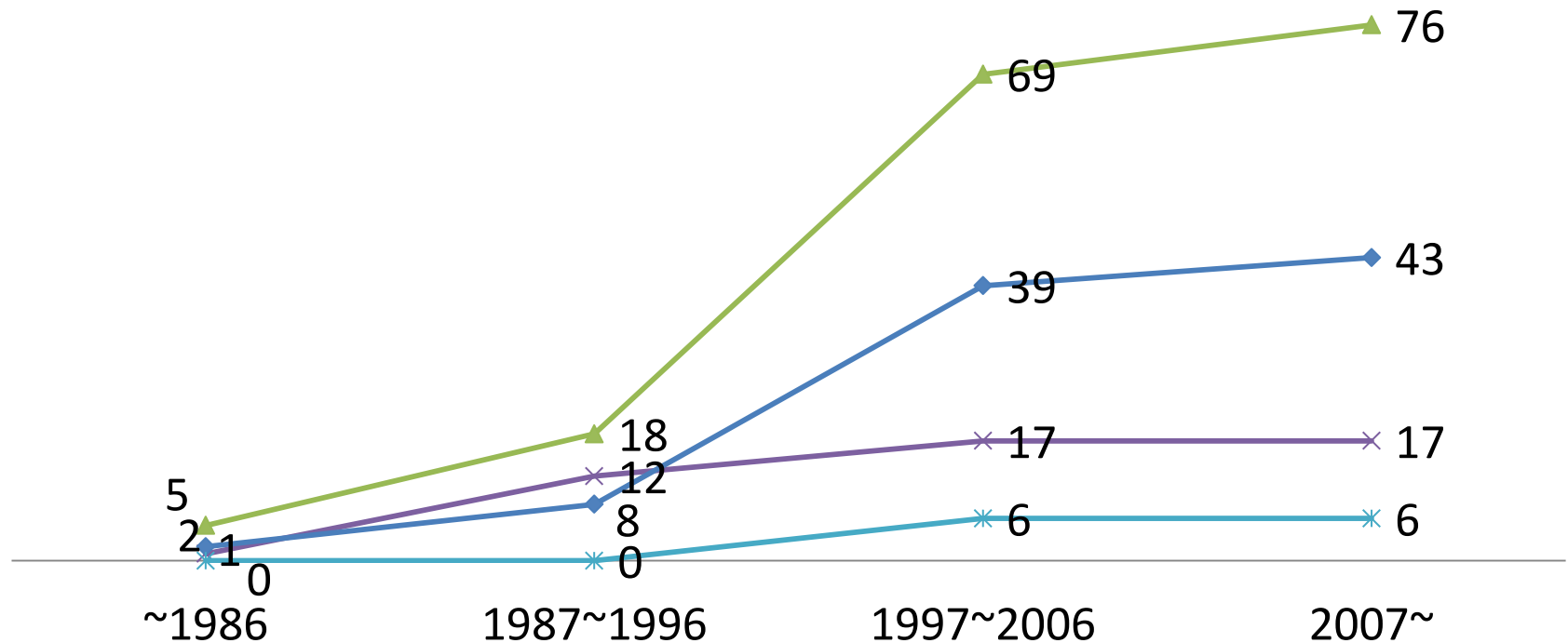
- To characterize the urban community in the municipality of Thailand, the comparative perspective has been used.
- The questionnaire based on Japan's NHAs survey has been used.
- Data collection based on the questionnaire of Japan's NHAs survey had done during 3 months with the presidents of CCY in Upper Northern Region 1
- The sampling are 142, including of 76 CCYs of Chiang Mai, 43 CCYs of Lampang, 17 CCYs of Lamphun and 6 CCYs of Maehongson.
- Presentation Outline
 - Establishment period and size of CCY
 - Structural organization and activities
 - Financial resources.
 - Relationship with the municipality

Establishment period and size of CCY

- The MOI promulgated the policy to all local government to promote and support the establishment of CCY since 1997.

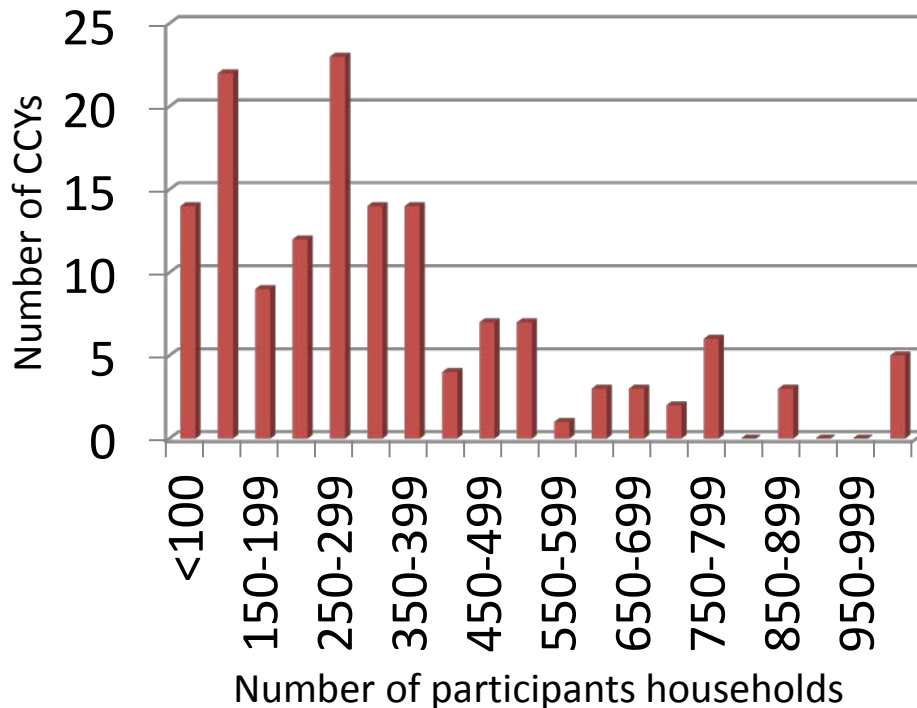
change in number of CCY

—▲— Chiang Mai —×— Lampang —◆— Lamphun —*— Maehongson



Size: number of participating households

- Majority of neighborhood association organizations of Japan NHAs survey are rather small in scale.
- The MOI has designed the number of participating household of CCY that are at least 50 household (MOI, 1992).
- The proportions of population are not effect to the number of participating household.



Municipal area	Number of Population	Registered member	(%)
Chiang Mai	141361	69119	48.9%
Lampang	58074	40116	69.1%
Lamphun	13016	12986	99.8%
Maehongson	6403	6209	97.0%

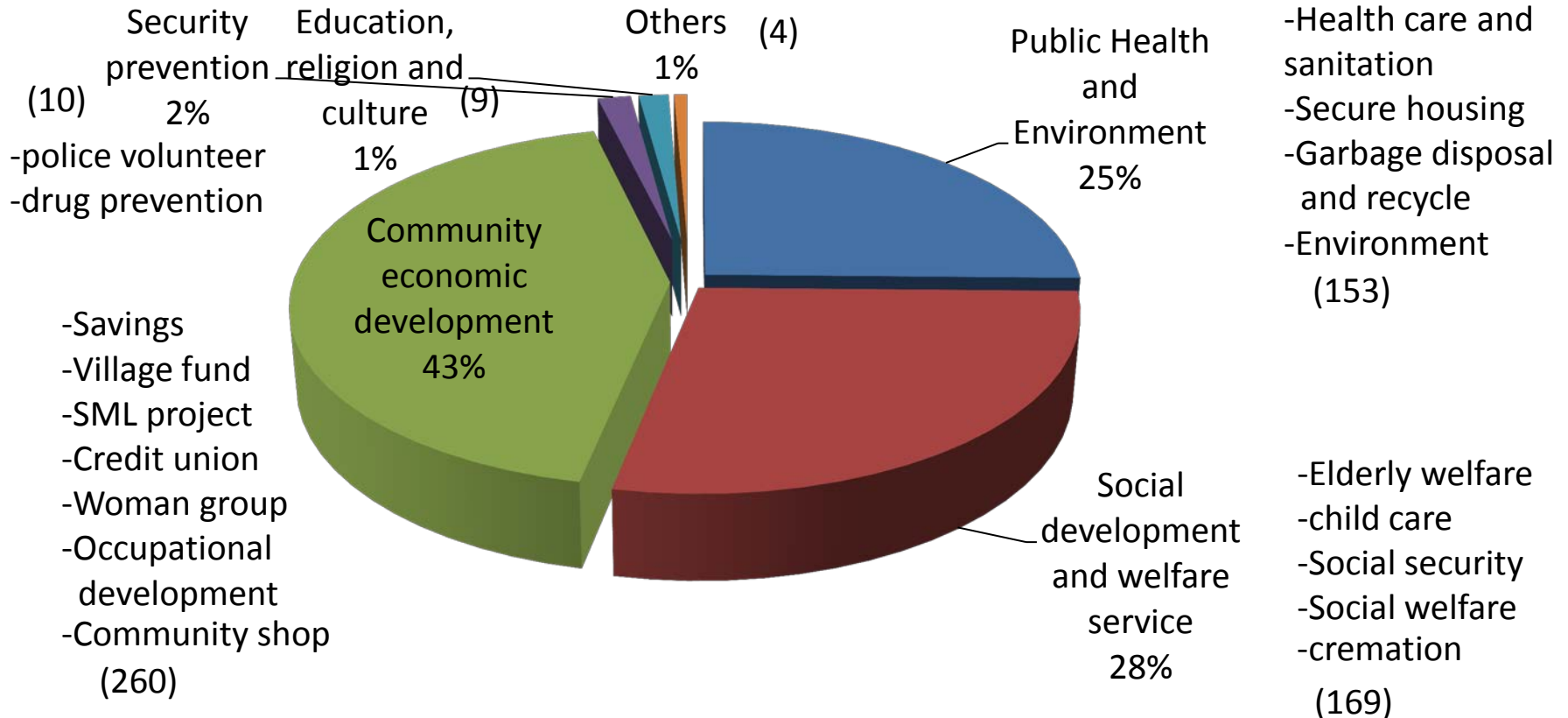
Structural Organization

- The administration of CCY has done by group of committees (at least 9 - 15 persons), including the president, deputy, secretary, and other committees that focusing on safety, public relation, religion and cultural activities etc., (MOI, 1992).
- Similar to Japan NHAs, such CCY has subunits (9-15 of committee) that focus on Savings, Health and sanitation, Women auxiliaries, Child and Youth development, Professional Support and Social Welfare activities. the group leader will be the community committee by ex-officio.
- Majorities of committees of CCY and Subunits are selected by democratic means .
- They are volunteers, non salary support.

	President	Committee	Sub unit Head
Direct election	85.2%	38.7%	29.1%
Mutual voting among committees	7.7%	31.7%	23.4%
Nomination at the committee's meeting	2.1%	7.0%	36.2%
Rotation basis of committees	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%
Selection by the president	0.7%	14.8%	4.3%
Recommendation by municipal officers	4.2%	5.6%	5.0%
Others	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%

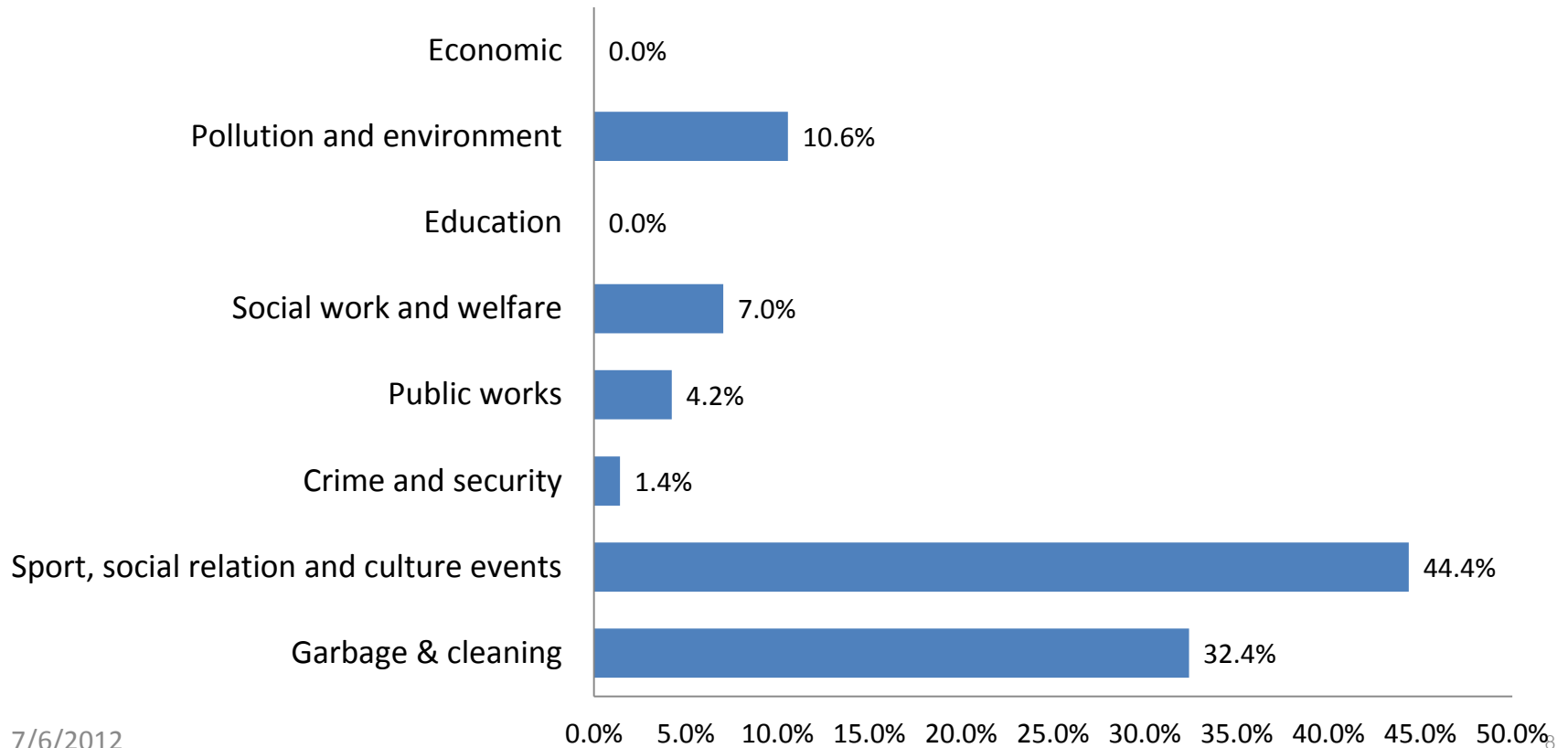
Subunit and activities

- Through the survey, there are 604 subunits.
- Approximately 43% of subunits focus on community economic development.



Most important activities that have been initiated by CCY

- Most important activities of CCYs are related to social gathering and maintaining local living environment.
- Approximately 45% of CCYs initiated activities related to social gathering.

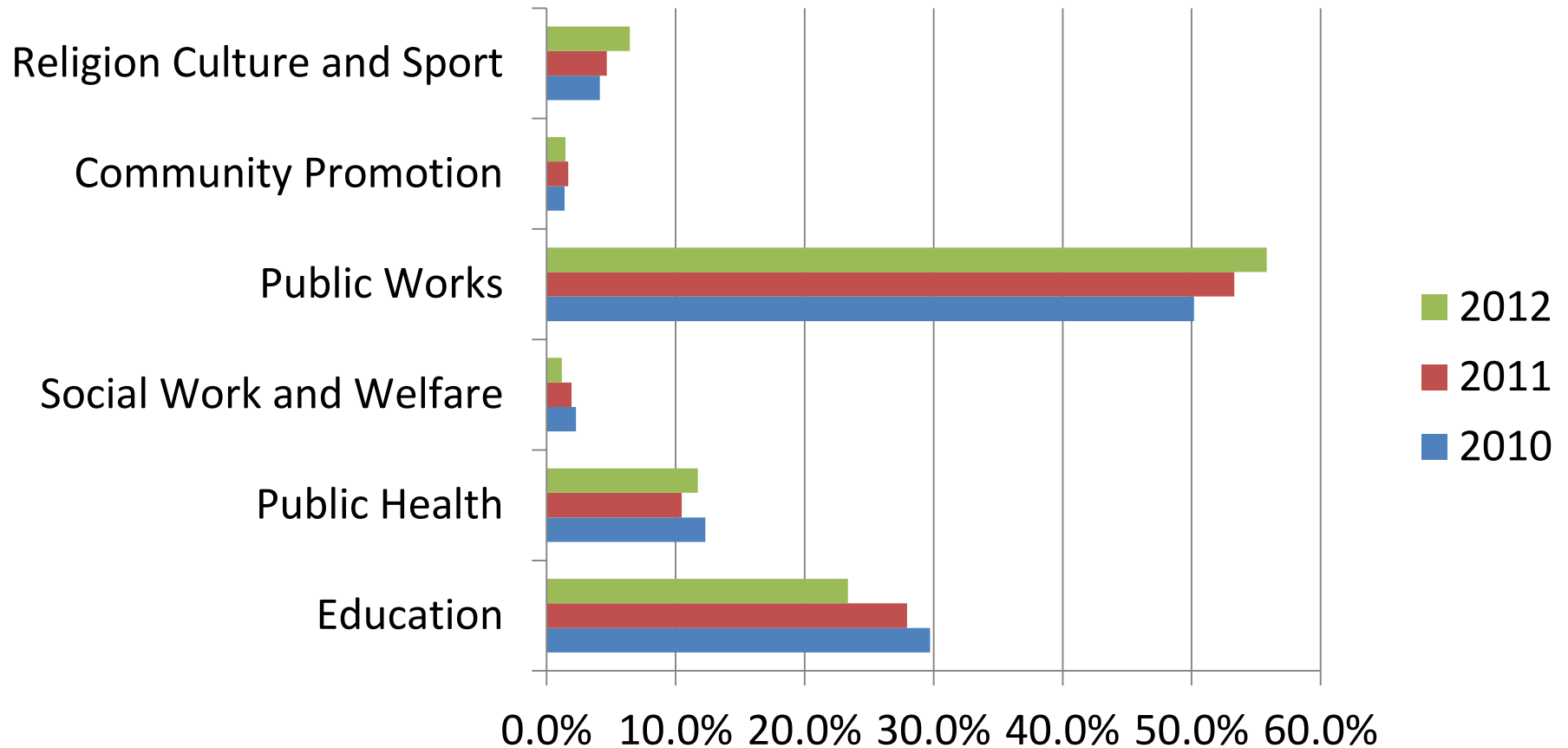


Financial resources

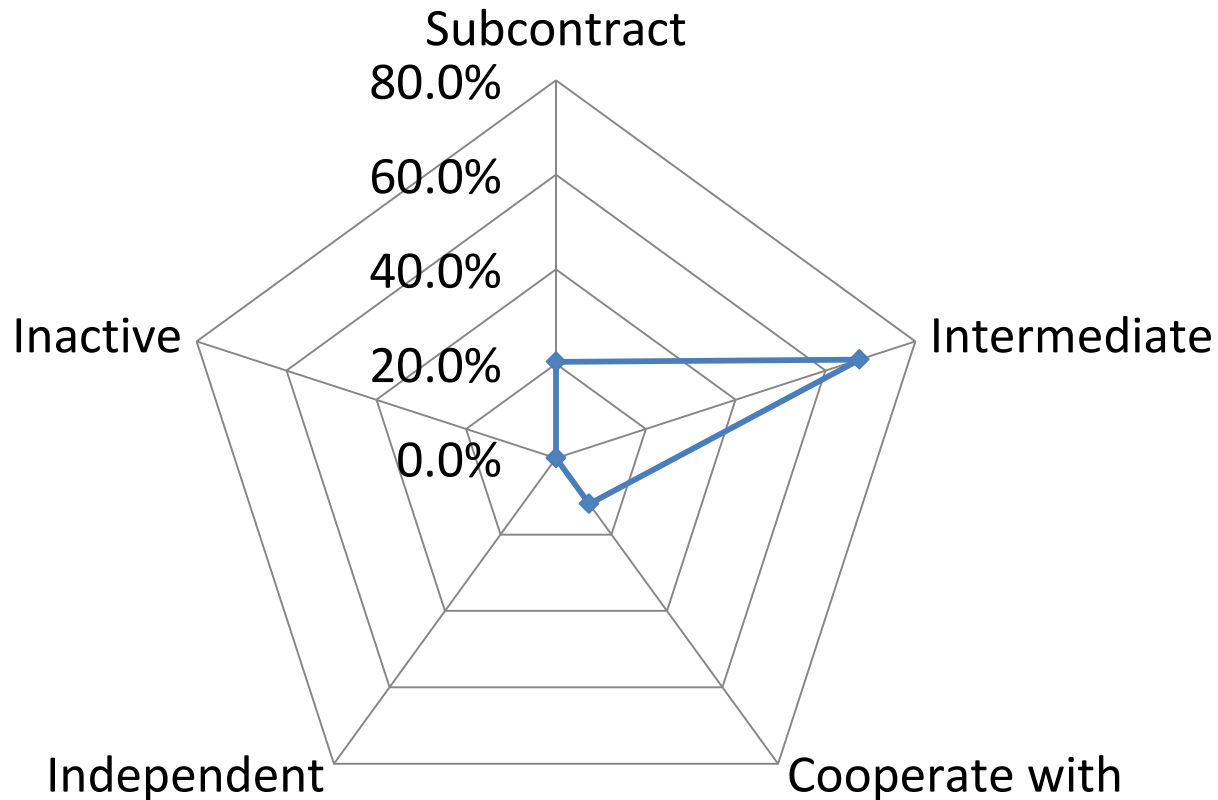
- Central government financial support “populist policy”
(National Village and Urban Community Fund Office)
 - Village fund (1 million) ; Low interest and revolving Loan (2001)
 - SML Community potential development fund; for community economic development or other activities in response to local needs.
Small size (<500 h.), Medium size (501-1000 h.) Large size (>1001 h.)
 - Secure Housing “Baan Mankong” ; upgrading program for the poor communities themselves to plan manage and implement their own housing and settlement upgrading.
(Community organization development institution)

Financial resources

- Local level: Municipality also supports approximately 1.5% of expenditure direct to CCYs activities.



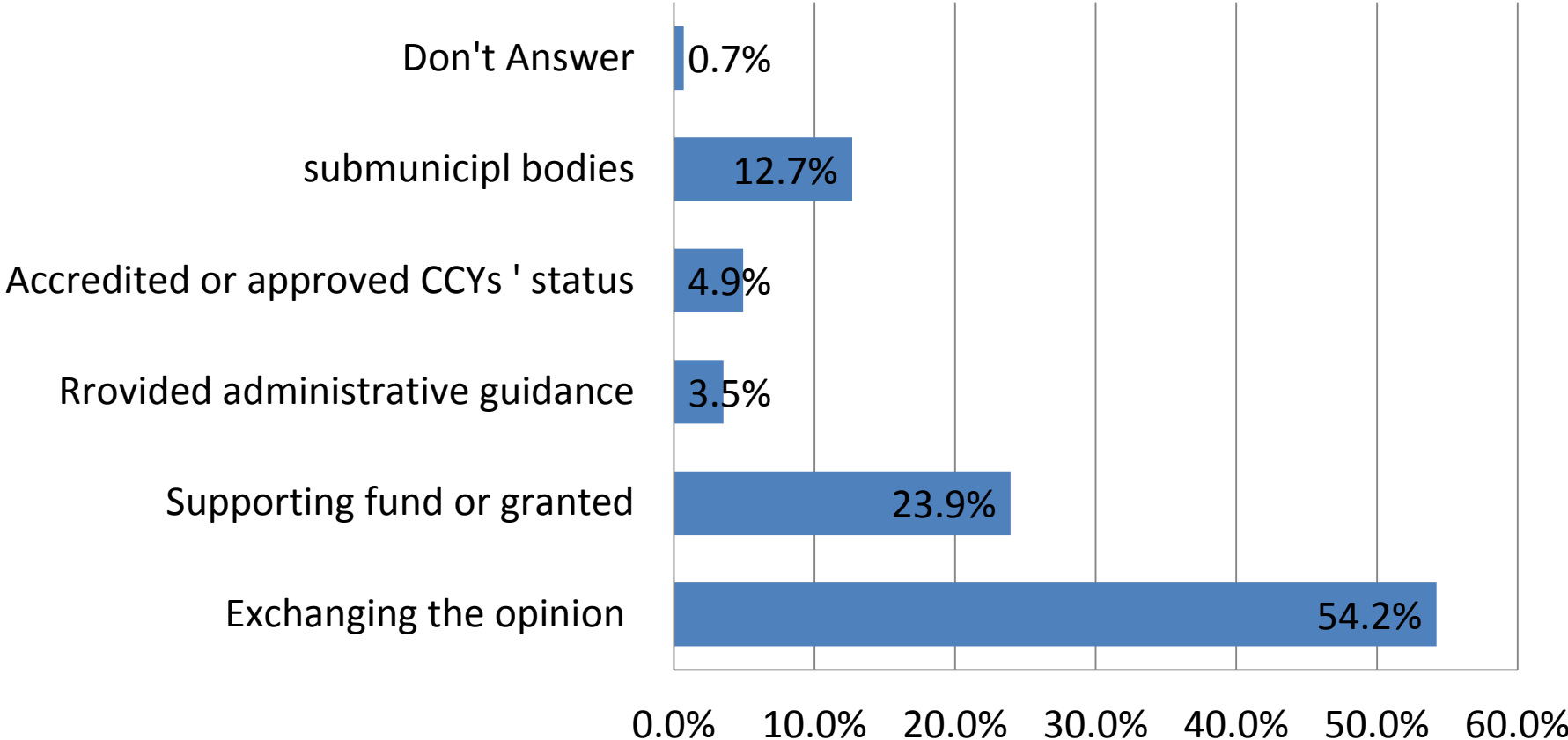
Relationship with the Municipality



Type of Interaction between CCYs and the Municipality on community problem solving

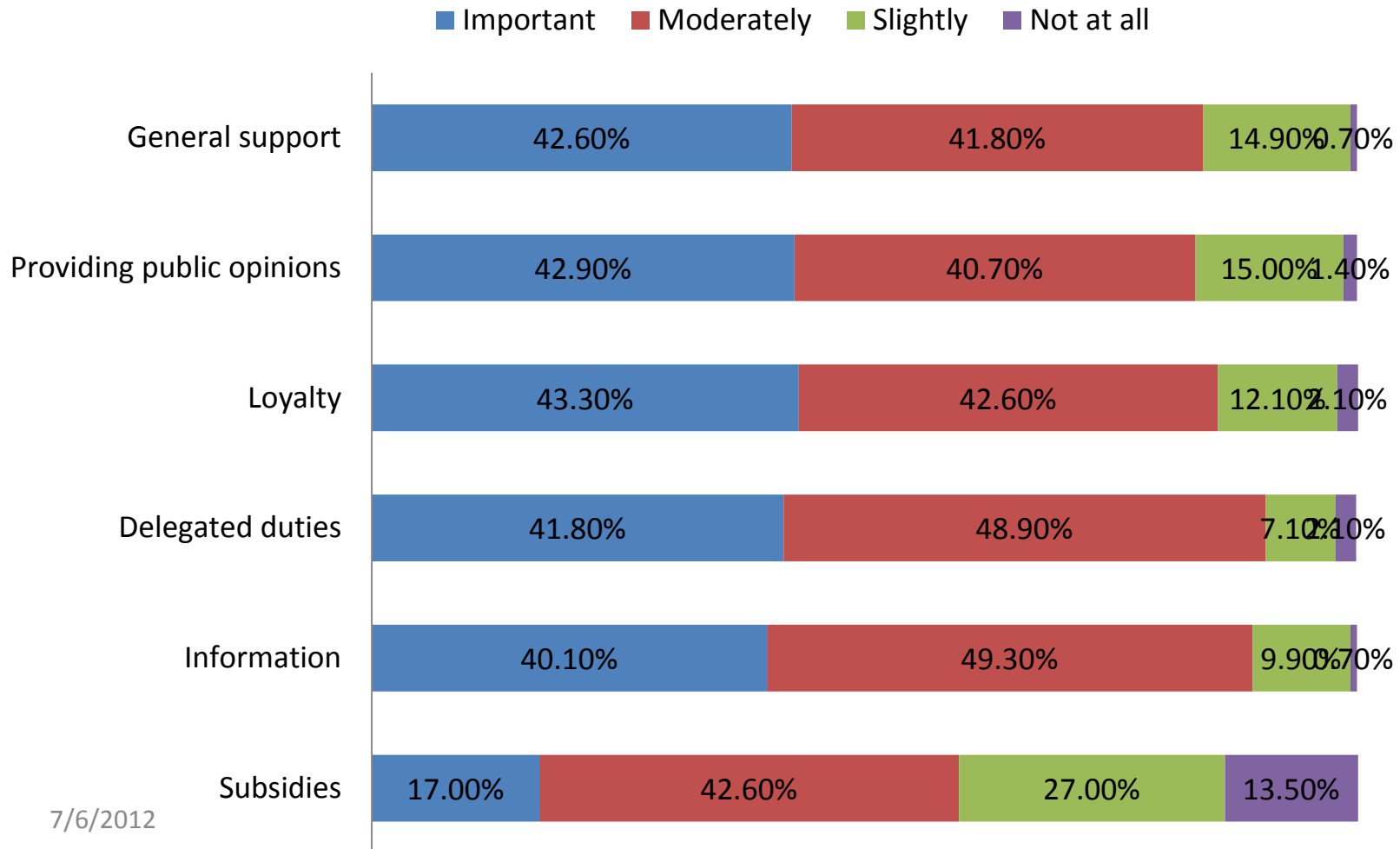
Relationship with the Municipality

level of relationship of the municipality and CCYs



Relationship with the Municipality

Evaluation of support policies of the Municipality towards CCYs



Conclusion

- **The basis of local administrative organization**
 - State has shaped local administrative organization: Mechanism supporting the decentralization of local administration
 - To encourage local residents to be strong on their mutual aids and community development
 - To provide social services in the community
 - State has shaped CSO in urban area :
 - nongovernmental voluntary organization
 - Intermediate between local residents and local government
 - non-profit oriented
 - Provide social service and community development
- **The relationship with the Government**
 - National level is vertical
 - local level is horizontal
- **The differentiate with Japan's NHAs are related to**
 - the revenue and expenditure. Majority of subsidies support by central government.
 - Activities of CCYs focus on social gathering and the activities that support their daily life.
- **CCY is contributing to local governance: provide social service and community development**