

A MODEL FOR DEVELOPING THE COMMUNITY HEALTH NETWORK

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Abstract

This study examines the local history, economic status, social culture and other aspects of Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom Province. The history of the Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom Province was investigated to learn more about its background and development. Strengthening community health governance is an inevitable requirement for implementing the idea of people-centered development and promoting the modernization of grassroots governance. At present, the community health has not yet formed a perfect governance model, and in general, there are problems such as single governance body, uneven distribution of resources, imperfect mechanism and system, and prominent contradiction between supply and demand. As a new governance model for the management of public affairs, the concept of "equal consultation among multiple subjects" is in line with the development direction of China's "Co-construction, co-governance and sharing", and provides a new perspective for the construction of a multi-party community health governance model. Based on this, this paper takes the network governance theory as the analysis framework and Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom Province as the research object. On the basis of clarifying the problems and causes of its community health governance, it puts forward countermeasures and suggestions for improving its community health governance model.

Keywords: Development Model; Community Health Network

Introduction

The way of life of Thai people and the market are inseparable, as going to the market serves not only as a means to purchase food but also symbolizes the preservation of warm relationships and generosity, reminiscent of inscriptions from the Sukhothai period. During the early Sukhothai period, various elements such as Pra San Market, Phra Achana pagodas, Mak Prao Forest, Mak Klang Forest, farms, settlements, large houses and small houses were integral parts of the market. Subsequently in the Ayutthaya period, markets were referred to as "Pa," for instance Pa lead for trading net balls and lead-made items; Pa Silk for selling silk products; Pa society for vending Sangkhalok bowls; Pa mattress for retailing bedclothes; and Pa coconut for distributing coconuts. The government had developed communities both in the economic and social aspects in western style-paved the road into the community, developed irrigation systems as well as public utilities. These resulted the reduction of agricultural area. However, the trade in the form of floating markets was still supported by local authorities in accordance with the government's tourism promotion policy in order to encourage people who had houses and gardens along the river to bring the agricultural produce as well as folk handicrafts for business purpose. This was another way to increase income for the people. "Floating market" is one of the distinctive characteristics of Thailand for foreign tourists who like various types of tourism because tourists can experience the primitive way of life of the community by trading agricultural products on water of the villagers that are hard to find nowadays. Therefore, the sanitation situation in Thailand's floating market is also affected by various factors, becoming a new challenge, where the improvement of sanitation also includes the participation of communities and stakeholders.

The function of the community should not only be to solve the problem of "living", but also to create a clean, comfortable and natural living environment for residents. The function of the community should not only be to solve the problem of "living", but also to create a clean, comfortable and natural living environment for residents. As a way to solve the problem of environmental deterioration and ecological destruction in human habitation in the 21st century, the construction of ecological community is increasingly

valued and affirmed. The application of ecology in urban community planning and construction provides the guiding ideology and theoretical basis for community research. The ecological community is not only greening, but also, from the planning point of view, the overall layout of the ecological community, the combination of individual Spaces, housing structure, the use of natural energy, energy-saving measures, green system and the design of life services must be based on improving and improving the ecological environment and quality of life of people. The ultimate goal is to build a healthy and civilized new home that conforms to the development of human society and the needs of humanity. The quality of community living environment depends on the degree of urban ecological security, and the bottleneck of urban ecological security is not the restriction of material conditions on development, but the lack of appropriate encouragement and restraint mechanism affecting human behavior in using ecological environmental resources.

In 2022, 57% of the global population (4.6 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service. Over 1.5 billion people still do not have basic sanitation services, such as private toilets or latrines of these, 419 million still defecate in the open, for example in street gutters, behind bushes or into open bodies of water. In 2020, 44% of the household wastewater generated globally was discharged without safe treatment, at least 10% of the world's population is thought to consume food irrigated by wastewater. Poor sanitation reduces human well-being, social and economic development due to impacts such as anxiety, risk of sexual assault, and lost opportunities for education and work. It exacerbates stunting and contributes to the spread of antimicrobial resistance. Improving public health system is an important way to promote environmental health and improve people's quality of life. Public health management is an important part of the government governance system, which is of great significance to maintaining social security and stability and people's health. To improve the level of public health management and effectively solve the frequent public health management problems, it needs the participation of multiple subjects such as the government, communities, enterprises and residents. Sustainable development by promoting the sustainability of natural resources and the environment by conservation and revitalize fragile attractions as well as cultivating awareness of environmental friendliness, cultural sustainability, glorifying and preserving Thai identity, Traditional values, and local knowledge.

New paradigm for health development is there the community the community health network at Don Wai Floating Market in Nakhon Pathom Province. Community must be base for development, promotion of community role for planning, strategic conceptualize and formulation of health. Facilitate community to take part in management. It helps reduce stress /or shortcoming from economic down turn or more, also match to the need of local community fully, since the fact that community member normally love/with care to health resource in their surround community. They even know well what they encountered. So, community participation in health development via joint effort among public sector and people could contribute to sustaining health development and also raising up potential, knowledge and skill so that they become self-confident in their own self-reliance and sustainable development at their community.

Community markets are a mirror of quality of life and a welcoming gateway for visitors because the community market is one of the first places that visitors are always looking for when traveling to a new city. Community market is the only place that allows people outside of the city to experience the local feeling from food ingredients, food culture, people style of living to the daily atmosphere of the city. In Thailand, The Community of Don Wai Floating Market is also famous, Don Wai Floating Market is located on a riverside of Tha Jeen, behind Don Wai, Tumbol Bang Kratuak, Amphoe Sam Pran, Nakhon Pathom. Along the way, you'll enjoy the uniqueness of antique Thai-style houses which have been preserved its heritage since King Rama VI era. It is even an indicator of the development of a city in many aspects, from the economic management of the community, the distribution of public transport, access to public areas, and especially the quality of life and health of the people. Therefore, if a market is established anywhere, it is an opportunity for locals to express the uniqueness of the area. Therefore, this study aims to build a health network model for the potential factors and opportunities needed by the community market in order to bring applicable information to its efficient operation, innovative approach aimed at improving the health and well-being of the local community. In this case, Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom province was used as a case study. The model also emphasizes the importance of community engagement and participation. Through the establishment of community health committees and volunteer groups, local residents will have the opportunity to actively contribute to the development and operation of the

health network. This involvement not only fosters a sense of ownership and accountability within the community but also ensures that the healthcare services provided are culturally sensitive and responsive to the unique needs of the local population.

Concepts of Community, Community health, Community Health Governance, Community Health Network Governance Related Researches

First, the regional elements, mainly refers to the status and location of the community and space activities. Natural geographical factors such as light, air, plants and water are different in communities in different regions, and regional factors directly affect the natural environment of communities. The most intuitive plant types of communities in Shenzhen and Shenyang are very different. Second, population factors, the most important is the number of people, as well as the characteristics of the population in the community. Third, structural elements, mainly refers to the relationship between organizations and social institutions in the community, with the increase of community population, the expansion of community scale, community infrastructure is also constantly improving, many communities are equipped with community hospitals, schools, stores, communities are becoming more and more complex. Fourth, (Detunis 1992) cultural psychology refers to the various habits, systems and even customs produced by the residents in the community due to long-term living together or due to the requirements of the system in the community.

(Melih, Bulu,2011) Community can also refer to the physical location where such a group live. It can refer to a town, city, village, or other area with a formal government whose residents share a nationality or culture. Human communities may have intent, belief, resources, preferences, needs, and risks in common, affecting the identity of the participants and their degree of cohesiveness.

In the field of sociology, a community is conceptualized as a group of individuals who share common geographic, social, or cultural characteristics and are bound by a sense of belonging and mutual interdependence. It extends beyond mere proximity to encompass a shared identity, values, and a sense of collective responsibility. Communities can be formal or informal, ranging from

small, close-knit neighborhoods to large, complex societies. Sociology emphasizes the role of community in shaping individuals' identities, providing social support, and influencing patterns of social interaction. Community structures play a crucial role in the transmission of cultural norms, the formation of social networks, and the development of social institutions, contributing significantly to the social fabric and dynamics of societies at various scales.

Concepts of Community Health Related Researches

Amy, Noxolo, Tracy, et. al. (2020), studied the health problems in urban settlements in South Africa and found that the health problems were not positive poor living conditions in regulated residential areas and prominent health problems, while policy makers are concerned about health problems in human settlements government departments are usually isolated and passive when dealing with problems cooperation to address obstacles in policy making.

Li Zhuo believes that in 2022, the report of the 20th National Congress of the Party proposed to "actively and steadily promote carbon to peak carbon neutrality", requiring all urban areas to improve community supporting facilities, ensure that residents enjoy a perfect supporting service system of facilities, and promote harmonious coexistence between man and nature. The countermeasures of urban sanitation facilities management are put forward to point out the direction of urban sanitation facilities management, which is of great significance to the modernization level of sanitation facilities, the promotion of ecological civilization construction and green development.

Chen Zhimei (2022) believes that there are some problems in the current rural human settlement environment renovation work in China, such as low enthusiasm of farmers to participate, large gap of renovation funds, and increasingly serious problems of rural solid waste management. It is necessary to take measures to improve the enthusiasm of farmers to participate, solve the problem of rural human settlement environment renovation funds, and improve the level of rural solid waste management. We will make improvements to rural living environments. In order to overcome the governance challenges of rural human settlements and ensure the effective implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, it is imperative to provide policy guidance through establishing a robust benefit sharing mechanism and supervision and

management framework, creating an information sharing platform and trust evaluation mechanism, as well as organizing residents to learn about principles and policies for improving rural human settlements.

Fan Hongfu (2022) believes that since the implementation of human settlements improvement in 2018, China's rural pollution control facilities have gradually improved, pollution control methods have gradually diversified, and pollution control effectiveness has been significantly improved, laying a solid foundation for the construction of beautiful villages and the realization of rural revitalization. However, problems such as limited infrastructure, backward pollution control methods and weak subject consciousness still restrict the improvement of rural living environment. Therefore, only by exploring local pollution control plans, active and healthy pollution control models and multi-participating pollution control subjects, can we continuously consolidate the existing pollution control results, improve the effectiveness of human settlement environment remediation, and promote the harmonious development of rural society.

Guo Dong (2023) believes that in recent years, the rapid economic development has promoted the continuous improvement of people's living standards and quality, and our Party and country have always adhered to the goal of improving people's lives and building a better life. A clean and beautiful living environment is the common aspiration of all citizens. Ecological and environmental problems will cause many negative impacts on citizens' production and life.

Mensah J, Amoah J O, Mattah P A.D., Mensah A (202) Indiscriminate waste disposal practices and open defecation put pressure on environmental and human health in developing countries. Environmental sanitation laws have been enacted in those countries in an attempt to change sanitation behavior, but enforcement has been weak. It became evident that the main causes were the weak political will of the government, low commitment of enforcement institutions, mild sanctions regime, inadequate funding for enforcement, pervasive corruption, poor sanitation culture, and low capacity of the enforcement institutions.

Concepts of Community Health Governance Related Researches

Evelia, et.al. (2021) participated in the environmental governance project: In order to restore the environment, the local government decided to abandon top-down decision-making and community-based governance methods, and innovatively proposed participatory programs to intervene in the environment, putting local decision-making first, organizing and establishing environmental protection associations, and encouraging local residents to participate. The result of its governance has significantly improved the social and environmental conditions. Komendantova, et al. (2021) studied the impact of human factors on the goal of complete decarbonization proposed by the European Union, and proposed the potential of multi-center governance and the joint development of relevant policies by the public and the state. Three key factors are proposed to enable more people to participate in complete decarbonization: making people fully aware of the causes of climate change; How to turn awareness into action, such as a willingness to pay for renewable energy; Provide opportunities for residents to participate in the formulation of policies.

Ye Jiayi (2022) believes that community is the basic component of China's social governance and development, and community governance is an important task for grassroots work. Community residents, as the most important participants, occupy the main position in community governance. Residents' willingness to participate in governance is not strong, more manifested as "weak participation", and the participation ratio is low, with self-interest as the main driving force. In the way of participation, the subjective participation of the individual is the main.

Xu Shaowei (2023) believes that in the path selection of community governance in the new era, the multiple collaborative governance model has replaced the traditional hierarchical management model to become the mainstream of development, and the interdependence and cooperation among multiple subjects is the best choice to improve the community governance system. As the basic unit of social governance, the model of community governance is gradually changing with the changes of political, economic, cultural and other environments, and the concept, content and conditions of governance are becoming more and more complicated. Traditional community

governance strategies can no longer meet the increasingly diverse needs of community residents, and the past governance model with the government as the single power center is gone forever.

Concepts of Community Health Network Governance Related Researches

Foreign scholars mainly along the two paths of policy network and governance, the concept and characteristics of network governance proposed different dimensions of understanding. Carter's understanding of governance is considered to be the earliest definition of networked governance. D. Kettle believes that governance is a network management system composed of cooperation between government and society, and this definition acknowledges that the structure of governance should be networked to a certain extent. From the perspective of governance, Yu Keping believes that government is not the only governance subject, and multiple subjects such as government, non-profit organizations, market organizations and citizens participate in the governance process to form a multi-level network governance structure. In his research on policy network, Friend, J.K, Power, J.M, and Yewlett pointed out that the informal communication among the actors within the policy system contributes to the emergence of policy. The process of policy generation is the result of cooperation and consultation between the government and the social sector. James N. Rosenau first made a clear definition of networked governance, that is, networked governance is an activity supported by a common goal and a management mechanism in a series of activity fields. The realization of networked governance goals does not need to rely entirely on the coercive force of the state. Stephen Goldsmith and William D. Eggers first elaborated the application of network governance in public sector in *Network Governance: New Forms of Public Sector*, promoted the organic combination of network governance with other disciplines, and provided a new governance framework for scholars in the field of public administration to solve governance problems. Liu Bo and Li Na believe that network governance is a governance concept of multiple participation and decentralization demonstrated through practical operations. It is a cooperative action taken by various subjects to sign a contract mechanism on the basis of mutual trust, refer to the common value chain and intermediary, and then construct and participate in network operation, share

responsibilities, complete tasks and comply with common value goals.

Discussions

Foreign governments and their related departments attach great importance to the wisdom community construction, in the field of infrastructure, energy conservation and emission reduction, information technology application and other relevant policies and bills to guide wisdom the construction and development of governments can take advantage of modernization the information technology guides the construction of intelligent society in the aspects of community culture, community service, community safety, etc district, improve the satisfaction of residents. Scholars such as Francisco Delgado F. (2021), argue that smart communities can enhance the wisdom of government the governance level of Hui, the government's policy formulation, the improvement of social public services, the improvement of government affairs processing technology, etc modern information technology is indispensable, which will become an important part of government management and guide the application of smart communities smart technologies such as big data and cloud computing are very important.

Dong Yongyi (2023) believes that with the rapid development of science and technology and the continuous upgrading of community needs, the construction of smart communities has become a new trend. In this process, community management also needs to continue to innovate and upgrade. Through the construction of smart community, finally achieve the purpose of smart management, explore the innovative development ideas in the construction of smart community, in order to provide reference for the sustainable development of smart community construction. Only with the sustainable development of ecological environment can everyone enjoy the welfare of society. The improvement of environmental health can not only improve the living environment, but also improve the impact of diseases and other factors caused by poor environmental health. The establishment of smart community will make the development of community more humanized, institutionalized and efficient, and the management of smart community will provide the foundation for the construction of smart community, bring efficient management mode, and achieve the final harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

Tang Jiangqiao, Wang Xiaoyu, and Lei Na (2023) believe that digitally empowered community governance has become an important means and an inevitable trend to promote the modernization of community governance system and governance capacity. In theory, digitization can provide comprehensive monitoring and evaluation means, intelligent management methods, and improve the governance ability of community human settlement environment remediation. Through digital empowerment, the ability of data collection and analysis, information sharing and dissemination, management and supervision of community residential environment remediation has been improved. However, the application of digital technology in the remediation of community living environment also faces the problems of high cost of data collection, easy disclosure of privacy, difficult technology promotion and popularization, and low professional quality of personnel. In order to deal with the above problems, it is necessary to increase capital investment, build a secure personal information prevention mechanism, improve the construction of community digital infrastructure, and pay attention to the training of community digital talents in the process of community human settlement environment remediation, so as to effectively enhance the empowering effect of digitalization on community human settlement environment remediation.

Conclusions

In terms of the concept understanding of network governance, although domestic and foreign scholars have some differences, they have basically reached a consensus that network governance is a new governance mode between bureaucracy and market-oriented governance. The key lies in properly handling the relationship between government, market and society, and giving full play to the advantages of multiple subjects such as government, enterprises, the public and social organizations. Cooperate and interact with each other to realize resource sharing and public value. Network governance is a highly integrated theoretical model of government, market and social governance, which can provide public services through the network alliance composed of public sector, private sector and non-profit organizations.

The construction of a pattern of co-construction, co-governance and shared social governance requires the participation of multiple subjects. Grass-roots governance involves multiple levels, and has the characteristics of multi-subject participation and multi-goals. The basis of empowering social

organizations to provide public services lies in the formulation of government policies, the main body of implementation lies in the service strength and professional ability of social organizations, and the key lies in responding to the needs of citizens. Achieving these goals will require government empowerment, we will improve the system and mechanism for social organizations to participate in governance, broaden the channels for citizens to participate in governance, and transform from the “unitary dominance” of the government to the mode of “government + social organizations + citizens”.

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