



โครงการพัฒนาขบวนการสหกรณ์ในพื้นที่จังหวัดหนองคาย

ภายใต้ชุดโครงการ “การพัฒนาขบวนการสหกรณ์ในพื้นที่ 36 จังหวัด”
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ABSTRACT

The Project of Co-operative Movement Development in Nongkhai Province

The purposes of this project were to study situations and roles of the implementation of group, organization and co-operative, to appraise the information of the poor who registered their membership and to build up the understanding forums among leaders in creating the implementation framework and linking their network. The processes were documentary studies, cooperation of agencies involved, workshops for creating the understanding and persuading the participation, the exchanged lessons of analyzing situations and roles, the appraisal of understanding and readiness of creating network, the implementation framework revision of networking members, networking committee election, monthly meetings of networking committee for exchange learning and developing the linking activity within network, the cooperation of the networking committee and leaders of group, organization and co-operative, the follow up networking linkage and lesson learned conclusion.

The results of the project revealed that the membership of group, organization and co-operative of the people in Nongkhai province aimed at gaining 'right' rather than doing 'function'. All group, organization, and co-operative were not empowered. The committee and members did not understand the concepts of their group, organization and co-operative. The agencies involved were imposing rather than empowering. Therefore, they were not either empowered or sustainable. The former linking network was created by the officers of co-operative office in Nongkhai province. They matched their business in terms of 'co-business' rather than 'network' while the research team enhanced all leaders to be aware of their group and network values. This project persuaded the leaders to organize network and develop some activities. Social values were created to increase social capital, for instance, face-to-face relationship, concept exchange and adjustment and leadership development. Moreover, economic values were created in terms of decreasing expenditures, increasing incomes and chances from some activities that could be linked within network. As most of the members were poor so this values could resolve their problem of poverty. Also, this project could encourage the leaders to adjust their concepts, get to know each other,

exchange their learning, 'become sensible' and be aware of self-reliance. All of this was significant capital for reducing and resolving poverty. Economically, the network could motivate the poor to consume cheaper goods and empower better selling and buying negotiations.

In conclusion, the process of network development could be a means of resolving poverty. It was needed to implement continuously because creating network needed trustworthy relationship, friendship, intention and sufficiency. All took a period of time for learning and developing which led to network empowerment.

