

## **Health Management Model of the Office in the Local Administration Organization of Pattani Watershed, South Thailand**

**Vichit Rangpan<sup>1,a</sup>, Teeraphong Noisangian<sup>2</sup>, Pradub Nuanlaong<sup>3</sup>, Saudee Maprasit<sup>4</sup>, Rachada Boonkaew<sup>5</sup>, Mahamah Ariyu<sup>6</sup>, Rusueman Awangoh<sup>7</sup>, Lakkhana Akhunsada<sup>8</sup>, Nuttiya Yod-ied<sup>9</sup>, Pattaraporn Choopan<sup>10</sup>, Arunee Animah<sup>11</sup>, Nurfirhana Kana<sup>12</sup>, Sorasak Leesen<sup>13</sup>**

<sup>1-12</sup> *Yala Rajabhat University, Yala 95000, Thailand*

<sup>13</sup> *Yala Technical College, Yala 95000, Thailand*

<sup>a</sup>Vichit39@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The purpose of research was studied by health management model (HMM) of the office in the local administration organization of Pattani watershed (LAOPW), that had used Ethnographic Delphi Futures Research. There were 24 experts in the LAOPW. This research was collected data in interview and rating scale which have been conducted for 3 times, the first time by an interview and using interview data to implement questionnaire for the second and the third times, and collected for the last one was analysed with the mean, medium and quartile. Results showed the development of HMM at the LAOPW, had three important issues: strategy of HMM, process of personnel health management, process of providing knowledge for health personnel management. The suggestions were personnel health affecting the creative works, personnel in the organization should increase the research facility concept.

### **1. Introduction**

Good health was the right of everyone. There should be a chance to truly had access to good health. Everyone, every part of society, must join to create good health. It was from the definition of health meaning, showed clearly complete physical, mental and social well-being was the aim of individuals and society as the ideology of health reform was part of the human potential of humanity and the rights cannot occur. If a person does not have a duty to participate in creating good health for themselves Others and society, which was the basic principle of health creation, therefore, the important principles of health system reform and national health law are therefore based on 2 basic principles. 1) The principle of social cohesion that people in society must join create happiness for both themselves and others, as morals of people in society and morality of society that must be nurtured by those principles was an international principle that has appeared since the Buddha's era and was reflected in the universal vows of human rights. 2) Principles of health that was, unless the person has the duty to create happiness, then the person as a human being had the right to good health, the right to good health was an important right in life, body and human being In the constitution of [1].The matter

relating to physical and mental health has been defined as the right to health of the person to receive, example 6 was right; 1) rights to receive information that affects health quality of life 2) the right to express opinions on matters relating to health, health, quality of life, environment 3) the right to participate in thinking and decision making 4) the right to nominate laws that protect the health of Thai people 5) rights to participate accepting effective health services that are equally and equitably standardized. 6) the right to participate in the examination of processes in both state and doctoral health services. In order for all, Thai people to receive basic rights according to the spirit of [2]. The problem of the current health system was that there was a lot of investment but getting a little health benefit. Health was still not worth looking at, there are 2 big things: 1) people still get sick, do not need to die in large numbers, with 3 causes, namely, accidents, heart disease, cancer 2) those who was sick and have not received enough services. This was because the public health service system was a welcome system for the purpose of repairing health, but building a health requires the participation of all people and the whole society together, creating a health strategy, must pay attention to health promotion. And protecting against disease and being a community [3].

## **2. Methods**

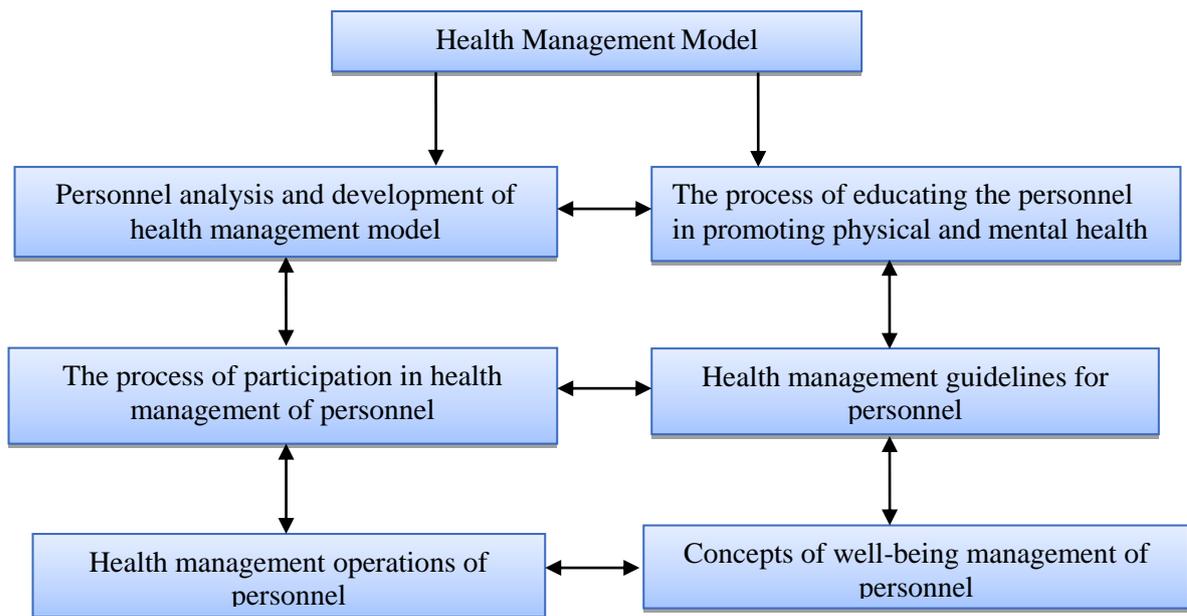
Expert groups included executives and staff related to the development of health management model of the office in the local administration organization of Pattani watershed, south Thailand, and were stakeholders in the management of health management, totaling 24 people, using a specific method. The researcher determines the qualifications of experts to allocate a group of people to participate in the research or may rely on inquiries from experts in that organization. To propose a list of individuals who should be selected as experts. Step 1 of the research process, based on the conceptual documents, theories and research related to the social conditions of health management model of the office in the local administration organization of Pattani watershed, south Thailand by using content analysis techniques and studying from the analysis papers. Step 2: study qualitative research for the development of Pattani watershed health management model in the future by interviewing experts using EDFR techniques (Ethnographic Delphi Futures Research), 24 people, Round 2 and Round 3, research tools. By means of an EDFR interview to interview experts who have set the interview framework as follows: social conditions in the Pattani watershed area. Model for the development of health management model in the future the questionnaire was divided into 2 sets, which was the questionnaire used for data collection, 2nd round. After collecting the first round data with the 1 st round interview, the researcher has synthesized the issues. It was by trying to maintain the language style of importance and the original expression of the expert to create a query. The nature of the questionnaire was an estimate scale. The quality of the questionnaire was obtained by the researcher interviewed the experts in the round 1, use the method called cumulative summarization techniques technique, which will be interviewed in each topic for experts to edit that summary until satisfactory during the interview. The researcher recorded the entire interview tape and wrote it as an interview report, analysed and synthesized the interview words by using all the interviewed data, classified and grouped. To create a questionnaire collected similar content in the same message, by trying to maintain the original meaning of the interviewer and find the frequency of each trend. The question that was used to collect the data around 3 time was the same. Each question was a very likely trend that was median from 3.50 and above. Therefore, the number of questions was reduced. In addition, the researcher showed the median position, inter-quartile ranges of expert groups and the

position of the original answer of each expert in each trend to obtain information for experts to use the decision before answering the questionnaire again. In addition, there were additional reasons, in the event that the original answer was to continue also requesting to show reasons for confirming the original answer collection of data in the data collection cycle 1. Using the interview form in Pattani watershed, administrative officers related staff of the 24-person in village water supply management was the level 5 (1-5) and in the 3rd round was to confirm whether or not it was consistent with others. Data analysis the researcher used the data obtained from the questionnaire in the second round to analyse the median, mode and interquartile range on an individual basis. It was selected the trend that has a median value of 3.50 or more to create as a questionnaire to collect data in Round 3 to analyse the median, mode, the difference between the base and the median and the interquartile range for each interpretation. In accordance with [4] gave the median principle of median between 4.50-5.00, indicating that the expert saw that the message that the prospect would occur very much at the median between 3.50-4.49 indicates that the expert sees that the message is likely that that trend will occur. The median between 2.50-3.49 showed that experts see that the message is likely that the trend will occur moderately. The median between 1.50-2.49 indicates that the expert sees that the message is likely that trend will occur, the median between 1.00-1.49 shows that experts see that the message that the trend is less likely to occur, while the interquartile range. The researchers calculated the difference between quartile 1 and quartile 3, range between the calculated quartile of any trend was less than or equal to 1.50, indicating that the opinions of the expert group on the corresponding trend (consensus) during the quartile range of any trend was greater than 1.50. The opinions of the expert group on the trend are inconsistent and the difference between the mode and the median interpretation. The researcher determined that if the value of the difference between the mode and the median was not greater than 1.0, the comment consistent with the text, any correspondence with the interquartile range of not more than 1.50 and the difference between base and median not more than 1.00 is consistent. In the event that any text had an interquartile range of not more than 1.50, but the difference between the base and the median was over 1.00 or vice versa, it was assumed that the text was not consistent.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

This was analysis of personnel and the development of the health management model of personnel, local administrative organizations in the Pattani watershed in the future should be in a positive direction. Agencies and officials were based on cooperation from relevant personnel. Offer was consistent and most likely trend. Should give personnel there were places and equipment to perform tasks that were comfortable, suitable for work, participatory work, should honor each other, see what was good, beautiful, design, survey, equipment requirements, ready for community access. Villages and people was provided with welfare, consistent trends and a lot of health, physical health, exercise and eating food that was hygienic in society, would like to have the culture that associates with sincerity. In terms of work, responsibility, discipline, respect for rules, rules and patterns of mind, morality, ethics, generosity, mutual benefits, with honesty, patience, and encouragement for personnel to receive continuous learning development for use in their work, should provide activities for personnel to express both body and mind, listening to beautiful words who were working to plant trees to be shady, human health management [5]. The development of the human resource management model in the future the health management of personnel should determine the objectives, agencies and staff that rely on cooperation from relevant personnel, was a trend that was consistent and most likely

as such, promoting teamwork. The objectives and regulations were the problem of public suffering a place to work, clean, comfortable, with knowledge of health care. Personnel had physical health, mental health that was suitable for age, increase efficiency, work performance should meet the needs of personnel, strengthen the organization. Consistent and very likely trended so create morale and encouragement for personnel receive timely news on the situation. Personnel working without dominance personnel were satisfied with happiness. Promote morality and ethics unity provides a place to enter, exercise, self-sufficiency, human resource management [6]. The process of educating personnel promoted health, both physically and mentally. Process for educating personnel healthy body and mind there should be a form of agency and staff that was based on cooperation from relevant personnel. The proposal was consistent. And most likely. Therefore, activities should be organized for the promotion of physical health, mental health for a period of time, should provide activities for personnel to have the opportunity to express both body and mind, design, survey the needs of health personnel. The mind encourages personnel to be generous with their colleagues for rewarding had physical activity to stimulate. It was organizing health activities and transfer to the public checked health and mind. Annual personnel regularly conduct religious activities, organize new prototypes with personnel, follow-up activities, and evaluated the process of educating personnel to be generous with each other [7] as the following model.



**Picture 1: Health Management Model of the Office in the Local Administration Organization of Pattani Watershed, South Thailand**

#### 4. Conclusion

The purpose of research was studied by health management model (HMM) of the office in the local administration organization of Pattani watershed (LAOPW), that had used Ethnographic Delphi Futures Research. There were 24 experts in the LAOPW. This research was collected data in interview and rating scale which have been conducted for 3 times, the first time by an interview and

using interview data to implement questionnaire for the seconded and the third times, and collected for the last one was analyzed with the mean, medium and quartile. Results showed the development of HMM at the LAOPW, had three important issue: strategy of HMM, process of personnel health management, process of providing knowledge for health personnel management. The suggestions were personnel health affecting the creative work, personnel in the organization should increase the research facility concept.

## 5. References

- [1] Kanyarat Ubonwan. (1997). Pruksa self-care and ku Life portrait of the elderly in the central region of Thailand. Master of Science Thesis in Bachelor of Nursing Science, Mahidol University.
- [2] Bowon Sasidhiwanon. (2000). The right to the good image is an important right in life, body and sense. Office of the National Health System Reform Nonthaburi.
- [3] Prawet Waisai. (1998). Health promotion and prevention of diseases and the community. Bangkok
- [4] Wichian Witayudom. (2007). Organization and management. Bangkok: Thanatach Printing.
- [5] Vichit Rangpan (2015 a) Development of water utilization and approach of water quality sustainable management in Pattani watershed south Thailand The 3<sup>rd</sup> Environment Asia International Conference on Towards International Collaboration for an Environmentally Sustainable World 17-19 June 2015, (pp.271-278) Montien Riverside Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
- [6] Vichit Rangpan (2015 b). Co-relationship of conservation and biodiversity utilization and people life style in Pattani watershed, south Thailand. The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Research, Implementation and Education of Mathematics and Science 17-19 May 2015, (pp. B-119) Yogyakarta State University.
- [7] Vichit Rangpan (2017) The local scientific lessons for conservation and utilizing biological diversity in the Pattani watershed south Thailand. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Islamic Education (YRU-IEED 2017) pp959-966 Yala Thailand.