A Model for Developing the Community Health Network Changes The Future Life in Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom Province

Wang Xinxin[1], Phramaha Boonlert Chauythanee[2] and Phramaha Prakasit Thitipasitthikorn[3]

Mahachulaongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand

Corresponding Author, E-mail: [1]1007333730@qq.com

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine the community health network of Don Wai Floating Market in Nakhon Pathom Province, focusing on community participation in social activities that influence its development, and to propose a model for strengthening the network. Using a qualitative approach, the research analyzed the existing hygiene practices of the market through content examination, in-depth interviews with community personnel, stakeholders, and related organizations, as well as direct observation of community committees and members. The goal was to develop a community health network model that integrates diverse perspectives of community health governance.

The findings revealed that: 1) The proposed model emphasizes three key components. First, it highlights the establishment of an efficient information dissemination system to ensure timely access to essential health knowledge, disease prevention strategies, and medical resource distribution. This enables residents to make informed and healthier daily decisions. 2) It focuses on training community health volunteers who serve as intermediaries between residents and health services. These volunteers assist in conveying health information, providing basic health guidance, and facilitating access to medical assistance, particularly during emergencies. 3) The model underlines the rational allocation of medical resources—such as equipment, medication, and personnel—to ensure timely and effective healthcare for residents. This optimization reduces the medical burden on the community and improves overall well-being.

In conclusion, the proposed community health network model is expected to enhance the quality of life and overall health of residents in Don Wai Floating Market. By improving communication,

empowering local volunteers, and optimizing resource allocation, the model fosters sustainable community health governance and promotes long–term public health development.

Keywords: Model; Developing; 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, Pra Cha Rat Floating Market, Phra Achana pagodas, Mak Prao Forest, Mak Klang forest, farms, settlements, large houses and small houses were integral parts of the market.

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 the another way to increase income for the people.

New paradigm for health development is there the community the community health network in 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 help 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.

Research objectives

1. To study the community health network in Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom Province.

2. To study the participation in social activities influencing the development of the Don Wai Floating Market community health network, Nakhon Pathom Province.

3. To propose a model for developing the community health network of Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom Province.

Literature Reviews

Community

According to the concept of community, community consists of four basic elements. 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 (James, Paul, 2020).

Some scholars carry out research from the perspective of the government. 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 (Sanchez Youngman S, Boursaw B, Oetzel J, 2021). 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.

Some scholars have conducted research from the perspective of residents. Residents as an important subject of wisdom community, in wisdom the construction of community needs the participation of residents. (Lee, 2019) and other scholars believe that residents can play an important role in smart community governance.Residents provide a lot of information for government policy making and value co-creation with enterprises, governments and businesses use residents' participation to understand their needs, make policy making and technology services more humane and intelligentsia. (B, Kudo H, 2020), and other scholars have shown in their research on the practice of smart community in Japan that residents do not participate in the construction of smart community in terms of urban governance, it is also possible to participate in the provision of smart community public services and the production of smart community construction link. Residents not only act as consumers and users of smart communities, but also as builders of smart communities. Scholars such as (Iqbal A, 2021) argue that the goal of a smart community is to fill it by providing the quantity of goods and services to those who need them meet the various needs of the members of society, thus enabling citizens to lead an active and comfortable life. Its service system is used for public people provide information and services that they can use to inform their decisions. The above studies all show that residents are intelligent an important subject of Hui community. Scholars such as (Szpilko D, Szydlo J, Winkowska J, 2020), argue that the building of smart communities is also overly focused on investing in advanced technologies without real awareness of the conflicts and problems in the city; Lack of implementation of co-management of the city using local communities the solution; Lack of comprehensive understanding of the needs of all areas of urban operation; Smart community investments focus on new foundations infrastructure construction lack of improvement of old facilities.From the bottom up, from the perspective of residents' needs finding the development direction of smart community can improve the satisfaction of residents and promote the healthy development of smart community. (Reeves D, 2018) Studies from the perspective of the construction and development of smart community, and puts forward the development path of mart community.

Community Health

Community health environment has the following characteristics. First, non-exclusive, community health environment is a public good, as opposed to private goods, health environment is supplied to every resident in the community. Second, externalize refers to the impact of health environment on the overall community and even the city's income. Community health environment

directly affects residents' living conditions, urban development and investment environment. Green community environment can make residents' life more comfortable, improve the overall urban environment and attract investment. Third, the public welfare of community health environment refers to the government, which is a public service provider with obvious non–interest, that is public welfare. However, its public welfare has gradually changed, and the community environment supplier has changed from the government to the property, and the cost is paid by the residents. 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 apartment are usually isolated and passive when dealing with problems cooperation to address obstacles in policy making (Amy, Noxolo,Tracy, 2020).

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 (Li Zhuo, 2023). 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. (Xue Yi and Li Zhigang, 2023) believe that problems such as imperfect infrastructure, insufficient construction funds, lack of publicity and education, and lack of responsibility of main participants in the treatment of domestic waste in some communities are found through combing. In order to further improve the living environment of the community, the treatment of community solid waste needs to improve supporting facilities, broaden fund–raising channels, strengthen publicity, strengthen policy publicity and preheating work, clarify policy objectives, improve the cooperation ability of horizontal functional departments, strengthen the construction of grass–roots cadres, and enhance the sense of identity of residents for the improvement of community living environment. Expand the sources of environmental supporting funds, strengthen supervision and inspection, so as to continuously improve the happiness of community residents,we will promote the building of "beautiful communities".

Community Health Governance

In the study Our Global Partnership published by the Global Governance Commission, governance was defined as follows: "Governance is the sum of the many ways in which institutions, public or private, manage their common affairs." Different subjects will face conflicts due to the unbalanced distribution of interests, and then the government can effectively reconcile the conflicts through various actions (Yu, 2000).

The definition of governance by the Global Governance Council has been generally recognized by scholars and is relatively authoritative, so it has become an important reference for the study of governance activities. In order to maintain the cleanliness of the urban environment, make the residents' physical and mental health develop well, constantly meet the needs of urban residents for quality of life and working environment, and promote the common development of urban environmental health and urban economy.

At present, the participation of community residents is not optimistic. Although some residents are willing to participate in community political activities and offer suggestions for the community, the governance effect always fails to meet the expectations due to capacity problems. Some residents often participate in cultural and sports activities, which is difficult to bring about fundamental changes in the community, while most residents do not participate in community governance with an attitude that has nothing to do with themselves Participation, willingness to participate and governance ability are insufficient. Social workers, acting as guides, educators and resource liners, guide residents to pay attention to community affairs, make them feel that community development is closely related to everyone, tell residents about the relevant knowledge of community participation, inform residents about the main ways and effective ways to participate in community governance, help them better understand community governance, improve governance ability and link Government, community and social resources to promote the cultivation and development of community residents and community organizations.

Believes that in addition to the government mechanism, the main body of public governance is non–government machinery for other types of subjects, the biggest task of governance is to promote the collaboration of multiple subjects (Rosinau, 2001). Community management depends on cooperation when individuals or departments are unable to solve problems. It is mainly made up of local residents, a collaborative model for government workers to work together (McKieran, 2000). In community

governance, government is a very important role, community governance must reflect the characteristics of fairness and justice, must be through the community people lord participates in community governance (Giddens, 2000). Pointed out that the government should take advantage of the interrelationships among the participants in the process of the government's full participation in community governance (Putnam, 2001), the decentralized governance of the community can be realized to make the community better be governed.

Scholars have found that the subject of environmental governance can also be the subject of citizens and social organizations, so it is proposed that multi–subject participation in environmental governance can achieve good environmental governance. In order to give full play to the role of citizens, it is necessary to give full play to the role of social groups under the guidance of the government and jointly promote the process of environmental governance. In order to restore the environment, the local government decided to abandon top–down decision–making and community–based governance methods, and indicatively 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 (Evelia, 2021).

Based on the situation of community residents' participation in the classification of domestic waste, from the perspective of social capital, this paper takes the classification of domestic waste as an example to analyze the strategies of social workers in promoting residents' participation in community environmental governance: consolidating the trust cycle of social capital, broadening the relationship network of social capital, and shaping the service norms of social capital. First of all, with the vision of building a good community environment, social workers enhance residents' attention to the classification of community domestic waste. By clarifying the situation of community social capital entities, the trust system of community social capital entities is built to form a virtuous circle.

Community Health Network Governance

The theory of network governance is the product of the institutional reform in western countries, which runs through the process of social life in western countries, and the relevant theoretical and empirical studies are relatively mature. Network governance theory holds that government is no longer the only power subject, and social public institutions and actors are all participants in public 2the state, but more on a network of partnerships, agreements, and alliances. The core idea of network governance theory is that in order to realize certain public value, multiple subjects such as government departments,

non–profit organizations, profit–making organizations and individuals should rely on resources, negotiate on an equal basis, share power and participate in the management of public affairs in an institutionalized framework.

Foreign scholars mainly along the two paths of policy network and governance, the concept and characteristics of network governance proposed different dimensions of understanding. 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 exten. From the perspective of governance, 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. Networked governance is an activity supported by a common goal and a management mechanism in a series of activity fields (James N. Rosenau, 2001). The realization of networked governance goals does not need to rely entirely on the coercive force of the state.

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 (Stephen Goldsmith and William D. Eggers, 2008). 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. First of all, the successful practice of network model comes from the correct design of network framework system, which mainly consists of basic objectives, governance ability, basic conditions, cultural compatibility and so on. Second, the effective operation of the network requires the construction of links between various actors, mainly involving the establishment of communication channels, coordination of activities and the establishment of relationships. Thirdly, in the process of network operation, there will be responsibility issues, and it is necessary to create a network that attaches great importance to responsibility issues, mainly involving setting goals, establishing trust relationships, establishing incentive mechanisms and sharing risks. Finally, in the process of collaboration, network entities should constantly improve their business capabilities and professional technical level to better cope with various complex things, which mainly involve the selection of functions and roles, the

introduction of talents, and the strengthening of education and training. Some scholars have looked at it from the government's perspective. The government can coordinate the work of relevant departments and units, break through information barriers, and strengthen the construction of smart communities the construction and development of intelligent community are accelerated by the aspects of physical coordination. The government has played its part as the leader of the smart community it has promoted the rapid development of smart community construction, provided public services for smart communities, and provided services for residents to provide more convenient and efficient services, improve the quality of life of residents.

Research Methodology

This research was the qualitative research conducted with the targeted group and collected data through exploring documentary research, in–depth interview to process knowledge, conceptual framework construct and data storage.

1. Documentary Research, in which the researcher determined the scope of research studies by studying.This study inquires into primary and secondary data as detailed below.

a. Primary Source: This comprises official document of relevant agencies, programme notice, reports. With kind cooperation of Bang Kratuk Sub–district, Sampran District, Administration Organization, researcher has explored to basic information in the area, its economic life and social and cultural life well enough.

b. Secondary Source: This includes; articles, book, research papers, master, and doctoral thesis, especially in the chapter of review literature: people and community participation, culture, local/folk wisdom, the concept of sustainable development, Ecological environment, voluntary service, community autonomy, social organization, resident participation, co–governance and sharing concepts. All are very useful for researcher in going onto fast–track in some nature.

2. Qualitative research by conducting field visits with in–depth data collection. The key person would be selected to reference and provide information on the development of civil society participation models in driving community in.

Research Results

Community Engagement and Participation

The local community demonstrates a strong willingness to engage in health network activities. Participation levels are high when the benefits and roles within the network are clearly communicated. The community shows a generally positive attitude towards participating in health network activities. Residents are open to engaging in initiatives that directly benefit their health and well–being. There is a need for increased awareness and education about the importance and benefits of community health networks to boost overall participation. There is an existing foundation of active involvement in health–related matters, with many community members already participating in local health events and activities. There is a need for more effective communication strategies to raise awareness about the health network's purpose and benefits. Implementing educational programs and workshops to inform the community about health issues, the role of the health network, and how to participate effectively can enhance engagement.

Health Needs and Priorities

The community's primary health concerns include access to basic healthcare services, preventive measures, and health education. The health network should prioritize addressing these needs through targeted programs and services that resonate with the local population's most pressing health issues. The community's most pressing health need is access to basic healthcare services. Many residents face challenges in accessing regular medical care, which affects their overall health. There is a significant demand for preventive health measures, including vaccination programs, health screenings, and educational campaigns to reduce the incidence of preventable diseases. Developing targeted educational programs to address these gaps is a priority. This could include workshops, informational pamphlets, and community seminars on relevant health topics. Improving access to specialized maternal and child healthcare services and education for parents is essential for better health outcomes in these areas.Implementing programs for chronic disease management, including regular check–ups, medication adherence support, and lifestyle counseling, is important for improving long–term health.

Infrastructure and Logistics

Improvements in infrastructure are necessary to support the efficient operation of the health network. This includes better transportation and communication systems. There are logistical challenges

in coordinating health services across the floating market and surrounding areas. Addressing these challenges requires innovative solutions tailored to the unique environment of the floating market. The existing healthcare infrastructure is insufficient to meet the community's needs. Upgrading and expanding local clinics and health centers are essential to provide adequate medical care and services. Improvements in basic infrastructure, such as clean water supply, sanitation facilities, and electricity, are necessary to support overall health and well–being in the community. The floating market's unique setting presents transportation challenges for accessing healthcare services. Reliable transportation options are needed to facilitate the movement of patients and medical supplies. Delivering health services effectively requires addressing logistical issues such as scheduling, coordination of mobile clinics, and managing patient flow. Improving communication systems within the community and with external health organizations is crucial for coordinating health services and disseminating information. There is a need for a consistent supply of medical equipment, medications, and other essential resources. Implementing a robust supply chain management system can help ensure that resources are available when needed. Adequate staffing levels are necessary to operate health facilities effectively.

Sustainability and Evaluation

For the health network to be sustainable, it should focus on creating self–sufficient programs and training local personnel to maintain services over time. Regular evaluation and feedback mechanisms are essential to assess the effectiveness of health programs and make necessary adjustments. Encouraging local ownership and involvement in health programs can enhance sustainability. Empowering community members and local organizations to take leadership roles helps ensure that health initiatives are relevant and supported over time. Investing in the training and development of local health workers and volunteers is crucial for sustaining health services. Building local capacity ensures that there is a knowledgeable and skilled workforce to maintain and expand health programs. Establishing a framework for regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical to assess the effectiveness of health programs. This includes setting clear objectives, indicators, and benchmarks to track progress and outcomes. Creating mechanisms for gathering feedback from the community and stakeholders helps in understanding the impact of health initiatives and identifying areas for improvement.

Community Health Needs

Organize regular workshops and seminars on various health topics, including disease prevention, nutrition, and mental health. Increase awareness and empower residents with knowledge to make informed health decisions. Support for mental well-being and counseling. Education on hygiene, nutrition, and healthy practices. Form local health committees consisting of community leaders, residents, and health professionals. These committees can help identify local health priorities, facilitate communication between the community and health services, and promote health initiatives. Leverage local radio, newspapers, and social media platforms to disseminate health information and updates. Reach a broader audience and engage younger generations in health-related discussions and activities. Develop programs such as community health fairs, free health screenings, and vaccination drives. Provide direct access to health services and engage community members in proactive health management.

Participation in social activities influencing

Consider how cultural beliefs, practices, or social factors might affect the community's engagement with the health network. Insufficient local clinics or health centers. Difficulties in reaching health services due to distance or transportation problems. Lack of medical supplies, equipment, or trained personnel. High costs of healthcare or lack of insurance coverage. Reluctance to seek care due to cultural beliefs or stigma. These factors can impede the effectiveness of the community health network and should be addressed to improve healthcare delivery. There may be a lack of primary care clinics or specialized medical facilities in the area. Existing facilities might be overcrowded, leading to long wait times and reduced quality of care. By expanding on these challenges and barriers with specific details and potential solutions, you can provide a thorough understanding of the issues affecting the development of the community health network in Don Wai Floating Market and outline actionable steps to address them.

Propose a model for developing the community health network.

The current healthcare services available to the vendors and visitors at Don Wai Floating Market may be fragmented and lack coordination. There might be a shortage of integrated health services, leading to gaps in care and inefficient use of resources. Vendors and visitors could face delays or difficulties in accessing timely and comprehensive medical care, resulting in unresolved health issues and increased health risks. Inadequate infrastructure can lead to poor health outcomes, insufficient

emergency response capabilities, and a lack of preventive health services for the community. Poor environmental conditions can lead to increased incidence of waterborne diseases, respiratory problems, and other health issues that could affect both individuals and the community.Inadequate emergency preparedness can result in ineffective responses to health emergencies, leading to increased risk of harm and fatalities during critical situations.

New Knowledge from the Research

A qualitative study on "A model for developing the community health network changes the future life in Donwai floating market, Nakhon Pathom province".

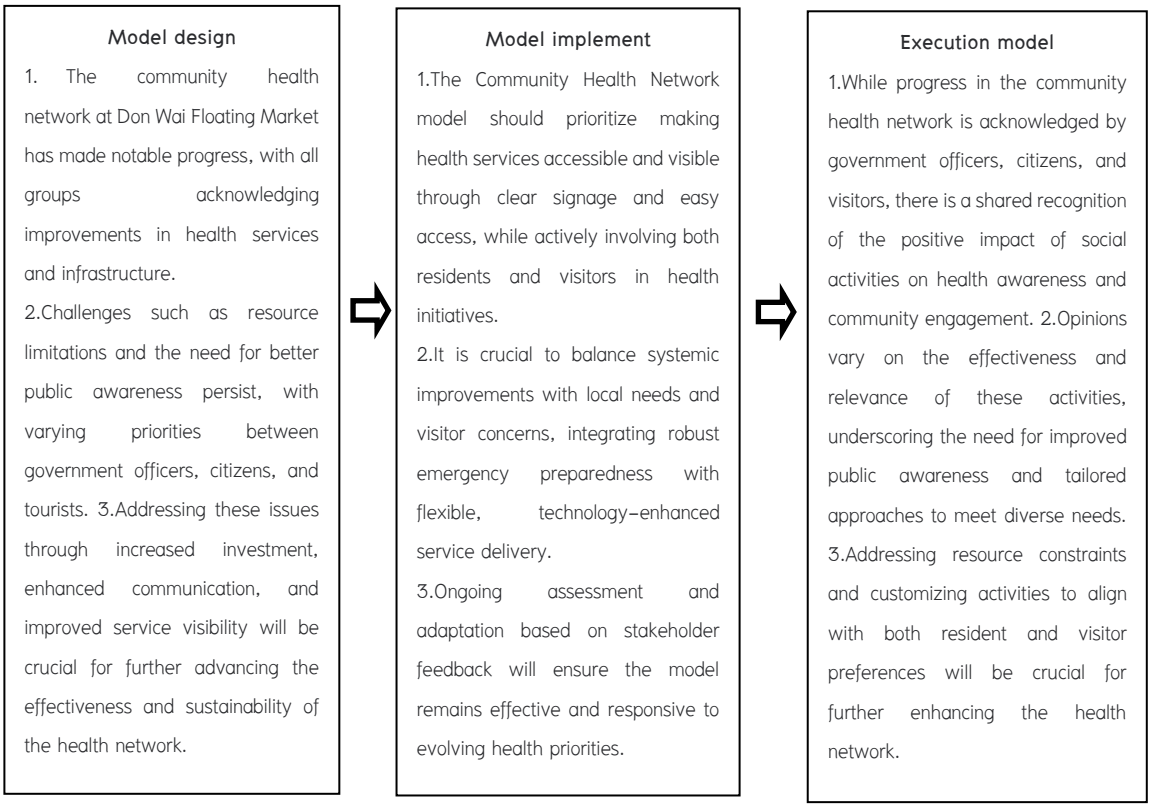


Figure 1 New Knowledges A Model for Developing the Community Health Network in Don Wai Floating Market, Nakhon Pathom Province

Conclusions

Through the classification of interviews with the interviewees, the results of the interview are comprehensively and systematically analyzed, the following conclusions are drawn.

The local community demonstrates a strong willingness to engage in health network activities. Participation levels are high when the benefits and roles within the network are clearly communicated. The community shows a generally positive attitude towards participating in health network activities. Residents are open to engaging in initiatives that directly benefit their health and well-being. The community's primary health concerns include access to basic healthcare services, preventive measures, and health education. The health network should prioritize addressing these needs through targeted programs and services that resonate with the local population's most pressing health issues. Improvements in infrastructure are necessary to support the efficient operation of the health network. This includes better transportation and communication systems. There are logistical challenges in coordinating health services across the floating market and surrounding areas. For the health network to be sustainable, it should focus on creating self-sufficient programs and training local personnel to maintain services over time. Regular evaluation and feedback mechanisms are essential to assess the effectiveness of health programs and make necessary adjustments.

These conclusions emphasize the importance of developing a robust framework for sustainability and evaluation to ensure that the community health network in Don Wai Floating Market can continue to deliver effective health services and adapt to evolving needs over time.

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