



Creating Job Security and Income for Community Enterprises in Three Southern Border Provinces: A Case Study of Six Community Enterprise Groups in Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala Provinces

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Abstract

This thesis studied creating job security and income for community enterprises in three southern border provinces through a case study of six community enterprise groups in Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala Provinces. Qualitative research was done with the goal of finding ways to improve occupational and financial security for community enterprise despite outbreaks of violence in these three southernmost provinces of Thailand. Economic community policy preferences were also examined for the three provinces. Data was collected by in-depth interviews at six community enterprises in Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala Provinces. Samples included partners from four government departments, the private sector, and civil society, as well as educational and religious organizations. In-depth data collection methods (In-depth interviews), group discussions (Focus Group) and a structured questionnaire were used in a semi-structured interview process. The content analysis and interpretation were also employed. The main points in the information obtained from the interview were divided into sub-topics and sub-topics.

The results showed that, to develop the outreach and income of community enterprises, its president and members created strengthening processes and strategies based on knowledge and experience of products and continuous, steady use of community resources. Relevant authorities in government agencies, the private sector, civil society, education and religion played a significant role in participatory contributions, helping to promote community enterprises. The security was currently strengthened, and this showed that community enterprises had a stable career and income. It required cooperation from various sectors apart from the operation alone of the community enterprise. The application of resources was appropriate to the context of the region in line with cultural contexts in the three southern border provinces and vital integration achieved in the form of community enterprises in three Southern Thai border provinces, corresponding to a cultural diversity context. Simultaneously, the economic situation was carefully monetized despite ongoing violent conflict in the region.

Keywords: Community Enterprise, Job Security and Income, Southern Border Provinces

Introduction

“Community Enterprise” is an activity that community members conduct to produce food or utensils. They apply simple techniques and use general materials which are found in their communities. The production aims to basically satisfy the community member’s needs. However, if there are business prospects and opportunities, they will expand the business to the outside markets. A community enterprise has close characteristics with “the community business” in terms of trade and service and has connection with “the community economy” in terms of demand and supply between consumers and producers in the community and out of the community but a community enterprise is based on the philosophy of “Sufficiency Economy” which urges people and their families to rely on themselves and to share with others when they have plenty. If their business is in progression, they can start networking and coordinating with the government and private sectors to expand their business to the outside markets (Parinyasuthinun, 2017). Therefore, the community enterprise is the formation of



community members to produce commodities and services in order to satisfy needs of people in the community, to look after the community members and to develop the production for outside markets.

From the statistics of community enterprise in Thailand in 2015, updated on 30 December 2015, there are 77,890 community enterprises with 1,347,826 members and there are 325 community enterprise networks with 5,523 members (Department of Agricultural Extension, 2015). This reflects that the networking of the community enterprise is still minimal, that causes less strength and power in negotiated markets. However, in 2016, the number of community enterprise increased to 110,204 which can be deemed an interesting growing tendency. So, when we study the details of the community enterprise registration in the past 12 years from 2005–2016, it is found that between 2013–2015, the number of community enterprise registration increases drastically and the growing number of community enterprise registration tends to grow in the same way in 2016. In 2015, most community enterprises focus on 2 major products which are production and service.

Three southern border provinces is an area which has been long stricken by the violence. From the violence in the three southern border provinces recorded by Deep South Incident Database (DSID), it is found that, during 2004–2017 specifically, there are 19,279 violent incidents in total. 6,544 people have died from the violence and 12,963 people are injured. It is concluded that, in the past 13 years, there are 19,507 victims in total (Jitpiromsri et al., 2012). However, under the continual violence, people choose to continue their life normally despite facing a lot of effects. The charm that unifies people to live in the area and learn to adjust themselves rather than changing their habitation is their sense of native peoplehood and the abundance of natural resources. The natural resources can contribute great benefits to the local economic system through the appropriate and correct management process. Besides topography in the three southern border provinces and potentials to the economic development, the social capital is actually another advantage for the economic development, particularly the development of career in agriculture and industry. However, the violent incidents in the area such as sneak shots, arson, car bombs or other kinds of attacks towards the government officers, the innocents hamper the common lifestyles of the local people in many dimensions including using traffic route in the area, conducting entertaining activities and especially, doing their jobs. This causes the direct impact to the economy in this area (Radenahmad, 2006). Thus, the condition of the economy obviously influences living and earning of the people in this area.

From the above data, it leads to the research question, **“How can we create job security and income for community enterprises in the southern Thailand?”** of which the creation must correspond to contexts, lifestyles and cultures of people in this area and overcome various constraints such as lack of management skills, lack of strong leaders, lack of investment capital and lack of markets to distribute the products amid the incessant unrest. So, the development that can construct the stability for the people in the three southern border provinces is using enterprises that exist plentifully and develop them to be the main jobs that can bring income and finally become job security and income for them, their families and for the area of three southern border provinces. Because of this, it is an interesting challenge to study **“Creating Job Security and Income for Community Enterprises in Three Southern Border Provinces: A Case Study of Six Community Enterprise Groups in Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala Provinces.** The expectation of the researcher from this research is achieving the guidelines for the development of job security and income for community enterprises under the violence in the three southern border provinces including demand of policies which can be beneficial for community enterprise development in the three southern border provinces.



Research Objectives

To study guidelines for the development of job security and income as well as economic policy demands of community enterprises amid the violent situation in the three southern border provinces.

Conceptual Framework in the Study

Giddens's Ontological Security Concept (1991) is a fundamental concept which is very substantial and influential in the study trends of several foreign academics. The concept explains and shows that what makes people live securely and safely is learning from the society and practising it regularly under the paradigm and faith that can deprive them of fear and distress. It will finally become ground behaviours which help them learn how to survive. There are three main issues from the concept of Ontological Security: 1. Following social rules and norms; 2. Faith; and 3. Making habits and doing routines (Hutchinson, 2010).

Giddens's 'The Third Way or the New Left' (1999) is a substantial concept to explicate the mechanism of the community, formation of groups of people for economic benefits and construction of living security of the people in the three southern border provinces. This concept explains the creation of new options, or possibly new patterns of providing welfare in the modern period, of which the ground ideas highlight 3 important issues: true opportunity, responsibility of the citizens and communities etc. The Third Way is the search of ways to come back to the appreciation of the values of custom in the modern world. 'The Third Way or the New Left' has a foundation of the concept on values or norms on the three basics including opportunity, responsibility and community (Nontapattamadul, 2010, pp. 25-26).

In terms of the concept of Career Security, the definition of "Security" from the Royal Institute Dictionary 1982 is "density and endurability, never to change". This means safety, freedom from danger, freedom from fear, confidence, firmness and stability. "Career" means working and earning of human beings. It is the division of duties and works of the people in the society and the retention of jobs in the society. People who can work will receive wages or income which will be spent for a living and for creating good standards for their families, communities and the nation. The followings are the necessities of having a career: 1. For themselves; having a job will allow them to earn money and spend the money in their life to look after their families and that will better the quality of life of the family members; 2. For the community, if the community members have jobs and income, their quality of life and wellbeing of the community members will be bettered and the betterment will make the community strong and able to develop themselves; and 3. For the nation, when the population of a nation has good jobs and income, they will be able to pay tax and the government can bring the tax to administrate the country (Prem Suriya et al., 2011).

In terms of the concept of Party System, "party" is a familiar term for general people which gear them to think of its meaning, referring to parties, networks, coalitions and cooperation etc. and to perceive it as a title for any joint activity by two or more groups of people. Among academics, this word has concrete meaning and benefit. To elaborate, the word 'party' pictures grouping, cooperative networking for either volunteering or business. Operation or any type of development really needs to utilise the party networking functioning as a main mechanism to hit the strategies that have been planned and the development to construct the job security and income for the community enterprises in the three southern border provinces needs the same approach. The researcher has considered that the factor affecting the drive of the job security and income for the community



enterprises depends on the cooperative networking from different sectors to facilitate group formation, group development including building of guidelines for the community enterprises to survive under different conditions or variables which cause instability in living, working and secure income (Pongdee et al., 2016; Nunun, n.d.).

The Common-Pool Resources is a concept presented by Elinor Ostrom (Ostrom, 1994) who has received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2009. She has studied the success of communities that have long and sustainably shared the public resources. This concept is a theory that challenges the theory of rationality that believes that under the perfect information, certainty and rationality in economic perspectives of common resource users and unrelated individual actions, common resource users are forced to choose the best way that helps them gain more benefit than the cost they have to pay (Ostrom). The major problem of common-pool resources is people will grab resources as much as possible, fearing that the resources will run out while they cannot make benefit from them. A guideline to manage the common-pool resources is creating owners of the resources who will be responsible for reserving the resources directly (Bunnag, 2012).

This research has applied and integrated those 5 concepts. The concept of Ontological Security is the concept to explicate the mechanism of survival of the local people in the current situations while the concept of the Third Way or the New Left will be the concept to be integrated with the construction of job security and income for people in the three southern border provinces in terms of decreasing government's role, emphasising the capability of groups and communities and creating options and identity politics amid modern mixed economy. The concept of Career Security and Income explains the universal principles of human security in the dimension of having income and jobs and the concept of Party System will explain the support and engagement in crating the actual happening of security under the cooperation of different sectors including government sectors, private sectors, civil society organisations, religious organisations or educational institutions which are the networks of community enterprises in the three southern border provinces. The concept of Common-Pool Resources will explicate the possession of resources and common management of resources in this area so that the community enterprises can share the benefits from the use of resources correctly and manage the common resources appropriately to create job security and income for the community enterprises in the three southern border provinces.

Research Methodology

This research is a qualitative research with specific selection of the area covering the three southern border provinces including Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat, focusing on two community enterprises from each province: 1) Two community enterprises of Kulao Fish from Pattani Province; 2) Two community enterprises of Budu Sauce from Narathiwat; and 3) Two community enterprises of Lukyee Processing from Yala Province. In term of criteria for area selection, the researcher chooses the enterprises that have been run over five years, have been producing well-known products and have been registered as a community enterprise. Steps to conduct the research are as follows:

1. Target Groups

1.1 President of the Community Enterprise: One from each enterprise, three provinces, two community enterprises from each province, six presidents in total.

1.2 Community Enterprise Members: Five members from each enterprise, three provinces, two community enterprises from each province, 30 members in total.



1.3 Representatives from Four Party Organisations Consisting of: One from government sector, one from private sector, one from civil society organisation or NGO and one from religious organisation or educational institution, four representatives in total.

2. Research Instrument

According to the qualitative research methodology, instruments used to collect data was the interview emphasising the in-depth interview and focus group. The structure of the questions was designed for the interview as a semi-structured interview which only contained the open-ended questions or used the pattern of open-end interview to specify the structure of the questions used in the process of in-depth interview and focus group. There were briefly five interrogative topics from the questionnaire as follows:

Topic 1 General Information of the Interviewee.

Topic 2 Impacts from the Violence towards the Job Security and Income.

Topic 3 Creation of Job Security and Income for Their Groups while Living in the Unrest in the Three Southern Border Provinces.

Topic 4 Responsibilities of Parties to Support the Creation of Strength for the Community Enterprises Sustainably.

Topic 5 Other Suggestions.

Setting the open-ended questions was a research process that made the questions flexible. The technique of in-depth interview was a technique and process of qualitative research considered as a very suitable method to be used in the interview. The researcher or the interviewer could proceed the interview and could ask for important and necessary information, facts or details and information and information from each answer by the research participant or the interviewee can be very interesting. This helped receiving the multi-dimensional data and practical facts which have deep and wide dimensions. Instruments used in this research process were tested for its content accuracy. It was the way to test the instrument if they had the agency or cover all contents by analysing from the table of content analysis or checking the compatibility of the contents and the objective from three professionals in the field of social work, social welfare and development, using the Index of Item Objective Congruence (IOC). The feedback from the professionals was brought after the evaluation to tweak and improve the instruments before the field data collection.

3. Data Collection and Analysis

For methods or patterns for collecting data used for this research, three patterns were set to collect the data which included process of data collection by studying the information from academic documents and information technology media and collecting data from the in-depth interview and group focus and gathering all the data at the end. This was the process of data collection under the research methodology for qualitative research. **Data Collection from In-depth Interview and Focus Group:** for the data collection from the in-depth interview and focus group, the following methods were set: the objectives of this research were explained, all collected data was used only for the benefit of this study, and all collected data was immediately destroyed after the research. Additionally, the cooperation was asked from the sample groups in this study to conduct formal conversations with the sample groups: five members from each community enterprise and six community enterprises in total. These sample enterprises were run only in Pattani Province, Yala Province and Narathiwat Province. However, in the process of in-depth interview, the data was recorded by taking notes and recording voice of the research participant or the interviewee. In case of voice recording, the permission was asked from



the research participant or the interviewee before recording. If the voice recording was permitted, it would be used for checking or reviewing for correction or accuracy later on. It was explained further that in case the research participant or the interviewee felt uneasy or uncomfortable in giving the information, they could stop immediately. The data was checked by viewing the phenomenon from different views in order to check the accuracy or using the triangulation which was a method used to examine the data in a research. The Analytic Induction (Denzin, 1989, pp. 165–166) was used as a **method to conduct a triangle check towards the process of data collection (Methodological Triangulation)** by collecting the data via the interview, group focus and engaging notice. This included collecting field data and studying related academic documents and relevant theories. All data was brought to data processing and analysis with data collection process from documentary research. Analysis process and methods were conducted in accordance with the methodology of qualitative research which consist of content analysis and interpretation, analyse the data by looking at the major themes and break the major themes into sub-themes and categories.

Result of the Study

In the research of Creating Job Security and Income for Community Enterprises in Three Southern Border Provinces: A Case Study of Six Community Enterprise Groups in Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat, the researcher studies six community enterprises, two community enterprises from Pattani Province: Horang Pantai Group and Pakbangtawa Group, two community enterprises from Yala Province: Lukyee Group and Po Ho Lukyee Group and two community enterprises from Narathiwat: Tanyong Group and Buduburape Group.

The above community enterprises were engaged with food processing in to different products, depending on natural resources in their communities and the creation of job security and income which can lead to the foundation of community economy. When considering the creation of job security and income, “community enterprise” played an important role in the three southern border provinces amid the continuous unrest in the area while people still continue life. It was a challenging factor that makes the formation of community enterprises to create job and income was an important solution to construct stability amid the current situation because it used resources, social capital and wisdom in job creation, along with social and cultural contexts of people in the area as well as truly generated income for the community, created security for the community and reduced unemployment in the area that improved the quality of life of people in the three southern border provinces. Thus, three major topics were emphasized: **1) Community Enterprise and the Situation in the Three Southern Border Provinces; 2) Guidelines for Creation of Job Security and Income from Basic Resources in the Community; and 3) Support from Party Organisations for the Development of Community Enterprises in the Three Southern Border Provinces.**

1. Situation in the three southern border provinces caused both positive and negative impacts and created the engagement from different parties to support and promote the community enterprise. As stated that situation caused negative impacts in the study, the economy and freight transport were affected negatively, reflected in the statements from the research participants as follows:



“... if we take a look at the economy, it really has impacts because people from Bangkok or from outside are afraid to enter this area. If they come to the south, they will stop at Hat Yai although there are many tourist attractions in Yala. If there is no unrest, the economy would be better but if we try to find more markets, that may help ...”

(President of Po Ho Lukyee Group, interviewed, September 21, 2019)

“...firstly, it affects the delivery of our products. Formerly, we can deliver at any time but now, we need to wait until the morning and that is pretty late. The fish has been caught last night and when it arrives, some of the freshness has gone. Next thing is we have been watched by both the government officers and the insurgents. When we are getting close with the government officers, they will judge that we are siding the government but when we have gained the profit, the government officers may doubt if we spend the profit to support the insurgents. It is just like we are working on a buffalo horn and we need to well balance ...”

(President of Horang Pantai Group, interviewed, August 24, 2019)

However, the situation in this area also caused positive effect. That was the creation of supportive opportunity from outsiders and creation of inner movement from the members in the community towards to the creation of job security and income.

“... this makes people in the community want to work in the community more and that becomes the opportunity to run a community enterprise. It is also flexible, for example, if the husband comes back from fishing, the wife who is working in the community enterprise can go back and prepare a meal for her husband first and they come back to work later, or if members of the community enterprise have children in school, they will be able to send them to school in the morning and pick them in the evening and come back to work at the enterprise ...”

(President of Pakbangtawa Group, interviewed, September 1, 2019)

“... in terms of impacts, there are also positive impacts. The unrest in the three southern border provinces makes the government to grab the advantage. Grabbing in this case means grabbing the mass, grabbing the definition of problem solution, do they have to solve a lot of problems? The government think that to solve the problem, they need to make the economy good and secure. If people have food to eat, they will not think about anything else. This is how it looks like. Moreover, in these three provinces, the policy of the government that has been implemented here also supports the problem solution such as the Triangle Economy: security, prosperity and sustainability. Nongchik District is the model city of this concept. This type of grabbing causes positive impacts that make the government help the community enterprises more and provide more channels of support. This is a great opportunity to bring more budget to rock the formation of groups and the development of the quality of the products. This is the most rapid way to develop. SBPAC consider this area as a grabbing area...”

(President of Horang Pattani Group, interviewed, August 24, 2019)

Under the situation in the three southern border provinces, it was found that the situation causes both negative and positive impacts to the operation and adaptation of those six community enterprises. This meant that research participants contributed the aligned information about the negative impacts concerning transportation and



travelling. This caused mistrust of outsiders and became the obstruction for extending the market and transporting the products. However, the situation also created positive impacts which initiated the unity among groups of people who came from the same community. This made the community united and willing to have jobs and income within the community by using resources in the community which was a pattern of self-adaptation of people in the area to avoid travelling out of the community for making a living which can reduce their risk of facing different styles of violence. It was also compatible with the cultural context of the people in the three southern border provinces of whom the majority are Muslims. Most members in the community enterprises were also women who needed to help their husbands make a living and taking care of the family at the same time. Thus, having a job in the community would facilitate them in earning a living and looking after their families.

2. Guidelines for creation of job security and income security from the ground resources of the community were the substantial elements towards the success of the creation of job security and income for the community enterprises under the context of nature, readiness of people in the community and knowledge or wisdom in developing products to become the highlight of the community as found accordingly in the research:

"... we are looking at the characteristics of community holistically, the environment survives and the community is happy. Our career is the secure small-scale fishing. Wisdom has been passed on. I and people in the community use the original environment to extend in order to bring income to the people in the community, but the most important thing is to help the community of the small-scale fishing have better quality of life and make them able to construct their identity in the society and finally recognised by the society..."

(President of Horang Pantai Group, interviewed, August 24, 2019)

"... in the area of this community has Lukyee orchards, there are also a lot of trees. In the other part, most members are growing orchards, tapping rubber. So, we process Lukyee and sell ..."

(President of Po Ho Lukyee Group, interviewed, September 21, 2019)

The important element, not less than resources in the community, was leaders. It was found that leaders were the important factor to drive the group and make each community enterprise connected with unity and harmony among its members which would be an indicator in making the community enterprise secure and sustainable as follows,

"... we have the president of the group who is determined and hard-working and never leave the members in the difficulty situation. If the president sees someone unemployed, he will persuade that person to work together so that everyone can have income. He also has marketing security as it takes a long time to penetrate a market ..."

(Buduburape Group Members, interviewed, August 31, 2019)

"... we must have a good leader, low cost materials , members have unity..."

(Members of Po Ho Lukyee Group, interviewed, September 21, 2019)

Thus, the guideline to create jobs should focus back on the community. That meant the evaluation of truly existent resources in the community. It was clear that, from the interview, the community enterprises focused on the resources mainly accessible in their community as well as the leaders and members of the community



enterprise. It was found that identity of six community enterprises from three provinces was different and unique in their area. For example, in Yaha District, Yala Province, there were plenty of Lukyee trees that grew naturally, and the villagers preferred to process the fruit. In Pattani Province, Kulao fish was caught near the shore by the fishermen and sold fresh and cheap. Villagers then processed the fish to salty Kulao fish by using original wisdom. In Narathiwat Province, in many districts, people made Budu, a sauce made of tiny fish caught by small-scale fishermen. The tiny fish did not make much money when it was sold, and most of local people did not favour the tiny fish. However, when it was processed as Budu, it became a popular product highly demanded by the market, especially markets in southern Thailand because people in the south favoured eating Budu. From the study, it could be concluded that those six community enterprises used wisdom which was the unique characteristic in this area. It also created the success of income creation which could be a model or a guideline for other community enterprises. This was newly born to apply so that they could create their own identity by using the existent resources for the great benefits.

Besides, the knowledge in founding the community enterprise and developing the community enterprise from the fundamental resources in their communities, supported by outside sectors, was also an important part to bring success to those community enterprises securely and sustainably.

3. Support and promotion of development of community enterprise from party organisation in the three southern border province brought four party organisations. It also called the quadruple party organisation to engage as an important mechanism to drive the ground economy in the area in terms of upping the product standards of the community enterprises to satisfy the demand, supporting knowledge for product development, promoting the marketing to distribute the products to the extensive markets, as well as solving the problem of unpreparedness toward the opportunities that came into the community enterprise and the obscure identity of the community enterprise which could obstruct the creation of sustainability and security of the community enterprise. From the study, findings were analysed as follows:

“... our institute have supported and promoted the issue of community enterprise, enhance them to have more income, more jobs. As everyone knows at least, in the southern region, people have pretty low income. So, we have to develop the issue of human resources which is a major commitment of the institute in order to improve their income level or even the issue of occupation, at least many people here have jobs such as tapping rubber or being housewives, we, then, want them to participate for more income for their families because, additionally, Muslim families have a lot of children but living cost today is getting high so we try to promote this job to them. In fact, we have showed this model to many community enterprises already.”

(Deputy Director of the Halal Institute, interviewed, October 8, 2019)

From elements covering three major topics in this research, it was found that creating a community enterprise was a solution to create security under the current situation because it was the use of resources, social capital and wisdom to create jobs that goes along with the social and cultural contexts of people in this area. It also concretely generated income for the community, created strength for the community and lowered the unemployment in the area which improved the quality of life of people in the three southern border provinces. To accomplish, it was necessary to make people in the area understand the situation and have knowledge about the community enterprise and community resources which could be elaborated as a guideline for creating jobs



and income from the ground resources in the community, including understanding how to use the engagement of the party system in a job for more security.

Conclusion and Discussion

The qualitative research: **“Creating Job Security and Income for Community Enterprises in Three Southern Border Provinces: A Case Study of Six Community Enterprise Groups in Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala Provinces”** is conducted to study the guideline to create job and income security as well as demand of economic policy of the community enterprises under the violence in the three southern border provinces which focuses on two major target groups: first is the group of community enterprises from Pattani Province, Yala Province and Narathiwat Province, six community enterprises in total, two from each province and second is the representatives from four party organisations, four representatives in total from a government sector, a private sector, a civil society organization/NGO and an educational institute/a religious organisation. The data collection is conducted under the process of qualitative research which focuses on collecting data by interviewing with in-depth interview and focus group.

Finding from this research contains interesting topics which can be discussed as the followings; **first**, situation in the three southern border provinces causes both positive and negative impacts and also creates the engagement from different sectors to support and promote the community enterprise. The positive impacts from the situation in this area are the situation becomes the creation of opportunities to bring support and promotion from outside sectors and creation of inner movement of people in the community towards the creation of job and income for their survival. An interesting issue from the positive and negatives impacts is the researcher can see the best practice of people in the area which is going in the same way with the concept of Ontological Security (Giddens, 1991). What the researcher discovered from the current unrest in the three southern border province is the concept of Ontological Security is a concept that can explicate self-adaptation towards the situation and construction of security under the condition of violence that keeps happening. This concept focuses on self-adaptation, survival including use of different mechanisms to live their life so that they can avoid the risk, know how humans can stay safe and unscathed. It is the way that humans learn from the society and follow the social practices routinely under the paradigm and faith and series of personal experiences that can deprive them of fears and fears and forms their personal behaviours and help them know how to live safely. From this, there is an important topic under the concept of Ontological Security which is the following of rules and social framework, having faith and behavioural and routine practises.

Apart from the unrest in the area, another thing that people in the three southern border have to face currently as a test is the risk and effect from the spread of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) which diminishes the economy in this area and that causes hugest impacts on economy. Moreover, trading at the border between Thailand and Malaysia has to stop as the two countries need the shut the border and people in this area cannot cross the border to work in Malaysia as usual (Center for Conflict Studies and Cultural Diversity (CSCD), Institute for Peace Studies, Prince of Songkla University, 2020). This is deemed a challenge for those people to scramble for survival. The researcher analyses this from the fundamental idea of the concept of Ontological Security and found that the situation in the three southern border provinces causes both positive and negative impacts. That means under the problematic situation, people still meet the opportunity to create the alternative welfare or local welfare for their community in the creation of engagement from people in the community and engagement from



other sectors. This is the creation of new guidelines to construct security under the unrest and form a group and conduct a community business for survival, reduce the risk for their life and property and this can be a job which can perfectly reflect their identity based on faith, religion and tradition and original wisdom.

Next topic is the guideline for creation of job and income from basic community resources. This is an important element towards the success of creation of job security and income for the community enterprises under the context of nature, geography, religious faith, readiness of people in the community and knowledge or wisdom to develop products to be the outstanding product of the community. For the issue of creating job security and income for community enterprises in the area, the researcher found that it has a connective idea with the concept of Common-Pool Resource. From this study, it is proved that having a community enterprise is one of the ways to use the benefit or the community resources to seek for benefits of which the production is made for consumption and selling. In this research, the community enterprises that the researcher studies have exploited the community resources in the production process, both human resources and natural resources such as Kulao fish, Lukyee, Jingjang fish, etc. So, the use of those resources is the way to use the “common property” of the people in the community, from plain water or salty water or plants in the community. Everyone has his right to access these resources, depending on their ability which is according with the study of resources that has been presented and referred widely. That is the study of Garrett Hardin (Hardin, 1968 as cited in Bunnag, 2012). It recounts a case about a pasture which is open to all herders to bring their animals to eat the grass in the pasture and they do not have to pay for the cost. So, under the concept of rationality, all herders will bring their animals to the pasture as many as possible and take the benefit from the pasture as much as possible for themselves. This quickly deteriorates the pasture because the pasture cannot recover fast enough for the exploitation. Finally, all herders will lose the benefits that they used to gain. So, under the management of common resources that everyone has co-ownership, co-creation, co-development and co-gaining of benefit that will finally become the guarantee of security for people in the area towards the non-shortage of resources. To enable the community enterprises to have security and sustainability, the co-management of resources is very significant to help the management of resources in their own community continue stably and prevent the problem of grabbing the resources which can lead to shortage of resources in the future. This goes along with the idea of Kenaphoom (2015) who has mentioned the community enterprise and explained that the community service is a pattern of community economic development which helps the villagers survive stably and strongly. The success of community enterprise is not easy to accomplish but needs the engagement of people in the community. The community enterprise emphasises management. It is an income-creating activity which is smaller than the small enterprise and products of the community enterprise are derived from the community resources. Thus, the creation of job and income for people in three southern border provinces should come from the participation of people in the community and other sectors to cooperate in the development of job for security and sustainability. Apart from co-management of resources, this can also cause the sentiment of co-ownership of the products and resources as well as realisation of the people in the community towards to the benefit which they will received as the owner of the resources and part of the overall success.

The last topic is the support and promotion from party organisations to participate and to be a mechanism in driving important ground economy of the area, concerning upping standards of the product of the community enterprise to satisfy the demand, supporting knowledge and training for the product development, promoting the marketing to distribute the products to wider markets as well as helping the community to solve the problem



about the unpreparedness of the community towards the coming opportunities and blurred identity of the community enterprise. From the study, it is found that party is an important element to create the engagement. The use of the concept of party is to help develop human quality. The concept of party organization will also be a significant cog for working in the special area. This is a charm of co-working of the quadruple party organisation in local contexts. The application of party organisation system into the development of community enterprise is to promote the relationship and understanding among relevant parties for exchanging ideas and communicating the positive attitudes among the parties. It is also a way to improve working conditions and to make benefits for all parties. Party organisation system is also a way to express ideas about management, suggestion of solutions as well as providing suitable guidelines. The pattern of party system will facilitate the community enterprise to develop and better the quality of life because it is initiated by the cooperation of different sectors; government sectors, private sectors, civil society organisations, educational or religious sectors and the community enterprise. The mentioned engagement will bring improvement, development and initiation of guidelines compatible with the demand of the community enterprise and people in the community effectively.

The researcher has considered that factors that affect the progression for job security and income for the community enterprise must rely on the networking from the party organisation to facilitate the formation of the group, group development as well as construction of guidelines for the community enterprise to survive under different conditions or variables which can cause instability in living, having a secure and reliable job and income, especially in the area of three southern border provinces which is stricken by violence which becomes important obstacles for living and earning of the people in the area. So, the study of the concept of party system will be the pattern that, from what the researcher sees, plays a very important role in forming the cooperation to create the positive result towards to concrete creation of job security and income for the community enterprises in the area.

The result of this research can be concluded that the creation of job security and income for community enterprises in the three southern border provinces corresponds with the concept of Ontological Security (Giddens, 1991). This concept focuses on adaptation, survival skills including the use of various mechanisms for living to avoid risk, stay safe and unscathed. It is learning from the society and social practices regularly under the paradigm, faith and a series of personal experiences. From the interview, it is found that the interviewees pay important attention on the adaptation amid uncertain situations although the situations cause positive or negative effect. Moreover, the community enterprises that the researcher studies, run the enterprise in accordance with the concept of Common-Pool Resources which can signify that the community enterprise use advantage or resources of the community as an approach to seek for benefits by processing materials and selling the products along with using wisdom in production process. The use both human and natural resources such as Kulao fish, Lukyee, Jingjang fish which are the major materials for those community enterprises that the researcher studies. Thus, those practical patterns of the community enterprise are the co-use of resources as a 'common property' of the people in the community.

However, the researcher has found that the success of the community enterprise in the three southern border provinces can be accomplished if we apply different types of elements such as leaders, resources in the area, culture and participation and support from different parties which can help the community enterprise survive and retain their own identity appropriately.



Suggestion

1. From the result of this research, it is found that the creation of job security and income for the community enterprises in the three southern border provinces must have a significant element which is the managerial mechanism of the group leader. Therefore, other similar types of businesses or community enterprises can apply this model as an approach to manage their enterprise.

2. The result of this research is the study of the community enterprise in the context of the area in the three southern border provinces from which the community enterprises are chosen from the highlight of each area under the cultural context and local resources. Thus, other areas under different contexts can apply this study to study their community enterprise so that they can find guidelines in creation of job security in the suitable contexts.

3. From the result of this research, it is found that the quadripartite network is deemed an important element in supporting and encouraging the community enterprises to have security and sustainability. According, in other studies, it is possible to apply the concept of party system to enhance the creation of success under the suitable contexts.

4. Job security and income is a one of the indicators for security and quality of life for humans. As such, this research has signified that only use of local resources, human resources and management of the community enterprise are not adequate but the community enterprise also needs specific support and promotion from the government sectors such as finance, materials and equipment, explicit knowledge and certification of international standards for the products, for both newly registered community enterprises and long registered community enterprises. This will be a way to create the follow-up and promotion for the community enterprise which can be difficulty to be accessed by the government sectors in order to help the community enterprises that are facing problems in different dimension receive the assistance in the proper time. In this case, the government will be working like a fosterer in giving advice, supporting, encouraging and following up the running of the community enterprise consistently that will prevent the community enterprises from confronting the problems only by themselves and prevent the bankruptcy of the community enterprise.

5. From the result of the study, it is a study conducted in a specific area: the three southern border provinces which have connection with result from the unrest in the area. If the researcher had had an opportunity to extend the similar study, the researcher would have studied about this in other areas and compared them to see the similarity and differences which could be the benefit or guidelines for creation of job security and income for community enterprises in other areas and for other researchers.

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