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Development of care for elderly in community

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Abstract---Thailand has taken a complete step into an aging society. As a result, the development of the potential of caregivers for the elderly plays an important role in the quality of life for the elderly, especially the village health volunteers. In this study, the researcher is interested in the guidelines for the development of caregivers for the elderly in the community. The objectives of this research were to: 1) study the opinion levels, government policy, education administration, participatory management, training design, and the development of caregivers for the elderly in the community; 2) study the government policy factors, education administration, participatory management, and training design influencing the development of caregivers for the elderly in the community; and 3) study the guidelines for developing caregivers for the elderly in the community. This research employed a mixed research methodology, combining quantitative and qualitative methods. In quantitative research methods, proportional stratified random sampling was employed in this study. The sample consisted of 300 village health volunteers in Samut Prakan Province. The sample size was determined using the criteria 20 times of the observed variable. A structural equation model was used to analyze the data after the questionnaires were distributed. As for the qualitative research method, in-depth interviews were conducted with senior executives in Samut Prakan Province and related parties which included a total of 15 specialists. The results of the research showed that: 1) government policy was rated at a moderate level; and education administration, participatory management, training design, and the development of caregivers for the elderly in the community were all rated at a high level; 2) The government policy had an influence on the education administration, participatory management,

training design, and the development of caregivers for the elderly in the community. And 3) guidelines for the development of caregivers for the elderly in the community revealed that the development of caregivers for the elderly must be engaged and integrated with cooperation from all sectors. Create a network that pushes on education and a variety of ways of care-learning for the elderly. The caregivers must be enthusiastic, dedicated, and ready to assist the elderly. These will enable the elderly to take care of themselves and be able to contribute to society. The findings of the research can be useful for the Department of Older Persons (DOP) to establish guidelines for developing caregivers for the elderly in the community.

Keywords---government policy, education administration, participatory management, training design.

Introduction

Thailand is currently transitioning from an aging society to a completely aging society. Thailand's elderly population is increasing. Meanwhile, the labor-aged population is likely to decline sharply compared to other countries, In ASEAN Regions. In addition, Thailand's per capita income and education levels are lower than in other countries that have already entered an aging society. As a result of Thailand's transition to an aging society, it may happen faster and more severely than in many countries, the Thai government has focused on the transition to an aging society and has begun to introduce measures to cope in areas such as corporate tax cuts to enterprises where elderly is employed, mortgage lending to the elderly and allowances for the elderly. In the draft 20-year national strategy (2017-2036), these measures may not be able to meet all of Thailand's needs. This is especially true of labor market dimensions, as it will be directly affected by the continued decline in the number of workers and affect the implications of implementing policies such as economic growth, monetary and fiscal policy efficiency, etc. Entering an aging society is therefore an important issue for the state to take concrete action to deal with the management of the problem. Aging societal problems has arisen throughout the region and affected the country's economic system. By using budgets to improve the quality of life of the elderly, these issues are considered an important role of the state to have policies. A clear roadmap to seek guidelines and measures to deal with the problems that will follow in the future. This is to enable all sectors of society to jointly seek solutions to further and sustainable solutions to effectively address the problem (Thai Institute of Research and Development and Development Foundation, 2017).

The biggest challenge of being an aging society is how to provide older people with a good quality of life, because surveys by the Office for National Statistics and other agencies have found that more than 80% of older people do not have enough money to make a living in retirement. A major source of income for the elderly is the financial support of the children, which is also likely to decrease. As a result of the socioeconomic changes that Thailand was originally a cohabiting extended family, including: Generations of grandparents, grandmothers, parents, offspring with economic dependence where parents raise children. And as

you age, children who work, raise their parents will change. Families are smaller for families to be separated from as parents, children, and occasional visits to parents. Therefore, hopes of financial reliance from offspring are diminished (Aporn Bivakriangkrai, 2017).

Thailand is quite focused on promoting quality of life and tackling elderly people. The state considers that the elderly are a group of individuals who should receive state care, are protected and should have clear social security. Government agencies are organized to promote the quality of life of the elderly according to the Ministry of Public Health's policy to motivate and develop the capacity of all village health volunteers. The Ministry of Public Health issued the 2011 Village Health Volunteer Regulation to protect people as well as encourage village health volunteers to participate in community health care in accordance with basic public health principles and the Department of Health Services Support. By The Division of Public Health Support, they were aware of the role of the village health volunteers. In public service in health promotion, disease control and prevention, primary medical care, rehabilitation and consumer health protection (Division of Public Health Advocacy Department of Health Services Support, Ministry of Public Health, 2014)

For the reasons mentioned above, The government is focused on promoting the quality of life for the elderly, but considering the practical achievements may not achieve much policy, as the aged care plan is in the responsibility of many agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and local governments, which result in the unequal and fair care of the elderly in the region. Therefore, village health volunteers, whose role is involved in public services, are important and essential to develop themselves in the care of the elderly in order to become potential and quality caregivers. To drive Thailand towards a quality aging society.

Therefore, as an administrator of an educational institution that manages vocational education and vocational training, to produce and develop the workforce to have academic knowledge and professional skills according to the professional aptitude, while raising the level of professional education to a higher level. This allows people to pursue independent and self-sufficient occupations. As a result, the researchers were interested in researching the development of elderly caregivers in the community, focusing on studying in Samut Prakan province.

Research Objectives

- To study the level of opinions, government policy, education management systems, participatory management, training design and development of elderly caregivers in the community.
- To study government policy, education management system, participatory management and training design that affect the development of elderly caregivers in the community.
- To study the development of elderly caregivers in the community.

Research Method

Step 1: The researchers used Mixed Methods Research, which consists of Quantitative Research and Qualitative Research, to study theories and concepts about the development of elderly caregivers in the community about the development of elderly caregivers, elderly caregivers, government policy, education management, participatory management, training design and related research.

Step 2: Population/samples and key informants

- Populations and samples used in the research are village health volunteers. In Samut Prakan province, from 6 districts using simple random sampling, proportional stratified random sampling are calculated and samples are approximately 20 times the observed variables (Grace, 2008). The number of 15 variables is equal to $20 \times 15 = 300$ examples.
- Key informants, researchers conducted in-depth interviews, 15 key informants (Latham, 2013).

Step 3: Research tools Quantitative research uses questionnaires as a tool, divided into five sections, including government policy, participatory management, education management systems, training design, and the development of elderly caregivers in the community. The content validity of the tool is checked by taking the questionnaire to the advisor. It then proposed five experts to examine the clarity of the language, the coverage of the structure, and the consistency between the questions and the objectives of the research using the IOC (Index of Item Objective Congruence) technique. Experiment with an updated query (Try Out) with a population that is close to the actual sample. In order to calculate reliability according to the Cronbach method using the α - Coefficient coefficient, the sentiment value was 0.986, and for qualitative research, the research instrument was a structured interview for the purpose of the research.

Step 4: Collection of information on the study on "Development of elderly caregivers in the community" the researcher used questionnaires to collect data from village health volunteers. In Samut Prakan province, 300 people and qualitative research, collect data with key informants, 15 persons.

Step 5: Data analysis is a descriptive analysis of data using frequency, percentage, average or arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis with statistically ready-made programs, and field studies with in-depth interview methods to confirm quantitative results from key informants.

Findings

Objective 1: The findings showed that opinions about government policy in the picture were moderately included. The average is 3.31, the standard deviation is 0.78, considering the sides are found to be on a very high level in two areas: clarity and consistency. The mean is equal to 3.41. For budget, the average is 3.12 moderate.

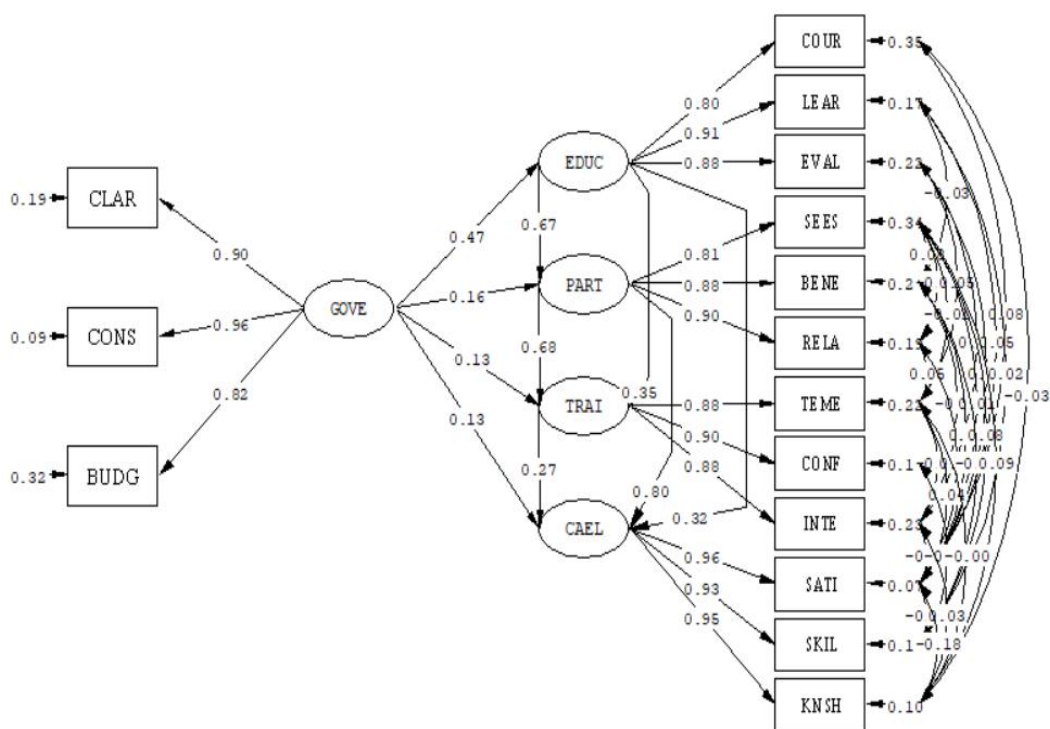
Reviews about the education management system in the photo are included on a considerable scale. The average is 3.94, the standard deviation is 0.63. When considered individually, it was found to be at a very high level in all three areas: evaluation, the average is 4.00. Second only to curriculum development, the average is 3.84 and the development of the learning process, the average is 3.97, respectively.

Opinions about participatory administration in the picture are included on a considerable scale. The average is 3.78, the standard deviation is 0.63. When considered individually, it was found to be very high on all three sides: relationship building, the average is 3.95. Second only to the field of benefit, with an average of 3.76, and self-esteem, the average is 3.63, respectively.

Reviews about the design of the training in the photo are included on a considerable scale. The average is 3.94, the standard deviation is 0.63. When considered individually, it was found to be very high in all three areas: teaching methods, the average is 4.07. Second only to the conformity side, it has an average of 3.90 and the use of innovative technology media, the average is 3.86, respectively.

Reviews about the development of elderly caregivers in the community, pictured, are included on a considerable scale. The average is 3.72, the standard deviation is 0.68. When considered individually, it was found to be at a very high level in all three areas: the satisfaction of elderly caregivers, the average is 3.90. Second only to the use of operational skills, it has an average of 3.63 and knowledge sharing, the average is 3.61, respectively.

Objective 2: The results showed that the relationship and influence of government policy, education management systems, participatory management, training design and development of elderly caregivers in the community, based on data analysis to determine the harmoniousness of the models developed by the researchers with empirical data after adjusting the research model according to Diagram 1:



Chi-Square=53.94, df=47, P-value=0.22623, RMSEA=0.022

Diagram 1. shows the relationships and influences of government policy, education management systems, participatory management, training design and development of elderly caregivers in the community.

Table 1
Statistical values of the results of direct, indirect influence analysis of latent variables from BETA and GAMMA values and shows the values of the variable manifested from Lambda Y, Lambda X and Error values

Result variables Cause variables	EDUC			PART			TRAI			CAEL		
	TE	IE	DE	TE	IE	DE	TE	IE	DE	TE	IE	DE
GOVE	0.47** (0.06)	-	0.47** (0.06)	0.47**	0.31* *	0.16** (0.05)	0.61**	0.48* *	0.13** (0.04)	0.45**	0.32**	0.13** (0.04)
EDUC	-	-	-	0.67**	-	0.67** (0.07)	0.81**	0.46**	0.35** (0.06)	0.96**	0.65**	0.31** (0.08)
PART	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68**	-	0.68** (0.08)	0.98**	0.18*	0.80** (0.15)

TRAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27 **	-	0.27 **	(0.13)
Statistic	Chi-Square= 53.94, df=47, p-value = 0.226, GFI=0.98, AGFI=0.94, RMR=0.015,											
al Value	RMSEA=0.022 CFI=1.00, CN=388.36											

Note: The numbers in parentheses are standard tolerances, **p < .01, *p < .05

TE = Total Influence IE = Indirect Influence DE = Direct Influence

From Table 1, the factors with the highest total influence on government policy were obtained. In this order: 1) Participatory management (0.98) 2) Education Management System (0.96) 3) Government Policy (0.45) and 4) Training Design (0.27) Participatory management was found to directly influence the development of elderly caregivers in the community = 0.80, indirectly 0.18. Education management system directly influences the development of elderly caregivers in the community = 0.31, indirectly 0.65. Government policy directly influences the development of elderly caregivers in the community = 0.13, indirectly 0.32 And the design of training directly influences the development of elderly caregivers in the community = 0.27, indirectly no.

Objective 3: The findings showed that by studying the relationships and influences of government policy, education management systems, participatory administration, designing, training and development of elderly caregivers in the community. It can be created as a way to develop elderly caregivers in the community as shown in diagram 2.

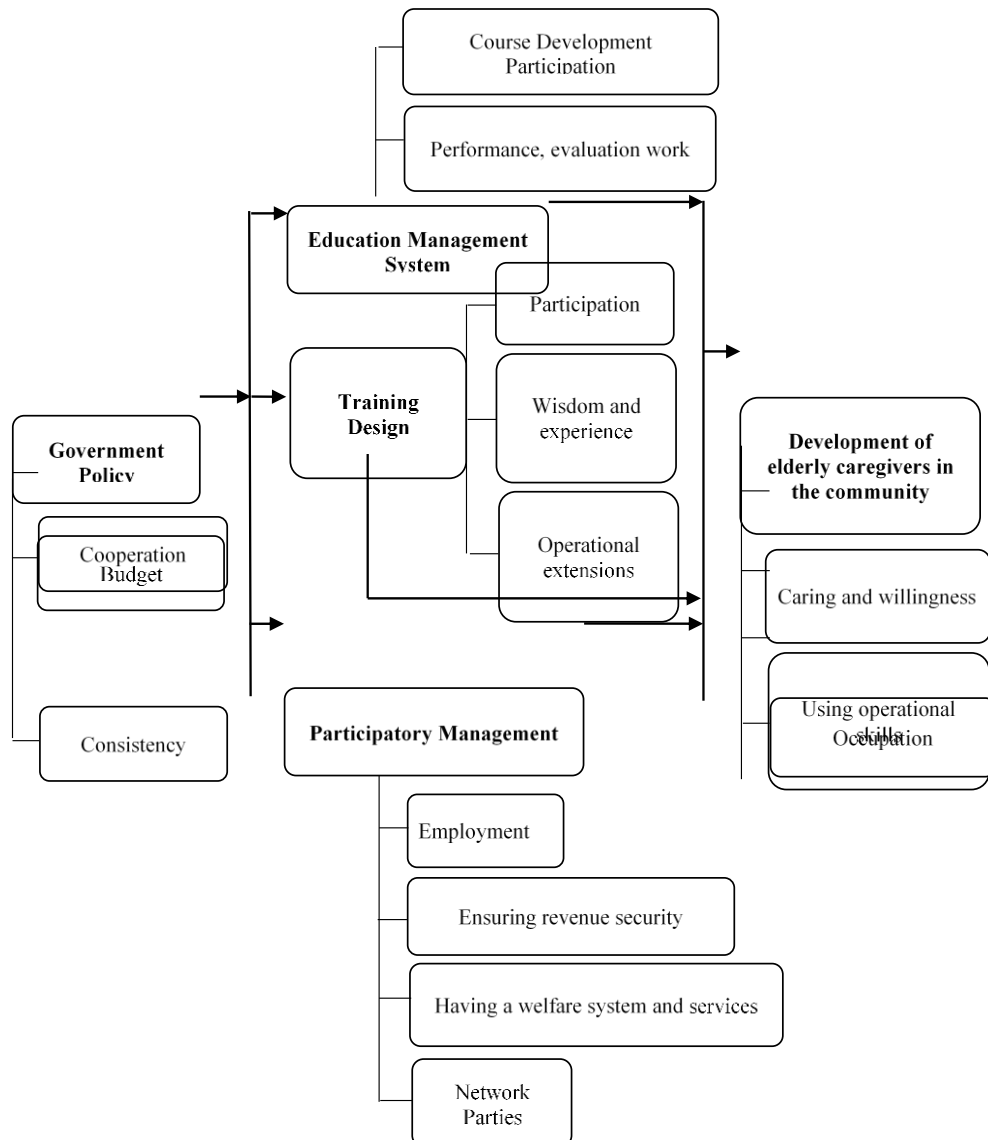


Diagram 2. Guidelines for the development of elderly caregivers in the community

The guidelines can be summarized as knowledge as follows:

- The government should take the development of elderly caregivers seriously, focus on policies that are cooperative in all sectors, in line with current conditions, support budgets sufficiency and continuity. Thailand, meanwhile, is transitioning from an aging society to a completely aging society.
- The government must motivate and improve the capacity of all village health volunteers by training elderly caregivers. By conveying wisdom and experience, according to aptitude, adherence, suit space context and access

to knowledge with technology. While supporting the compensation and building careers to ensure that all sectors of society are shared and sustainable.

- The government and related agencies must encourage elderly carers to have jobs, secure incomes, have welfare systems and support services, and be supported by network parties. It also builds a suitable career and earns enough money to spend.
- The government and related agencies must raise awareness for families and communities to work in the care of the elderly. By supporting compensation where appropriate to be proud and to feel that it is not a burden on society.
- The government and related agencies must continue to train elderly carers with additional training and academic review to increase skills for elderly caregivers.
- The government and related agencies must create and link networks for the learning, exchange of elderly caregivers across multiple channels. This is specific to providing advice, consultation, further knowledge and monitoring of aging care regularly and continuously.

Discussion

According to the results, participatory management influences the development of elderly caregivers in the community. There is a direct influence of 0.80, the highest, statistically significant at 0.01. This means that participatory management influences the development of elderly caregivers in the community by 80 percent.

- Self-esteem directly influences the development of elderly caregivers in the community. It is equal to 0.81, that is, the elderly, caregivers perform the work with determination. With love and sincerity, you can share knowledge and convey experiences. In line with Ekachai Kisukpan (1995), he said that allowing workers to participate in work would make workers feel relevant, connected to the work or organization. This sense of relevance, if one action is decided, will result in an obligation or mutual agreement. Laddawan Phutthasa and et al. (2013) studied the development of elderly caregivers by means of self-guided learning and knowledge management. Research results show that the pattern develops elderly caregivers. By the way, learning by self-conduction and knowledge management is effective. The elderly caregivers can be developed to create learner characteristics by bringing themselves together with knowledge management. And Papasini Saetieu and et al. (2019), who studied the potential of elderly caregivers after a 70-hour training course on elderly caregivers at Suratthani College of Nursing, found that caregivers had increased knowledge, Know your roles, bring knowledge that has been properly assessed for elderly people, have skills in caring for the elderly in bed, and care that results in improved elderly symptoms. It is the motivation and pride that gives elderly caregivers the will to continue their work.
- Seeing the benefits directly influences the development of elderly caregivers in the community. That is, elderly caregivers have jobs, income security, welfare systems and support services, and are supported by network parties. In line with Burkhardt & Nathaniel (1998), it says that responsible people in society must encourage everyone in society to pursue common

interests, and then their own interests will follow. Jintana Ajsantia and Pornnapa Khamphraw (2014), who studied care models for the elderly in the community, found that community service models for the elderly should include nursing services, home care and community care, having elderly clubs, having day care centers, home care in the community is therefore important, organized by health teams mainly to monitor chronic patients at home or provide health care advice to different groups of people in the community, services that care about the elderly, personnel should have a generous mind towards the elderly, have a positive attitude towards the elderly and understand the age of age. Having knowledge in caring for the elderly and skilled in caring for the elderly, equality, quality and efficiency, will improve the quality of care for the elderly. And Vipapengyim and et al. (2017) who studied the development of empowerment programs for elderly caregivers in the community. It was found that caregivers have a relatively good ability to care. According to the assessment of routine practices in the care of bedridden elderly people, By virtue of factors within the family as a cornerstone. As a result, patients feel confident. It shows a pretty good relationship. But long-term acting results in a number of problems, including physical health, mental health and financial problems, which are burdened by primary caregivers. As a result, there is a need for help to ease obligations from government agencies, the private sector and groups.

- Building relationships directly influence the development of elderly caregivers in the community. That is, elderly caregivers are supported by network parties. Ability to share knowledge and convey the experience As a result, elderly caregivers work with determination, with love and sincerity. Conformity With Gay (1992) says interpersonal relationships are processes that occur between individuals. This process occurs little by little continuously. And combined are elements of the process of familiarity, and the individuals involved are present as loved ones of each other. Natakorn Nilnet and Penvipa Nilnet (2019), who studied the mental health of bedridden elderly caregivers in Wapi Pathum District, Maha Sarakham Province, found that health workers and related agencies should monitor, monitor, measure mental health assessments of elderly caregivers in bed continuously and encourage them. Create network parties that provide further support. And Sasitorn Sukjit and et al. (2020) who studied the participatory development model of elderly caregivers of community network parties. Tambol PaSao, Amphoe Mueang, Uttaradit Province It found that empowering and engaging has led to a model of developing the potential of elderly caregivers with systematic learning and care development processes, with continuous monitoring and evaluation. This is suitable for the context of the area and can be used by caregivers to take care of the health of the elderly.

Suggestion

Research feedback

- The government should take the development of elderly caregivers seriously, focusing on policies that are cooperative in all sectors, in line with current conditions. Support the budget modestly and continuously while Thailand is transitioning from an aging society to a completely aging society.

- The government must motivate and develop the capacity of all village health volunteers by training elderly caregivers. By conveying wisdom and experience, according to aptitude, being adherent to the context of the area and accessing knowledge with technology, while supporting the compensation and furthering careers so that all sectors of society can be shared and productively sustainable.
- The government and related agencies must encourage elderly carers to have jobs, secure incomes, have welfare systems and support services, and be supported by network parties. It also builds a suitable career and earns enough money to spend.
- The government and related agencies must raise awareness for families and communities to work in the care of the elderly. By supporting compensation as appropriate. To be proud and to have a feeling that it is not a burden on society.
- The government and related agencies must continue to train elderly carers with additional training and academic review to increase skills for elderly caregivers.
- The government and related agencies must create and link networks for the learning exchange of elderly caregivers. A wide range of channels, especially advice, consultation, knowledge supplementation and regular and continuous monitoring of elderly care.

Suggestions for next research

- In the next research, there should be studies on how family conditions and community conditions will affect the quality of life of older people.
- Government-funded factors should be studied about whether elderly caregivers are appropriate or how they should be adjusted in a rapidly changing society.

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