



Conceptual Framework Innovation to Strengthen Social Bonding through the Active Aging Life Course Strategy to Create a Quality Society of all Ages to Support the Aging Society in Buriram Province

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Abstract:- *An Innovative Study on Social Bonding through Strategy Active Aging Course to Create a Quality Society of all Ages to Support the Aging Society in Buriram Province. The objective is to find a theoretical framework for social cohesion through strategies. Active aging course to create a quality society for all ages to support an aging society. Research methodology is a documentary study, studying concepts, theories, and research related to the theory of the elderly, the elderly concept, concepts, and theories about learning for the elderly, and concepts and theories about the quality of life of the elderly. Strategy for the elderly concepts and theories about social support and school concepts for the elderly. And besides that, there is a semi-structured interview with experts, academics, community leaders, local scholars, and related persons to find and create a theoretical framework for the potential of social cohesion through strategy. Active aging course to create a quality society of all ages to support the aging society in Buriram Province. The results of the study revealed that social cohesion enhancement innovations consisted of 1) emotional support and enjoyment 2) information support and access to information 3) material support 4) information knowledge 5) benefits of use 6) support for network groups and institutional relationships 7) attitudes towards use. Strategies of active aging subjects, consisting of 1) health principles 2) learning principles 3) social principles 4) economic and quality social principles for all ages to support the aging society in Buriram province, consisting of 1) physical/ body 2) social and cultural 3) intelligence and thought 4) environment 5) economic and income security 6) emotional and mental.*

Keywords: Conceptual Framework; Innovation; Active Aging; Aging Society

Introduction

Thailand has entered the “aging society” since 2005, that is, the population aged 60 years and over exceeds 10% of the country's population. And in 2017, Thailand had 11 million elderly people aged 60 years and over, accounting for 17% of the total population of 65.5 million people. And in 2021, Thailand will become a complete aging society. society) or has an elderly population of more than 20% of the total population society, that is, there are older than 28% of the total population (Foundation of Thai Gerontology Research and Development Institute, 2017).

The 2nd National Elderly Development Plan (2002-2021), 1st revised 2009, mentioned the vision of the elderly that “the elderly are people who are beneficial to society and deserve to maintain value for as long as possible.” This is in line with the World Health Organization's “Active Ageing” policy concept that focuses on improving the elderly to have good physical health, mental health, and quality of life, happiness in life, as well as the potential for self-reliance as much as the elderly. Active Aging consists of three pillars: 1) Health, 2) Participation, and 3) Security. and the 2nd National Plan for the Elderly (2002–2024), the 1st Revised Edition (2009), and the Older Person Act 2003, policy proposals in the Forum on the Elderly Assembly. The 2010 and 2013 national and several national plans focus

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on lifelong learning education, continuous personal capacity development, participation in social activities, and access to useful information. For the study, the Index of Active Aging Elderly in Buriram Province was 0.658, meaning the elderly had a moderate level of quality of life in terms of Health, Participation, and Security, and Security. From a spatial study, it was found that the elderly with chronic illnesses require ongoing care and that the socially attached elderly group lacked a platform to express their potential. Therefore, the study team saw the importance of developing the potential of the elderly according to the principle of Active Aging, is therefore interested in developing innovations to strengthen social bonds through Active Aging life course strategies to create a quality society for all ages to support the aging society in Buriram Province.

Objectives

This research aimed to explore the theoretical framework of social cohesion through the strategy Life Subject Active Aging to create a quality society for all ages to support an aging society.

Methodology

This research is a qualitative approach, which began with a study of writing articles in public administration for publication (Tossamas, P., Wichairum, S., and Jhogmeesook, T. 2017). The study from documents, study concepts, theories, research related to the theory of elderly, concepts of elderly, concepts and theories about learning for the elderly, concepts and theories about Active Aging, Concepts and theories on the quality of life of the elderly, strategies on the elderly, concepts and theories on social support and, school concepts for the elderly. There are also Semi-structured Interviews with experts, academics, community leaders, local philosophers, and related persons.

Results

The study team wrote this article based on the study of documents, concepts. theory, research related to the elderly, to discover and create a theoretical framework, the potential of social cohesion through the Active Life Science Strategy. Aging to create a quality society for all ages to support the aging society in Buriram Province, the order of study of documents, concepts, and theories is as follows:

1. The concept of innovation: innovation has academics, many scholars have given many meanings as follows: "Innovation" is defined as a new and unusual practice that may be derived from the discovery of new methods or the improvement of the old (Ruangsawan, C.1978:14). Innovation that "is the implementation of new methods after being experimented or developed in stages, starting from Invention, Development, which may be in the form of Pilot Project, and then put into practice, which is different from the previous practice" (Thomas Hughes; Kuanhaweck, B.1999:13). Innovation is a new idea, practice, or invention that has not been used before, or is a modernization and improvement of an existing one (Malithong, K., 2000:245). Innovation refers to "new things arising from the use of knowledge, skills, experience, and creativity developed that may be characterized as new



products, new services or new processes that bring economic and economic benefits. Society” (Aujirapongpan, S.,2010).

In short, innovation means building on an idea or inventing something new to develop a phenomenon that occurs in the current situation, or solving problems that will arise in the future, including applying innovations to economic and social development

2. Social Innovation Concept: Social Innovation Concept, with academics giving the following definitions:

Social innovation is something newly created by creativity, whether it is a process, a product, or an accepted form of development, where social innovation must have three key elements: (1) is new and meets the needs of society, (2) is real and can spread to society (3) causes a better change in society (Kanchanachitra, C., and In-em, W.,2001). The development of society also requires new processes and methods to better address social problems. The mechanism by which the process of solving such problems is inevitable is the creation of innovations to answer them. Social problems, when the word “innovation” is combined with the word “society”, it becomes “social innovation”, which has a different meaning and context from normal innovation. It is also an “innovation for society” (Chiengkul, W.2010). “Social innovation” means bringing new things or bringing new ways to make society better and new things or new methods that must be accepted by society, can be applied in practice and can be spread to Other societies with important elements are (1) being new, (2) meeting the needs of society, (3) being real, (4) creating or moving values into society, (5) Make a positive change in society (Tantayānon, R.2016). “Social innovation” refers to creative activities and services that are motivated by meeting the needs of society in various ways (Caulier-Grice. 2012; Mulgan, 2006). While Phillips, W., Lee, H., James, P., Ghobadian, A. and O'Regan, N. (2015) added the key issue of social innovation as a “process” for innovation, support and apply new ideas to solve problems that society needs.

In short, social innovation is the act of making new or existing things better and different through the process of thinking of new things in society to meet the needs of society and solve problems that arise in society.

3. The concept and theory of social support: The theory of social support, both Thai and foreign scholars have formulated the theory of social support as follows.

House (1981: 13-23) is divided into 4 opposing social support as follows: (1) Emotional Support, (2) Appraisal Support, (3) Information Support, (4) Instrumental Support. Cobb (1976: 300-314) divided social support into three categories: (1) Emotional Support, (2) Esteem Support, (3) Socially Support. Schaffer et al, (2004: 381-401) divided social support into three categories: Emotional Support, Information Support, and Tangible Support. Gottlieb (1985: 35) divided the level of social support into 3 levels: (1) Macro Level is considered participation. or participation in society. (2) Mezzo Level is a look at the structure and function of social networks. (3) Micro Level is considered the relationship of the person who is most close to each other.

In short, there are three levels of the theory of social support: the sense theory, the five sensory theories, and the interpersonal theory.

4. Social support: Some many scholars and researchers have defined the meaning of social support, but some interesting ones are as follows:



Aizzat Mohd. Nasurdin (2018:363-386) interestingly explains the meaning of social support: Refers to how a person is assisted by interacting with others in society either emotionally, informational, financially, labor, or material things.

Johanim Johari (2019:1-16) interestingly describes the definition of social support as the relationship between people not only of material assistance, emotional stability but also of Individuals who feel that they are accepted as part of others as well.

Kim Klyver (2018:709-734) has interestingly explained the meaning of social support: Refers to how a person is assisted by individuals and groups of people interacting with emotional, social, material, and informational ways.

Kuang-Yuan Huang (2019:395-410) has interestingly described the definition of social support as the way a person feels possessive, accepted, felt, self-esteemed, desired. another person.

Lu (Lucy) Yan (2018:9-27) interestingly describes the definition of social support as how a person receives information that leads to the belief that he is loved, cared for, valued, honored, and there is a feeling of being part of society.

Sarah Reinhold (2018:1-14) has interestingly described the definition of social support as the exchange of resources between two people, perceived by the giver or receiver, to achieve well-being. the better of the recipient.

Shu-Fen Su (2018:988-1006) has interestingly explained the meaning of social support as the means of receiving and exchanging support, generally referring to a form of social support.

Surena Sabil (2018:232-240) interestingly describes the definition of social support as support that reaches an individual through a social bond to another, larger group or community.

In summary, social support is defined as emotional support, information support, material support, participation or participation in society, support for knowledge networking groups in useful information. Attitude towards use and deep relationship.

5. Active Aging Concepts: Many scholars and researchers have given many meanings of Active Aging together and are interesting as follows:

The World Health Organization (WHO) (2002) defines Active Aging as a process that enhances health opportunities, social participation, and life security. In 2015, in Brazil at the World Assembly on Aging, the WHO framework was added 2002, Another pillar of Active Aging is lifelong learning, focusing on four key pillars: health, learning, society, and economy.

Jitaphakul, S. (2002) translated the word Active Ageing” and defines it as a process that gives individuals Realization and Makes a commitment, with important conditions that a person must Self-reliance And every individual must focus on doing and doing for everyone (Everyone does and does for everyone), including the importance of Do continuously. In addition, Active Aging emphasizes the quality of aging, being physically and mentally ready, having a positive attitude towards oneself and others leading to Health, Participation, and Security in life, which is extremely important in the life of the elderly.

Siripanich, B. (2002) translates Active Aging as “quality aging” and defines it as a state of aging that is still active, energetic, able to move efficiently.



Nantsupawat, W. (2009) defines that Active Aging as an appropriate process to lead to healthy participation and guarantees a good quality of life in old age.

Yodphet, S. et al (2011) stated that Thai scholars define the definition of a potential elderly person by focusing primarily on physical health, ability to take care of themselves, as well as to serve others. and society, or participation in community and social activities, including independence, satisfaction in life as well as mental and intellectual development.

In summary, Active Aging refers to the latent power inherent in the elderly in preparing and improving the quality of life of the elderly in terms of physical, emotional, mental stability, social, economic, social welfare, and learning about technological changes.

6. General knowledge about the elderly: Many scholars and researchers have given many meanings of the elderly together and are interesting as follows:

The Royal Academy Dictionary defines the word “aging” as being aged with decay. Royal Academy (1999). The United Nations (UN) has defined the elderly. person) refers to the population of both males and females aged 60 years and over and is divided into 3 levels of entry into the aging society as follows: 1) Aging society refers to a society or country where the population aged 60 years or over is more than 10% of the total population or the population aged 65 years or more is more than 7% of the total population, indicating that the country is entering an aging society. 2) Aged society refers to a society or country in which the population aged 60 years or over is more than 20% of the total population or the population aged 65 years, or more is more than 14% of the total population, indicating that the country has entered an aging society by complete. 3) Super-aged society refers to a society or country with a population aged 65 years or over more than 20% of the entire country's population, indicating that the country has fully entered an aging society (online).

Jenobrom, S. (1998) states that people who are considered to be elderly have different criteria. Four criteria for determining elderly people are defined as follows: 1) Consider aging from the actual age that appears. 2) Consider the elderly from the characteristics of physical changes. 3) Consider the elderly from the characteristics of mental changes. 4) Consider the elderly from social roles.

Thawornthawee Wong, S. (2000) has given the meaning of “old age” or old age refers to the human being at the end of life, The definition of aging may vary from several perspectives, such as biology, demographics, employment, and sociology. Statistically, the elderly is generally considered to be individuals aged 60-65 years and over. For Thailand, an elderly person is a person aged 60 years and over.

Yodphet, S. (2001) suggested that Barrow Smith's view is that it is difficult to determine who is old or older but can be considered based on the following factors: 1) Tradition is to designate the elderly based on the age of retirement. 2) The performance of bodily functions is determined based on physiological or physical criteria. 3) Psychological performance is defined according to the criteria of creative ability, memory, learning, and mental decline. 4) Thoughts about oneself are defined based on the idea that the elderly view themselves. 5) Profession ability. 6) Emotional pressure and illness.

In short, the elderly is defined as individuals who have altered physical, mental, verbal, social relationships, deteriorating activities, reduced daily activities, fatigue, need for rest, and peace. Persons with such characteristics must be 60 years of age or older.



7. Concepts and theories on quality of life: Many Thai scholars and foreign scholars have defined the quality of life or quality of life of the elderly as follows:

The Royal Institute's Dictionary, 1982 (1982:125) defines the quality of life as consisting of two words: (1) quality refers to the character of good and the character of a person or thing. (2) Life means well-being; therefore, quality of life refers to the well-being characteristics of a person.

Ketutat, S. (2005:2) states that quality of life means a happy life, a life that can adapt itself to nature and the environment, both physical environment and social environment, able to adjust the nature, environment, and society to suit oneself without hurting others.

Rudtanasadjatun, K.etal (1992:10-11) states that "Quality of life refers to the state of being of a person physically, emotionally, socially, mentally and spiritually, which encompasses all aspects of life in which a person's life can exist. together with society appropriately by showing various dimensions of quality of life" as follows: (1) physical quality of life, (2) emotional quality of life, (3) quality of life in physical environment, (4) quality of life in cultural environment, (5) quality of life of thought, (6) psychological quality of life.

Jariyawittayanon, N. (1999:36) said, "Improving the quality of life of the people in a nation means enabling the people to have a life that is sufficiently available to the eight necessities, also known as necessities. Eight things: (1) good food, (2) having a home, (3) comprehensive sanitation, (4) family safety, (5) have good productivity, (6) have few children, (7) want to contribute to development, (8) lead to virtue.

Tiyoa, S. (2000:6-7) states that quality of work life is defined as "several factors influencing the general quality of work that occur in the workplace. High productivity, good quality of work-life" has the following characteristics: (1) To be paid fair and appropriate for the work performed. (2) Work in a hygienic and safe environment known as good working conditions. (3) When working for a long time, people learn new things and become more proficient. (4) Opportunities for career advancement and career growth. (5) The work that is done does not infringe on personal rights, does not interfere with personal matters, or affects the choice of life or life of an individual. (6) The organization or workplace is also the society of the people who work there. (7) Have love, take pride in the work and organization in which that person works.

In conclusion, quality of life refers to a living condition in which a person has a quality of life in terms of physical, intellectual, thoughtful, physical health, mental health that are adequately and appropriately satisfying various needs, causing satisfaction such as having food, clothing, housing, medicines, tools, equipment, various facilities. Mental happiness, love, warmth, and mental stability are recognized and praised by others, resulting in pride and self-esteem.

8. Quality of Life for the Elderly: Many scholars and researchers have given the meaning of quality of life for the elderly, and many interesting things are as follows:

Finke, M. S., Howe, J. S., & Huston, S. J. (2017): Teerathanachaiyakul, K. 2019:25) It is interesting to define the quality of life of the elderly as the perceived efficiency or ability to act meaningfully to control or dealing with situations related to one's illness in mental, emotional, thoughtful, and caring ways.



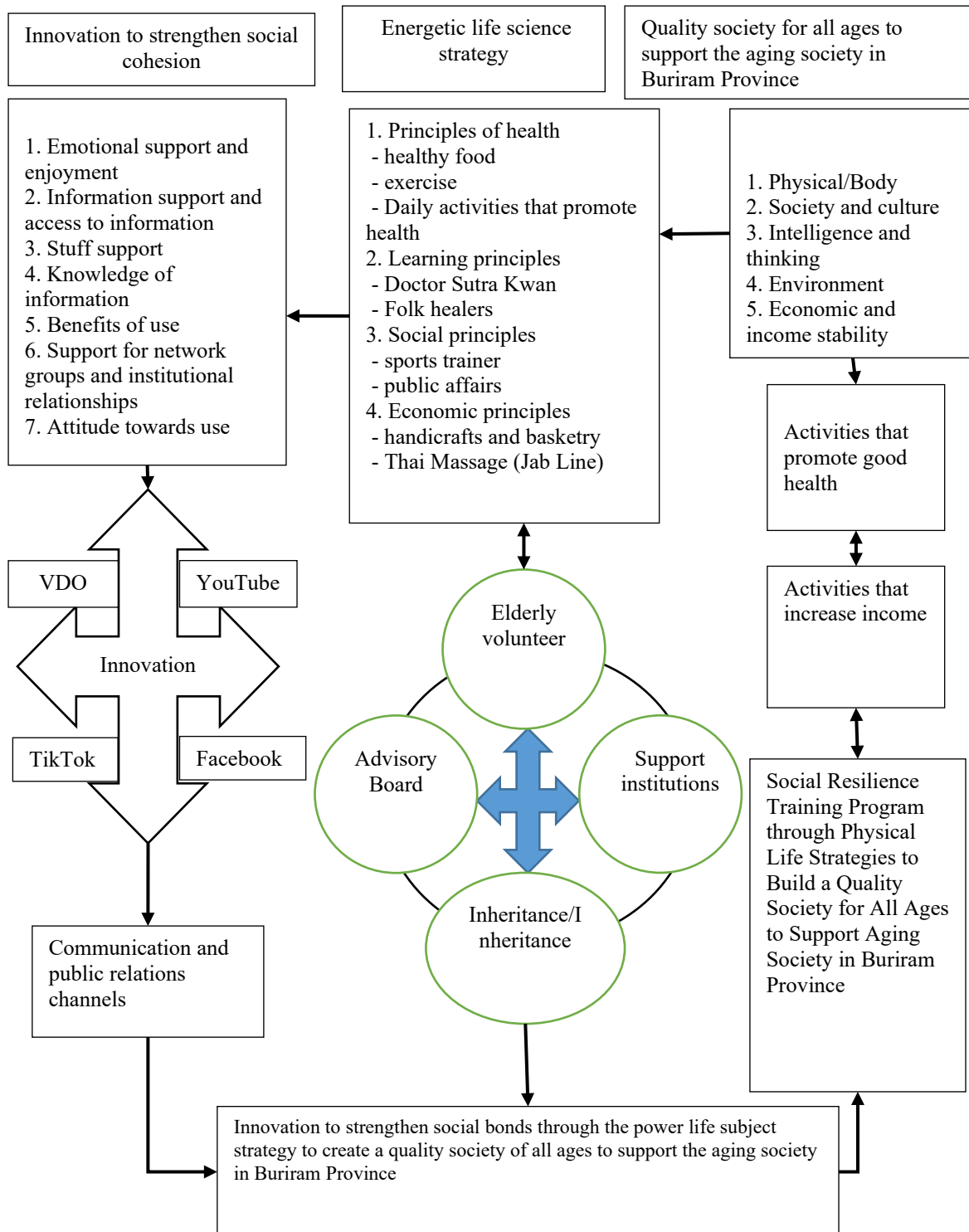
Carlo Luiu (2017: 488–506; Teerathanachaiyakul, K. 2019:24) An interesting definition of the quality of life of the elderly is defined as the feeling of happiness that comes from well-being, good environment, there is a good relationship in both family and fellow human society together.

Jacqueline S. Weinstock (2018: 61-73) ; Teerathanachaiyakul, K.2019:24) An interesting definition of the quality of life of the elderly is defined as the degree to which a person's satisfaction with life arises in an individual based on individual factors, socio-cultural conditions, Environment, and age influences perception, on interactions between people and the environment, It assessed both objectively and consisted of four components: psychological in life, health, physical functioning, and social, economic.

Katia Gallegos-Carrillo, MSc, DSc, (2018: 106-118); Teerathanachaiyakul, K.2019:25) An interesting definition of the quality of life of the elderly is defined as self-satisfaction in terms of physical, mental, environmental, well-being, relationship status in both society and their families.

Teerathanachaiyakul, K. (2019:26) The quality of life of the elderly refers to the perception of an individual's lifestyle, which can best be explained by the satisfaction that the elderly individual receives, the research will measure perceptions about the quality of life of the elderly in each aspect as follows; emotional well-being, interpersonal relations, well-being, physical well-being, social integration, and self-determination.

In conclusion, the quality of life of the elderly refers to happiness that occurs both internally and externally, happiness that occurs both internally and externally, consisting of physical/physical, social, and cultural, intellectual, and mental, environmental, emotional Economic, income, emotional, and mental stability. Summarize the results of the conceptual framework study from the synthesis of related documents and research into the conceptual framework in the study as follows:





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