

Abstract

The thesis is a case study of social control process of the saving group in Chai-Na village, Jana district, Songkhla Province. Since it's control process does not depend on law, the research question in this study is how can the saving group operate successfully? This study finds two types of cooperation in the village : dyadic, which is traditional and group-based, which is more modern. Both types of cooperation serve as alternatives under different situation to reduce risk in production for consumption. Such an exchange is a part of communal relationships which help inform one another of their daily lives. These information, inturn, become an important basis for the saving group, and committee to decide on providing loan to members who apply.

On social control process of the saving group based on data concerning relationships between members, committee and saving group, the study finds that the saving group uses different sets of power relation in controlling it's member. There are three kinds of power relation: patron-client, contract and communal. This show that the villagers have sophisticated mechanism in combining and selecting relevant sets of power relation that are conducive to acceptable agreement among the majority of member under different circumstance.