This research aimed 1) to study and develop Policy Networks in Land Problem Solving in Chaiyaphum Province, 2) to study the structure of Policy Networks in Land Problem Solving in Chaiyaphum Province and 3) to study the relationships of Policy Networks in Land Problem Solving in Chaiyaphum Province with other organizations in pushing the policy network in land problem solving. The qualitative research was employed in the study and descriptive analytics were used to analyze the data. The areas were selected by purposive sampling method. These two groups were in the two areas: the Local Network Organization of Sern Basin Conservation, Khon San district, Chaiyaphum province and Thung Sum Siew Community Group, Kaset Sombun district, Chaiyaphum province. Twenty-one actors in policy networks in land problem solving in Chaiyaphum province were selected; both in the form of group and individuals. The representatives, who were the coordinators of the groups and had important roles and joined the activities of the policy network in land problem solving in Chaiyaphum province, selected three persons from each group.

The research found that 1) The development of Policy Networks in Land Problem Solving in Chaiyaphum Province was caused by the conflicts on land between the government and the citizens, which were the results of the state policies in relation to forest and land. Therefore, the villagers who suffered from problems integrated as the policy network to push for solutions in the land policy process. 2) Policy Networks in Land Problem Solving in Chaiyaphum Province was an “issue network” based on the concept of the issue network that the movement, claims and advocacy for the solutions from time to time have been administered in every government from 2005 to the present. 3) The interaction of Policy Networks in Land Problem Solving in Chaiyaphum Province with external partners network was to join the bigger network and administer the policy advocacy coalition at a national level. 4) The policy change was the de facto changes of the people in the area in order to accept the community title deed policy. However, there was no de jure change in the government in the registration of the community title deeds for the groups of the policy network in land problem solving in Chaiyaphum province.

KEY WORDS: POLICY NETWORKS/POLICY ADVOCACY COALITION/ ISSUE NETWORK/LAND POLICY PROCESS