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**BUDDHIST INNOVATION FOR DEVELOPING THAILAND: A CASE
STUDY OF THE CATTLE AND BUFFALO BANK FOR FARMERS
ACCORDING TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING PHUMIPOL ADULYADEJ
INNOVATIVE PROJECTS BY TARVORN CHITTATAVARO-VONGMALAI
FOUNDATION**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sman Ngamsnit*

BACKGROUND

Tarvorn Chittatavaro-Vongmalai Foundation established in 2543 B.E. by Venerable Phrarajpipattanatorn,(at that time) Assistant Abbot of Wat Patoomvanaramrajavaraviaharn located at Ban Non Silalerng, Nonsilalerng Sub-District, Khongchai District, Kalasin Province.

The foundation established a Cattle and Buffalo Bank(official name) for farmers donated by the Cow and Buffalo's Life Salvation project in honor and dedicating merit for the King Bhumipoladulyadej on the auspicious occasion of His birthday. The Bank also coordinated with Department of Life stock Development to issue the rules and regulations for needy farmers who received buffalos from the Bank to abide by strictly as; 1. Do not sell buffalos, 2. Do not exchange buffalos, 3. If the buffalos died, there must be proof with imperial evidences, the cascades must be buried only and 4. Return buffalos to the Bank in case the farmers cannot raise them.

The Cattle Buffalo Bank for farmers under the management of Tavorn Chittavaro-Vongmalai Foundation has loaned mainly buffalos to the poor farmers without payment. The right of ownership still belongs to the foundation. When the buffalos bear calves , the calves, regardless of genders,

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still belong to the foundation that own the right of ownership to distribute new buffalos to other needy farmers.

The Tarvorn Chittavaro-Vongmalai Foundation is the demonstrative model center for the new theory of agriculture that helped poor farmers to have better quality of life according to the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. This model has been adopted in many agricultural projects in many provinces throughout the country.

ABSTRACT

Cows and buffalos are always closely related to the way of life of Thai people since the ancient time. They are only single factors and labors for rice production in every step, from tilling the land, fertilizing, harvesting to transportation. The use of buffalos' labor was reduced when new technology and machinery come to replace it. The new technology has adverse effects on environment and not only farmers but also farmers' product consumers. They become aware of the effects and would like to bring back the old time way of life. Again poor farmers, the backbones of the country, confronts with problems that buffalos are so expensive for them to afford. They do not have money to buy buffalos to replace the machines. So a Buddhist monk by the name of Tavorn Chittavaro-Vongmalai (who passed away in B.E.2559) undertook the King's initiatives Project to establish the Cow and Buffalo Bank to collect cows and buffalos from various donors, and make controlling records, to distribute and loan buffalos to needy farmers to look after, to raise, to increase the populations of buffalos and use their labor for organic rise production. In return, farmers reduce and stop using chemical fertilizer and insecticide. They have better quality of life according to the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. The King Bhumipol Adulyadej donated a modern rice mill to the community for rice processing with the royal advice that the paddy should be processed into only brown rice, not polished rice. for good

nutrition. This project has been beneficial directly to the poor farmers to live in harmony with nature, to restore the endangered species, the buffalos, from vanishing. This project has been adopted by many agricultural projects in many provinces throughout the country. This is the real Buddhist Innovation.

Cattle and Buffalo Bank for Farmers

Cattle and Buffalo bank for Farmers is the banking systematic concept of buffalos and oxen are collected together under a proper accounting system for due maintenance, distribution and rental for laboring purposes. It is designed in line with banking system to benefit agriculture and to increase the populations of buffalos

The cattle and buffalo bank is a truly new concept that arises from the necessity of the present time when machinery is widely used in agribusiness. The rising prices of gasoline, maintenance cost and environmental effects make machinery less cost-effective. Farmers would like to return to the animal labor as they used in the ancient time But it is not that easy to turn back to the past without a proper guide and because the buffalos become scarce and expensive while farmers are still poor. They do not have enough money to buy cows and buffalos, mainly buffalos, to work in their farmlands.

His Majesty's Endless Compassion

During his visiting to villagers in all parts of the country, His Majesty the King Bhumipol Adulyadej learned that a number of poor farmers had to hire expensive cows and buffalos for farming. In order to help them, His Majesty came up with the idea of setting up a cattle bank where farmers could buy cows and buffalos at reasonable prices in the form of a hire-purchase contract or other methods, offered by government agencies or private organizations. In response to this royal initiative, the Department of

Livestock Development established the Royal Cattle-Buffalo Bank for Farmers in 1979. Today, the Royal Cattle-Buffalo Bank for Farmers has been well-recognized as a royally initiated project that really helps needy farmers. Aware of His Majesty's benevolence in bestowing this useful project upon farmers in order to increase their productivity, the Department of Livestock Development, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, has launched a project on Cattle Redemption and Ownership Transfer. The project is intended to encourage all sectors of Thai society to show their loyalty in honor of His Majesty the King and to mark "The Celebrations on the Auspicious Occasion of His Majesty the King's 7th Cycle Birthday Anniversary 5th December 2011."

Under this project, donations are accepted to redeem the lives of cows and buffalos from the public and private sectors and the people, as merit-making for His Majesty. The cattle must be female with good features. They will be distributed to farmers, under the Royal Cattle-Buffalo Bank for Farmers project, in 76 provinces nationwide

Farmers to be selected to join the project must meet the criteria set by the Department of Livestock Development. For instance, they must have good records and be ready to act in accordance with the contract. Donors will also be invited to take part in the ownership presentation ceremony to Bless the cattle as merit-making for His Majesty the King.

Apart from showing loyalty to His Majesty on the occasion of his 84th birthday celebrations, the project is also meant to respond to the wishes of His Majesty, who wants farmers to own cattle for farming and increasing their productivity. It is also intended to promote the use of and buffalos cows dung, replacing chemical fertilizer, in rice fields. The use of bio-fertilizer helps improve the soil quality and reduce production costs for farmers. In addition, the project will encourage local communities to participate in joint decision-

making. Farmers who strictly follow the agreement set in the contract will be presented with cattle ownership. In this way, they will have better opportunities to engage in their occupations. More importantly, all people involved will be happy to make merit through cattle redemption as a tribute to His Majesty on this auspicious occasion of His birthday.

His Majesty the King Bhumipol Adulyagej initiated the Cattle and Buffalo Bank for farmers in the year 2522 B.E. to help poor farmers to have their own buffalos or to rent or other mean with low price for farming. The King addressed the audiences of government officers, civilians and general public who came to well wish Him on the auspicious occasion of His birthday at Saladusitdalai, Amporn Garden on December 4, 2525 "Cattle and Buffalo Bank for farmers, I always support all along, the Department of Life Stock Development takes on duty to carry out the project and they have done it successfully in many places. Sometimes, there are people who raise these animals for sale to farmers with expensive prices. Poor farmers are in suffering because they have to buy laboring animals with high prices. At present, animals for heavy duty works, such as buffalos are difficult to find and farmers have to have them, otherwise they cannot work. They have to pay more money. These are the problems. The cattle and Buffalo Bank for farmers has solved this problem in many places by helping farmers to have animals of their own with the fair prices. They have animals from donations and those animals are raised at the Livestock Development Stations around the country. Farmers can get animals from those stations donated as the capital."

"The buffalo bank is reminiscent of commercial banks which are, by definition, involved in operations of useful and valuable matters. The establishment of buffalo banks, however, does not involve construction of factories to keep buffalos and oxen. Only centers are needed. The Livestock Department, for example, can serve the purpose."

"Those who wish to donate to the bank need not give buffalos or oxen. The donation can be in the form of money...."

The above is an excerpt from an address given by His Majesty the King to a group of farmers who had been given a royal audience in the grounds of His Majesty's agricultural projects at Chitralada Palace on Farmers' Day, May 14, 1980.

During that time a Buddhist monk, Venerable Phrarajpipattanatorn (Tavorn Chittatavaro), Assistant Abbot of Wat Patoomvanaramvaraviharn, the director of Tarvorn Chittatavaro-Vongmalai Foundation, his ranking name at that time, received the Royal permission to set up Muangsahakorn, the Cooperative City, according to His Majesty Initiative project in B.E. 2534 and that year the project received cows and buffalos from donors and their lives were redeemed from slaughtering as merit-making for His Majesty the King Bhumipoladulyadej on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty's birthday on December 5 every year. In the same year, Venerable Phrapipattanatorn (Tavorn Chittatavaro) received cows and buffalos on the occasion of his own birthday and with the Royal permission, Venerable Phrapipattanatorn formed a committee to set up Cattle and Buffalo Bank for farmers at Ban Nonesilaleng, Kongchai sub-district, Kalasin Province in B.E. 2534 and has distributed buffalos (just buffalos) to needy farmers since then.

Those in need of buffalos during the planting season can also rent animals at an inexpensive rate.

Services provided by the bank can be classified into five different categories, as follows:

1. Loan of buffalo for breeding purposes. Under this plan, a poor farmer can borrow a female buffalo from the bank. One year after it has given birth, the farmer can keep the calf and return the mother to the bank, but if he wants to keep the mother so that he can have more calves, he can obtain approval from the bank.

The first, third and fifth calves subsequently born must be given to the bank one year after their birth while the farmer can keep, the second, fourth and sixth for himself.

2. Leasing to enable farmers to own their own buffalos. The easy, interest-free plan is for farmer to pay for the buffalos within three years: 40 percent the first year, 30 percent the second year, and the remaining 30 percent by the third year.

3. Loan of male breeders to villagers who have no less than five female buffaloes loaned by the bank for breeding purposes.

4. Buffaloes are rented to till the land at 300 baht a year per head.

5. Farmers wishing to rent livestock for services other than those mentioned above must seek approval from the Provincial Livestock Office or the bank itself.

Farmers wishing to avail themselves of the bank's services must be Thai nationals at least 20 years old. They must be poor, engaged in agriculture, and be willing to cooperate with bank authorities. They must not have used the service before, and must have the ability to care for the animals. The bank has a screening committee to determine the applicants qualified to receive assistance.

Applicants Qualification:

Farmers who are entitled to receive assistance from the Cattle and Buffalo Bank must have the qualifications in line with the rules and regulations of the Bank as follows:

1. Thai citizen with 20 years of age or older
2. Engaged in an agricultural occupation; farming, gardening or livestock raising.
3. Good behavior and willing to cooperate with the government agencies
4. Never before received assistance from Cattle and Buffalo Bank
5. Appropriateness to take care of cattle and buffalos
6. Incomes not exceeding the basic need line 1 or receiving the approval from village committee or community that the applicants are entitled to receive the assistance.

The farmers who receive the right to an assistance must sign contact with the Bank with a guarantor and promise to pass the contract right on to the inheritors in case of the first contractor's death

The Cattle and Buffalo Bank for farmers Project according to the Royal Initiative Projects undertaken by the Tarvorn(Chittatarvaro) Vongzllbzmalai Foundation located at Ban Nonsilalerng, Kongchai Sub-District, Kongchai District, Kalasin Province sets up the rules and regulations for those who gain assistance from the Bank abiding by the rules and regulations of the Department of Lifestock Development, article 8 and 9 and rule 4.1 of Tarvorn Chittatavaro-Vongmalai Foundation stating that when the needy farmers receive the cattle and buffalos from the Bank to raise for the sufficiency economy in the family, if the mother buffalo gives birth to the first calf, male or female, that calf belongs to the Foundation and the farmer will keep it with them for one year to three years. Then the Foundation will redistribute them to other needy farmers. The rule 4.2 states that the second, third and forth calf belongs to the farmer. If the mother buffalo died after they are 10 years old, farmer has to replace it with new mother buffalo and that buffalo belongs to the Foundation for rotating distribution. The rules issued by Venerable Phrapipattanartorn that were to be strictly abided by are that neither selling nor exchanging of buffalos are allowed. Death of buffalos must be legally proved and cascades must be buried only. If buffalos cannot be appropriately cared, they must be returned to the Cattle and Buffalo Bank.

Venerable Phrapipattanartorn (Tarvorn Chittatavaro) has undertaken the Cattle and Buffalo Bank in line with the Royal Initiative projects, new agricultural theory and the Cattle and Buffalo Bank for farmers to launce the campaign to farmers so that they understand and comprehend the good effect of farming with human and buffalo's labor and the use of organic fertilizer from buffalo's dung which is good for environment and health of

farmers. Besides, the Cattle and Buffalo Bank helps farmers reduce their debts and better their quality of life so that they can be strong and healthy backbones of the country.

Impact of the project

The Cattle and Buffalo Bank for Farmers according to the Royal Initiative projects initiated by a Buddhist monk, Venerable Phrapipattanatorn (Tarvorn Chittatavaro) as the pilot projects at Kalasin, Provinces helped farmers in the areas understand the new agricultural theory. The Venerable could collaborate more than ten thousand rais of farmland and the farmers at Banbungkhae, Kongchai district, Kalasin Province participated in the organic farming, using buffalos for labors and dung for fertilizer. They brought back the folk wisdom, the agricultural productive culture which are the beautiful and healthy way of life from the past. The beloved King Bhumipol adulyagej saw their good and earnest inspiration to pursue the old but modern method of farming had donated a modern rice mill to the community to process the stock paddy into only brown rice, not polished rice, for good nutrition. Now the projects have been adopted at many provinces such as Patumtani, Ratchaburi, Prachuab, Nan and Nakornnayok provinces. This project is still actively carried out by the group of Buddhist monks, the meditation teachers for social development, to inspire other areas to set up network of cooperatives and cattle and buffalo banks. As of present, there are activities at Banbungkhae, Pakplee District, Nakornnayok, Banwangdao, Muang District, Nan Province. All these cattle and buffalo banks work as network for society and country development as a big Buddhism contribution to country development according to the Royal initiative projects by the Righteous King who ruled the country by Rajadhamma, ten Royal Virtues:

Conclusion

Religion is a powerful expression of culture that is the most obviously expression in our relationship with nature. The major meeting point with nature is food. The Cattle and Buffalo Bank provides the fertile field for cultivating ancient wisdom from agriculture and Buddhism which is the essence of sustainability. Buddhist monks can play the big roles in initiating many projects for sustainable development of Thailand. The initiation of the cattle and buffalo bank by a Buddhist monk can have impacts on the society and can help keep paddy fields and buffalos as the important parts of Thailand sustainably forever. My concern, as a farmer's son, that one day the paddy fields and buffalos will vanish from Thailand. So I wrote a song called Farmer's son as:

I am a farmer's son
Have fun working paddy field
My life is happy and real
Paddy field grazing buffalos
I work in the field all day
And play with my buffalos
Coming home when the sun is low
Life is so simple and gay
Paddy fields now are in jeopardy
Factories are on the way
Paddy fields will be gone someday
To give the way to the new enterprise
Please help me keep paddy land
Where I plant the rice all my life
Keep away this new enterprise
So the rice, buffalos will remain.

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PEOPLE PERCEPTION AND GRATIFICATION IN THE STATE OF
DIGITAL TV TRANSITION AT CHIANG KHWAN DISTRICT,
ROI ET PROVINCE, THAILAND

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Sutanya Krittakom, Aran Aranyamat **

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were 1) to study people perception of digital TV at Chiang Khwan district, Roi Et province and 2) to study people gratification in the state of digital TV transition at Chiang Khwan district, Roi Et province. The quantitative data were analyzed by using 1,373 research samples selected from the population of Chiang Khwan district, Roi Et province, who have television receiver. Statistical software program is the tool used in this research to analyze the frequency, percentage, average and standard deviation.

The results of research showed the perception of people as follows; 1,172 people (85.36%) did not know about termination of analog transmission. 694 people (50.55%) knew that set-top box of digital TV can be installed with the old television. And 848 people (61.76%) did not know about watching digital TV via set-top box or receiving digital TV antennas without any charges.

As for the result of people gratification of digital TV were as follows; 484 people (35.25%) had the high gratification level of clear picture and

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better sound. 473 people (34.45%) had the high gratification level of digital signals covering all areas.

Keywords; Analog TV., Digital TV.

Introduction

The Thai broadcasting industry turned a new page after the introduction of digital TV and an auction for 24 commercial digital TV channels held in December 2015. The auctions generated a total of 50.9 billion baht with winning bids averaging 2.3 times the starting price. The new channels raise the total number of digital TV channels to 48, comprising 12 public channels, 12 community channels, seven news channels, seven variety channels, three children's channels and seven HD channels.

The digital terrestrial television broadcasting was given a trial officially on 5 December 2000 by group of people who worked about television broadcasting such as ITV (Independent Television or Thai PBS, (The Government Public Relations Department) NBT, (MCOT Public Company Limited) Modern 9 TV., and UBC) United Broadcasting Corporation company or True Vision TV. The transmitter was installed at Bai yoke Tower II, and the broadcasting had been given a trial via channel 47, with base frequencies of 678 MHz to 686 MHz, by using the transmitter with power 250 Watt. All this, the television transmitter was supported by ITV and the other DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting) devices were supported by NTL Company. The antenna used in this trial was Omnioid Pattern 11.5 dB which had power 2.5 KW. The television programs for broadcasting were ITV, Modern9TV., channel 11, and UBC. However, after the trial, digital TV was not continued to broadcast over other channels because of some legal codes; before the constitution in 1997, person who can ask for the permission to use radio frequencies are the state agencies, state enterprises, and educational institutes only. Nevertheless,

thereafter, the constitution in 1997 had policy to set up the organization called “National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission (NBTC)”. This policy was approved completely in .2007 Then NBTC had appointed subcommittee for digital TV transition. The subcommittee assigned all television stations to submit the plan of analog-to-digital conversion. Roi Et was the third area where terminated analog transmission on January 31st , .2016 Formerly, Koh Samui district, Suratthani province, and Chai Prakan district, Chiang Mai province, had already terminated the analog transmission on December 1st, .2015 All analog transmissions will be terminated in year 2019 regarding NBTC schedule plan. However, the analog-to-digital conversion plan could certainly have an effect on the population of each area. NBTC therefore cooperated with 3 university in Thailand to study effect of terminating analog transmission in 3 areas is Maejo University, Suratthani Rajabhat University and Roi Et Rajabhat University to study the ways to help people understand analog and digital systems and also to study the effect of terminating analog transmission in 3 areas. In Chiang Khwan district, Roi Et province, Thailand is a small district near antenna TV In Khon Kaen subdistrict, Muang Roi Et district.

The results of this research would point to the perception of people about digital TV and the gratification of people in the state of digital TV transition which led to the understanding of digital TV transition. Besides, this research could be the supporting information for other provinces, especially in Northeast Thailand, to plan terminating the analog transmissions as well.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the perception of people about digital TV at Chiang Khwandistrict, RoiEt province, Thailand.

2. To study the gratification of people in the state of digital TV transition at Chiang Khwandistrict, RoiEt province, Thailand.

Methodology

The research samples in this study were the population who had TV in RoiEt province, Thailand. NBTC planned to study 5% of 1,324,126 people which was equal to 65,000 people calculating. Methodologies were as follows;

The researchers took 1,373 research samples from the population at Chiang Khwandistrict (5% of 27,460) by using questionnaires during the period of September 2015 to January 2016, thence using the purposive sampling method to take the samples of population who lived in the area of 6 districts, and then using the simple sampling method to take the samples of population in each subdistrict of 6 districts. All of the research samples would be analyzed by the statistical software program to find out frequency, percentage, average, and gratification level of people towards digital TV.

Results

Section I Perception of People About Digital TV

The research results of digital TV transition at Chiang Khwan district were as follows;

1,172 people (85.36%) did not know about the termination of analog transmission.

694 people (50.55%) knew that set-top box of digital TV can be installed with the old television.

848 people (61.76%) knew that about watching digital TV via set-top box or receiving digital TV antennas without any charges.

814 people (59.29%) did not know that digital TV had the clear picture.

772 people (56.23%) did not know that digital TV had more channels.

828 people (60.31%) did not know that digital TV can be watched via mobile phone.

Section II Gratification of people about digital TV

The gratification of people about watching digital TV were as follows; 707 people (51.49%) had The highest gratification level, 365 people (26.58%) had the high gratification level, and 240 people (17.48%) had the medium gratification level respectively.

The gratification levels of people about set-top box installation service and channel adjustment service were as follows; 619 people (45.08%) had the high gratification level, 334 people (24.33%) had the medium gratification level, and 310 people (22.58%) had the highest gratification level respectively.

The gratification levels of people about helping service to solve the problem of watching and installing digital TV were as follows; 487 people (35.47%) had the high gratification level, 432 (31.46%) had the medium gratification level, and 323 people (23.53%) had The highest gratification level respectively.

The gratification levels of people about clear picture and better sound were as follows; 484 people (35.25%) had the high gratification level, 414 people (30.15%) had the medium gratification level, and 393 people (28.62%) had the highest gratification level respectively.

The gratification levels of people about digital signals covering all areas were as follows; 473 people (34.45%) had the high gratification level, 428 people (31.17%) had the highest gratification level, and 379 people (27.60%) had the medium gratification level respectively.

The gratification levels of people about all available digital channels were as follows; 484 (35.25%) had the highest gratification level, 465 people

(33.87%) had the high gratification level, and 332 people (24.18%) had the medium gratification level respectively.

The gratification levels of people about various substances of digital TV were as follows; 570 people (41.51%) had the highest gratification level, 400 people (29.17%) had the high gratification level, and 312 people (22.72%) had the medium gratification level respectively.

Discussion and Conclusions

Section I: The results of research on people's perception of digital TV before terminating analog TV at Chiang Khwan district, RoiEt province, could be discussed as follows;

People's perception of terminating analog TV transmission: The results of research showed the amount of both people who knew and people who did not know about the termination of analog TV transmission which was quite different seeing that 85.36% of them were not aware of the information. This reflected on public relations plan that was not good enough. There was only Thai PBS channel which would publicize the termination of analog TV transmission on 31 January 2016 in order to educate people at Chiang Khwan district. Besides, since this activity was not performed continuously as it should be, the people still doubted of the clear information, and therefore hesitate or ignore the message. This occurrence conformed with the report of project to follow up media policy and telecommunication (2014) called "Past, Present, and Future of Thai Digital TV" which explained that "public relations plan was one of the important factors to indicate either the switch from analog TV to digital TV was managed smoothly or not due to the fact that changing people's perception and audience viewing behavior were more difficult than changing technology.

The above-mentioned fact was the big problem why transition project of many countries were delayed.”

People’s perception of digital TV’s set-top box installing with the old-style television: The results of research showed that people knew that there was no need to buy new-style television for watching digital TV. The old-style television can be used to watch digital TV as well. This result was the success coming from the continuous public relations of National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission (NBTC), and other sectors that had knowledge of digital TV such as dealers who sold television or set-top box and technicians who installed digital TV. However, the average of people at Chiang Khwan district who knew that digital TV’s set-top box could be installed with the old-style television were only 50.55%. That means there were many people who still doubt of or do not know about the above-mentioned information. It conformed to the result of interview with the radio and television specialist of ChuckgreeratSangwaree (2014) which mentioned the media exposure behavior on digital TV that most people might receive the news and information via internet, radio, television, and newspaper, without the clear understanding to place importance on TV receiver installation.

People’s perception of digital TV watching via set-top box or antennas without monthly charges: The results of research showed that people had perception of watching digital TV via set-top box or antennas without monthly charges. NBTC kept publicizing via each media to help people in the area of digital TV transition comprehend more and more about the information as above. Moreover, the cooperation of dealers to distribute vouchers for set-top box or antenna was one of the ways to make better understanding as well. Nevertheless, the important thing that should be considered for using digital TV was the quality of receiver and after-sales

service. This conformed to the concept of Supasin Kuljitjuewong (2014) which explained that “Set Top Box was the device for connecting digital signal with the old-style television. It was not too expensive. Therefore, it was one of the choices for audiences who did not want to buy the new television. However, because the set-top box was new technology for supporting digital system, it had not yet had the clear preventive measure or control measure including the quality of devices and sales representatives. That was why there were many set-top boxes selling with the different price. Consumer who did not have knowledge of the products might be taken in by those sales representatives.

People’s perception of digital TV having the clear picture, best sound system, and strong signal: The results of research showed that people had perception of digital TV having the clear picture, best sound system, and strong signal. This success resulted from the public relations of related organizations, and also might be from the understanding of people themselves towards the word “digital” such as digital clock, digital washing machine, etc. that was publicized over many channels in daily life. Those words made the people perceive the modernity, better thing, and more quality. Similarly, when people heard the word “digital TV”, they would recognize the high quality TV. This explanation conformed to the research of SupasilKuljitjuewong (2014) called “Digital TV: Benefit for Audience of Thai Television Industry and Social Impact” which explained that “digital TV was the digital system that signaled picture and audio efficiently. It brought about the benefit for audiences such as high quality of picture and sound, more channels, and also supported disable person to reach the information.”

People’s perception of digital TV having more channels and various programs: The results of research showed that people had perception of digital TV having more channels and various programs. This

resulted from the effective public relations including advertising plan of each channel to familiarize the audiences and interest them to follow up and wait for the programs to be on the air. LakkanaSariwat (2006) mentioned the elements influencing on people's perception that the internal stimuli such as Interest, Demand, or Hope, could be divided into 2 topics; **1. Momentary Interest:** the interest that exist at the moment. For example, the athlete waited for starting signal. **2. Habitual Interest:** the interest that existed as long as man. For example, people kept themselves in readiness to interest in something that they had ever interested in.

People's perception of digital TV watching via mobile phone:

The results of researched showed that 60.31 % of the representative samples did not had perception of digital TV watching via mobile phone. This probably resulted from the elderly who live in Chiang Khwan district did not use electronic such smart phone. Also, most people who had smart phone tended to use it for chatting only, and chose the television for watching TV programs as previous behavior. This conformed to the concept of DuangrutaiPongpaitoon(2001) which explained that "people would acknowledge only the information they interested in due to the fact that currently there were too much information that people could not receive all. However, those people would have their own style to accept the message depending on character, environments, purposes, or demands. It was the reason why they had the different behavior of accepting news and information.

Section II: The results of research on people's gratification of watching digital TV before terminating analog TV transmission at Chiang Khwan district, Roi Et Province, could be discussed as follows;

People's gratification of free digital TV's set-top box: All in all, people had the highest gratification level and high gratification level

respectively. This result was probably from the efficient working of executives and NBTC staffs that had created procedures to service people methodically until they had the highest gratification level of free digital TV's set-top box. It conformed to Wolman (1973:334) who explained that “**Gratification** meant **Happy Feeling** occurring when people achieved their Goals, Wants, or Motivation.”

People's gratification of set-top box's installation service and channel adjustmentservice: All in all, people had the high gratification level and medium gratification level respectively. This result was probably from the ability of executives and NBTC staffs that could pass on knowledge and experience to the people via television media until they had the high gratification level of set-top box's installation service and channel adjustment service. It conformed to Kotler (1994, Refer to KittiyaHemang, 2005:12) who explained that “Gratification was the level of feeling that resulted from the comparison between perception of effective & efficient working and expectations of customers. If the service or goods had the lower quality than expectations, the customers would be pungent. On the contrary, if the service or goods had the same quality as expectations, they would be satisfied. In addition, if the service or goods had the higher quality than expectations, they would be delighted.”

People's gratification of helping service to solve the problem of installing or watching digital TV: All in all, people had the high gratification level and medium gratification level respectively. This result was probably from the efficient working of NBTC that prepared staffs for supporting when there were the problems of installing or watching digital TV. The staffs had good human relations, cheerful, polite, and friendly. It conformed to Yoder (1985, Refer to Ru Academic Services Center, Ramkhamhaeng University, Trang Province, 2012: 9) who explained that “**Gratification of Work** meant the good feeling of people towards their work to perform the duty willingly for achieving the company target. People who had gratification of work would be rewarded by both objects and psychological pleasure.

People's gratification of clear picture and better sound: All in all, people had the high gratification level and medium gratification level respectively. This result was probably from the quality of digital TV broadcasting that was better than the old system is analog. It conformed to PiboonTeepapal (2006, Refer to PatchareeSakulrattanasakand Chompoo Vivatvikai,2011:6) who explained that "Satisfaction was the satisfied feeling and dissatisfied feeling of people towards the product performance based on the expectations. The satisfaction could be put in 3 levels as follows; 1. If the product performance were less than expectations, customers would be dissatisfied. 2. If the product performance were good as expectations, customers would be satisfied. 3. If the product performance were better than expectations, customers would be highly satisfied or delighted."

People's gratification of digital signals covering all areas: All in all, people had the high gratification level and highest gratification level respectively. This result was probably from the quality of signal management system setting by NBTC that had the center of transmission and reception signals at the earth station for supporting people in the area of RoiEt province and nearby provinces.

People's gratification of digital TV's programs available in all channels without black screen: All in all, people had the highest gratification level and high gratification level respectively. This result was probably from The behavior of most people in Roi Et province that still use the old-style television installing with the devices of set-top box for watching digital TV smoothly. It conformed to Amporn Charoenchai (1993:25, Refer to Ratchada Colin Crisp, 2005:11) who explained that "Media could satisfy the basic needs of human such as decreasing the effects of stress on mind and body or delivering the happy feelings as well as making the positive attitude towards other people or things according to the gratification."

People's gratification of various substances of digital TV: All in all, people had the highest gratification level and high gratification level respectively. The reason why people in RoiEt province had the highest gratification level of various substances was probably from the variety of television programs assorting with the target group of all ages and genders. It conformed to Galloway and Meek (1981:435-449) who explained that "sometimes, expectations could happen when the audiences had an interaction with the media until expecting for the gratification of its contents when there were the media exposure.

Recommend

1. Public relation should be used to improve how to watch digital TV and should be publicized regularly. So that people have gain the right information and watch digital TV effectively.
2. Should be use public relation with media to access local people such as opinion leader, councils or other department that closer with local people.

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BUDDHISM AND EDUCATION IN THAI SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Historically speaking, Buddhism has made a deep impact upon Thai society in many respects. From as early as the Sukhothai period (1238 – 1378), it has played an important role. Thais, both men and women, accepted Buddhism as a way of life, which was interwoven in their lives from birth to death. Buddhist monasteries have been, and even at present, continue to be, centers of the Thai villagers' life and a place where many activities are carried out all the year round. The monks residing in the village monastery have been the spiritual leaders of the people and have elicited worship and respect from the laymen in general. Throughout the Thai countryside, at almost every village, a monastery forms the center of activities. The people regard the monastery as belonging to them all; it is felt to be the common property of the supportive villagers. The monastery is, therefore, a unifying center which functions as an integrating and binding part of Thai society as a whole.

The Role of Buddhism and Thai Society

The general role of a Buddhist monastery through the centuries may be summarized as follows:

1. It has been an educational center for the villagers, children, particularly the boys who have been sent by their parents to be 'temple boys' (dek wat), not only for moral training but also for learning a variety of other skills.

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2. It has been a welfare institution where a poor boy or a poor man can find a livelihood and obtain education.

3. It has served as a public health center for the surrounding community.

4. It has provided casual travelers with food and shelter.

5. It has functioned as a public club in which the villagers spend time for relaxation and for obtaining new knowledge and experience.

6. It has been a recreational center, where various festive fairs and entertainment, are staged all the year round.

7. It has functioned as a legal “court” in which the residents or the monks act as conciliators between conflicting parties and as advisors for those who are suffering from community or family problems.

8. It has been a cultural center where artifacts and various invaluable cultural products have been preserved. It functions like a museum.

9. It has been a go down for different kinds of articles, which may be borrowed and used by the villagers for their occasional festivals and feasts.

10. It has been a meeting-place for the villagers who may be summoned by the village headman for certain official information. In this case, it has served as an administrative center. (In time of war it may have been used for military purposes.)

11. It has been a place from where political campaigns have been launched especially at times of general election.

12. It also has been a place for performing religious ceremonies and services, which are concerned with man’s passage through life in its different stages.

These roles of Buddhism in Thai society are well known to us all and they still continue in rural areas. In towns, certain roles are disappearing as a result of the impact of new technology and modernization.

However, before modernization in the towns, the above sketched roles were present everywhere. The Buddhist monastery has actively performed

especially the role of providing education for the public for a long period of time. When the government took over this role in the early twentieth century, the monastery slowly lost its grip over education in general.

It has been generally recognized that, in the past, monks were the only teachers available to the masses. They taught both sacred and secular subjects. From documental records, it is clear that “before the change in the educational system which transferred the responsibility for education to the government in the reign of King Rama V (Chulalongkorn), those who were granted high ranks and titles were mostly products of monastery education.”¹

In the field of education, there were great changes. Roughly speaking, the educational system of the time was divided into two levels: a primary educational level for the masses and a higher educational level to improve the future Thai administrative cadet’s qualifications for stimulating national development. The primary educational level was at first assigned as a responsibility to the Buddhist monastic organization (Sangha) with a view to utilizing an existing institution so as to attain mass literacy and improve morality at the same time. This assignment was in conformity with conventional practices and it contributed to religious and political developments in Thailand. As for higher education, in order to modernize the country in various fields, the best qualifications and specialization has to be acquired by the future Thai leaders and administrators. This could only be done with the help of western technology and knowledge. The Sangha was not in a position to provide the necessary technical know-how to speed up national political and economic development. The king therefore sent his children, other members of the royal family, noble’s children and scholarship-holders abroad for higher education.

¹ Sophanaphi phathanakon, The Nationl Bibrary, **Pariemratchakon Thisis** (Education in Rama IV), Bangkok, 1980, p .57.

“Buddhist monks and novices were rapidly further trained in religious studies in order to preserve the religious doctrines, and their educational system was thoroughly overhauled.”² Many improvements in the Sangha’s education resulted. The centre of religious studies was transferred in 1889 from the Emerald Buddha temple to Wat Mahathat, and was named Mahathatvidyalaya. Later the name was changed into Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya, Thailand. Subsequently, in 1893, the King founded another Sangha University named Mahamakutraavidyalaya. The objectives of establishing these two Buddhist universities were: (1) to provide the monks and novices with a new study method to preserve religious doctrines; (2) to be a center of Buddhist propaganda both in the form of preaching and by way of publications: and (3) to enable the graduate monks to start schools for teaching basic Thai language, arithmetic and morality to children in rural and urban areas.

In the field of religious studies. King Rama V from the beginning had his half-brother the Supreme Patriarch, Prince Wachirayanwarorot, as an important figure in helping to work out various plans and projects for the Sangha’s education. The improvement of education may be looked upon as a cooperative and joint effort between the Sangha and the government. The provision of education in this new period aimed at the improvement of the Sangha’s religious studies, combined with secular studies so that the monks could catch up with modern education and could there by better teach the Dhamma to the modern educated layman.

However, near the end of the reign of King Rama, V, this joint co-operation ceased. There was a separation of education between the Sangha organization and the government both at the lower and higher levels. At a higher level, the government had already established an institution, which

² Ministry of Education, **History of ministry of Education**, Khuraspha, Bangkok, 1982, p. 149.

could provide a graduate with specialized courses for the purpose of training capable personnel for national development. This higher institution was the school for civil servants, which offered such courses as political science, law, medical science, technology, commerce and education. Later, in 1916, it was upgraded to a university and named Chulalongkorn University, the first of its kind in Thailand.

“As for primary teaching of the masses, formerly in the hands of the Sangha, the government took the responsibility for this away from the monks. This action was undertaken for various reasons, chief among them the king’s decision to completely remove the education of the masses from the Sangha.”³ However, in some measure, there remained a relationship between the Sangha organization and the educational system. In certain places, the monks were qualified to remain directors of the educational institutes for the masses. In other places monks were able to persuade the pious lay folk to donate their property and money for constructing school buildings. The government machinery from them or responsible for mass education was the Ministry of Education; and the personnel taking over the teaching load in place of the monks were those who had received a western type of education.

The Role of Monastery and Thai Education.

Although the government has assumed direct responsibility for education from the Sangha and has made efforts to distribute equal education to the people all over the country, it has not been able to implement its programmer as rapidly as anticipated, especially in remote areas. In certain regions, state education cannot easily reach the masses. In some other places, it has reached only a marginal section of society; and then is confined to only primary learning. Those who want to pursue

³ Phra Debvedi (Prayudh Payutto), **Botbat Khong Phrasong Nai Sangkhom Thai Patchuban** (The Role of the Sangha in Thai Society), Withayanukun, Bangkok, 1993, p.27.

higher education have to go to towns, cities, or the capital. But the poor, unable to afford the expense of higher education, has to stay in their native places, even though some have scholarly aptitude and want to continue higher studies.

When people have no way to get their children a higher education provided by the state, they turn to the monastery as the only recourse left. The monastery is the Centre of community life and it is the last hope of the poor to have their children educated. "Poor villagers usually send their children to be temple boys or else get them ordained as novices and monks to study religious subjects. If these boys succeed well in studies provided by the village monastery up to the highest level of education available therein, they may move to the temples in provincial towns or the capital, for still higher education."⁴ Following this road, a great number of monks and novices have been able to leave their native rural monasteries for better-endowed urban areas by staying in various big city monasteries, especially in Bangkok. Has they remained in the remote poverty-stricken rural areas where the state is not able to provide sufficient education for all the people, they would have remained ignorant and unable to catch up with modern knowledge, thus inevitably denying themselves the chance of further progress in life.

The ordination of Buddhist monks is very meaningful to both the religious institutions and the state. Not only will religious principles be rightly preserved and transmitted through a proper channel to the next generation, but also the state will gain a more capable and spiritually advanced population when these monks and novices have disrobed and returned to lay life. Ordination has been a traditional practice in Thailand since ancient times. If a Buddhist wants to experience a period of peaceful and quiet existence, he may enter the monastic order. As a member of the Sangha, he will study

⁴ Palani Thitawatana, Kankluanthi Khong Song (Sangha's Movement), Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, 1977, p.115.

Buddhism and propagate the Buddhist Dhamma to the people if he acquires sufficient knowledge and remains in the order for some time. But when he feels disinclined to continue in the monkhood, he may return to his family life and resume an ordinary existence. Both robing and disrobing are conventional in Thai society.

For those who can benefit by the state's provision of education either owing to their economic wealth or their capacity to gain access to the state education system by other means, the monastery is not the obvious place to look for an education. When they finish their studies in institutions provided by the state, such people may be employed in a government office or engage in their own private business; really do not have a chance to become novices or monks, thereby unintentionally secluding themselves from the monastery. Nevertheless, the relationship between these laymen and the monastery may deepen from time to time depending upon such factors as parental encouragement and suggestions from other relatives who cling to traditional ceremonies. They may be encouraged to become monks, to listen to a religious sermon and to practice meditation on convenient occasions. The ordination is the most auspicious traditional practice ever observed in Thai society. The layman who has never been a monk before may, on short leave from government service or in spare time from his own business, join a monastic order to get religious training and moral exercise for a period of time, the length of which may range from seven days to three months or more. Thus, we have seen that the purpose of ordination of these adults is quite different from that of the formerly mentioned deprived section of the population. From the statistics of the Department of Religious Affairs Report, Ministry of Education, it is found that "each year in different monasteries in Bangkok about 90 percent of the resident monks and novices

hail from the provinces.”⁵ This figure is obviously collected after the Lenten season is over. Thus it can be said that the Bangkok monasteries are in a way rural communities amid the metropolitan environment.

We find that the government has taken the responsibility for providing secular education for all people; it has largely neglected the Sangha’s educational system. Practically speaking, we still find that the Buddhist monastery continues to give at least some education to the masses both at the primary and at the secondary level. A great number of youngsters who, for economic reasons, cannot get further studies provided by the state after completing compulsory schooling, have turned to the monastery for further education. Thus, these youngsters view the monastery not only as a religious institution but also as an educational institution. Here are in fact many children who look to the monastery for further studies. And most of the monks and novices (about 70 – 80%) are at the age of learning. According to the Department of Religious Affairs statistics in 1999, “There were 477, 259 university and high-school students receiving education supported by the state, and there were 231, 730 monks and novice students attending religious and Pāli courses provided by the Sangha organization. Out of this number, 40,000 were ordained for only a brief period before going back to worldly life, and the rest of them (141, 730) were at schooling age, Out of these 141, 730 monks and novices, about 100,000 were novices, the remainder were monks.”⁶

From the above evidence, we may say that of those youngsters who seek further education, three-fourths were studying in the government-sponsored schools and one-fourth in the Sangha schools. Government after government has been neglecting this one-fourth without taking serious steps to help them, even though these people are Thai citizens who should have the same rights to education as other Thais do. This section of the Thai

⁵ Department of Religious Affairs Report, Ministry of Education, Bangkok, 1999, p. 23.

⁶ Ibid. P. 36.

population has not had the opportunity to receive education from the state because of their economic condition. They have turned to the monastery for study because of their desire to get higher knowledge. When they disrobe, they will be in a position to get employment in a government office or in any private enterprise through the knowledge they have received from the religious institution. They have been sometimes wrongly accused of living off the wider society. As a matter of fact, these monks and novices have been denied access to state-sponsored education. Such being the case, the state and the Sangha organization should work together to solve the problem of inequality in education instead of working in opposing directions as is happening at present.

Buddhist Institutions and Injustice in Opportunity for Education

As we have stated above, Buddhist institution, especially the monasteries, have played a major role in mass education ever since Sukhothai times. Even in the present Ratanakosin period the role of the monastery in this regard has been important. Even though the educational system was adapted in line with the Western system of education in the later part of King Rama V's reign, the role of the Buddhist monastery in education continued. But this role decreased when the educational system was formally taken away from monasteries. The present educational role of the monastery is generally seen only as providing of support and facilities, notably with regard to making available space for school buildings. The monks no longer function as full-fledged teachers as in the early period; and their supportive role in education is now even diminishing further.

However, it should be noted that even though the state has removed education from the Buddhist monastery, the latter has not yet lost its entire role in education. At the beginning of the separation, people who

could not benefit from the state provision of education, particularly rural villagers kept turning to the Buddhist monastery for education, or at least for the basic learning of how to write and read. Subsequently, down to the present time, large numbers of people who cannot receive the state-provided education at a level higher than the compulsory level of education, look upon the Buddhist church as the source of acquiring further knowledge. In this respect, there are two methods of acquiring knowledge from the Buddhist monastery.

The first method is enrolment to stay in the temple as “temple boy”, known in Thai as Sit Wat or Dek Wat. The temple boy is not a monk or a novice: he is a lay person who, out of poverty, depends on the monastery's, or an individual monks, support for education during his compulsory schooling age, after completing his secular studies he may leave the monastery and engage in an occupation suitable to his knowledge and capacity. This condition is prevalent in all regions over the country at the present time. Thus, the monastery continues to be closely involved with the education of a large number of people.

The second method is ordination, through which the individual gains access to the study of secular subjects along with religious principles. The state has to a certain extent permitted monks to study subjects which are generally conducted in the state-owned and other secular schools, and it has agreed to confer certificates on those who pass ecclesiastical exams. In the former times, the government recognized religious and Pāli studies as equivalent to a high level of secular education, and thus accepted for work in the government offices those learned ex-monks who returned to the family life. But now only a few government offices still follow this practice.

From what has been written above, we may say that since the state has not been able to provide equal opportunity for education to all people

ever since its takeover of education from the monastery, the monastery has been a place of last resort for those who are less fortunate in obtaining an education. This can be seen in rural villages where an increasing number of boys become monks and novices in order to get education; and many of them, after completing the highest level of education available in their local monasteries, have migrated to the city monasteries, especially the Bangkok ones, for further studies. In Bangkok alone, it is reported that most monks and novices hail from rural areas; they are from the disadvantaged section of the population who have a limited chance for obtaining higher education. In this regard Phra Debvedi (Phayudh Payutto), a well-known Thai Buddhist scholar, has remarked: “In the region (particularly in the central region), where the state has extended education to almost every section of social life, the number of novices who want to continue their education in the temple is also decreasing in the socially and economically advanced regions. On the other hand, the number of novices who want to get higher education is comparatively high in the socially and economically less-developed regions where state-sponsored education does not reach”⁷

Conclusions

In conclusion, we may say that the Sangha has made a great contribution to the cause of national education. From the study findings cited above, it appears that those who received education from the religious institutions were mostly from rural villages where their families had low social and economic status. Thus, poor peasants who could not send their children to state-run schools let alone to university for higher study, would look upon the village monastery as the only available educational avenue for their

⁷ Phra Debvedi (Phayudh Payutto), *Pratchaya Kansuksa Thai (Thai Educational Philosophy)*, Khledthai, Bangkok, 1995, p. 188.

children. The monastery can be said to be the stepping stone for a poor village boy to climb up into a higher position in society, It also has helped bridge the vast gap between the rich and the poor, and it has helped the poor village boy to have a chance to better his life through education. And finally, the Buddhist Sangha has helped in alleviating the problem of inequality in education opportunity faced by Thai society as a whole. Thus, one can safely maintain that Buddhism plays a very important role in Thai education.

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THE STUDY OF STATES AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO FARMERS'
LIVES BEFORE MAKING THE CHECK DAM OFKHONKAEN
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to study the problems related to farmers' lives to the check dam construction towards economy, social and environment. This research was a qualitative research. The instrument used was semi-structured interview which was run by the interview, observation, and group conversation. The researcher analyzed the data by Interpreting Data Conclusion and presented by Descriptive Analysis.

The research results were found that as follows:

1. Economy: water in deficient area affected to the farming. In raining season, there was no problem if the rain went on seasonably but if too much, it caused the trouble as well. Consequently, farmers had to spend a lot of money to cure their fields so that the economy in the community would be damaged.

2. Social: according to water deficiency, the repeated drought still caused the lives much struggled which could affect to the family sector that members needed to work at other places and left their children with the grandparents and children would be under-privileged, technology addiction, and bad friends.

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3. Environment: before constructing the check dam, the area located over the check dam encountered water deficiency in the lake, therefore, aquatic animals had got the disequilibrium in nature, local lives were lost, and wet-season rice field would be in trouble as well.

Keywords; Problem, Check dam, KhonKaen Provincial Administrative Organization

Introduction

The situation of water in last 30 years, Thailand encountered the natural disaster because of water disequilibrium which inclined to be more harmful every year. Many places had got the inundation that damaged seriously both lives and assets, and made the primary water source very decadent while some places encountered the drought repeatedly. Water was such an important factor for human live but when it had got the problem, it really needed to be solved very soon because human had to consume every day. Thus, every sector in society must cooperate to cure this problem systematically by integrated management of water deficiency and drought with looking on to the unseasonable rain and dry spell and increasing needs of water consumption. As mentioned, those made water resource disequilibrium that affected to daily live, and ecology was decadent according to the community expansion, economical activities as well as needs of water using for agricultural area.¹

Water was a natural resource that could slowly be circulated and was significant to plants and living things on earth. However, the quantity of needs in water consumption was increased highly, water resource was not enough. Provincial administrative organization which was closed to the population had to solve the problem in order to rescue for them as much as

¹ Veena Varakum and Duangjai Phuttawong, The Evaluation of Check Dam Project of HuayPhai Sub-District Administrative Organization in Menm District, Prae Province, **Lampan University Journal**, pp.92-93.

possible because water problem damaged increasingly every year. Hence, the government under the jurisdiction of General Surayud Chulanontannounced that water was such a national agenda in 2007.²

Consequently, the researcher would like to study this research entitled “the Study of States and Problems Related to Farmers’ Lives and Economy, Social, and Environment before Making the Check Dam” in order to have the administration plan for administrators and related people to apply to the organization.

Research Objectives

To study the states and problems related to farmer’s lives towards economy, social, and environment before making the check dam

Research Methodology

1. Samples and Informants

The sample procedure was by the Purposive Sampling consisted of 10 community leaders and 20 related people in the process of the check dam construction.

2. Instrument Used

Structured interview and semi-structured interview were utilized as the instrument used to collect data in a qualitative research that could be divided as follows:

Part 1: general information of respondents’ demographic by Checklist,

Part 2: interview about the states and problems related to farmers’ lives towards economy, social, and environment before making the check dam by using semi-structured interview.

3. Assessment of Research Instrument (Interview Form)

² Department of Water Resources, **the Project of Sustainable Water Resources Management**, Bangkok, Prasanmitr, 2007.

The methods were as follows:

1. Studying the thoughts, strategies, documents, texts, and related research,
2. Using the information in step 1 as the issue of questions in an interview form and presenting to the advisor to consider and recommend,
3. Improving the interview form as the advisor's recommendation before collecting data.

4. Data Collection

1. Sending the letter form related organization to the informants in order to have the permission in collecting data,
2. Specifying the date to process the interview in order that the target group could prepare themselves and documents,
3. Collecting data by In-dept Interview and Focus Group Discussion with the target group who would give the main information by recording and noting.

5. Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data gained from the interview and focus group discussion with the target group by Interpreting Data Conclusion and presented by Descriptive Analysis for explaining the results of making the check dam towards economy, social, and environment.

Research Results

According to the process of the research entitled “the Study of States and Problems Related to Farmers' Lives and Economy, Social, and Environment before Making the Check Dam,” it could be concluded the process in the following dimensions:

Economic Dimension

From interviewing the target group, it indicated as follows:

1. Before making the check dam, the products of rice were declined that troubled to the community and caused people's lives more struggled,
2. Water in deficient area caused the problem in farming, such as the unseasonable rain and dry spell, and increasing needs of water consumption so that farmers needed to spend a lot of money and it affected seriously to the community.

Social Dimension

From interviewing the target group, it indicated as follows:

1. According to the check dam project of KhonKaen Provincial Administrative Organization, there was controversial in the community that it would be the advantage or disadvantage because the population could not see the project obviously, such as a drought in deficient area and a large amount of water in raining season which could make rice field harmful,
2. Before making the check dam, because of water deficiency and repeated drought, those made the living very hard, family members needed to work at other places and left their children with the grandparents and children would be under-privileged, technology addiction, and bad friends.

Environmental Dimension

From interviewing the target group, it indicated as follows:

1. Before making the check dam, the area located over its encountered the bad drought that affected to plants and living things around as well as for dry-season rice field,
2. There was no water in the lake in summer season before making the check dam, therefore, aquatic animals had got the disequilibrium in nature, and local lives were lost.

Discussion

The results of the research entitled the Study of States and Problems Related to Farmers' Lives and Economy, Social, and Environment before Making the Check Dam contained the issues as follows:

Economic Dimension: the villagers had got many things in this development, for instance, some of them were planting the lemon for wholesaling and they had enough water during the planting that could help them in saving the expenses in using the water, and some villagers could make vegetable garden around the lake that could have them more money. Farming could help farmers to decrease the expenses if they knew how to manage the field with rotated crops and that could make family and community better economy, conforming to the study of Phitaksit Chayaphuti³ entitled the condition of economy and social of farmer in the village with small reservoir at Ban Phai District, KhonKaen Province. It was found that the village which contained enough water would have special income and opportunity to do agriculture more than other villages that had not enough water to consume even though this difference was not different statistically.

Social Dimension: every population agreed with constructing the check dam in order to keep water to consume in summer season. Although love and harmony of the population in community were just a part in there, any works were finished smoothly after having the check dam. In the other hand, if there was no the check dam, people might be more selfish because they all needed to use water. It could be seen that to construct the check dam was for common interest that was

³ Phitaksit Chayaphuti, et al. **the Study of Economic States of Farmers in the Village with Small Reservoir in Ban Phai District, KhonKaen Province in 1978**, KhonKaen: KhonKaen University, 1979, pp.237-249.

closed to the study of Samak Phaisanpong⁴ who studied on Small Water Resources Management. And it revealed that rural people in the Northeast of Thailand required in water consumption higher than any other dimensions. It could be seen that the government prioritized and managed to have many water organizations as enough as the needs of water and it was effective and suitable for supplying water for most villages.

Environmental Dimension: the check dam reserved soil, forest, water, and animals that could be seen at the humidity of soil and forest. Therefore, living things could live as the live cycle. Also, it could retard or prevent the flood, soil and mud collapse, or flash flood, and this conformed to the study of Sombat Saokaew⁵ entitled the role of village committees in administrating and managing small water resources. It was found that every village committees had been the important role in high level. In process of managing the plans of prevention standard, beneficial control, announcement, and evaluation by the factors which affected to the role in administrating and managing small water resources of village committees, it was to have the support from the officer, get information, be social leader, and comprehend the role.

Recommendations

1. In terms of practice

1.1 The researcher should study the states and problems related to any dimensions of farmer's live in every context.

1.2 It should have the evaluation and comparison of the outcome according to the check dam construction of KhonKaen Provincial Administrative Organization.

⁴ Samak Phaisanpong, Farmers' Opinions in Soil Improvement Project for Increasing the Products in Rice Field of Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, **Master Dissertation**, Graduate School: KhonKaen University, 1996, pp.36-37.

⁵ Sombat Saokaew, the Role of Village Committees in Administrating and Managing Small Water Resources: Case Study in Mahasarakham Province, **Master dissertation**, (Graduate School: KhonKaen University, 1993), p.A.

2. In terms of furthering next Research

2.1 The research should study the factors affected to check dam project in community.

2.2 The researcher should continue the research in action research about the development of check dam project of KhonKaen Provincial Administrative Organization.

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ROLES OF SUB-DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION IN
PREVENTING AND SOLVING DRUG ADDICTION IN YOUTH: A CASE
STUDY OF KUNGTHANASARN SUB-DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE
ORGANIZATION, PHUVIENGDISTRICT, KHONKAEN PROVINCE

2, Lt. Dr. Vasant Srisaardand and others*

ABSTRACT

The aims of this research were to study the role levels of the sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth and to compare the opinions towards the roles the roles of the sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth, the case study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng district, KhonKaen province, classified by background and differences. The quantitative research studied the samples selected by Taro Yamane method and accidental sampling. The tool used in this research was a questionnaire. The statistics used in data analysis were: Frequency, Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test, f-test (One-way ANOVA) and Least Significant Difference.

The research results were as follows:

1. The overall score of the role of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization was at a high level; each aspect consideration suggested that the aspect ‘public participation strategy’ had the highest score, followed by the strategy of drug and dealer control and the least was that of the strategy for creating and developing the system for receiving good persons to the society.

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2. The population with differences in genders and occupations had their overall opinions on the roles of the sub-district administrative organization indifferently; while those with differences in age and education had their opinions towards the roles differently.

3. The highly recommendation for preventing and solving drug addiction in youth are that there should be support of youth development outside the educational institutions through a variety of activities such as work creation, career creation, non-formal education, sport/entertainment and volunteer activity by using the youth centre as the operational centre, followed by the sub-district administrative organization should support the project 'TO BE NUMBER ONE' in educational institutions in cooperation with local organizations. The least suggestion was that the sub-district administrative organization should make protection, inserted in learning and instructing of teachers and advisers by building knowledge and lifelong skills for drug prevention.

Keywords; prevention, solving drug addiction of youth, roles of sub-district administrative organization

Introduction

The rampancy of drug addiction is the huge problem of, which all governments have placed importance in preventing and solving, as it is the problem extremely affected to health, social, economics, and the stability of the country. The existing government has placed more importance in preventing and solving drug addiction as one of the most important national strategy that all levels of government offices must continuously and seriously follow. The aim and procedure of preventing and solving drug addiction of the government' strategy is to overcome drug- addiction sustainably whether suppressing drug-producers and drug-dealers or preventing and solving ones who get involved in drug addiction. The fighting of drug addiction in the country must be acted in all

levels of society starting community, locality and the whole country as well. The motto “*Drug is the danger to the individuals and society*” is very familiar phrase to all levels of people in our country for a long time, and also it is a phrase that reminds us as to the danger of drug addiction. It is said that ones who got involved in drug addiction are prone to commit crimes such as thieving for buying drug. The effect of drug addicting causes the drug addicted ones turned manic and distrustful enough to attack others. This could be seen from crime-news in many Medias at the present day. Thus, Drug addiction is the problem related to the stability of the country.

The previous study of the situation of drug addiction in *Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province* was that drug was rampant into male youth between 15-25 year of ages the time of their study that extremely cause several problems such as crime, accident, and violence to other in society. The solution of the rampancy of drug should have been made with the collaboration of all party concerned, particularly local administrative organization as the institution that having close tie with people in the area. However, from the proceeding of drug addiction preventing and solving in *Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province*, it was found that there are various kinds of problems due to lacking of the adequate ways in preventing and resolving drug, and also due to lacking of sufficient staff members who have ability to mobilize and initiate policy, and also local people were not cooperate, and coordinate with the officers in the local community.

So, the researchers are interested in doing research on “*Roles of Sub-District Administrative Organization in Preventing and Solving Drug Addiction in Youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province*” having the main aim of study on how *Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization* sets

action plan to prevent and resolve drug addiction in its locality; how can this local administrative organization follow all phases of strategy?, and are there any problem and hurdles for this task? The result of research would be brought to improve the prevention and solution of drug addiction in local administrative organization, and more importantly, to be used as the information for setting budget plan for prevention and solution of drug addiction in accordance with the government's strategy.

Objective of Research

2.1 To study the role-levels of the sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth:A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province.

2.2 To compare the opinions towards the roles of the sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A case study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng district, KhonKaen province, classified by background and differences.

2.3 To provide suggestion on the role of the sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A case study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng district, KhonKaen province,

Research Methodology

The research on “Roles of Sub-District Administrative Organization in Preventing and Solving Drug Addiction in Youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province” is of quantitative approach of research. The population used for this research consists in people who reside in the area of Kungthanasarn Sub-District and the officers of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng

District, KhonKaen Province are totally 92,66 persons. The samples selected by Taro Yamane¹ method and accidental sampling with random error at 0.05 and confidence interval at 0.95. 383 samples are used for data collection in this study. The tool used in this research was a questionnaire. The statistics used in data analysis were: Frequency, Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation, t-test, f-test (One-way ANOVA) and Least Significant Difference.

The Results of research

Section one: the general information

383 sets of Questionnaires had been sent to samples, but turned back only 360 sets, at percentage of 93.39% of all samples selected. The general information was found that, of all samples returned, 142 are men and 218 are women; 185 are single, whereas 175 are married. The samples' ages between 30-39 are at the most percentage (112), followed by ages between 50-59 (101), and the least percentage, ages from 18-29 (29). The Level of education was found that the most percentage is secondary level (99) followed by B.A. (78) and the least percentage is high school level (47). For occupation, traders are the most (112) followed by government's officers (95) and the contractors are at the least (38). Monthly income between 10,000-15,000 is the most (142), followed by 5,000-10,000 (91) and below 5000 (4) respectively.

Section Two: The role-levels of the sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province. The data-analysis of this study could be concluded as follows:

¹ Somdet Namket, The way of applying the Four Paths of Accomplishment for the improvement of learning of students in the Phrapariyatidhammaschool, Muang District, NongGhai Province, **Dhammatas, Vol. I 16th Year** (March-June 2016), Pp. 52-63.

1. In overall, the opinion of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, is at more median level, when classified in each category it was found that the strategy regarding the participation of people is at the most median level, followed by the strategy of controlling drug and drug traders, and the category which gets the least median level is the strategy regarding the building and developing of system to reform ones who get involved in drug addiction and return them to their society as normal persons

2. On the strategy regarding preventing ones who are prone to get involved in drug addiction, the opinion-level of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, is at more median level, when classified in each category, it was found that category being at the most median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has provided information in printing format regarding the danger of drug addiction for teaching in primary school and high school, followed by category regarding improving the ability of teachers and lecturers who take charge in teaching and lecturing of preventing of drug addiction in order to develop life-skill for building immunity to ones who get involved in addicting, and the category which get the least median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has improved the system for taking care of child and youth, particularly continuing care connected to family and community.

3. On the strategy of solving drug addiction, the opinion-level of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District,

KhonKaen Province, is at more median level when classified in each category, is was found that the category being at the most median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has sent officers to adjust attitude of parent and guardian of youths, followed by category regarding campaigning to search for in community by sub-district headmen and village headmen, and the category which get the least median level is that of Sub-District Administrative Organization has sent ones who deem to get involved in drug addiction for treatment and healing.

4. On the strategy of building and developing system for returning the reformed persons to their society, the opinion-level of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, is at the middle median level, when classified in each category, it was found that the category being at the most median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has coordinated with the religious organization in community to help ones who have passed drug addiction healing, followed by category regarding the system developed for being guideline for proceeding and helping in multi directions, and the category which get the least median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has provided system for helping the reformed persons to create their jobs and occupation.

5. On the strategy of controlling of drug and drug dealers The opinion-level of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, is at more median level, when classified in each category, it is was found that the category being at the most median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has worked together with police in

order to destroy structure of the influenced group of drug trading, and drug addiction in its own area, followed by category regarding action plan emphasized in suppressing the sources of drug producing, and drug trading, and the category which get the least level median is that of sub-district administrative organization has exchanged database, and information in all aspects, and also has investigated and suppressed drug addiction continuously and seriously.

6. On the strategy of creation of environment to prevent drug addiction, the opinion-level of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, is at more median level, when classified in each category, it was found that the category being at the most median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has cooperated with schools to improve the environment inside schools for the prevention of drug addiction, followed by category regarding the preparation in organizing society for preventing of drug addiction seriously, and the category which get the least median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has created environment through the mechanism of family in preventing drug addiction.

7. On the strategy of the participation of people, the opinion-level of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, is at more median level, when classified in each category, it is was found that the category being at the most median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has brought people in their community taking part in evaluation of drug solving continuously, followed by letting people taking part in decision making for drug solving in their community,

and the category which get the most median level is that of sub-district administrative organization has brought people taking part in evaluating of activities organized for drug prevention in their community.

Section Three: Comparing the opinion-level of people towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth:A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province.

1. In overall, men and women have no different opinion towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, when classified in each category, there is deference only in one category, viz., the strategy regarding the prevention of ones who are prone to get involved in drug addiction, men have opinion towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction more than women do.

2. In overall, people in different ages have different opinion towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, when classified in each category, it was found that there are differences in other categories except the strategy regarding building and developing the system to get the reformed ones return to their society.

3. In overall, people in different educational levels have different opinion towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, when classified in each category, it was found that there i difference only in two categories, viz., i) the strategy regarding preventing ones who

are prone to get involved in drug addiction, and ii) the strategy regarding building and developing the system to get the reformed ones return to their society.

4. In overall, people in different occupation have no different opinion towards the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasam Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, when classified in each category, it was found that there is difference in two categories, viz., i) the strategy regarding preventing ones who are prone, and ii) the strategy regarding the reforming of one who to get involved in drug addiction.

Section Four: The suggestion in improvement of the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province.

In this section of the research, it was found that Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization should have promoted and supported the development of youth outside educational area by organizing various kinds of activities such as job-creation, non formal study, sport, entertainment, and volunteering activities etc., using youth-center in community for proceeding mostly at the percentage 94.17%, followed by promoting and supporting the educational institution in all level of community to mobilizes the program “TO BE NUMBER ONE” in educational institution with the collaboration of local organizations at the percentage 90.28%, and the category which has been suggested at the least percentage is that of sub-district administrative organization should have built immunity to students through learning and teaching from teachers and lecturers in building knowledge and building life-skill for prevention of drug addiction at the percentage of 51.11%

Discussion on the results of research

1. In overall, the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province on the strategy of the participation of people is at more median level. This category is accordance with the research conducted by *SuravudhiChotidhamrongkul*² on “The Study of the Role of the participation of People in preventing and solving drug addiction: A Case Study of Muankrung Sub-District, Banrai District, UthaiThaniProvince.”The result of this research was fond that people took part in preventing and solving of drug addiction in the aspect of participation, proceeding, and the result having effect at more median level This is would be explained that local administrative organization has let people to participate and has seen the importance of the participation of people in preventing and solving drug addiction

2. In overall, the role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province, it was found that the action following the plan of drug preventing and solving is at more median level. This study is different from the study conducted by *PhisudhiPhuNgueng*³ entitled “*Ability of Sub-District Administrative Organization in preventing and solving drug addiction: A Case Study of NongwaengSokPhra*

² Suravudhi Chotidhamrongkul, “The Study of the Role of the participation of People in preventing and solving drug addiction: A Case Study of Muankrung Sub-District, Banrai District, UthaiThani Province, **Thesis of the Local Administrative College**, (Graduate School, Khonkaen University) 2008.

³ Phisudhi PhuNgueng, “Ability of Sub-District Administrative Organization in preventing and solving drug addiction: A Case Study of NongwaengSokPhra Sub-District, Phon District, Khonkaen Province,” **M.A. Thesis in Public Administration**,(Graduate School, Khonkaen University) 2008.

Sub-District, Phon District, Khonkaen Province.” The result of this research was found that sub-district administrative organization has more median level in preventing and solving drug addiction more than in frightening the prevention and solution of drug addiction. At present, government has fixed policy for drug preventing and solving, for factor that thwarts this policy not to achieve its goal was that people in locality go for work outside their native, and the shift of social value into capitalism and consumerism, debt, and unemployment, and so on. This is could be explained that local administrative has prevented and solved drug addiction following the action plan set by all governments, and sometime this strategy could not be proceeded due to various problems and hurdles inside local administrative organization.

3. In overall, the Role of sub-district administrative organization in preventing and solving drug addiction in youth: A Case Study of Kungthanasarn Sub-District Administrative Organization, Phuvieng District, KhonKaen Province on the category of preventing ones who are prone to get involved in drug addiction is at more median level. This category is accordance with the study conducted by Sasiprapha Sukhjam⁴ entitled “*The Study on the Action of preventing drug addiction of Students in Secondary School of One Sub-District Administrative Organization in SraKaew Province.*” The result of this study was found that students in secondary School as the samples used in this study have knowledge, attitude and behaviour in preventing drug addiction at more median level. The problems and suggestion was that Sub-district organization should have public relations on the program for preventing drug addiction, on training program for giving knowledge to be as the primary buffer to students not to get

⁴ Sasiprapha Sukhjam, “The Study on the Action of preventing drug addiction of Students in Secondary School of One Sub-District Administrative Organization in SraKaew Province,” **Assignment of the Independent Study Of Master of Art in Public Administration**, Local Administrative College,(Graduate School, Khonkaen University), 2008.

misunderstood and addicted in drug. This could be explained that both local administrative organization and education institution have the guideline for prevention and resolution of drug addiction in youth of the country.

Suggestion

1. Suggestion on this Research

1.1 Sub-District administrative organization has important role in prevention and solving drug addiction. The success of this task is depended upon Sub-District administrative organization in bringing community into the process of problem-solution, setting up plan, rule, regulation, and many types of measurement for applying for drug addiction in community appropriately.

1.2 As people and youths live in bad environment, this environment has affected them high level of drug addiction. So, local administrative organization or community should patrol especially in the locality that being risk to get involved in drug addiction

2. Suggestion for next research

2.1 This research is only study on problem and the role of sub-district administrative organization, in order to integrate on research of this field, there should be doing research on the field with the participation of people inside community as well.

2.2 There should be doing research both quantitative and qualitative research (Mixed Method Research) on drug preventing and solving in slum and in the risk community

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(3) Website :

The Program of healing and reforming the Drug Addicted Persons of Kokkian Sub-District Administrative Organization Takuapa District Pung-Nga Province, <http://www.khokkhean.go.th>, [Searched on 01/05/2016].

AN ADMINISTRATIVE MODEL OF THE LOCAL HEALTH SECURITY FUND IN BURIRAM PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to 1) study the current conditions, factors of success, problems of the local health security fund in Buriram Province, 2) to create and develop an administrative model of the local health security fund in Buriram Province, by using mixed research methods. Divided the research into four phases. The sample of quantitative research consisted of 365 informants from 24 local health security funds, and they were selected via stratified random sampling based on the proportion of the potential funds. The qualitative research was also conducted by using a focus group discussion and participatory observation. The samples were composed of 169 participants from 12 funds. Research instruments were questionnaires and a focus group discussion. Data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and content analysis. An administration model was created and developed, and the model quality was examined by 12 experts via a panel discussion. The suitability and the possibility of the model was assessed by 30 experts in the research area.

The research results were as follows :

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The fund's current conditions investigated by the quantitative research found that the committee opined the operation was overall at a high level ($\bar{x}=3.94$). Moreover, two aspects of building public participation ; and building awareness, understanding, attention towards roles, missions, and performance of the funds were found at a moderate level while other aspects were found at a high level. ($\bar{x}=3.12,3.50$). For the quantitative research results, the first 5 aspects needed to be urgently developed as the committee prioritized were building public participation and building awareness, understanding, attention towards roles, missions, and performance of the funds, developing the fund committee's potential, controlling and, monitoring, evaluation, and planning, respectively. Having assessed and checked the model quality by the experts, the administrative model of the local health security fund consisted of three components: 1) For the main component, that needed to be urgently developed, consisted of six sub-components. 2) For the secondary components, needed to be preserved, consisted of four sub-components. 3) For the extra component, needed to be added, consisted of four sub-components. Having assessed suitability and possibility of the model, it showed that suitability of its all components was overall found at a high level ($\bar{x}= 4.45$). Possibility of its all components was also overall found at a high level ($\bar{x}= 4.08$)

Keywords; Local Health Security Fund, An Administrative Model.

Introduction

The local health security fund is an important innovation in the health care system of Thailand for promoting participation of health care services by many sectors in society. Local Administrative Organization is a key mechanism for coordinating agencies, organizations and network partners in the area to search for problems and needs of people, plan and promote co-operation in health care operation in community and encourage people to play a role in self-reliance in health care as well as promote public health personnel in the area to play a role in supporting people to

self-care, together with all involved parties, to promote awareness on the adjustment of people's health behavior and create social mechanism to solve problems affecting their health. This is subject to the provisions of the National Health Security Act 2002. During the establishment of the fund in 2016 to the present, it has been recognized that the performance of the local health security fund has benefited public health and created innovation in many areas.¹ Meanwhile, many researches reflect problems and difficulties of operation and management. Some problems were solved in a better way; however, some problems have remained from the beginning to the present. For example, the participation of public in many areas is at a low level, people lack participation in the election of fund committee. In terms of the committee's potential, it was found that the lack of knowledge and understanding of fund's management and public relations remains consistently.^{2,3,4,5} People have low participation in the project and lack opportunity of participation for project evaluation.⁶ Moreover, there is a lot of balance each year. In overall, in the fiscal year 2015, the

¹ National Health Security Office, **An Operating Manual of Local Health Security Fund**, (Bangkok : The War Veterans Organization of Thailand Printing, 2014), p. 19-27.

² Pattamasirivat Direk, et al., **A Research of Public Policy : An Assessment of Local Health Security Funds**, (Bangkok : National Health Security Office, 2007), p. 109.

³ Kittikhun Teerasak, "An Administration of Local Health Security Fund in Trang Province", **Master of Science Thesis**, (Graduate school : Prince of Songkla University), 2013.

⁴ Surasathainkul Vanchai, "The Effectiveness of Operating Local Health Security Fund of BuaYai Sub-district Administrative Organization in BuaYai District, Nakhonratchasima Province", **Master of Public Administration Thesis**, (Graduate school : KhonKaen University), 2014.

⁵ Wongkhongkhathep Suriya, et al., **An Assessment to Improve Performance and Efficiency of Local Health Security Fund in Universal Health Coverage Service System under the Concept of Good Governance**, (Nonthaburi : Health Systems Research Institute, 2010), p. 84.

⁶ Krongjak Surachet, "Public Opinions on Health Security Administration of Nong Rat Sub-District Administrative Organization in Thoeng District, Chiang Rai Province", **Master of Public Administration Thesis**, (Graduate school : Chiang Mai University), 2011.

balance was 3,600 million baht or 52.25% of the year budget. The funds with moderate potential together with the funds with a lack of readiness and need of urgent development were 23%. In Buriram, the balance of the fiscal year 2015 was almost 71 million baht or 47.54% of the year budget. The funds with moderate potential together with the funds with a lack of readiness and need urgent development from self-evaluation were 30% and 37.50%, evaluated by district committee.⁷

Those situations may have an effect on the access to public health services of the people. A study found that the potential of the funds affects public health service access of people.⁸ The success of the fund's operation is based on the management and participation from every agency. The researcher conducted this research in order to investigate an appropriate model for developing the operation and administration of the local health security fund to earn efficiency and to meet the purpose of the fund, and solve health problems of local people.

Research Objectives

1. To study current conditions, factors of success, and problems of the local health security fund in Buriram Province.
2. To create and develop an administrative model of the local health security fund in Buriram Province.

Methods

This research with mixed methods was divided into 4 following phases : Phase 1 : A review of related literatures to define the research's

⁷ National Health Security Office, **Report Summary**. Source : <http://korat.nhso.go.th/participation/report.php>. [15 9 2015].

⁸ Nurak Panyarat, "The Effectiveness of Operating Local Health Security Fund in Tha Chang District SuratThani Province", **Reports of Academic Presentation**, (Graduate school : Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University), 2014.

framework, topics and questions in order to investigate the fund's current conditions. Phase 2 : An investigation of the current conditions, factors of success, and the problems. The population consisted of 208 local health security funds in Buriram Province in the fiscal year 2015 and 3,141 funds' committees. The samples of quantitative research consisted of 365 informants from 24 local health security funds, and they were selected via stratified random sampling based on the proportional of the potential funds. The qualitative research was also conducted by using a focus group discussion and participatory observation. The samples were composed of 169 participants from 12 funds. Phase3 : A creation and development of a model, the analyzed data were drafted, and the model's quality was checked via a panel discussion by 12 experts. Phase 4 : An assessment of suitability and the possibility of the model by 30 experts in the research area. Research instruments were questionnaires and a focus group discussion. The questionnaires were provided to 5 experts to check the correctness of the language use, content validity and checked for the consistency of the questions and the purpose by using the method of Index of Item Objective Congruence : IOC. The result showed that the IOC was found at 0.2-1.0, which was less than 0.50 based on expert and advisor's suggestions. The questionnaires were presented to the advisor before a test run with 30 informants which were not the sample, and were determined the reliability by using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient. The reliability was 0.96. The researcher collected the data by herself and her assistants. 335 questionnaires, which was 97.26%, were returned. Data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and content analysis.

Results

The research results were as follows:

1. The fund's current conditions investigated by the quantitative research found that the committee opined the operation was overall at a high level. Moreover, two aspects of building public participation; and building awareness, understanding, attention towards roles, missions, performance of the funds were found at moderate levels while other aspects were found at high levels. As the researcher wanted to use the data showing the aspects of low operation to create a model, the research results were presented with the aspects of low operation and lower than the overall average. The aspects were as follows : 1) building public participation; 2) building awareness, understanding and attention towards roles, missions, and performance of the fund; 3) developing the fund committee's potential; 4) potential of fund committee; 5) control, monitoring and evaluation; 6) the fund committee's participation. For the quantitative research results, the first 5 aspects needed to be urgently developed as the committee prioritized were building public participation and building awareness, understanding, attention towards roles, missions, and performance of the funds, developing the fund committee's potential, controlling and , monitoring, evaluation, and planning, respectively. Factors of success investigated by using quantitative and qualitative research like 1) leadership characteristics and administrative behaviors of administrators of local administrative organizations, 2) good relationship between the administrators and public health officials of the Primary Care Unit or among the administrators themselves, 3) process to create public participation concretely and continuously, 4) strong teamwork with determination, dedication and positive attitude on public health service, and 5) an effective administrative system. Problems included 1) behavior of the administrators, 2) negative relationship between the administrators and

the public health officials, 3) low public participation, and lack of public relation or there are public relations but not overall nor continuous, 4) ineffective administration, 5) control, monitoring and evaluation of the funds with unclear operation guidelines and a lack of criteria for evaluation, 6) lack of positions of professional personnel of public health in local administrative organizations, 7) lack of knowledge and understanding and low participation of the fund committee, and 8) problems of different financial regulations of the funds and involved agencies, and problems of the project's operation and budget disbursement, and unclear guidelines which made many funds worry about an audit of the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand.

2. The results of the creation and development of the administrative model of the local health security fund in Buriram Province were as follows: the model contained; 1) introduction: rationale, objectives, definition, scope of content; 2) components and content: components, definition of components and details of sub-component; and 3) success conditions and guideline for use. The model contained were 3 components that defined by the urgently development as follows : the main component, that needed to be urgently developed, consisted of 6 sub-components: 1) building public participation, 2) building awareness, understanding and public attention, 3) developing the fund committee's potential, 4) controlling, monitoring and evaluation, 5) planning, 6) the fund committee's participation; For the secondary component, that needed to be preserved, consisted of four: 1) social capital and local wisdom, 2) budget management, 3) organizing, 4) leading and leader ; For the extra component, that needed to be added, consisted of four : 1) development of standard and efficient control, 2) creation of participation between the National Health Security Office and the local health security fund, 3) effective management of conflicts and problems, 4) integration of true cooperation among the National Health

Security Office, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Interior. Having assessed suitability and possibility of the model, it showed that the suitability of all components was overall found at a high level by which the main components were overall found at the highest level while the secondary and extra components were overall found a high level. For its possibility of the use of the model, all components were overall found at a high level by which main and secondary components were overall found at a high level while the extra components were overall found a moderate level.

Discussion

There were some important issues discussed as follows:

1. Having investigate the current conditions of the local health security fund, it showed that the fund committee opined that the aspects with lower operation than other aspects by the quantitative research or the aspects needed to be urgently developed by the qualitative research were the building public participation; and building awareness, understanding, attention towards roles, missions, and performance of the fund. This was because the opportunity of attending the fund activities provided to public was insufficient. For example, the opportunity for public participation in the operation only concentrated on the leaders, or the fund committee or some group of people. Meanwhile, it showed that the distribution of information and the performance of the fund through various kinds of media, including proactive activities in the community such as share & learn, did not cover every area or lacked an operation especially for the funds with a moderate potential level and low readiness level that needed to be urgently developed. People might not realize the benefits they deserved from the fund. The above data reflect that the building public participation of the fund needs urgent develop in order to create true public participation. This is

because public participation is the key of development.⁹ This research showed that many funds with high and moderate potential level created public participation by allowing people to participate in every process, such as providing information with various channels, getting people's feedback through a satisfaction survey, allowing public to participate in fund's process of operation : an appointment of sub-committees of the fund, including monitoring and evaluation of community projects in each village. So, people can participate in sharing ideas, making decision, operating, receiving benefits and monitoring and evaluating the project. These activities made the operation of the fund successful as a fund model and was consistent with the concept by International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) cited in Kokpol, O.¹⁰ The IAP2 divided the public participation level into 5 stages showing that the higher stage represented decision-making power of public: 1) information, 2) consult, 3) involve, 4) collaborate, and 5) empower stage. At this stage, the public were a decision maker, and this was in line with the concept by Cohen & Uphoff¹¹ stating that the principles of public participation must include full participation starting from the beginning to the end as follows : 1) decision making, 2) implementation, 3) benefit engagement, and 4) evaluation; the National Health Security Office stating that there must be a distribution of the fund's information, public relations of the fund and a survey of public satisfaction, and acknowledgement of public information as well as building public participation to the public contribution

⁹ Chansawang Wannee, **Community Health Service, Concepts and Operating Process**, (Songkhla : Department of Public Health Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, 2003), p. 94.

¹⁰ Kokpol Orathai, **A Manual of Public Participation for Local Administrators**, (Bangkok : Charansanitwong Printing, 2009), p. 22.

¹¹ John Cohen and Norman Uphoff, **Effective Behavior in Organizations**. (Richard D. Irwin Inc, 1980), p. 210-218.

for the fund ; Kittikhun,T.,³ claiming that the funds with a good level of evaluation had more various channels for public relations and communication than the funds that needed urgent development; Seankosa, R.,¹² stating that factors of the fund public relations and public participation directly influenced on the success of fund management; Pinprateep, W.,¹³ who studied a model of public participation in the health security system, stating that many organizations had sufficient potential to manage the funds by supporting the building public participation allowing public to participate in every management process.

2. The success factors of the operation and management of the local health security fund were found, all of these factors were considered success factors such as the leaders with vision and administrative ability helped creating inspiration as well as planning guidelines and empowering the fund committee by empowering everyone to achieve the goal they involved. This resulted in strong teamwork with determination, dedication and systematic operation to the goal, which was consistent with Nanus, B.,¹⁴ stating that vision is like a symbol of possibility for an organization with a unique, outstanding, reliable and true goal. The ability of management makes the goal or purpose obvious and operate the process aiming to achieve the goal

¹² Seankosa Rungrueang, “Management Model of Local Health Assurance Fund in 7th Health Service Network in Roi-Kaen Sarasin Provincial Group (Roi-Ed, KhonKaen, Mahasarakham, and Kalasin”, **Doctor of Public Administration Thesis**, (College of Politics and Governance : Rajabhat Mahasarakham University), 2014.

¹³ Pinprateep, Wane, **A Model of Community Participation in Community Health Security System between Governmental Fund, Sub-District Administrative Organization and Local Health Fund in 7 Pilot Areas**, (Bangkok : National Health Foundation, 2007), p.183-186.

¹⁴ Burt Nanus, **Visionary Leadership : Creating a Compelling Sense of Direction for Your Organization**, (San Francisco : Jossey-Bass, 1992).

by teamwork, which is in the line with Rangsiyokrit, S., et al.,¹⁵ including that management was an operation aiming to achieve the goal through various factors such as man, money, things and method of operation; Sriwilai, W. et al.,¹⁶ stating that the key to success was the ability of Sub-district Administrative Organization in collaboration with the public and other agencies to get involved, and factors that brought success were the availability of the team management, vision of the secretary of Sub-district Administrative Organization; Sunsern, R. et al.,¹⁷ Wongkhongkhathep, S. et al.,⁵ Trisaen, A.,¹⁸ stating that the success factors of the operation of the local health security fund were a good relationship between the chief of Sub-district Administration Organization and public health officials and participation in community.

3. Problems of the local health security fund this could be explained that the administrators in some areas commented and made decisions on the committee. The committee had less chance to take a role and participate management; in some areas, there were conflicts, between the administrators and the public health officials or among the administrators themselves which affected the operation such as no operation or less operation. Some funds had no assigned officials to be responsible for control,

¹⁵ Rangsiyokrit Samarn and Sutthisomboon Sutee, **Basic Principles of Management.19th Ed.** (Bangkok : Office of the Civil Service Commission, 2006).

¹⁶ Sriwilai Wannee, et al, **A Report of the Lesson Learned about Performance of Local Health Security Fund of Tha Ploeng Sub-District, Ratchaburi Province.** (Ratchaburi: Borom rajajonani College of Nursing, Ratchaburi, Praboramrajchanok Institute for Health Workforce Development, 2008), p. 23-27.

¹⁷ Sunsern Ratchanee, et al. "The Quality of Community Health Security System : Thai Context", **Nursing Education**, Vol.3 No.3 (September-December 2010) : p. 101-110.

¹⁸ Trisaen Amornrat, "An Assesment of Health Security Fund in Yasothon Province", **Master of Public Administration Thesis**, (Graduate school KhonKaen University), 2008.

monitoring and evaluation, or there were assigned officials with unclear operational guidelines, but relied on observations when attending the project's opening or project summary; no appointment of a third party to be the committee for evaluating the project. The research showed that some committee realized that they lack knowledge and potential development on public health planning or strategic route map, monitoring and evaluation, analysis of community basic information, and prioritization of the problems between public health in community and leadership development. This made the planning and operation unsuccessful. Lack of understanding and unclear regulations of finance made the operation unsuccessful after the project was approved, resulting in rising balance in each year. Meanwhile, the local administrative organizations with availability of manpower and professional public health officials managed the operation and the fund's management well. For the local administrative organizations without professional public health officials, it was found that many organizations provided good operation, but needed determination and dedication due to routine professional responsibilities. The fund's work could not be evaluated as an advancement of their career. As mentioned above, these problems affecting the operation and management of the fund were in accordance with Chakwannapon, S.,¹⁹ stating that the chief of the fund played a role in decision making of the fund management and influenced on the success or failure of the fund; Chaisawang, C.,²⁰ stating that the fund lacked public

¹⁹ Chakwannapon Surinan, "Development of Participative Operating Model of Local Health Security Fund of Dong Khan Yai Sub-District in Kham Khuean Kaeo District, Yasothorn Province", **Master of Public Health Thesis**, (Graduate school : Mahasarakham University), 2012

²⁰ Chaisawang Chanchai, "The Development of Administration of Local Health Security Fund in FaoRai District, NongKhai Province", **Master of Public Health Thesis**, (Graduate school : Mahasarakham University), 2009.

relations and an appointment of the committee to monitor and evaluate the operation of the fund; Surasathainkul, V.,⁴ stating that the fund's problems were a lack of sufficient potential in effective fund management of the committee and did not provide opportunity for public to participate in monitoring and evaluation of the project

Suggestions

1. The local health security funds should seriously building public participation by providing opportunity for public participation in the process of operation; and should conduct an urgent and strong operation to provide sufficient information for a decision making.

2. The local health security funds should improve potential and participation of the committee by providing trainings or observatory activity focusing on successful funds as well as developing leadership and teamwork.

3 The funds should set the guidelines and criteria for monitoring and evaluating the project including the appointment of the third party monitoring as a committee to strengthen good governance.

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A MODEL OF STROKE COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT FOR NURSES AT SUB-DISTRICT HEALTH PROMOTING HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research with mixed methods were 1) to study Needed stroke competency of nurses and methods of developing their competency at sub-District health promoting hospital; 2) to create and check a model and manual of Stroke competency development for nurses at the sub-district health promoting hospital; and 3) to evaluate the developed model. Three phases of conducting this research were carried out: Phase 1, the literature about the needed stroke competency of nurses was reviewed from three sources i.e., 1) research documents, 2) five experts, and 3) 150 samples who were randomly selected from the nurses working at the sub-district health promoting hospital by a questionnaire with the reliability of 0.992. The statistics used to analyze the obtained data were frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Phase 2, a model of stroke competency development for nurses was drafted and developed by the researcher and was examined and approved by five experts. Phase 3, the model was evaluated by five experts in order to find its appropriateness, concurrence, possibility and correctness. The research results revealed that:

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1. The samples' stroke competency development at the research area consisted of 18 aspects: 1) stroke, 2) acute stroke, 3) respiratory care, 4) cardiovascular care, 5) diabetes hypertension dyslipidemia, 6) rehabilitation after stroke, 7) fatigue after stroke, 8) positioning and pressure area care, 9) pain control, 10) vision and perception, 11) communication, 12) psychological care, 13) nutrition, 14) excretory, 15) sex after stroke, 16) transfer of care, 17) long term care and 18) end of life care. The most required methods for developing their stroke competency were training, internship, working with experts and workshop.

2. The model stroke competency development for nurses consisted of the following components: rationale, purposes, contents, manual structure, periods of development, development process, and measurement and evaluation.

3. Having evaluated by the experts, the developed model's appropriateness, concurrence, possibility and correctness was overall found at a high level ($\bar{X}=4.265$).

Keywords; Competency Development, Stroke, Nurse

Introduction

This research aimed to study stroke competency and a model of stroke competency development of nurses at sub-district health promoting hospital in order to be applied to lessons and practice. The model focused on the needed competency of care for stroke patients at home, which was obtained by questionnaires from nurses working at the sub-district health promoting hospital and experts' opinions to serve as a guideline to promote needed competency of care for stroke patients. The model includes a description of the surveyed content. The experts' opinions revealed that this is the needed competency for the nurses and those who look after stroke patients at home to realize and earn knowledge in order to develop the competency of care for the patients at home. The researcher hope that this

research is an efficient development model and can be used as a guideline for teaching and training to develop the competency of nurses at sub-district health promoting hospital for effective care.

Research objectives

1. To study needed stroke competency of the nurses and methods of developing their competency.
2. To create and check the model of stroke competency development of the nurses and manual.
3. To evaluate the developed model.

Methods

This research was conducted with mixed methods that were used to collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data to obtain consistent data. The methods were carried out into 3 phases; **Phase 1:** Documentary study to search for information concerning a model of competency development, nurses' competency, patient care and methods of competency development, including relevant ideas and theories and analyze data through Content Analysis, and to study the nurses' opinions by questionnaires to know the needed stroke competency and the methods to develop their competency through basic statistics which were mean and standard deviation in each aspect and all aspects; **Phase 2:** In-depth Interview to compile opinions from experts who specialize in treatment and care for stroke patients to assure the drafted model of stroke competency development of the nurses. The data were analyzed through Content Analysis; **Phase 3:** The study of opinions of experts specializing in treatment and care for stroke patients to evaluate the drafted model of stroke competency development of the nurses after revised by 5 experts (Connoisseurship) for its appropriateness, concurrence, possibility and correctness by using a 5-rating scale questionnaire to find basic statistics.

Population and sample group of this research were as follows; the population was the nurses taking care of stroke patients and working at the sub-district health promoting hospital in Buriram province, 150 samples were obtained by sample size determination using Krejcie and Morgan Table¹ and were selected by using the means of Stratified Random Sampling with the Proportional Allocation to get a sample from each district and followed by the means of Simple Random Sampling with the draw².

Results

The results revealed that the needed stroke competency of nurses working at sub-district health promoting hospital consisted of 18 following aspects:

1) Stroke. identify and describe causes and risk factors, types and pathophysiology of stroke, a clogged artery and methods of treatment; the symptoms in each area from losing nervous system.

2) Thrombosis. The nurses were able to: identify indications and exceptions for the treatment of Thrombosis; use equipment such as evaluation form of neurological conditions (National institutes of health stroke score : NIHSS), evaluation form of consciousness (Glasgow coma scale: GCS), and so on to evaluate severity of neurological conditions; surveillance guidelines of the care for stroke patients at the provincial and national level; educate the patients and their relatives; explain policy guidelines or protocol or Stroke Fast Track; apply researches concerning how to cope with the care for stroke patients to the patients and their relatives.

¹ Krejcie, R. V. & Morgan, D. W., **Determining Sample Size for Research Activities**, (Educational and Psychological Measurement., 1970), p.607-610.

² Surachai Pisan, **Statistics**, (Bangkok : Offset Creation Co., Ltd., 2011), p.77-78.

3) Respiratory care. This competency is a respiratory patient care to prevent threats that may result in patients' death. Evaluate and consult with a health care team about the factors and influence respiratory tract that and manage the role concerning immediate rescue of the respiratory failure.

4) Cardiovascular care. The nurses were able to: accurately manage preparation for the patients and electrocardiography; identify electrocardiogram abnormalities; Atrial Fibrillation and an association with stroke.

5) Diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia. This competency is a care given to stroke patients with joint diseases mentioned above. Explain effects and how to deal of high or blood sugar, high blood pressure or dyslipidemia in the patients with acute stroke as a protocol.

6) Nutrition. Nutrition and bodywater balance with eating disorders. The nurses should understand about anatomy and physiology of swallowing process. explain risks that may arise from dysphagia; practice about swallowing to patients' relatives; evaluate patients' hydration status or nutritional status, describe signs and symptoms of dehydration or nutritional status; know correct ways of making body fluid balance and use techniques that allow patients to drink water. Tube feeding is needed in patients who cannot eat, so the nurses must be knowledgeable about tube feeding/nutrition, and be able to: put the tube in the nose (NG-tube) give advice to caregivers on how to apply feeding tube, replacement and the balance of fluids.

7) Excretion. This competency is a care concerning excretion of both urine and feces. The nurses were able to: explain anatomy and physiology in waste removal of bladder and colon, explain the reasons why the patients should be transferred to other services and transferring process dealing with the bladder, and have the ability to deal with and support continence of urine and feces.

8) Rehabilitation after stroke. This competency helps rehabilitate patients with physical and movement disabilities. The nurses were able to: explain guidelines

onexisting rehabilitation; describe the roles of a multidisciplinary team; options of rehabilitation; explain and provide information concerning procedures to be used for making decision to receive a treatment to patients or caregivers; provide physical therapy, understand key steps to practice.

9) Fatigue after stroke. This competency is the care for patients with symptoms of fatigue from low body functions which affect all aspects of quality of life. The nurses were able to: explain physiological and psychological changes associated with fatigue after stroke; understand the patients and their families as well as opinions of caregivers about a patient's fatigue after stroke.

10) Positioning and pressure area care. The nurses have knowledge and skills in using proper equipment for positioning the patients. They also were able to: evaluate, plan, record data of patients' gesture, deal with, and move the patients, communicate with the multidisciplinary team about the positioning, handle and move the patients, explain the importance of maintaining movement gesture, take care of pressured areas. Evaluate the risk of the occurrence of the pressured sores and provide a treatment of pressure sores.

11) Pain control. Care for patients with pain in a common stroke, especially shoulder pain and shoulder movement. The refore, the nurses explain the pathophysiology of pain that occurred with stroke; practice and record data to evaluate the pain the treatment with and without medicine in dealing with the pain and effective surveillance of side effects; educate patients/caregivers about how to deal with the pain.

12) Vision and perception. Care for patients who lose sensory perception and has visual field deficit. Understand the difference between the abandoned side and homonymous hemianopia.

13) Communication. Care for patients with pathology at the brain or dominant hemisphere. Provide information to the patients and caregivers, with a multidisciplinary team involving in patient care and resulting in effective care.

14) Psychological care. Care for patients with mental health problems. Explain the state of mind, emotions and perception disorder. Able to help to maintain the state of mind in the future and screening patients with perception disorder.

15) Sex after stroke. Care for patients with impaired sex the physical problems such as muscle weakness, spasticity. Explain the effect of stroke on sexual arousal and sexual activity of intercourse.

16) Transfer of care. Get proper and correct treatment with highest safety both information and transferring process. Taking care of the patients and the caregivers in the transfer for the treatment, and permission to return home is appropriate; understand multidisciplinary team and the duty of each team member to forward the previous treatment.

17) Long term care. Most stroke patients with chronic diseases, disability that limits their daily activities and medical equipment need. An assistant or a caregiver to help them with long-term care. Identify controllable and uncontrollable factors of risk of stroke and transient ischemic attack. Explain secondary prevention that may reduce the risk of stroke/transient ischemic attack; identify and utilize relevant information from various brochures/data sources and describe the reasons of the use of anti-platelet medicine/blood pressure/Statin for the treatment and provide support to the patients and advice to patients' families.

18) End of life care. This competency is the care for stroke patients with terminal illness in order to enhance quality of life, and prepare for the loss of life (Good death). So the nurses were able to: guidelines and deal with the patients with terminal illness and gain access to the right resources such as palliative care teams, respect the goals of patient during the final stage of care.

The basic information of the sample group was female, aged 40-49, Bachelor's degree, and work at sub-district health promoting hospital at least

15 years. Most of the sample group claimed that 18 aspects of the needed competency concerning stroke of the nurses were overall at a high level. Have considered in each aspect, it revealed that the most needed competency was the care of diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia; and followed by positioning care and the treatment for pressured area and stroke, respectively. The first 3 methods brought into the process to develop the competency were training, working with experts and workshop, respectively.

The results of the creation and monitoring the model of stroke competency development of nurses at sub-district health promoting hospital revealed that the model of stroke competency development of the nurses was the manual of stroke competency development. The development guidelines consisted of following components: rationale, purposes, manual structure, development activities, development process, and measurement and evaluation.

The evaluation of the model revealed that the model's appropriateness, concurrence, possibility and correctness were found at a high level. Have considered in each item, the highest average was the model's concurrence; followed by possibility and correctness, respectively.

Discussion

The results revealed that the needed competency of the nurses at sub-district health promoting hospital consisted of 18 aspects. This is because the illness of stroke resulted in patients' disorders of the body, mind, intellect and emotional problems. The patients need a long period to recover. The nurses responsible for the care of stroke patients at home and able to effectively provide care for patients, give advice to patients' relatives, caregivers needs to be knowledgeable, understand quality of work, and get the work done successfully; understand the process of patient care, care plan, assistance, advice, problem solving; understand stroke, risk

factors, prevention and how to deal with complications; provide advice to the patients' relatives in helping the patients do their daily activities, and so on. This is consistent with Blancero, Boroski & Dyer³ who studied the needed competency of organization of human resource management. It is the core competency for working which consists of 11 competencies and is divided into 3 parts as follows; 1) Core Competency: a needed competency for every position in organization of human resource management which includes 11 competencies, 2) Leverage Competency: consists of 6 competencies, and 3) Role-Specific Competency: consists of 6 competencies. The model of stroke competency development of nurses at sub-district health promoting hospital is the prototype of the process which defines the needed stroke competency of the nurses by developing the model to be used in competency training of the nurses. The developed model is the manual of stroke competency development of the nurses. The guidelines for the development consisted of 7 following components: 1) rationale, 2) purposes, 3) manual content, 4) manual structure, 5) activities, 6) process, and 7) measurement and evaluation. The development process was divided into 3 processes as follows: 1) preparation, 2) process, and 3) evaluation. A good manual must consist of components that define the process "what someone must do, where, when, and why?" which will make the manual available to the users for maximum benefit. This is consistent with Wimarn Wannacum⁴ who conducted a study on "Competency Development of Administrators in Small Schools under the Office of the Basic Education. The study revealed that the competency development came up with a course which consisted of rationale, purposes, structure, content, duration, activities, tools, and

³ Blancero, D, Boroski, L.; & Dyer, L., "Key Competencies for a Transformed Human Resource Organization", **Human Resource Management**. Vol. 35 (July 1996) : p. 383-403.

⁴ Wannacum, Wimarn, "Competency Development of Administrators in Small Schools under the Office of the Basic Education", **Dissertation of Educational Administration**, (Graduate School : Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University), 2010.

evaluation. And after the course, it was found that participants were more knowledgeable than before they attended the course. Moreover, after 3 months of follow up, the participants could apply the knowledge into their work at a high level.

The model of the competency development focuses on the participation of participants which aims at expressing the participants' actual behavior. This is consistent with the Modern Practice of Adult Education by Knowles⁵ which consisted of flexible and independent curriculum in order to find individual motivation as the learning methods were based on Experiential Techniques concentrating on trainees' experience. Therefore, the trainer will introduce theory to each competency which is a review of the trainees' knowledge. If this is the expected behavior, the trainer may not explain that part, or explain only new knowledge to the trainees. The chance of knowledge and experience exchange to one another will gain more reliability. The methods of competency development are various such as training, internship, working with experts, and workshop. This is because learning new knowledge or skill as well as new techniques especially the nurses' competency begins with the development leading to confidence in the knowledge, and providing appropriate practice to get the benefit and minimize the risk of disease. The necessity of competency development of staff who take care of stroke patients is to enhance appropriate and sufficient knowledge and proficiency to provide effective service. This is consistent with Suwanna Chanprasert⁶ who studied the quality of nursing practice through specialized

⁵ Knowles, Malcolm S, **The Modern Practice of Adult Education : From Pedagogy to Andragogy**, (New York : Cambridge, The Adult Education Company, 1980), p 98-116.

⁶ Chanprasert, Suwanna, "Nurse Practitioners' Performance Quality: A Case Study of the Eastern Region", **Research report**. (Nursing Research and Development Institute : Nursing Council), 2012. P 25-38.

training courses. The study revealed that the nurses should apply their knowledge and skills to their service, and most customers were very satisfied.

The manual of stroke competency of nurses at sub-district health promoting hospital with possibility and correctness can be used to develop the nurses. This is because the manual is a map telling the beginning and the end of the process and confirms in writing that can be studied over times. It identifies details of process and activities which is consistent with Kanokon Pratkanon⁷ who conducted a study on “the Development of Training Manual for Promoting the Competency of Government Officers of Drugs Suppression Operation Center.” The evaluation result of the manual’s effectiveness and appropriateness was at a high level.

The manual of stroke competency of nurses is also consistent with Sudarat Krutaka⁸ who conducted a research on “the Development of Training Courses to Strengthen the Competency of Head Nurses in Future Health Care System.” The evaluation result of the manual’s appropriateness was at a high level. Therefore, nursing administrators can apply the manual of stroke competency development of nurses as a guideline on planning internal development training in their organizations, as well as on planning nursing staff to attend additional training program which concerns nursing specialty in stroke patients.

⁷ Pratkanon, Kanokon, “The Development of Training Manual for Promoting the Competency of Government Officers of Drugs Suppression Operation Center”, **Thesis of Doctoral of Education**, (Graduate School : Srinakharinwirot University), 2007.

⁸ Krutaka Sudarat, “The Development of Training Courses to Strengthen the Competency of Head Nurses in Future Health Care System. **Thesis of Doctor of Philosophy**”, (Graduate School : Ramkhamhaeng University), 2007.

Suggestions

1. Suggestions on applying research results into practice.

1.1 The model needs to be discussed among speakers or the nurses in order to have a consistent understanding and be willing to perform their duty. The model manual should be given to the nurses to learn and practice before personal use for correct understanding and proper plan.

1.2 Public Health Offices should have a promoting policy on competency development of nurses in terms of diabetes, hypertension, and dyslipidemia as the results found that the nurses working at sub-district health promoting hospital have a demand for those competencies.

1.3 The organization should take part in planning, training, scheduling duration and place as well as applying content and activities on demand. The evaluation should be conducted periodically with an appointment of involved officials in the organization to follow up the project.

2. Suggestions for further researches.

2.1 There should be a model of competency development of nurses who take care of patients with other health problems and complex or high-risk problems.

2.2 There should be a development of competency model of caregivers and organizations in the community to participate in the care of stroke patients in order to enhance better care.

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THE WORK EFFECTIVENESS OF PHRA VINAYA-DHIKARA MONKS IN CHAYAPHUM PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research were: 1) to study the work performance process of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara monks in Chiyaphum province; 2) to study the ways to develop the work performance of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara monks. This qualitative research was carried out through the study of the related documents and research together with the in-depth interview of 25 key informants and group dynamic of 8 participants. The data were analyzed by the descriptive content analysis.

The research results were as follows.

1) Based on the study of the work performance process of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara monks in Chiyaphum province, it was found that the monks understood their basic roles and duties but some of them were still doubtful in relation to the ways of practices. Their works were: examining, explaining, suggesting and monitoring the acts of monks and novices to comply with the Buddhist disciplines, laws, regulations, of the Sangha Supreme Council of Thailand, based on the virtues and fairness.

2) The ways to develop the work performance of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara monks in the studied area were: 1) planning the process of work

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performance, supporting their works by creating a plan to select and appoint the PhraVinaya-Dhikara monks, creating comprehension of their working process, summarizing their work outcome reports; 2) in regards to the collaboration between the PhraVinaya-Dhikara monks and the community, government and private sectors, the opportunity in finding the community problems and their causes should be given to all parties to make a decision in solving the problems; the chances for budget management and work planning should also be given; the importance of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara's duties should be explained, in relations to promotion and protection of Buddhism; 3) the training should be managed for the monks in the province in collaboration with the provincial ranked monks to invite the experts to educate the monks with the work performance methods and the practical processes in order to develop the skills of personality improvement, communication, team-work and effective planning.

Keywords; PhraVinaya-Dhikara monks, effectiveness development, work performance

Surface

In the present-day, there are changes in objects with invention of sciences and technologies which cause people more self-important than community. The value and dignity of human life and the Buddhist principles of living begin to deteriorate not even those who come to ordination in Buddhism, that is to say, some monks do not study and follow the disciplines, whereas, they take advantage of belief and veneration in Buddhism of laypeople for their own benefits. From the cause of caring for the Sangha as good practitioners to practice according to the disciplined orders that monks need to take measure to control the behavior of monks by virtue of Article 15. (5) according to the rules of Sangha Supreme Council of Thailand Vol. 23 B.E. 2541 on the control and command of the abbots and monk deans as

well as novices and monks in command. Then appoint a group of monks called “PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks” to ease the burden of monk deans.¹ PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monk has the authority to monitor the order, advise monks to practice their disciplines and bring novices or monks who misbehave to the monk deans in considering the problematic situation.

Due to the Sangha Act B.E. 2505, it is commanded by the rulers of each monastic order. The ecclesiastical provincial governor normally has the power to keeping order in the provincial area. Thus, PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monk is set up according to the proposal of ecclesiastical provincial governor with the approval of the Religious Affairs Department, relying on the provincial government of the monk dean of Bangkok according to the rules of the Sangha, No. 23 (B.E. 2541) regarding the monastic order, Chapter 3, Part 2, Article 15. Regarding the authority of Sangha at the provincial level, the ecclesiastical provincial governors have the authority to administer the monks in their respective provinces.²

- 1) Perform ecclesiastical rule according to the disciplines
- 2) Control and promote good academic order, education, propagate Buddhism and continue to provide public housing.
- 3) Manage conflict to suppression (*Niggahakamma*) and diagnose an appeal against the decision or ecclesiastical district governor.
- 4) Resolve the conflicts of the district princes correctly.
- 5) Control superiors, monk deans and abbots, as well as the monks, novices who are in charge or in their own territory and clarify the duties of the persons who are in charge of orders.

¹ PhraDhamsutee (Pee Suchato), **Manual for PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks of Sangha**, (Bangkok :M.P.T., B.E. 2549).

² Department of Religious Affairs, **Manual for Ecclesiastical Education Administration**, (Bangkok: Department of Religious Printing, B.E. 2538), page 120.

Regulations, orders, resolutions declaring the decree, including the apostolic order of their commanders according to the rules of the Sangha, the Sangha need to follow the orders of the ecclesiastical provincial governor. Therefore, ecclesiastical official monks are PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks by position. Especially the ecclesiastical district governor, PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monk is to manage conflict to suppression and diagnose an appeal against decision or ecclesiastical governors in districts, sub-districts as well as in temples by authorities. However, PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monk section is considered to be a separate unit of the service structure of the Sangha. Overall, according to the Sangha Act B.E. 2505, PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks section is based on the ecclesiastical provincial governor. Nowadays, each province has a policy to have PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in each province thoroughly to keep pride of the ecclesiastical provincial governor. Because PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks is responsible for caring about the offense of monks and novices, it is also known as "*police monk*". PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' Performance³

- 1) Supervise and introduce of monks novices in the province
- 2) Practice with disciplines of Sangha Supreme Council of Thailand.
- 3) Bring novices or monks who misbehave to the monk deans in considering the problematic situation.

- 4) Consider implementing local authorities or helping the abbots or monk dean in the particular area to investigate as appropriate for the case. PhraVinaya-Dhikara Mons is to perform the duties of the places where people are crowded. It is public places where novices and monks will find their opportunities for misbehavior and when someone informs that some monks behave inappropriately. PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks along with the officials or

³ Chot Thongprayoon, **Manual for Ecclesiastical Official Governor**, (Bangkok : Pappim Printing, B.E. 2539) page 98.

laypeople will go out to inspect. In addition, PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks may have to investigate the wrongdoer who does not comply with the discipline.

Therefore, the researcher considers that PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in the province covers 16 districts consisting: Muaeng, Kwao, Khonsawan, Kasetomboon, Buadeang, Chaturus, Bumnejnarong, Buaraheiw, Thepsathit, Phukiew, Than, Kangkho, Khonsan, Phakdeechumpon, Nuensa-nga, and Subyai which has a regional PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks of Chaiyaphumin total 66 monks. The researcher is interested to study the development of the performance of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in the area. This is for information on planning and developing PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in the province for more effectively. This will affect the development of Buddhism as the anchor of Buddhists permanently.

Research Objectives

1. To study an effective development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in Chaiyaphum province.
2. To study the ways to develop an effective development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in the province.

Limitation

1. Content Limitation

This research aims to study an effective development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in Chaiyaphum province that put an emphasis on issues related to PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance.

2. Population Limitation

In this study, the study population was set up as a group of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Chaiyaphum province and experts, total 33 persons.

3. Area Limitation

In this study, the study area was set up in Chaiyaphum Province.

4. Time Limitation

Duration of study begun from August 2016 to February 2017, total duration is 7 months.

The Benefits of Research

1. Make aware of the process of performance of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Chaiyaphum province.
2. Know how to improve the performance of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in the aforesaid area.
3. Present the ways to develop an effective development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in the province to be useful for Buddhist monks and Buddhism.
4. It is the academic database for the monks and related organizations to apply to adaptive development to perform the right duties in present and future.

Research Methodology

It is a qualitative research that collected information from relevant papers and researches, in-depth interview with 25 informants including an 8 person-group conversation for analyzing data that employing descriptive analysis. The researcher selected the experts' criteria to collect data and use inductive analysis.

The information is organized and classified systematically and then interpreted the relationship and make conclusions from the collected data.

Outcomes

1. The process of performing the duties of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in the administration of Chaiyaphum province.

1.1 PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in the province, some still do not fully understand the way to arrest monks who behave inappropriately, coordinate with relevant agencies including disciplinary punishment.

1.2 Qualifying as a qualified PhraVinaya-Dhikara candidates and be ready to sacrifice for Buddhism. Providing knowledge to deepen understanding in Buddhist Scriptures, rules of Sangha Supreme Council of Thailand. There are processes that are inconsistent and inappropriate for the performance of duties.

2. The ways to develop an effective development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in the province are;

2.1 It should have a plan for the performance of duty and promote the development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in Chaiyaphum. Provide plans to select and appoint PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and experienced. Make a plan to build understanding about the inappropriateness of monks and novices. Make a surveillance plan by means of asking Provincial Buddhist Office coordinate with the provincial PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and local polices including district administrators, sub-district administrative organization and village headmanto monitor monks and novices and make a report to send to the Provincial Buddhist Office on a regular basis. Promote public awareness of the importance of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and basic information about the behavior of the novices and monk that is inappropriate by launching through media such as radio, brochures, social networking, etc., performance evaluation should be conducted by using a Buddhist group opinion questionnaire.

2.2 Should give opportunities for the public and private sectors to engage with the Sanghato strengthen the community and Buddhism and to find problems and causes of problems within the community and reasonably co-ordinate planning, decision-making activities. As well as to contribute budget for the work, it can

cause the public and private sectors look beyond the importance of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and help to maintain Buddhism as well.

2.3 Conduct a training program for the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Chaiyaphum to increase knowledge of monks in terms of disciplines, rules of Supreme Sangha Council and law enforcement agencies by means of inviting experts who have expertise in law directly to educate includes procedures that must be a workshop process to achieve various skills- e.g., personality development skills, communication for teamwork skills and effective planning skills.

Outcomes and Discussion

The outcomes of the study revealed that the effective development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in the province, the development approaches are as follows: 1) plan the process of duty and promote the development of the duties of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Chaiyaphum. 2) Conduct a training program for the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in the mentioned area. 3) Participation between PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks, the public and private sectors.

1) Plan the process of duty and promote the development of the duties of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Chaiyaphum.

The results showed that the performance of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks processes starting from the selection and appointment of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks. Make a plan to understand the inadequacy of monks, planning, monitoring, and coordinating with the Provincial Buddhism Office and local police officers including the government releases to the public about the importance of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and basic information about the behavior of monks that is not appropriate by means of launching through media and evaluate the performance by using the

Buddhist opinion questionnaire. Coordinate with the religious authorities for receiving information along with suggestions; also provide a summary report of the operation to the Office of National Buddhism. In line with Somkiat Poonthong⁴ studies the factors affecting the performance of the Phra Vinaya-Dhikara Monks to discipline in Phra Nakhon district particularly. The purpose was to study the factors that impede the operation, that is, 1) personnel dimension 2) work dimension 3) dimensions of collaborative education from the documents and fieldwork using questionnaires with 35 Phra Vinaya-Dhikara Monks. It is revealed that: 1) skills, expertise, knowledge, ability in the discipline of Phra Vinaya-Dhikara Monks are in high level. However, the level of readiness in the workplace is moderate. 2) The dimension of safety in the operation is found in moderate level with the cooperation of the Sangha in Bangkok. The complexity of the data collection was complicated and do not understand the rules of both monks and the country is in low level. 3) Collaboration has seen a high level of cooperation with police officers in terms of training, advice of methods. The cooperation with the public is at high. They were notified when they saw an offender monk but cooperation with Sangha Supreme Council of Thailand is low, especially in terms of coordination and consistency.

2) Participation between Phra Vinaya-Dhikara Monks, the public and private sectors.

The results show that the participation of the public and private sectors to strengthen the community and Buddhism with participating as follows: 1) Participation in finding problems and causes of problems within the community. 2) Participation in planning, co-operative activities, deciding

⁴ Somkiat Poonthong, Factors Affecting the Performance of the Phra Vinayadhikara to Discipline in Phra Nakhon District Particularly, Faculty of Management, **Master of Arts**, (Graduate School, Krirk University B.E. 2540). Abstract.

reasonably. 3) Involvement in investment and performance, see the importance of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and help to maintain and protect Buddhism in accordance with Chaweewan Suwannapha et al.,⁵ study about “Public Participation and ecclesiastical official monks in supporting the learning of the monk students in Phrae”. The research revealed that 1) the public participation in promoting the learning of the students in Phrae is at a moderate level. 2) The participation of ecclesiastical official monks in promoting the learning of the students in Phrae is at a moderate level. Apart from the pride that the students in the ruling class can efficiently inherit Buddhism and be happy that the students are encouraged to learn. And monitor the learning outcomes of the students in temples at a high level. 3) Perception of public participation and the monks in promoting the learning of the students in Phrae province, overall level is moderate and is encouraged to learn and provide information about the informal learning to students are at the level of perception, the participation of the people and ecclesiastical official monks in promoting the learning of the monks is at a high level.

3) Organize training programs PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Chaiyaphum province

The results showed that the training program was organized. PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Chaiyaphum must consult for a plan with the ecclesiastical provincial monks in training to enhance the knowledge of the monks in the particular area by means of inviting expert speakers to come for passing the knowledge. That must be a training process to acquire skills in various areas such as personality development skills, communication skills, teamwork skills, and effective planning skills. Provide regular training at both the provincial and district level to find solutions for common problems and

⁵ Chaweewan Suwannapha et al., “Public Participation and ecclesiastical official monks in supporting the learning of the monk students in Phrae”, **Research Report**, (Buddhist Research Institute: Mahachulalongkomrajavidyalaya University, B.E. 2553), page A-B.

the law of the country curriculum is directly related to PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks. This corresponds to Acting Sub Lt. SuttayaAob-aom conducts research about development of human resources potential of local government organizations according to Buddhism The results showed that the personnel development of local administrative organizations:1) project training: to train personnel in developing their skills and skills according to individual differences. Pre-bodied training is an adaptation of behavioral expression: body and speech. Concentration is to develop the mind to be patient. Intelligence is a guide to behavior that should or should not do things. 2) Education is to encourage achieving a higher education for personnel in developing their knowledge.3) The development of the precept is to cultivate good habits, practice the mind in the right direction and support the improvement of further education. Potential development is a group of knowledge, skills and attributes that related to each other which affect to the main job of some particular jobs. The knowledge, skills and attributes associated with the work of that position and can be measured against acceptable standards and it can be enhanced by training and development. The approach must start with the process or method of human resource development in 3 aspects: T (training) , E (education) andD (development). The development integrates with Buddhism,that is,threefold training namely, morality, concentration and wisdom, this will cause the potential of personnel in three aspects knowledge, skills, and desirable habits.Thus, this approach can be used to apply the principles of Buddhism in the development of human resources will have a synthetic approach. (Synthesis Model) is $TED + SSP = KSA^6$

⁶ Acting Sub Lt. Suttaya Aob-aom, “Development of Human Resources Potential of Local Government Organizations according to Buddhism”, **Doctor of Philosophy Thesis**, Public Administration Department, Graduate School Mahachulalongkomrajavidyalaya University, B.E. .2557

Suggestion

The results of the research have been presented to the main themes of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and ecclesiastical rulers as a guideline for the development of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks' performance in Chaiyaphum province as follows;

1. Policy Suggestions

1) Sangha should recommend policies, plans, guidelines for development of duties of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks strictly and effectively evaluate the performance.

2) Monk deans should prioritize and support the work of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks to develop a better quality.

3) The rulers of the monks should have a presentation of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks has power to judge initial penalty.

4) Government agencies and Sangha need to coordinate in order to prevent abuse or misconduct to the law of the country as well as the distortion of the Buddhism.

2. Practical suggestions

1) The Sangha should give importance to the development of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in tangible progress.

2) Should publicize the basic information about the behavior of monks and novices that is inappropriate by launching through media such as radio, brochures, social networking, etc., in order to help the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks and the people to take care of Buddhism.

3) PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks should behave as a role model with a beautiful feature of faith.

3. Suggestions for the Next Research

The next step is to research the following issues;

- 1) Researcher should make a research on the role of the PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks on the public opinion.
- 2) Research should be conducted on the participation of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks in Buddhist activities.
- 3) Researcher should research the training process of PhraVinaya-Dhikara Monks what processes are for quality training.

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