

A Model for Self Sufficiency Economy Development of Don Du Village, Pasang Sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn District, Roi-Ed Province

Komin Kulwetchakit , Suwaki Sripatha and Rangsan Singhalert¹

ABSTRACT

The purposes of the research were to analyze current conditions, problems and needs for self-sufficiency economy development of Don Du village, Pasang sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn district, Roi-Ed province, 2) to design a model for Self Sufficiency Economy Development of Don Du village, and to implement and evaluate the model. The research methodology was divided into three phases. The data was collected by questionnaires and analyzed by the computer program. MANOVA (Repeated Measures) was employed for hypothesis testing. The study showed the primary data of Don Du village. There were 26 families in the village, most of people in the village were farmers and temporary jobs such as growing vegetables and handicraft. The problems of self-sufficiency economy development of Don Du village consisted of knowledge and professional skills, government support, professional training, yearly drought, and capital. The needs for self-sufficiency economy development of Don Du village included professional training, knowledge of the self-sufficiency economy philosophy through study visit to farms of organic vegetables, raising domestic chicken and ducks, raising pig, planting mushroom, raising cow, cat fish and frogs. The model for self-sufficiency economy development of Don Du village consisted of six activities: study visit to the best practice village/community, 2) frog farm projects, 3) catfish farm project, 4) organic vegetables farm, 5) mushroom farm project, duck farm project, and domestic chicken farm project. Finally, the findings indicated that the research participants significantly earned more money than before using the model. Additionally, they saved more money from buying consumer products than before using the model because they grew their own organic vegetables and they raised their own animals.

Keyword : Economy Self-Sufficiency Community Self-Sufficiency Economy

¹ PhD Candidate, Doctor of Philosophy Program in Regional Development Strategies, Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University

² Associate Professor, PhD. Lecturer of the Philosophy Program in Regional Development Strategies, Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University

³ Assistant Professor, PhD. Lecturer of Humanities and Social Sciences Faculty, Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University

Introduction

In 1932, Thailand had a custom-based society, and the Buddhism principles have been applied to create their behavior, values and daily life of Thai people. Thai people have the simple lifestyle based on the religious principles (Soontharaporn Dechapalokul, 2000 : 160). The 8th National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997-2001) focused on human resource development contributing to the sustainable development of economy, society and natural resource and environment in Thailand. Wicharn Panich (2001 : 21) states that Thailand has encountered the problems of economy, society and environment, so that it is necessary to keep balance of four main areas of the national development : economy, society, politics and environment.

Consequently, The 9th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002 - 2006) emphasized the strong base of Thai society focusing on morality and quality of Thai people. The strategies for sustainable rural development was to develop rural and urban areas in Thailand focusing on participation and self sufficiency based on the self-sufficiency economy philosophy. The 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) applied the principles of the self-sufficiency economy philosophy to improve human resource, society, and economy of Thailand focusing on moderation, reason, carefulness, and morality for planning and making decision. The 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016) has

accelerated the competency of Thai citizens in preparation of economic and social development.

According to the national strategies of the 10th and 11th national Economic and Social Development Plan, the author has conducted research on a model for self - sufficiency economy development of Don Du village, Pasang sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn district, Roi-Ed province consisting of two phases : model design and development, model implementation and evaluation.

Objectives

1. To analyze current conditions, problems and needs of people for self sufficiency economy development of Don Du Village, Pasang Sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn District, Roi-Ed Province
2. To design a model for self sufficiency economy development of Don Du Village
3. To implement and evaluate the model

Hypothesis

Family income, food of people in Don Du village increases and their expenses of consumer products decreases after implementing the model for self sufficiency economy development.

Research Methodology

The mix research was composed of quantitative research and participatory action research, and the research was divided into three phases.

Phase 1 : contextual study, problem and need analysis for self sufficiency economy development

1. The population was 26 families in Don Du village, Pasang Sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn District, Roi-Ed Province.

2. The research instrument was two sets of questionnaires, a structural interview form, a note-taking form of incomes and expenses.

3. The instrument was designed and developed based on the documentary study of the self sufficiency economy philosophy.

4. The data was collected by questionnaires from the sample subjects in Don Du village, Pasang sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn District, Roi-Ed Province.

5. Data Analysis

5.1 The qualitative data was synthesized and categorized based on the theme and text.

5.2 The quantitative data was analyzed by the descriptive statistics : frequency, Percentage, mean, and standard deviation.

Phase 2 : Model design and development

1. The target population was 22 family members in Don Du village, and 20 volunteers consisting of academicians, community developers, experts and author. They were selected by the purposive random sampling method.

2. The instrument was a model for self sufficiency economy development. The model was designed and developed through workshop and focus group methods.

Phase 3 : Model implementation and evaluation

1. The experimental group was 22 family members in Don Du village, Pasang Sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn District, Roi-Ed Province.

2. Research Variables:

2.1 Independent variable was a model for self sufficiency economy development.

2.2 Dependent variables were family incomes, expenses, vegetables, animals, mushroom, and consumer products from stores.

3. Research Instrument

3.1 Guidelines for training activities

3.2 Training materials

3.3 Questionnaires on self sufficiency activities

4. The quasi experimental design and two-group pretest-posttest design were used for the research.

5. The model was implemented to 22 family members in Don Du village for six months. MANOVA (Repeated Measures) was used to test hypothesis by comparing the results before and after the model implementation.

Results

1. The study showed that there were 26 families in Don Du village, Pasang Sub-district, Jaturapakpimarn District, Roi-Ed Province. The villagers were farmers with part-time job producing and selling vegetables and handicraft. The villagers mostly have

encountered the problems of knowledge and professional skills, government sector support, funds, study visit to the best practice communities of organic vegetables, organic fertilizer, chicken, duck, catfish, cow, frog, pig, and mushroom farms.

2. The model for self sufficiency economy development consisted of seven activities: study visit, frog farm, catch fish farm, organic vegetable farm, mushroom farm, duck farm and domestic chicken farm.

3. Lastly, the findings indicated that the family incomes have increased significantly and the expenses of the families have decreased significantly after implementing the model.

Discussion

1. The paper mainly discusses the results of model implementation and evaluation as follows.

1.1 The family income is from the part-time job by selling and buying food and local products: papaya, chili, banana, frog, chicken, and fish. Anuwat Rerngchaiphum (2006: 87) states that villagers can apply their knowledge to create new job for producing more food and earning more money for their family.

1.2 The expenses of family have decreased significantly. The result has a positive impact on the sustainable economic development in communities. Anuwat Rerngchaiphum (2006: 87) states that villagers can apply their knowledge to create new job for producing more food and earning more money for their family.

1.3 The villagers produce more food for their family because they grow vegetables and fruits, and they can earn more money from selling vegetables, fruits and animals. Sanit Bausanit (2001) asserts that the farmers in the north of Thailand earn more moey from growing herbal plants such as garlic, correspondents, galangal, ginger, and lemon grass. Puangpen Pothikarnchanawat (2008: 128) proposes that the farmers can earn more money from growing Muang Petch rose apple with organic fertilizer and they can protect the natural resources.

1.4 The farmers raise animals for food and sales. Pimkarn Lerbel (2006 : 2) claims that the farmers in the north of Thailand can earn more money from raising fish in the cage.

1.5 The farmers grow mushroom for food and sales. Chalom Jitman (2011 : 1) recommends that Microorganisms is good for growing mushroom.

1.6 The farmers spend less money buying consumer products from the stores because they can produce food and consumer products by themselves. Siwarit Pongkornrangsil (2003) claims that the problems of community economic development are marketing, products, money and accounting management. The problems may be cause by their traditional way of life. Therefore, the strategies for community economic development is to organize professional training courses to improve their knowledge and professional skills focusing on planning and man power management.

2. Finally, the findings indicated that the research participants significantly earned more money than before using the model. Additionally, they saved more money than before using the model because they grew their own organic vegetables and they raised their own animals.

Suggestions

1. The model for self sufficiency development is efficient and appropriate for practical application. However, the model should be adapted to the current situation based on society culture and funds.
2. The model should be evaluated by villagers through the public hearing method for community economic development plan.
3. The community plan should be promoted to people in community to design direction, vision and strategies for community development.

References

Anuwat rearngchayaphum (2006). **Raising Catch Fish in the Cage**. Mae Hongsorn : Independent learning Center and Informal learning Center in Muang District, Mae Hongsorn Province.

Chalom Jitman (2009). **The Efficiency of Microorganisms for Growing Mushroom**. Nonthaburi : Thesis for the Degree of Master. Sukhothai Thamathiray Open Univrsty.

Pimkarn Lerbel *2006). **Raisng Fish in the Upper Part of the Ping River**. Thesis for the Degree of Master. Chiang Mai : Chiang Mai University.

Puanpen Pothikarnchanawat (2009). **A Study on Local Wisdom in Growing Muang Petch Rose Apple for Community Economic Development**. Thesis for the Degree of Master in Arts of Culture Science, Maha Sarakham Uiversity.

Sanit Baisathit (2001) **Planting and Using Local Herbal Plants of Farmers**, Maetaeng District, Chiang Mai Province. Chiang Mai: Chiang Mai University.

Seri Pongpit (2003). **Plan for Community Economic Life**. Bangkok : Phumpanya Thai Press.

Siwarit Pongkornrangsil (204). **Strategies for Sustainable Community Economic Development**. Journal of Research and Development. Volum 1 No. 2 Maejo University.

Soonthraporn Techapalokul (2000). **Economy in Buddhism Ways for Development of Thailand**. Bangkok : Thesis for the Degree of Master in Economics. Thamasart University.