

กิตติกรรมประกาศ

โครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การพัฒนาชุมชนตามแนวทางเศรษฐกิจพอเพียง : กรณีภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ
สำเร็จลงได้จากการได้รับความอนุเคราะห์จากหน่วยงานและผู้ที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้อง ได้แก่ หน่วยงานส่งเสริมการ
พัฒนาของภาครัฐ และที่สำคัญอย่างยิ่ง นักวิจัยชาวบ้านจากชุมชนทั้ง 4 ชุมชน ได้แก่ ชุมชนบ้านโนนสว่าง บ้าน
หนองมะค่าแต้ บ้านโคกพัฒนาและบ้านหนองสรวงสันติ ที่ได้ให้ความร่วมมืออย่างดียิ่ง ในการเข้าไปศึกษาเก็บ
รวบรวมข้อมูล ตลอดจนร่วมกันคิดวางแผนร่วมลงมือปฏิบัติจริงในทุกขั้นตอน

คณะผู้วิจัยขอขอบคุณสถาบันวิจัยและพัฒนา มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมมาธิราช ที่ได้พิจารณาสนับสนุน
ทุนอุดหนุนการวิจัยจากงบประมาณแผ่นดินในการทำวิจัยครั้งนี้

คณะผู้วิจัย

Research project Community Development Following the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy :
Nort East Thailand Case Study

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to 1. study, analyze and diagnose the sample communities; 2. develop the communities following the sufficiency economy philosophy; and 3. study factors that affected the implementation of the development strategies.

This was a participatory action research. Multi-level sampling was used to select 2 provinces representative of northeastern Thailand, which were NakhonRatchasima and Buriram. Purposive sampling was used to select one semi-urban, semi-rural community and one rural community in each province, for a total of 4 sample communities. The semi-urban communities selected were Baan NongMakha-Dae in Buriram and NongSuangSanti in NakhonRatchasima. The rural communities were Baan Nonè Sawang in Buriram and Baan KokePatana in NakhonRatchasima. Data were collected through interviews and public forums. Qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis and quantitative data were analyzed statistically by computer to find frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation.

Analysis and diagnosis of the communities revealed that on the household level, most of the community members treated each other well and very few were involved with negative influences. Most people paid attention to education and health. Economically, most had secure jobs and also secondary jobs. They saved money, had activities to reduce expenses, and were self sufficient. Some did not own their own land for farming. Only a few kept household account books and many were in debt. Their expenses were not quite suitable in comparison to their income. Housing was found to be suitable. On the community level, in some of the communities infrastructure such as roads, tap water, schools and outside support needed more development. On the group level, some of the rural communities had problems with group management, learning, funding and marketing.

The approach for developing the communities following the sufficiency economy philosophy started with 8 steps for designing the program: survey of the area, setting goals and performance indicators, pre-development evaluation of the community, setting the development strategy, learning exchange, making an action plan, follow-up and post-development evaluation. Testing showed that every community got stronger following the development project. To make the communities sustainable under the sufficiency economy philosophy, the people need to prepare themselves in many ways, the development workers need to adhere to their principles, the development process has to be practical, and support agencies need to give support on the policy level, the agency level and the local level.

Both internal and external factors affected community development. Internal factors were the community members, leaders, management system, learning center, knowledgeable seniors, inheritors, infrastructure, security, location of the community, and local traditions. External factors were natural disasters, factors involved with work and production, support agencies, development workers, and leaders' policies.

Key words: community development, sufficiency economy