

Tanawat Yuttachai 2009: Resource Utilization Pattern of Hilltribe Community in Upper Peau Watershed, Nan Province. Master of Science (Watershed and Environmental Management), Major Field: Watershed and Environmental Management, Department of Conservation. Thesis Adviser: Mr. Kitichai Rattana, Ph.D. 158 pages.

The purposes of this thesis are to study the socio economic states, to find the rate of resource utilization and the resource utilization pattern and to suggestions of balancing resource utilization and management of communities in Upper Peau Watershed particularly at Nongpla village and Pangkae village (They are in Chaingklang District and Tungchang District, respectively) in Nan Province since 2006 to 2007. The approaches of study are survey research approach for studied the socio economic states and found the capacity of resource utilization using ecological footprint analysis in the area of build land, bioproductive land and absorb carbon dioxide land (CO<sub>2</sub>) that released by burning fossil fuels. In addition, the anthropology research approach was used for studied the resource utilization pattern and resource management in communities.

The results in a part of socio economic states indicated that the major career in the both villages (Nongpla village and Pangkae village) is agriculture (87.50% and 94.78%, respectively). The average income in Nongpla is approximately 13,838.09 Bath and the average expense is about 15,257.14 Bath. At the same way, in Pangkae village had the average income less than the average expense (26,730.43 Bath and 33,673.23 Bath, respectively). In addition, it was found that the average saving money of Nongpla village (119.04 Bath) less than Pangkae village ( 780.86 Bath) and the average liability in Nongpla village (10,363.04 Bath) less than Pang kae villlage ( 22,695.65 Bath). As shown that the both villagers had ever participated in training course and natural resource conservation activities. For the average rate of resource utilization per household using ecological footprint analysis, In Nongpla village had the average ecological footprint of household is about 20.90 Rai/ household, and Pangkae village had the average ecological footprint of household is about 27.18 Rai/ household. However, the both villages were not enough bioproductive land area that need rice planting areas increase about 1.19 Rai and 5.11 Rai, respectively. Furthermore, there are different the resource utilization patterns and resource management in both communities that depend on social environment of ethnos. On the contrary, the resource utilization patterns and resource managements had not been concrete but, they concealed in the traditions and believes including the government principles. The evidences were resource utilization and management through co - ownership of villagers by setting committee to look after the resource utilization.

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Thesis Advisor's signature