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ISSARAPAP KONGMEESUB : ROLE OF CHAOPHRAYA VOLUNTEERS IN SOLVING
WATER POLLUTION PROBLEMS: A CASE STUDY OF ANGTHONG PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS
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The main objective of this research is to investigate the role of Chaopraya volunteers in solving water pollution problems. 'Volunteers' knowledge and attitude as well as factor which could affect volunteers' efficiency and role were examined. Volunteers were classified by analysing the sex, age-group, occupation, income, education level, the size of household, access to information on water pollution problems, the water sources, the knowledge of water pollution problems, and the attitudes toward water pollution problems. The surveys aimed to measure the levels of role, attitude and knowledge were conducted on 164 Chaopraya volunteers in Angthong province. The statistics used for data analysis were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, analysis of variance and multiple classification analysis.

The study indicated that the roles of Chaopraya volunteers in solving water pollution problems were at medium level; the factors which statistically significantly affected the role were sex, education level, and access to information on water pollution problems. It was found that groups with good roles in solving water pollution problems were women, those with high education levels and those who had current information on water pollution problems. For knowledge of Chaopraya volunteers on water pollution problems was at medium level and the factors with statistically significant affect on the knowledge were age group and education level. It was found that groups with good knowledge on water pollution problems were the young age groups with high education level. For attitude of Chaopraya volunteers toward water pollution problems, it was found that more subjects had better attitudes than had worse attitudes while the only factor affecting the attitude was the occupation factor. The group with better attitude toward water pollution problems was the group of housewives.

According to the study result it could be recommended that in order to enable the Chaopraya volunteers to have better role, knowledge and accurate attitude in water pollution problems the public health authorities must provide continuous training and campaign for a long period of time to the volunteers.