

Wasuntara Kanitthanupong 2015: Fishermen and State Officers Conflicts Concerning a Problem of using Fish Trap (Phongphang) as a Tool for Fishing: Case Study : Naklua Subdistrict, Kantang District, Trang Province. Master of Arts (Conflict Management), Major Field: Conflict Management, Faculty of Social Sciences. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Sowatree Nathalang. Ph.D. 106 pages.

The study "Fishermen and State Officers Conflicts Concerning a Problem of using Fish Trap (Phongphang) as a Tool for Fishing Case Study : Naklua Subdistrict, Kantang District, Trang Province", aimed 1. to analyze the conflicts between fishermen and state officers in a problem of using Phongphang as a tool for fishing 2. to find out the mutual approaches for solving the problems regard conflicts between fishermen and state officers of using Phongphang as a tool for fishing. This research was a qualitative study. The key informants were 18 persons from three groups: 1) public sectors, 2) fishermen using Phongphang as a tool for fishing, and 3) community organization. The research tools were Non-Participant Observation, document study, and in-depth informal interview, data were analyzed in relations with other phenomena under the conflict theory framework.

The research results were shown as follows: 1. For conflict analysis, the results showed that the occurrence of conflicts consisted of three periods, i.e., the first period occurred in 2010, the second occurred between 2011 – 2012 (hidden conflict because of changing in fishermen policy), and the third occurred in 2013 (reoccurred conflict). The conflicts were due to three reasons. 1) serious suppression, 2) discordant practice, and 3) the stakeholders. Underneath the occurred conflicts, the type of conflicts could be categorized into: Phongphang fishermen group had conflict of value(that was the way of life community) conflict of data (were type of using tool and period of Phongphang fishing. According to the results of the government is not acceptable to the fishermen) Phongphang fishermen to learn that Phongphang tools destroyed coast area. Additionally conflict of interest was (poverty) and conflicts of management structure were (discrimination between Phongphang and other fishing gear and entrepreneur group can not be suppressed) For public sector, it was also found out that conflict of structure was law-abiding. However, according to the interesting and standing points of fishermen were indulgence, and continue using Phongphang still needed. The standing points of public sector were to keep law in order. In dealing with mutual approaches to solve the problem regarding conflicts between fishermen and state officers of using Phongphang, there were 1) trustworthiness 2) coordination among stakeholders 3) grouping the stakeholders and 4) initiation of mutual conservation mind.

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Thesis Advisor's signature