

ABSTRACT

Title : People's Opinions on Sustainable Conserved Forest Utilization :
A Case Study in Namlum Village, Wangma Sub-district, Ladyao
District, Nakonsawan Province, Thailand .

By : Thepparid Koypokaisawan

Degree : Master of Science (Agriculture and Forestry Administration)

Major Field : Agriculture and Forestry Administration

Chairman, Special Problem Advisory Board :

(Associate Professor Dr. Numchai Thanupon)

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The objectives of this research were (1) to investigate personal and socio-economic characteristics of people in Namlum Village, Wangma Sub-District, Ladyao District, Nakonsawan Province; (2) to determine their the opinions on direct and indirect utilization of sustainable conserved forest; and (3) to find out disturbed forest rehabilitation and conservation methods in the people's views. The respondents were 87 poeple, at least 15 years old, in Namlum Village, who could utilize the forest. The data were collected during February 1997 - April 1997 by using questionnair for interview and analyzed by the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences computer program.

The results of the research revealed that the majority of the repondents were male, married, and had an average age of 41 years. Most of them had completed Grade 4 and were mainly engaged in farming. Over half of them owned agricultural land, mostly with ownership from Agriculture Land Reform office, at an average of 23 rai. They have settled in the village for an average of 26 years.

The majority received information about deforestation and reforestation through television and reported their participation in activities of the Khao Luang conservation group.

Concerning direct utilization i.e. use of wood, wildlife hunting and forest product collecting, almost all of the respondents agreed that people should be encouraged to use other materials instead of wood, that promote community forests should be promoted, without logging and wildlife hunting, and forest products should be collected as their livelihood. Concerning indirect utilization i.e. natural water sources, air moisture, tourism, and education and research, most of the respondents agreed that people should economize on the use of water, maintain and rehabilitate nearby forests, and develop Khao Luang Forest for tourism and educational purposes, without destruction of natural resources. From these opinions, disturbed forest rehabilitation and conservation methods were derived: making clear boundary of Khao Luang Forest; of people's in Namlum Village that will setting fire-control line; establishing community forests in buffer zone; and providing strict measures for maintaining natural resources as well as safety of tourists visiting Khao Luang Forest.