

Abstract

The research of “Revitalization of community ability in the management of Banbua Kiln site museum, Maeka Sub-district, Muang Phayao District, Phayao Province” is a qualitative research. The objective of this research is to study the development and the process of community ability for managing Banbua Kiln site museum, including examining factors which could influence the revitalization of community ability. This research was conducted through data collecting from a sample of the community analysis unit and employed the method of participant observation in museum management activities, together with formal and informal interviews with open-ended questions.

The Research results found that the development of Banbua kiln site-museum's management was divided into 4 periods:

The first period was the community archaeology process. There was an excavation for Banbua archaeology site, including the process of community museum development. This process encouraged participation in cultural resource management and community development by members of Maeka community. It also created cultural awareness and cultural acknowledgement among community people in terms of kiln site preservation and development. The second period was the development period for Banbua kiln site, with an aim to become a community archaeology site museum. The community received funding from a private agency in order to establish the museum under the condition that community people must cooperate to manage their kiln site resource to be a community museum. However, due to centralized management from the research project, community people were prevented from participating in the management of the museum. This centralized management also had an impact on community reliance, causing the community to rely more on the outside management than the community itself. This period had generated conflicts in museum management at Banbua Kiln site museum. During the third period, there was a crisis on museum management. The museum could not operate any activities. This crisis had affected community people, as they felt unconfident and were discouraged from managing their

cultural resources. Thus, many collaborative agencies had assisted in resolving the problem. The fourth period was the revitalization of community ability in museum management. The museum activities were organized so that community people could participate and cooperate to manage their museum again. This museum management process has resolved the problem faced by the community during the third period. The process included encouraging community to feel confident in managing the community museum as well as strengthening museum development groups, who are the main force to operate the museum.

The significant issue found from this research was that the dynamic management of cultural resources could lead community people to learn and develop their ability to manage local resources. This factor had an enormous impact on community people in the terms of their capacity and their confidence to manage the museum within the community context

The recommendations drawn from the research results are that the community should strengthen museum development groups and organize various activities to attract community people to participate in museum management. These activities may include surveying other cultural resources within the community areas in order to increase the link on cultural resource management. The community should also encourage collaboration among local people. Moreover, the community should use museum as a means to strengthen community ability to resolve problems or to develop the community ability in other dimensions.