

Kanlaya Vaikayee 2007: Participation of Tambon Working Groups on Water Resources Management in Huai Muak Lek Sub-watershed, Saraburi Province. Master of Science (Watershed and Environmental Management), Major Field: Watershed and Environmental Management, Department of Conservation. Thesis Advisor: Mr. Somnimit Pukngam, Ph.D. 132 pages.

The objectives of this research were to study level of participation of Tambon Working Groups on water resources management and to find the relationship between socio-economic factors and Tambon Working Groups participation and also to investigate problems and obstacles arising from their participation in water resources management effort. Moreover, this research aimed to initiate new approach of encouraging participation. Datas were collected by interviewing the 74 samples from March to April 2006 in Huai Muak Lek Sub-watershed, Saraburi Province. Statistics methodology for this research was percentage and mean. The relationship of dependent and independent variables were analyzed by using Chi-square at significance level 0.05.

The result of this research found that majority of Tambon Working Groups were male and most of them there are aging between 41-50 years old. The 48.6 percents of Tambon Working Groups have been living in this watershed for less than 20 years. Their occupation was agriculture, income was less than 10,000 baths per month. The 89.2 percents of them are local groups membership. However, level of knowledge on water resources management among Tambon Working Groups is considered high level, accounting for 91.1 percents. Tambon Working Groups expected high benefit from the water resources management, the participation on water resources management in medium level.

The factors significantly related of their participation in water resources management were groups membership and access to information in water resources management. The result of hypothesis testing indicated that the age, education, income, time of residence, career, training, knowledge in water resources management and the expectation of benefit from participation had no relationship with the participation in water resources management.

The suggestions made by this research is the government office and the other sectors should promote the process of participation on pilot sub-watershed organization to strengthen the organization so that it will be able to continue their activities which leads to sustainable development.

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29 Oct. 2007