

Abstract

The Study on the Management of Common Property Regimes: A Case Study of Ban Huay Hin dam Community, Moo 6, Wangyao Subdistrict, Danchang District, Suphanburi Province aims to synthesize the managing processes and to analyze factors related to the management of the common property regimes. The qualitative research methodology is utilized. Interviews with guided questions are used as tools in collecting data from people, governmental officials, non-governmental Organization's staff, and the chief of the Wangyang Local Administrative Organization.

The study finds that the managing processes of common property regimes have been dynamic. The local people have used Karen culture to support their own resource management. After that the government has taken the resource management over. The wood concessions have been given to private sectors. In the year 1998, the area once used by the local was announced a national park; hence, the local grouped as a organization to look after the resources with Regional Community Forest Training for Asia and the Pacific, and the Development of eco-agriculture and Plants Reservation Project acting as their mentors.

In addition, the community built up networks with academics, Suphanburi Forestry Office, and Conservation Office Region 3 in order to gain more power in negotiating with the government to get the right to look after the resources

Discussions were conducted as a tool to get compromises. As a result, they agreed upon giving the community a temporary access to the land. However, the agreement was never effective because the national park never concerned with the deals it made with the community.

After the new head of the national park commenced his post, the community and the national park have tried to participate in resource management. The local and the national park helped to set regulations in using the land. It could be said that this was an initial stage of participatory management. Still, it is premature to say that this

could lead to a perfect participation between the government and the local, because the level of participation of the national park depends on its leaders.

The major factors supporting common property regimes are the cultures of Ban Huay Hin Dam, and a strong Community forest Organization. Moreover, Non governmental organizations have supported the community, so that the community has chances to develop its skills in managing its own community forest. Besides, the community gets chances to take part in managing the resources.

The main obstacle is that there is no law to approve the right of the community to manage its resources.

The government should accept the efficiency and the right of the community. The local should be able to participate in managing the resources. Some of the laws should be revised so that the appropriate resource management is possible.