

Collaboration for Solving problem of Poverty, Social Development and Community Happiness Condition in Mahasarakham Province

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Abstract

This study aimed to: 1) create a collaboration between the state (Local government) and local communities to solve the problem of poverty and develop appropriate sanitation for local communities, 2) developing a community database to help formulate policies for developing solutions to poverty, social development and community happiness 3) developing learning produces and knowledge management. Samples were based on 202 families form 12 villages, 6 sub-district, and 6 districts in Maha Sarakham province. Research methods included 1) a household account diary; living development plan, operational handbook, community plan handbook, and sanitation data, and 2) Factors of failure consisted of a lack of joined up thinking, consensus amongst stakeholders and volunteer attitudes to community development. 3) The issue of debts accrued by farmers should be highlighted.

The purpose 1) to construct mechanisms of collaborative parties for development in solving problem of poverty, social and community happiness condition 2) to develop the data base system for community base to policy determination to development at different level, 3) to construct the learning process of community knowledge management leading to solving problem of economic and

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social and community happiness condition 4) to enhance and support parties of solving problem of poverty, social development and community happiness condition in Maha Sarakham province.

The design of the research and development by applying participatory action research (PAR) stage of action; 1) the survey of information concerning current problem conditions, 2) data analysis, participatory making plan, 4) action by following the plans and improvement, follow-up and evaluation, 6) development of potential and up grading the body of knowledge, and 7) lesson conclusion and learning sharing. Two types of the instrument used were 1) the instrument for development to generate participatory learning innovation including a household account book a life quality development plan work action manual a community plan manual and manual for making community happiness condition, and 2) the instrument used for collecting data was an evaluation form on achievement indicator and Satisfaction Questionnaire. The statistic using for data analysis consisted of the Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test.

The results of the project implementation were as follows:

Stage 1 For participatory determination and of us and planning from March to May 2011 the operation the operation included preparation of working machanisms for project of the indicator development for determining the evaluation criteria, making document and an action manual. The result reviewed the following: There were parties of collaboration to be machanisms at provincial, district, sub – district and villages level which could develop indicators to help evaluated the operation. For making documents and operational manual there were manuals for incomes and expenses, life quality development plans community model plan, manual for happiness condition plan, brochures and posters for publicizing the project.

Stage 2 For participatory planning from March to July 2011, using data about income and expenses the model households participating in the project and workshop, using tree chart and by analyzing internal factors and external factors, it generated life quality plan for each household and community development plan at the village level as a hold, and learning center at the community level leading to ulilization as a point of apportment for learning sharing at the group and community levels.

Stage 3 For practical action from June to September 2011, the following results were obtained an explanation was presented at the provincieal level. Memnoramdum Understanding (MOU) was made and signed, resource persons were trained on the process of making household account book, community plan and happiness condition maps. Most of the trainees gain accurate knowledge and ability. They had data bases of the household incomes and expenses.

Stage 4 Conclusion on reflection from October to December 011, there was an analysis of account of incomes and expenses at household level. They could keep account on incomes and expenses as routine work. They coordinand and plan their own living. These activities were filled in the 3 years development plan of the local Administrative Organization with the focus budget of 450,000 baht (approximately 31.50 baht = 1 U.S. dollar). There were knowledge seeking, field trip, making life quality development plan, and community model plan leading to practice.

Stage 5 For learning sharing from this project as was financially supported to operate the pirot project 200,000 baht for each sub-project, the project was the publicize on web – site. Also there were the following outstanding projects: 4/5 acre project make No Poverty ; a project for 5 Producing 50 sam Wang Rice Seeds. A Project for Buying and Selling together at Dong Nai village ; and A Project for Creating community learning center at 50 Sam wang village. An achievement indicator as a hole of the operation was higher than before operation. The factors of success from operation seeking a model for machanisms of parties of collaboration at the area level to support development and integration of the plan for the developing organization of the party leading to action the community plan. The thinking, acting to action the community plan. The thinking, acting and value giving methods at the results from read action of the model household could be used leading to organizational work improvement and development. The Results: The level affecting competency obtaining from the project: 1) The project work – staff was appointed according to Maha Sarakham provincial Order Number 918/2011 on An Appointment of research report working – staff on the Project for Collaboration for Solving Problem of Poverty and happiness condition in MahaSarakham province. The operational machanisms were generated at the following 3 level: (1) At the community level, there were working staff numbers from local leaders, local area leaders and village public health volunteers. (2) Party agencies at the local area, sub district and district level such as local administrative organization (L.A.O.) were important machanisms for work driving in work plan integration to support personnel and budgets. (3) 3 The party agencies at the provincial level enchained and supported workplan personnel and budgets and dried work operation at the policy level. 2) For developing the data base system from community base to policy determination for development at different levels, there were data base systems in real action. 3) For building the learning process for organizing the body of knowledge of the community leading to solving economics, social and happiness condition problems, For the PAR was used. The following were significance stages, operational process and operational results: (1) Surveying current problem condition concerning household account and data about community happiness condition (2) Data analysis leading to planning for solving problem at the household level through the life quality plan

and at the community level through the community master plan for solving problem poverty, social development and happiness condition. (3) Participatory making plans through the public opinion forum on the community master plan for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness conditions leading to perception of common operational goals for seeking cooperation in working both inside and outside the agencies to generate a pilot activity for solving problem with model household volunteer. (4) Following the plans and developing the plans. The working staff encouraged the personnel in their area through various learning activities were the operational results could be summarize as below: In Loengfaek sub district, Kudrung district, In Nong Pho sub district, In Phra that sub district, In Nakha sub district, In Khwaoyai sub district, and In laoDokmai sub district. (5) For follow up and evaluation the working staff organized the learning process through activity for meeting to follow up the process in the operational process as a hole at the area level in continuity. (6) For developing potentials in raising the level of body of knowledge for the focus group, there were resource person training, the process of training, and field trip in accordance with contexts and needs of the community. (7) For summarizing lessons and exchanging forum for summarizing lesson and presenting operational result from solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition, the stage and method of operation emphasized presentation of operational result concerning success. 4) For parties to exchange and supports, for solving problems of poverty as needed by the community, there occurred par lies to enhance and supports the development for solving problem poverty, social development and happiness condition as needed by the community result: (1) For participatory planning in the past operation the working staff emphasized, (2) Real action is a very important factor which could cause the parties to enhance, (3) Reflecting was a factor of stage 3 of learning by doing. (4) For learning sharing, there was organization of activities for summering lessons and learning sharing at the levels of community sub district, district, and across in continuity. 5) For the model of collaboration for Solving Problem of Poverty and community happiness condition as constructed and developed through 5 experts, the following were found: 1) the model was appreciate at the highest level. 2) Congruence between participatory action research and the plan for operating learning activity management was all so at the highest level. (3) Forcibility of the model was all so at the highest level. However sum detail of the plan for operating learning activity management sound be slightly as juttred for more clarity. Finally after trying out with the focus group, it was founded the developed model was highly appropriate to the environment and work operation.

The factors of failure included: lack of good coordination in working ; lack of awareness, sacrifice, and public mind for community development.

The guidelines for further operation included: the model household should implement the life plan to action in a concrete form. One of the Activity plans should have a forum to follow-up progress in continuity. The number of households should be enlarged to participate in the operational project. There should be connection with the issues of solving farmers' debt problem. The community financial institutes should be developed. For further operation, the participatory action research could be used.

Introduction

His Majesty the King Bhumibol Adulyadej's working principle which has been tried out and implemented as an important principle of working development is the sufficiency economy philosophy. It is a guide philosophy which aims for Thai society to be a strong and reliable society with 3 aspects: society of quality, society of wisdom and learning, and society of reconciliation and assistance. Therefore, implementations of the principle, theory and philosophy in actual and concrete actions should be determined to be the policy and goal of improvement and development of each organization, agency, community, or stakeholder. This is incongruent with His Majesty the King's address at the graduation ceremony at Kasetsart University on 18 April 1960. He began from when he was first interested in community development he transferred his royal address through initiation from his own studies. His loyal address to the graduates at the graduation ceremonies he kindly pointed out the importance of farmers to the national economy "Economy of Thailand depends mainly upon farmers. Therefore, you must always remember the very great importance of this essence and must help one and another rehabilitate agriculture of the country to be rapidly prosperous. Also, address Majesty the King who kindly gave Khon Kaen University graduates at graduation ceremony on 20 December 1973 his initiation goes To develop the country it is necessary To use the first importance which basic necessities: sufficiency in food, property and expenses of most people using save and right techniques and tools when reasonably stable fundamentals are obtained, then prosperity and economic fundamentals are gradually created (ChalardChantarasombat. 2009: 117-119) According to the study from Mr. Chanthi Pathumpha, Chumphuang district, NakhonRatchasima province, who focused on using 23 Rai of land ($2 \frac{1}{2}$ Rai = 1 aou) for minimum advantages at his economy efficiency learning center and local wisdom, it was found that there occurred innovations for solving problem of poverty because it was the creation of the body of knowledge through practice knowledge and their knowledge management is a concrete form His is accordance with the idea of Phra Maha Supab, the Abbot of Wat Pa Na Khum Monastery. The administrator of farmer learning center for self-reliance who developed the concept of one Rai without poverty to be a more

concrete form with an emphasis on real body of knowledge from practice. There was development of successes indicator of the people in the focus group. There were the interested farmer who wanted clear their debts, beginning from surveying income-expenses accounts and enhancing farmers to solve problem by themselves at family through learning by doing. There was knowledge management of the farmer to be a concrete form which could be transferred to interested farmers with high expectation (A summary on the field trip on one Rai without property in Kalasin province on August 2010).

Getting together of formal and informal leaders at the village and sub-district levels to solve problem of community happiness by application of sufficiency economy philosophy of the model village which was important was still limited. Perhaps, it was because there were no mechanisms for knowledge management to organize group for solving problem by community people to lead to knowing themselves and resources, and to be able to manage basic resource, Especially for Necessity which resulted in sufficiency and happiness. When health operation as well as building awareness mechanism at the sub-district was considered, it was found that working for operation was limited. Therefore agencies in both the state and private sectors have to work cooperatively for development in parties. The results were as follow: In Maha Sarakham province, the farmer's problem were solve and there production abilities were developed and its community happiness conditions network were built. The principle of sufficiency economy was applied at the sub-district and villages. The parties that worked together were Bank for agriculture and agricultural cooperative, Maha Sarakham branch ; Mahasarakham University, communities school, a local wisdom. Sub—district administrative organization used participatory action research and action plans for organization of learning to construct the collaboration form for solving problem of poverty, developing ability to production system of agriculture and for setting up a propriate Maha Sarakham network. At this stage the farmers relied on themselves, learned in groups in communities and for their own communities. If appropriate participatory work at the village and sub-district levels was found the results could be extended and planed in other communities with similar content

A project for collaboration for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition in Mahasarakham Phrase 1 was collaboration between Bank for agriculture and Agricultural cooperative (BAAC) and the section of research and development research units and development of community strength and knowledge management, Faculty of Education, Mahasarakham University, Phrase 1 are 12 mounts.

The operation divided into 4. The operation area covered 6 district, 6 sub-district and 12 villages. There were Kudrung district, Lerngfak sub-district, cluster 3 and 14 of Buakaew village, Nachuak district, Nong Pho sub district,

cluster 3 and 8 of Nongbueng village, Nadun district, Phra that sub district, cluster 4 and 5 of Dongnoi village, cluster 8 of Ton village, Wapipathum district, Nukha sub – district, cluster 4 of Wang chan village, cluster 13 of Wungmai village, cluster 16 of Wang nuea village, Katharawichai, Khwaoyai sub district, cluster 13 of Hin pun village, ChueanChom district, Lao dokmai sub district, cluster 6 of Nongkhu village. For operation in Phrase 1 (March 201 – February 2012) aim to suamine data about potentialities and problem of communities to lead to planning for developing and solving problem of poverty society and happiness condition at next stage.

Research Question:

1. What should an appropriate form for the community to solve the problems of poverty be?
2. How will the community data base lead to determination of policy for local development?
3. Can integrated operation for solving problem of poverty generate to action or not?

Objective

1. To create mechanism of parties for operation cooperation in development of solving problem of poverty and development of society and happiness condition to be appropriate to the local area,
2. to develop data base systems from community base to policy determination for development at different levels,
3. To create the learning process for organization of the body of knowledge of community leading to solving economic, social and happiness condition problems,
4. To have the parties enhance and support in solving problem of poverty as needed by the communities
5. To construct a model of collaboration for solving problem of poverty, social development and community happiness condition in Maha Sarakham province.

Significance

1. The research results will provide an appropriate participatory working model at the provincial level for solving problem of poverty and for developing ability to manage the production systems of farmers.

2. The research results will generate learning network and knowledge management for solving problem of poverty for developing ability to manage production systems of farmers across communities sub districts, districts, provinces and network at the regional levels.

Research Framework

This research used project administration which generated solving problems of poverty together. This the thinking principle (inside out) in order to stimulate the community sector administration to could be able to manage itself and determine it own needs to persuade supply and administrator supply to be more efficient of empowerment. At the sometime, condition were made for Maha Sarakham province and network parties to learn about way to respond to production (demand) at the right point and efficiently (Enrichment) by the uses of participatory action research (PAR) The seven stage were: team preparation examination of problem, conditions and needs ; participatory planning, doing and improvement, summary of operation learning sharing (Chalard Chantaasombat. 2008: 15) were encouraged to be confident in learning from doing in these 5 stage: goal setting, planning together, doing and improvement, reflecting sharing the learning in the groups, community, sub – district district and province (Chalard Chantarasombat. 2009: 424-427) From the method of learning the action learning in the 5 stage as mentioned a figure can be drawn as below: Figure 1 Action Learning.

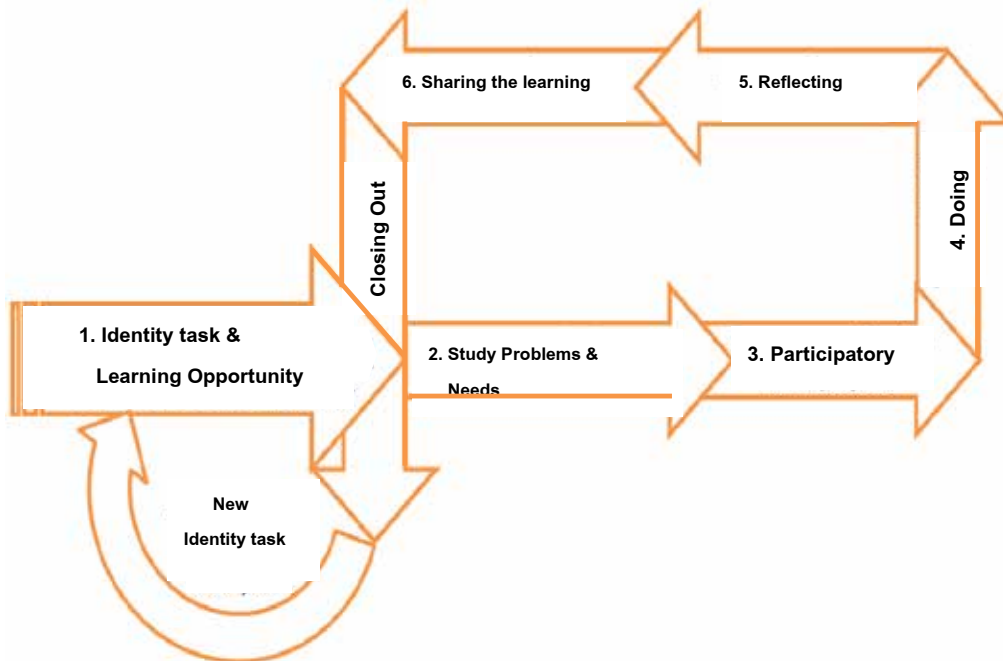


Figure 1 Action Learning (Chantarasombat Chalard. 2008: 224)

Methodology

1. research area, the research was conducted in the area of 6 district, 6 sub district, 12 village in Mahasarakham province, purposively selected. Data base of focus village according to the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural. Cooperative Mahasarakham province. Six out of 13 districts readiness data base of the focus awareness, simply selected. Wapi Pathum district, Nadun district, Nachueak district, Kantharawichai district, Kudrang district and Chuenchom district. There were meeting for selecting interested research subdistrict district in activity participation ; six obtained sub district were 1) Nakha sub district, Wapi Phathum district 2) Phrathat sub district 3) Naphosubdistrict, Nachuak district 4) KhwaoYai sub district, Kantharawichai district 5) Loengfaeksubdistrict Kudrung province, 6) Lao Dok Mai sub district, Chuenchom district and these six sub district consider the sample of 202 model households

2. The research operational process mainly used the research development method by applying action learning and PAR there were 1) survey of data about current problem conditions 2) data analysis 3) planning together 4) action and improvement 5) follow ups and evaluation 6) developing potentiality to upgrade the body of knowledge and summarizing lesson and learning sharing

Two types of the instrument were 1) the instruments used for the developing work to generate participatory learning innovations included household account books, life quality development plan, work operation manual, community plan manual and manual for organization of data about community happiness condition 2) the instrument for collecting data was an evaluation used forms on success indicators. The statistics used for analyzing the collect data (Boonchom Srisa-ard. 2002: 101 – 103) frequency percentage man and standard deviation.

Result

1. For creations of manchanisms for collaboration for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition as appropriate to the local area, there was coordination in cooperation of the project research staff as by Maha Sarakham governor and those involved at provincial, district and sub district level. The project work – staff was appointed according to Maha Sarakham provincial Order Number 918/2011 on An Appointment of research report working – staff on the Project for Collaboration for Solving Problem of Poverty and happiness condition in Maha Sarakham province Phrase 1 (2011) Issued on 27 May 2011 and Maha Sarakham Provincial Order Number 2229/2011 on An Appointment of the working staff for driving policy for Solving Problem of Poverty in Maha Sarakham province. The operational machanisms were generated at the following 3 level.

1.1 At the community level, there were working staff numbers from local leaders, local area leaders and village public health volunteers, no less than 15 persons each. There were totally 17 model volunteers households. In each household, the members had learning activities together through using a household account book, a life quality development plan and data about community happiness condition as instruments for solving problem of poverty at a both households and community levels.

1.2 Party agenies at the local area, sub district and district level such as local administrative organization (L.A.O.) were important machanisms for work driving in work plan integration to support personneland budgets. Each school supported personnel to be resource persons and advisors in recording household account data analysis and places for activity organization district health promotion hospital supported the personnel to participate in activities an to integrate community happiness condition plans. The office of Siatric Agriculture The Office of District Community Development Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatie and the bank brances in each of these area enchanced and supported the operational process, the personnel who gave academic knowledge budgets and inlegrated the plan to action.

1.3 The party agencies at the provincial level enhanced and supported workplan personnel and budgets and drove work operation at the policy level. For example, the provincial office, the office of provincial community development The office of provincial social and human security development support the personnel to be the working staff at the provincial level the office of provincial cooperative auditing supported the printing of account book, the office of provincial commerce supported with budget to buy a cherry – shell grinder for making for feed in the plan for solving poverty in Khwao sub district An institute at the higher education at Maha Sarakham university worked as a coordination unit, and the secretary division of the project working – staff. Bank for agriculture and agricultural cooperative in Maha Sarakham province integrated the plans into practice and helped with places for organization of learning activities and the project operational process.

In addition, in order for the operation to drive according to the established plan, and for the mechanism parties to understand the process, and the operational goal together, then agreement and commitment on working together with the parties at every levels were made and signed. The outcome of working for 1 year as mentioned caused the working – staff to receive lessons leading to mechanisms for driving work in a more concrete form of collaborative parties. In these parties had earned collaborative activities for at least 3 years, the working-staff would be greatly confident that the mechanism parties would lead to working for solving problem of poverty and happiness condition in strength and stability.

2. For developing the data base system from community base to policy determination for development at different levels, there were data base systems in real action. The community participated in every working area. Data were collected in several forms including documents, Hard copy, Field electronic program and programmed household account and then developing to be project website <http://health.drchalard.com>. Detail included data about income and expenses, maps of community happiness condition and evaluation results before development When the mentioned data were analyzed and synthesized determined participatory policy and work plan for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition in the form of plan for life quality development, community master plans for solving problem of poverty, social problem and happiness condition, pilot were project for solving problem of poverty, model household account, lists of debts, and the result of development.

The data base system condition as mentioned were connected into the information data base system of the agencies for mechanism parties of work at every level of community, sub district, district and province. The plan in solving problem of poverty in every area were pushed to be filled in the plans for local development however, The 3 years development plan of the local administrative

organization and the operational results in the first year plans for solving problems of poverty social problem and happiness condition were filled in Expense Budgets Act 2012 with a total of 450,000 baht 5,000,000 baht for Loengfaek sub district, 50,000 baht for Nong Pho subdistrict 50,000 baht for Phra that noi sub district 100,000 baht for Nakha sub district and 100,000 baht for Lao dokmai sub district

3. For building the learning process for organizing the body of knowledge of the community leading to solving economics, social and happiness condition problems in Maha Sarakham province, there was learning process leading to action of the parties cooperation for solving problems of poverty, social development and happiness condition, was appropriate for local conditions. For the PAR was used. The following were significance stages, operational process and operational results.

3.1 Surveying current problem condition concerning household account and data about community happiness condition

3.2 Data analysis leading to planning for solving problem at the household level through the life quality plan and at the community level through the community master plan for solving problem poverty, social development and happiness condition.

3.3 Participatorily making plans through the public opinion forum on the community master plan for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness conditions leading to perception of common operational goals for seeking cooperation in working both inside and outside the agencies to generate a pilot activity for solving problem with model household volunteer.

3.4 Following the plans and developing the plans. The working staff encouraged the personnel in their area through various learning activities. The operational results could be summarize as below:

3.4.1 In Loengfaek sub district, Kudrung district, households had plans and acted in reducing their own unnecessary expenses, for example, they had vegetable plots, grew all edible things, ate all things they grew. Seven households had agricultural plots to grow sugarcane plants. There was one labour bank activity at the village level. There was one truth saving activity in the community. Every model household became a member of the truth saving group. Also the Bio Fertilizer making group to reduce the production cost for community people.

3.4.2 In Nong Pho sub district, it was found that each model household had a plan and could reduce their own unnecessary expense for example. They had plots grow all edible things. Ate all things they grew. Four households had sufficiency economy plant plots. A learning activity outside the community

occurred once. There was one truth saving activity, every model household became a member of the truth saving group. There were activity for monastery forest rehabilitation for environmental revitalization and to create unity and reconciliations of people in the community.

3.4.3 In Phra that sub district it was found that each model household had a plan and could reduce their own unnecessary expenses. There was sufficiency economy learning centers at 62 household. There were 3 learning center at he village level. There were 9 career network group to create jobs and incomes to extend to neighbouring sub district. There occurred activities for rehabilitee and campaign for ploughing and covering rice straws to reduce production cost and to create unity and recon citation a people in the community. There occurred activity for buying and selling collection to the community. There occurred activity for training to provide knowledge of communieativedeases and incommunicative deseases through coordination in cooperation with promotion sub district hospital and Nadun district hospital, public health volunteer group got together to serene diabetes according to the maps of happiness condition every three months.

3.4.4 In Nakha sub district, model households had plans and acted in reducing expenses and increasing income. There occurred 12 sufficiency economy learning centers at these households, and one learning center at the village level. There was one Para Rubber planting network to create jobs and incomes to extended to neighboring sub district Twelve households performed modern of 2 Rai of land without poverty (Mr. Na Sudphan, interviewce) There were activities of relitalization for neighbours to help reap rice for reducing production cost and to create unity and reconciliation of community people.

3.4.5 In Khwaoyai sub district Kantharawichai district, it was found that model households hand plans and acted in reducing expense and increasing incomes. There occurred 1 learning center at the village level. They had a group for analyzing household account leading to reduction of expense and interment of incomes for members in the community. Some example were reductions of cost of raising fish in floating raising – nets by producing fish feeds from cherry shells, getting – together to make group for solving community problems, raising funds for rice seeds to help flood vietins ; value addition and income creation community potential were such as mushroom culture for expense reduction

3.4.6 In laoDokmai sub district, Chuenchom district, the following were found: Main expense were in career operational and daily expense such as expense for child's / children ' s reduction, and food The village viewed that the important should be given to reduction of expenses on living making such as reduction of costs of rice farming, pig raising and bag sewing (bag sewing made

from fertilizer sacks) However, the expenses on education and food were difficult to reduce. The villages views that, for reducing expenses, chemical free agriculture to be used. comprehensive agriculture, therefore, could motivated these farmer for fields trips concerning comprehensive agriculture and sufficiency economy.

3.5 For follow up and evaluation the working staff organized the learning process through activity for meeting to follow up the process in the operational process as a hole at the area level in continuity. As results there were exchanges in learning, experience, lessons and seeking problem solutions together. In addition there was education according to the indicators post- before and after development. This cause the working staff and focus group to understand situation and movement of working leading to developing transferring and extending.

The Result of the Collaborative project for solving problem of Poverty, Social Development and Community Happiness Conditions in Maha Sarakham Province in Phase 1 (12 Villages, Maha Sarakham Province)

Table 1: Overview of 12 villages

Main indicator or Sub-indicator of development	Comparison of Operation	Number of Household	(\bar{X})	(SD)	t	Sig
Overview Project (12 Villages)	After Operation	175	3.686	0.502	9.465	.000**
	Before Operation	175	2.999	.839		

Table 2: The Result of analyzing Development of Community

Main indicator or Sub-indicator of development	Comparison of Operation	Number of Household	(\bar{X})	(SD)	t	Sig
The overview of Collaboration for Solving problem of Poverty in household	After Operation	175	3.53	0.621	10.049	.000**
	Before Operation	175	2.72	0.903		
Reduce expenses in household	After Operation	175	3.48	0.707	9.017	.000**
	Before Operation	175	2.71	0.893		

Main indicator or Sub-indicator of development	Comparison of Operation	Number of Household	(\bar{X})	(SD)	t	Sig
Increase revenue in household	After Operation	175	3.47	0.698	8.219	.000**
	Before Operation	175	2.68	1.045		
Extend opportunity of Increase revenue and Productivity in household	After Operation	175	3.53	0.732	6.961	.000**
	Before Operation	175	2.79	1.173		

* Significantly difference at the level of.05

** Significantly difference at the level of.01

Table 3: Overview of the Development of household Society

Main indicator or Sub-indicator of development	Comparison of Operation	Number of Household	(\bar{X})	(SD)	t	Sig
Overview Social development in household	After Operation	175	3.74	0.543	6.109	.000**
	Before Operation	175	3.29	0.853		
Human resource development in household	After Operation	175	4.02	0.571	12.017	.000**
	Before Operation	175	2.96	1.109		
Religion Culture Tradition in household	After Operation	175	4.02	0.571	3.729	.000**
	Before Operation	175	3.73	0.904		
- Learning in household	After Operation	175	3.37	0.710	7.000	.000**
	Before Operation	175	2.71	1.002		

* Significantly difference at the level of .05

** Significantly difference at the level of .01

Table 4: The Development of Happiness in household Members

Main indicator or Sub-indicator of development	Comparison of Operation	Number of Household	(\bar{X})	(SD)	t	Sig
The overview Happiness development in household	After Operation	175	3.76	0.537	4.577	.000**
	Before Operation	175	3.39	1.016		
-Personal happiness in household	After Operation	175	3.70	0.613	6.700	.000**
	Before Operation	175	3.08	1.088		
- Environment health in household	After Operation	175	3.81	0.567	5.648	.000**
	Before Operation	175	3.33	1.047		

* Significantly difference at the level of.05

** Significantly difference at the level of.01

3.6 For developing potentials in raising the level of body of knowledge for the focus group, there were resource person training, the process of training, and field trip in accordance with contexts and needs of the community. In Laengfaek sub district, Nongpho sub district, Phra that sub district and Nakha sub district, the villager were trained and had field trips on solving problem of owing debt and property in based of the sufficiency way at the sufficiency economy at learning center of Mr. SawaengManolai, Dong KhangNoi sub district Kasetwisai district, Roi Et province. In Khwaoyai sub district, they trained in making fish feed and had field trip at Federation of shrimp Raisero, yangtalad district, kalasin province and DonMan village learning center Kham riang sub district, Kantharawichai district, MahaSarakham province, In Lao dokmai sub district, Chuenchom district, they trained in making pig feeds and had field trips to learn comprehensive agriculture in Don Daeng sub district, Borabue district and TaladMueng sub district, Nachueak district, MahaSarakham province.

For the results of training and field trips in each area, the trainees could understand the training contents and showed their satisfaction at a very good level. They had skill and awareness of recording household account, and sought way to reduce expenses and increase incomes for their families. Also they make group for doing activities leading to solving communities problems.

3.7 For summarizing lessons and exchanging forum for summarizing lesson and presenting operational result from solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition in phrase 1 (2011), the stage and method of operation emphasized presentation of operational result concerning success. Emphasis were also on important lesson problem, obstacles, continuous operational plan, including experience sharing, and ideas and recommendation given by academic.

As results, the participation could know the operational result concerning success, important lessons obstacles and continuous operational plan.

4. For parties to exchange and supports, for solving problems of poverty as needed by the community, there occurred parties to enhance and supports the development for solving problem poverty, social development and happiness condition as needed by the community through local Administrative organization by doing process from the stage process and result of operational were as follow.

The stages process results

4.1 For participatory planning in the past operation the working staff emphasized the participating process of parties of network in solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition by beginning from examining data about current problem condition and analyzing data as a main mechanism to generate participation of network parties Different type

4.2 For participatory planning, the past operation, the working staff emphasized participatory process of parties of network in solving problem of poverty social development and happiness condition. It began from examining data about current problem conditions and analyzing data as the principal mechanism to generate participation of network parties. Several type of the instruments used consisted of households account for analyzing data to solve problem at the household level for planning to develop the quality of life for solving problems at the community level, happiness conditions and the community master plan were used. To outcome of using the method as mentioned could lead to the integrated work among network parties in terms of budget and resources and could lead to driving the work of the development plan for solving problems of poverty of the target community.

4.3 Real action is a very important factor which could cause the parties to enhance the plan for solving problems of poverty, social development and happiness conditions. The methods of plan action and important were used as instruments and mechanisms for leading to real action by encouraging the working staff at different level and the target communities to have participatory action plan, to follow the plan and to improve the plan in order to be in accordance

with the situations for examples, Khwao-yai sub-district followed the plan for solving problem of poverty by mushroom culturing to reduce expense without waiting for the budget from the state sector or the project. From an analysis of data about incomes and expenses, it was found that the quantities of mushrooms bought for consumption everyday by the villages and fields trips caused the village to know how to cultivate mushrooms from the materials available in the community. Nong Pho subdistrict raise funds from villages to drive the plan for solving problems of poverty in the same issue. It could be seen from these 2 subdistricts that after following the plan for some each community would improve the plan in order to be practical/

4.4 Reflecting was a factor of stage 3 of learning by doing. This was used as the research conceptual framework for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness conditions. The action were done through learning activities by development potentials in up grading the body of knowledge level training, field to 4enhancement of the operational were encouraged and enhanced to generate awareness of in keeping household accounts and to realize the important of farming according to principle of sufficiency econong, leading to group making for reduction of expenses and increment of income in community. Some examples, group making for rice seeds in Na Kha sub district, group making for comprehensive farming in Lao Dokmai, sub district and rehabilitee and campaign for floughing to cover rice straws to reduce production costs and to create unity and reconcilitation of people in the communities, and activities for buying and selling collection in Phra That sub district. These could lead to connection to coordination in budget, cooperation and sources. There occurred parties to enhance and support for solving problems of poverty as needed by the community. The parties were sub districts, districts, and province.

4.5 For learning sharing, there was organization of activities for summering lessons and learning sharing at the levels of community sub district, district, and across in continuity. Learning sharing was regarded as an important factor, which could lead to integrated solution of problems of poverty. Because the community would have opportunity to summarize their own lessons and to share learning together with other communities and government agencies, academics private development organizations there occurred competitions and self development. This would lead to plan improvement help in the working process to achieve the goal. Also, the exclusive offices would perceive success, problems, obstacles, guideline for solving problems and development plan in continuity. Then these offices could use the result in process of decision making and supporting them into the level of community and local policies. It could be said that the operational results in Phrase 1 in 2011 the organization of parties could enhance and support plans for solving problems of poverty, social development and happiness condition of the

target community. Particularly, Sub – district administrative organization (SAO) and Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperative which could play the roles in supportly enhancing and connecting the operational process according to the missions of the organization.

5. For the model of collaborative for solving problem of poverty, social development and community happiness as constructed and the Developed through 5 experts, the following Were found: (1) The model was appropriate at the highest level. (2) Congruence between participatory action research and the plan for operating learning/activity management was also at the highest level. (3) Forcibility of the model was also at the highest lever. However sumdetell of the plan for operating learning activity management should be slightly as just led. For more clarity. Finally after trying out with the focus group, it was founded the developed Model was highly appropriate.

There were 9 stage of the participatory action research, plans for operating learning activity management with 16 sub-activities and outcome of the model with 16 pieces of work as shown in Figure 2.

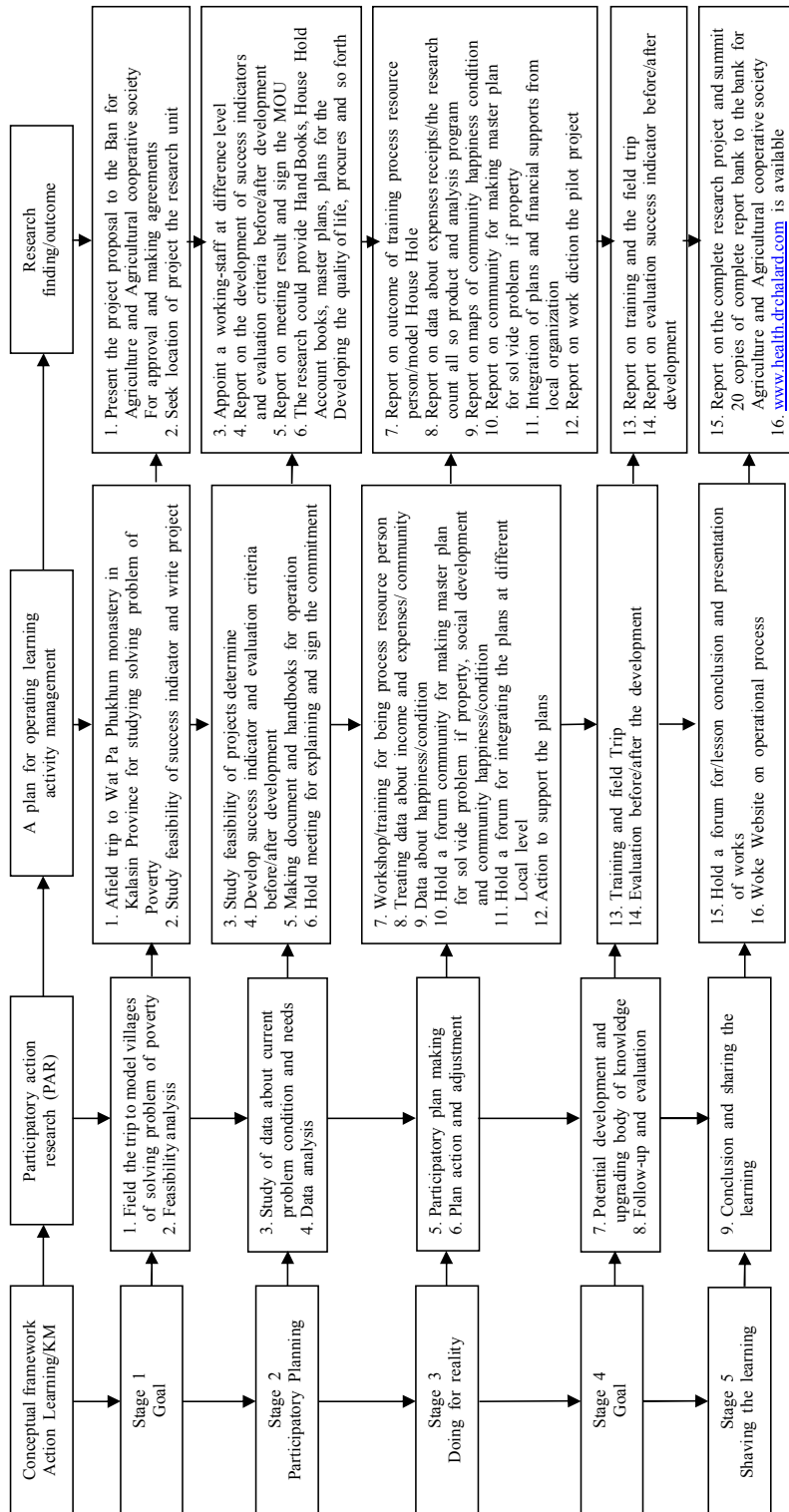


Figure 2 Model of Collaboration for solving problem of poverty, social development and Community happiness condition in Maha Sarakham Province

The results of the study of the Project for a collaboration for solving problems of poverty, social development and happiness condition in Maha Sarakham province Phrase 1 they are in accordance with the concept of poverty and development of economy society, and happiness condition. There are several authors and organizations that presented articles. The following issue should be discuss.

1. For the definition of poverty factors of poverty, and the methods of solving of poverty that is to say, the operation of this project upheld the operational framework by building mechanisms of collaborative parties to develop method of solving of problem and happiness conditions which are appropriate to locality. Then the operation can generate mechanisms collaborative parties to develop method of solving problems of poverty and develop the society and happiness condition. Project work- staff were appointed based on the Maha Sarakham provincial. The following working mechanisms can occur. At the community level, there are working volunteers (CPHV) community public health household of volunteers is the goal of developing determination of learning activities together through the use of household accounts. Planning for life quality development and searching data about community happiness condition are instrument for solving problem of poverty at the household and community levels.

1.2 Party agencies at the sub district and district levels such as local Administrative Organization (LAO) are important mechanisms for work driving in terms of integrating work plans, supporting personnel, supporting budgets, enhancing and supporting the operational process, and in terms of personnel to academic knowledge, budget, and integration work plans into action

1.3 Party agencies at the provincial level enhances and support work plans, personnel and budget and drive operation at the policy level such as the provincial office, the provincial community development office, the provincial office of office and human security development, the office of provincial commerce, Higher educational institutions, Mahasarakham University and Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural could lead to solving problems of poverty social development and happiness condition in strength and sustainability.

The study results are incongruence with the concept of the results of the study conducted by Chaturong Boonyaratanasunthon and Kitti Phatanonthapatamadum (2007: 253-254) Who gave the importance to an emphasis on solving problem of poverty. The recommend increasing incomes from micro indicators such as GDP gross domestic product per head of physical macro-investment and infrastructure development

2. The development of data base from the community base to policy determination is for development at different levels. Having actual action data base of systems which community participation is made in the operational area. They develop programmed household accounting records. And then develop to be website on project. There are details of incomes of expense and maps of community happiness condition. Evaluations are conducted before development to support the data as mentioned for analysis and synthesis. The determination of participatory policies and work plans for solving problems of poverty, social development and happiness condition is in the form of life quality development plan. The community master plan for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition the pilot plan for solving problem of poverty includes keeping household account, list of debts and evaluation after development the data as mentionable can connect to be in information data base system of the parties mechanism agencies in work operation at every level of community, sub district, district and province. The plans for solving problems of poverty in all study areas the plan are pushed to be filled in the local development plans. The 3-year development plan of the local administrative organizations (LAO) are filled in the Expense Budget ACT of Fiscal year 2012 in the focus area of 6 district for 450,000 Bath. This is in accordance with the concept of Somchai Chitsuch on who believes that poverty is transient poor which may become chronic poor and poorest. That is to say, poverty can be cured by developing or changing correctly. That is to correct the cycle of poverty. There must be the actual action data base system, data about incomes and expenses for making maps of community happiness condition, evaluations before and after, development, analysis and synthesis, and making plans for solving problems with community participation.

3. Building the learning process manages. The body of knowledge of the community leading to solving economy, social and happiness condition problems. There is a learning-to-doing process of the collaborative parties for solving problems of poverty, social development and happiness condition, which is appropriate to local conditions. This process uses participatory action research. The following are important stages of the operational process and outcome. Surveying data about current condition and problems concerning household accounts data about community happiness condition, data analysis, participatory plan making, action following the plan, follow ups and evaluation, developing potentials to upgrade the focus group's body of knowledge, summarizing lessons and learning sharing, organizing forum for summarizing lessons and presenting operational outcome of collaboration in solving problems of poverty, social development and happiness condition in Phrase 1 (2011) in order to know the project success, important lessons, problems and obstacles, and continuous operational plans.

The results of the study are accordance with the study conducted by Chalard Chantarasombat. (2004: 21) on the concept concerning community study. He states there is an organization of community master plan. It begin from analyzing potential and determining guidelines for self-development, seeking instrument for determining popularist strategy, and other process.

The result of the study are also in congruence with the concept of Arisara Chuchat and others (1995: 5-6) in relation to the process of developing by learning the concept of development: receiving experience identify experience, analyzing experience, planning, and acting There are important process of participatory development.

The results of this study are in accordance with the concept of basic principle of participation working. This concept is the concept of Therephong Kaeohawong (2000: 146-149) and that of Praphon Piyarat (2000: 149-163) concerning the stages of participation: decision – making participation, work operation participation in receiving benefit and evaluation participation. At the same time, actual participation consists of participation in seeking problem and causes of problem, participation in planning for doing activity, participation in investment and operation, and participation in follow-ups and evaluation. However the levels of participation include: decision – making level, collaboration level, and utilization level.

The results of the study are in accordance with the concept of the process of participation development by learning in the concept of Arisara Chuchat and others (1995: 6) Their development consists of action to generate clear experience, and testing, seeking, experimenting and action leading to learning new Things from new experiences. Identifying experiences, and stages identifying, explaining experience sharing, analyzing stage of beginning ; making understanding of experiences, concept of analyzing, and planning and identifying what to do next. There will be role in what have learned from experiences and in developing strategy.

The results of the study mentioned indicate that the project for collaboration for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition, Maha Sarakham province in Phrase 1 (2011) upholds the principle of participatory development, aimed at building strength at the grassroot level. If there is a problem white operating work, the problem will be solved immediately. The community problems are use as major problems of operation.

The results of the study as mentioned are in accordance with the concept of participation in the shape of ladder steps of participation decided by Theeraphong Kaeohawong (2000: 148) concerning 8-steps ladder of participation. These 8- steps are treatment step, explanations step, information step, discussion

step, idea expression step, partnership step, agent-empowerment step, and controlled by people step. This project has 8-steps operation. At the same time there is a problem watch process. Attention is paid to formal and informal coordination in operation.

4. Success indicators for the project operation

For success in operation frame of operational issues, and success indicators for the project operation, there are studies and determination of frame of operational issues, and success indicators for the operation. Also, there are constructions of obligations, agreements accept ions of frame operational issues together to be used for evaluation before-after operational as indicators for work success.

The results of the study as mentioned are in congruence with Chalard Chantarasombat (2002: 30-39) and others who conducted several projects and developed multi-dimensional indicators. Some examples are careers group such as production and quality of production, group management. For the project, social development and happiness condition in Maha Sarakham province, Phrase (2011), the indicators for development or operational outcomes are determined They are divided into the aspects of solving, social development and happiness condition. Also these aspects are divided into sub aspects, with a total of 73 indicators. All of these indicators are obtained from mutual agreement and approvats of the project participants. This shows true responsibility based on the concept of participatory action research (PAR)

The collaborative parties enhance and support to solve problem of poverty as needed by the community through local administrative (LAO) from the lerning by doing process. There are important stages of-the operational process and outcomes: participatory planning, real action, reflection, and learning sharing.

The results of the study mentioned are inccordance with the writing by the Center for Information and Education Service, the article by Choetsak Chumnum (1997: 35), the article by Phanthip Ramsut (1997: 31) the article by Rattana Buason (1998: 40) snd the writing by the Office of Human Resource Development Project, Krabi province. Thes writing emphasizing participation in every process based on the concept of participatory action research in supplement to utilization of the parties of enhance and support development for solving problem of poverty, social development and happiness condition. These is collaboration form local administrative organization, agencies in operation area, and other collaboration parties. It indicates that the operation by this project must use local potentials and must coordinate with the other agencies at every level.

Recommendations

1. Policy recommendations

For lessons from experience in conducting the project for participatory solving problem of community poverty in the part 1 year, policy recommendation are as follows.

1) Policy recommendation for the local Administrative organizations

The local administrative organization should made the community master plan of each community which lead to annual review in community forum and sub district in order to suit the changing situations. This will enhance and support the community plan to lead to action in a concrete forum and in continuity There will be a process and mechanisms for follow ups and evaluation to extend the lesson to other communities.

2) Policy recommendations for the work staff for provincial development strategies

The provincial development committee should bring the project into the plan in order to be the provincial pilot project for solving problems of debts and poverty of the people, and enhance and support the project to generate continuous development in the pilot area and extended area to cover the hole province in the manner of community for solving problem of poverty in Maha Sarakham province to be successful.

3) Policy recommendations for Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural cooperative. For Agriculture and Agricultural cooperative should consider household accounts records of the farmess in each area for planning to enhance and support to be the property for loan guarantee for family development according to the plan for life quality development. Also the development of group activities should be considered supplementary careers to increase incomes in the community which are in accordance with community plan in each community.

2. Recommendation for development to solve problems of poverty

1) It is very necessary for working in the project for solving problems of poverty to build participation of all sections in playing their role in working together in the form of the collaboration parties. All sections must be able to work integrated in continuity.

2) All development organizations, agencies section, and invention of different instruments for leading process of poverty solving for villagers should suit for the target group and should be in accordance with the way of community life in order for the target group is lead to action in a concrete form.

3) Recording continuous incomes expense accounts and monthly analysis income expense accounts, and using analysis results for leading to planning will enable the target group to consider the self development model in a appropriateness.

4) For community participation, in every process for community plans are made beginning from the process of committee appointment, working staff appointment, basic data survey, putting data into the system, data system making, community data base making ; data analysis for making community plan, development plan, activity plan and project plan together. These plans actually meet the needs of community.

5) For research and development for solving problems of poverty, participatory action research could be used for solving problem of poverty because it is research with development at the same time which can improve the operation leading to success. While operating work, it takes community of participate in the process of development from thinking, decision – making, planning, action, evaluation, and receiving benefit

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