Community Rights in Marine Resources Management of Baan Laem Chongthanon Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province.

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Abstract

This investigation commenced with four ends in view: (1) To survey socio-economic conditions at Baan Laem Chongthanon Community, Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province; (2) To explore local community claims to exercising rights in respect to marine resource management; (3) to investigate popular participation in such management; and (4) To ascertain the potential and wisdom of the community vis-à-vis the protection of marine resources. The investigation utilized a qualitative approach by using documents and in-depth interviews with key informants. These informants were community leaders, fishermen and neighborhood residents. The findings are as follow: (1) Community members nowadays have greater access to information by means of mass media communications, including community radio services used for educational purpose. Community members now appreciate the value of having their children being educated at the tertiary level. However, graduates become employed in Bangkok and do not return to their home community to work. Consumerist behavior has influenced the members of the community by altering their lifestyles in such a way that they have changed their hitherto simple and plain lifestyles. Traditional culture and customs are being undermined by Western influences (2) This community lays claim to rights in two instances: the members of the community are protesting against the building of cement walls designed to prevent sea water from flowing into Songkhla Lake. (3) The concrete upshot of popular participation by members of the community has been the establishment of an ecologically-oriented organization, the Conservation of Marine Life of Baan Laem Chongthanon Community (4) The member of the community harbor beliefs in the power of nature. They accumulate and pass on knowledge allowing community members to realign themselves with nature.

Keywords: Community Rights
People Participation
Marine Resources Management
Introductions

Presently, the concept of community rights had been generally accepted toward western culture by means of several sides of points of view from the others. In addition, community rights was the same as community nature in terms of embedded by community rights absolutely such a global condition. It was not involved with western and eastern orientation from conventional tradition perspectives; consequently, it took place with community culture and societal for ages. Later on, this phenomenon also had happened into the state mechanism of authority increasingly so long as overlapped the conflict of interest in accordance with community rights and community impact result alright. Naturally, this happening was not appropriate for reservation and preservation. Also, it was the debatable issue on account of the suitable resolution such as human dignity, community rights, local concept and community living issue no matter the best practices of utility had been affected with community, people and societal at large also.

Accordingly, this study was aimed to select the research title of community rights in touch with marine resources management: a case study of community Baan Laem Chongthanon Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province. It was ever one of the communities on account of community organization and participation to provoke the local community rights particularly marine resource proclaim campaign problem. Also, the serious invoice was taken place in respect with high enforcement resolution by means of against promotion campaign of contract endorsement from economic partnership between Thai-Japan (JTEPA). Specifically, the prime minister had been ever triggered the importance of problem and community voices collaboration. The researcher had emphasized on the crucial importance of grinding issue from community rights and local marine resource management. Moreover, the researcher had in-dept interviewed and designed the approach and orientation with respect of style from villagers’ Baan Laem Chongthanon Khao Chaison District to determine their rights. Its cover was included with exploitation from many mechanistic from conflict lessen and alleviation on account of state and state battle. Obviously, the relationship between state and community had also obsession and domination between community and state from natural resource management so long as entry the mutual resolution on control and community natural resource management, state, private organization and so on. It was led toward the acceptance of community rights in which was like the economic balance equivalence of mechanistic by means of social system and biological system so long as the guarantee of marine resource management at Baan Laem Chongthanon Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province in terms of marine natural resources management sustainability so long.

Objectives

(1) To explore local community claims to exercising rights and to ascertain the potential and wisdom of the community in respect to marine resource management.
(2) To investigate popular participation in such management.
**Scope of Research**

This paper was related with community rights in touch with marine resource management: a case study of Baan Laem Chongthanon Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province. This research was conducted with the disciplinary on 3 perspectives as follow:

1. The area of content was aimed toward study from community rights and marine resource management by means of Baan Leam Chongthanon Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province.
2. The area of boundary was aimed toward limited territory from Baan Leam Chongthanon Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province.
3. The area of time series was aimed toward duration of time for 5 months as defined July 2007-December 2007.

**Conceptual Framework of Research**

![Conceptual Framework Diagram]

**Research Procedure**

This investigation utilized a qualitative approach by using documents and in-depth interviews with key informants. These informants were community leaders, fishermen and neighborhood residents.

**Research findings**

The findings are as follow:

1. There have been five changes in the socio-economic conditions for the lives of residents of Baan Laem Chongthanon, namely:
   1.1 Community members nowadays have greater access to information by means of mass media communications, including community radio services used for educational purpose.
1.2 Community members now appreciate the value of having their children being educated at the tertiary level. However, graduates become employed in Bangkok and do not return to their home community to work.

1.3 Consumerist behavior has influenced the members of the community by altering their lifestyles in such a way that they have changed their hitherto simple and plain lifestyles. Current community lifestyles are oriented to consumer spending and a monetary economy with “income” and “money” becoming new core values.

1.4 Traditional culture and customs are being undermined by Western influences.

2. This community lays claim to rights in two instances: the members of the community are protesting against the building of cement walls designed to prevent sea water from flowing into Songkhla Lake. In addition, they have called for allowing the free flow of water over the Pak Rawa dam. In this respect, community members hold that the walls and the dam are sources of problems affecting the lake and thereby the community.

3. The concrete upshot of popular participation by members of the community has been the establishment of an ecologically-oriented organization, the Conservation of Marine Life of Baan Laem Chongthanon Community.

4. The members of the community harbor beliefs in the power of nature. They accumulate and pass on knowledge allowing community members to realign themselves with nature. For instance, they make observations of flocks of bird, colors of sea water, climate and stars prior to setting sail for the purpose of fishing.

Result Discussion

Generally, according to this research paper, the title of community rights had involved with marine resource management: a case study of Baan Leam Chongthanon village being found that the issue of community rights was emphasized on people and local resident so much increasingly. Also, local resident of Baan Leam Chongthanon village was a long way with Baan Leam Chongthanon Khao Chaison District, Phatthalung Province in which was failure to conduct from against campaign such as irrigation and dam. It took place the Pak Rawa opening grand of irrigation for 10 years ago; on the other hand, the attention had been authentically intend from proclaim attempt. Yet the sincerity of attention had not succeeded by means of endeavor all the above action definitely. Also, the lag of incentive and motivation had been without the adequate potential and capacity that the suppression of irrigation and dam had occurred to invoice in terms of opening Pak Rawa grand gulf still being argumentative issues at the present. Truly, the truth and information was exchange from authentically information interaction deepening that villagers had affected with the direct impact result from state scrutiny. Moreover, government had considered the circumstance thinking round-well thought from next generation. Concurrently, this happening was in encompassing from rights and autonomy potential capacity on account of resource management monopoly of central government such as construction, community scheme initiative projects in which local participation did not take in trustworthily. It was affected with resolving the vague problems; therefore, the fishermen had taken in and fishing the marine resources management by means of appropriate equipments so as toward income allocation and distribution with equity and justice include local community rights respect.
Suggestions and Recommendations

The researcher had suggested that the resolution approach and orientation from community rights preservation as follow.

**Pragmatic Suggestions**

1. It should develop the political capacity of human resources comprehension understanding in terms of principle and pragmatic actions from people participation necessarily. Consequently, the pushing forward factor was the same as people participation encouragement. It was take place into ministry, division and equivalent department so as to support and trigger the body of knowledge from participation and motivation of participation procedure. It was a long way with official function, local administration organization and people from public policy planning with a view toward development direction formulation.

2. Community had collaborated with project decision making function with a view toward many initiatives and each of procedures. Any projects were not entry from community rights procedure by means of the final impact of area responsibility and state accountability. In addition, the law enforcement had been protected with community rights management and local resources; consequently, this phenomenon had taken place reacted and response of official department from community rights legislative pushing forward, meaningful participation, community decentralization, life destination of community rights, and natural resources management and environment paradigm. The objective was the same as the community rights sustainability in terms of people participation to recommend the points of view for political reform and fishery problem toward national agenda statement of society so long.

3. The civil society was taken into private development organization including mass media to have the important role of empowerment toward people participation increasingly. Concurrently, these organizations had taken in the strengthening empowerment and consciousness of people role from state development precisely. Specifically, official department had been cooperated with civil society department and people section development so as toward communicate the mutual information and civil organization together. Also, it was such as civil organization, mass media institutions, educational academy institutions both central and regional sector so long as the fellow up person and working evaluation auditor of official people in the prosperity. Advance, its cover was the same as the learning enlargement of community so long.

4. It must develop the people participation in touch with environment management in which was successful to operate with the mutual side a way such as local administration organization mechanistic to be awareness of people so as toward people participation and benefits invoices of themselves the local and micro economic level. What’s more, it was related with community organization network in which was taken place from local wisdom particularly the collaboration of synergy from natural and environmental resources integrity of public choices of alternative development.

5. In brief, the knowledge dissertation was taken place in touch with public consciousness for people and community awareness by means of rights, responsibility and community obligation. Its cover was local wisdom and natural resources management by means of community organization throughout public mass media. In addition, it was implemented with mass media channel on account of the sustainable development by means of central-local media such as community radio so as toward knowledge dissertation and public community affairs management.
The Next Suggestions for Further Research

1. It should study in the title of people empowerment with a view toward community rights protection in which the researcher had pined point the rather issue of relationship specifically the alert of new public management: NPMs.

2. It should study of role and obligation from community organization and civil society in terms of local wisdom empowerment to protect the local resources with a view toward community potential capacity.

3. It should study of the comparative paradigm of approach toward community rights protection of Thailand and the others. Its cover was the orientation from community rights violation and infringement under the social differences variances context of the other country also
References


