



VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT TO LEARNING THE LOCAL WISDOM, AGRICULTURAL METHODS AND SUFFICIENCY WAYS FOR DEVELOPING THE LOCAL COMMUNITY, SURIN PROVINCE, THAILAND

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ABSTRACT Local wisdom is great value to the community, however, nowadays it is found that the younger generation has become distant from this legacy, therefore, the objectives of this research were to (1) analyze the states of problems and needs of learning management for community development; (2) develop volunteering for learning local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficiency way for local development; and (3) evaluate the development of volunteering for learning local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficiency way for local development in Ban Nong Khanna, Phanom Dong Rak district, Surin province. The target groups were 148 village volunteers who are local wisdom, community leaders, and the Surindra Rajabhat University students. Tools used for data collection were observation form, interview form, activity development potential of volunteering for seeds, questionnaires, assessment form and focus group discussion. Quantitative data uses statistics for data analysis was percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Qualitative data was analyzed by grouping the related data and synthesizing it as a conclusion based on the study issues. The results of the research were revealed as follows:

1. Most people are in debt, they have been trouble in life and occupation with international political problems affecting the border areas. In addition, people also have many problems in farming such as lack of water sources and water distribution systems, lack of good management of natural resources and the environment relationships among people in the community began to become distant. Lack of participation.

2. The development of volunteering for seeds, learn local wisdom, agricultural methods , sufficient ways for local development with activities and operational processes linked to each other, there are 9 steps of learning processes which are 1) to study the context of the community, analyze the state of problems and needs of the community; 2) to select the volunteer model and the sufficiency economy learning base; 3) to develop the learning plan by integrating the community way of life; 4) to organize learning skills development activities; 5) to study tour and take lessons; 6) to organize volunteer development activities; 7) to evaluate; 8) to improve, develop, and summarize results; and 9) to transfer and expand results to others.

3. Evaluation the development of volunteering for learning the local wisdom of the agricultural methods and sufficiency way for local development found that it is good for themselves, their families, groups and communities. The volunteering for seeds has skills and potential for self-development in creating careers and income. Family could have activities together then a group was formed and created to develop the village with helping each other. There are empirical changes like incomes, occupations, leaders, a volunteering for seeds, and learning networks. There have been established various groups such as Prasat Ta Muen Organic Agriculture Group, Prasat Tamen Organic Fertilizer Group, Homestay Group, Art and Culture Group, and OTOP Product Group.



Volunteering for seeds has a great role and is involved. They have volunteer spirit ready to be a community volunteer. The leader is the originator seeking knowledge and being enthusiastic the exchange of knowledge. Transferring knowledge, extending the results to other households and communities are caused the community to develop and become stronger.

Keywords: *Development, Volunteer, Local wisdom, Agricultural Methods, Sufficiency Ways*

INTRODUCTION

Government's urgent policy for national development with an important goal to improve the quality of life of people by creating opportunities to access government services is required. Development, promotion of research and technological development and innovation including the study of the preservation of religion, and art and culture are necessary to drive the country in order to improve the well-being of the people having a better quality of life being able to increase the capability and competitiveness of the economy and services. This could be to build confidence and stimulate social economy as a whole. In accordance with the royal directions of His Majesty the King Phra Wachiraklao Rama 10, which focuses on holistic development in a sustainable community under the guidance of the King, is a way to develop basic life for stability, employment, occupation, good citizens, discipline improving the quality of their life from the sufficiency economy philosophy of Rama 9, continuing the Rama 10 reign under the resources that people have and use in daily life, reducing external dependency generous from the inside expanding the effects of neighboring households towards a sustainable social balance. Therefore, driving the strategy for local development has a plan for the Surin province development according to the 4-year provincial strategic development plan (2018-2021) in improving the quality of life of the people with the strategy; 1) strengthening the potential of self-reliance of the people; 2) promoting the public sector and organization groups to have strength; 3) promote occupations, life skills and well-being for people (Surin Provincial Office, 2018).

Ban Nong Khan Na, Moo 5, Ta Miang sub-district, Phanom Dong Rak district, Surin province which is the academic service area of Surindra Rajabhat University is an area adjacent to the Cambodian border. So, experiencing frequent problems resulting from international political problems was an invasion and there was an explosion in the area. These could be caused the villagers to be scared, lack of stability in life and occupation but with a forest that sustains livelihoods and agricultural areas. There are many other households that are connected and love settlements, therefore, they are struggle to learn to live in this area. The development of society, economy, and foundations of local communities in Surin province is necessary to invent a variety of styles or innovations of learning management in order to create motivation and participation. Therefore, the research team is interested in studying the conditions, problems and needs of the people to promote the development of a better quality of life In order to find a pattern, method, or guideline for the development of human potential under the resources that they have and use in daily life, reducing external dependency, increasing internal generosity and volunteering. Learning from local knowledge could be created incomes or a career for people in the community to be able to be self-reliant. Finally, the family would be happy and the community would be strong towards a sustainable social balance.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This research aimed to (1) analyze the state of problems and needs of learning for community development, (2) to develop the volunteering for learning the local wisdom of the agricultural methods and sufficient way for local development, and (3) to evaluate the results of the volunteering for seeds development to learn the local wisdom of the agricultural methods and sufficient way for local development

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



Research process was conducted by action research. Qualitative and quantitative studies were chosen. There were 3 phases: Phase 1, analysis of problems and needs for community development; Phase 2: develop the volunteering of seeds to learn local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficient ways for local development; Phase 3: assess the volunteering of seeds to learn local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficient ways for local development. The scopes of study were tools, data collection, and data analysis as follows: Study area was Ban Nong Khan Na, Phanom Dong Rak district, Surin province. The research study period was from January 2019 to September 2019. The target groups were 148 cases of representatives of volunteer villagers, local wisdoms, community leaders and students of Surindra Rajabhat University. The tools used for data collection were observation form, interview form, activities of development plan for volunteering for seeds, questionnaires, assessment form, and group discussion. Draft for data collection was preceded by the researcher presenting to experts to check the accuracy and suitability. Then it was proceeded to fix according to the recommendations of experts for further data collection. Data from the field together with local wisdom, community leaders, representatives of villagers and students were conducted by the researcher. Quantitative data uses statistics for data analysis were percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Qualitative data was analyzed by grouping the related data and synthesizing it as a conclusion according to the study issues.

RESEARCH RESULTS

1. Most people are in debt. There have been many problems in life and occupation with international political problems affecting the border areas. There have been problems in farming, lack of water sources and water distribution systems, lack of good management of natural resources and the environment relationships among people in the community began to become distant and lack of participation. But at the same time, with a good location, Ban Nong Khan Na shares border to Cambodia. There are also important tourist attractions such as Ta Muen Thom and Ta Muen Tuij Castle. There are many local herbs, natural resources, variety of wisdom and learning resources but lacking integration. Actually, the community needs to develop themselves, develop their career, want to learn and develop their knowledge. There has been still a lack of support agencies as educators and community mentors. It is expected that the organizations would be supported, promoted, developed learning skills, developed career skills and lifestyle skills based on the way of the community and the context of the community. Volunteering for seeds, therefore, could inherit concepts and practices in community work very well and be a prototype for future generations of professionals.

2. Development of volunteering for learning the local wisdom of agricultural methods and sufficiency ways for local development has applied the System Model and Deming Cycle (PDCA) which leads to the development of the system and the learning management mechanism, which consists of determining the output or process, inputs, feedback and Impact with activities and procedures that are linked together. There are 9 steps of learning process as follows: 1) to study the community context and analyze the state of problems and needs of the community; 2) to select the volunteering for seeds model and the sufficiency economy learning base; 3) to develop the learning plan by integrating the community way of life; 4) to organize learning skills development activities; 5) to study tour and take lessons; 6) to organize the volunteering for seeds development activities; 7) to evaluate; 8) to improve, develop, and summarize results; and 9) to transfer and expand results. There are 4 methods of learning management which are analytical study learning from local wisdom, practicality, and exchanging learning through the activities to develop the potential of the volunteering for seeds model as follows: 1) the volunteering seeds learning local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficient ways; 2) an attractive house model: edible vegetable garden fence; 3) young volunteers to improve the quality of life; 4) three volunteer ages planting trees to honor.



3. It is evaluated the development of the volunteering for learning the local wisdom of the agricultural methods and the sufficient ways for local development. According to the observations and interviews, it was shown that the activities were advantaged for themselves, their family, their groups and communities. The volunteering for seeds has skills and potential for self-development in creating careers and income. Family has activities together. A group was formed and a group was created to develop the village with helping each other. There are empirical changes, including people with incomes, occupations, leaders and learning networks. It has been established various groups such as Prasat Ta Muen Organic Agriculture Group, Prasat Tamen Organic Compost Group, Homestay Group, Art and Culture Group, OTOP Product Group (weaving mats, salted herb eggs, star gooseberry in syrup, cherry plum in syrup, wild yam sticky rice, sweet banana crisps, Thai desserts, sausages). The volunteering for seeds has a great role and participation. They have volunteer spirit ready to be a community volunteer, the leader and the originator to seek knowledge, being enthusiastic, exchanging of knowledge, transferring knowledge, extending the results to other households and communities. These have been caused the community to develop and become stronger. It was consistent with the evaluation of the learning process to develop the volunteering seeds from the assessment form as follows:

Table 1: Results of the analysis of knowledge, skills and abilities of the learning process from development the volunteering seeds to learn local wisdom, agricultural methods, and sufficient ways for local development

Contents	Skill evaluation results N = 100			
	Identifiable		unidentifiable	
	number	percentage	number	percentage
1. The volunteering for seeds could be able to analyze the problems, needs of themselves and the community.	98	98.00	2	2.00
2. The volunteering for seeds is knowledgeable and able to explain about living and occupation in their own community.	97	97	3	3.00
3. The volunteering for seeds is able to tell the learning sources of sufficiency economy and local knowledge that is available in the community.	100	100	-	-
4. The volunteering for seeds is knowledgeable and able to tell about the way of life like the agriculture ways.	100	100	-	-
5. The volunteering for seeds has initiative, creativity, development and seeking knowledge.	95	95.00	5	5.00
6. The volunteering for seeds could be given advices or suggestions about occupation that could be done, such as planting organic vegetables, planting guava, making vegetable fences / vegetable domes / vegetable tunnels, making organic fertilizer, and feeding animals.	98	98.00	2	2.00
7. The volunteering for seeds has knowledge and could explain about the philosophy of the sufficiency economy, agricultural methods and	98	96.00	2	4.00



Contents	Skill evaluation results N = 100			
	Identifiable		unidentifiable	
	number	percentage	number	percentage
sufficient ways.				
8. The volunteering for seeds could apply knowledge In order to improve income and career.	97	97	3	3.00
9. The volunteering for seeds could transfer knowledge in self-employed.	96	96.00	4	4.00
10. The volunteering for seeds is able to demonstrate their own career methods.	96	96.00	4	4.00

From Table 1, the results of the analysis explained that overall the volunteering for seeds more than 90 percent were knowledgeable and could tell and explain or transfer knowledge about their own livelihood, community, learning sources, local wisdom, career making and learning resources for the sufficiency economy, the agricultural methods and the sufficient ways.

Table 2: Average of the opinions of the organizers of the learning process on the volunteering for seeds development on local wisdom, agricultural methods, and sufficient ways for strong local development

Opinions	Mean (\bar{X})	Standard deviation (SD)	Opinion level
1. Operational factors are policies, activities, community resources and community contexts that is used to learning management and being suitable.	4.32	0.42	High
2. Methods of learning management for the development of the volunteering for learning the local wisdom of agricultural methods and sufficient ways for local development are suitable.	4.54	0.48	Highest
3. Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and Sufficiency Agriculture are suitable to be used for organizing volunteer development activities for living and careers.	4.92	0.58	Highest
4. The volunteering for seeds development system to learn the wisdom of the agricultural methods and the sufficiency ways for local development in all 9 steps is appropriate.	4.90	0.50	Highest
5. All 4 learning activities that are 1) the volunteering seeds learning local wisdom, agricultural methods, and sufficiency ways; 2) an attractive house model: edible vegetable garden fence; 3) young volunteers to improve the quality of life; 4) three volunteer ages planting trees to honor, have appropriate learning contents.	4.80	0.54	Highest
6. The 4 methods of learning management which are the study and research, learning from the local wisdom, real practice, and exchanging learning from groups are suitable.	4.78	0.51	Highest
7. Organizing the volunteering for seeds development activities to learn local wisdom, agricultural methods, and sufficiency ways can lead to community career development.	4.84	0.48	Highest
8. Organizing the volunteering for seeds development activity can lead to community development.	4.58	0.46	Highest



Opinions	Mean (\bar{X})	Standard deviation (SD)	Opinion level
9. Local wisdom, community leaders, and facilitators can support operational mechanisms and learning process management.	4.74	0.42	Highest
10. Organization of learning exchange activities that are the forum and the reflection of the learning outcomes are suitable for managing learning.	4.82	0.34	Highest
11. Monitoring and evaluation are appropriate for use, check, review, and improve learning activities for quality	4.34	0.52	High
12. Reporting, presenting and disseminating the work of the volunteering for seeds are appropriate.	4.64	0.54	Highest
13. System designed as a guideline for development and improvement is managing academic service activities to ensure quality.	4.68	0.46	Highest
Total	4.68	0.52	Highest

From Table 1, the opinions of the participants, as overall, were of the opinion that the organization of the learning system according to the volunteering for seeds development process to learn the local wisdom of the agricultural methods and sufficiency ways for local development, it was found that the system was the highest quality level at 4.68. When considering each item, it was found that there were the 5 top opinions which are the philosophy of the sufficiency economy and the agriculture method that was suitable for organizing volunteer development activities for living and careers was at 4.92; followed by the volunteering for seeds development system was at 4.90; the volunteering for seeds development activities to learn local wisdom, agricultural methods, and sufficient ways to lead to career development in the community was at 4.84; the forum and the reflection of learning outcomes that were suitable for learning management was at 4.82; the four learning management methods that were analytical studies, real practicality, learning from local wisdom were appropriate at 4.80 respectively. It, therefore, could be concluded the development of this quality management system for the volunteering for seeds could be used to organize learning processes or to organize learning activities for individual development or the volunteering seeds development was at the highest level. Due to the analysis of the research data obtained from the data storage area by field study, interview, question and group discussion, the researcher was able to synthesize knowledge from the development of the volunteering for learning the local wisdom of the agricultural methods and the sufficient ways to strengthen the local area. The form of development guidelines was as follows:

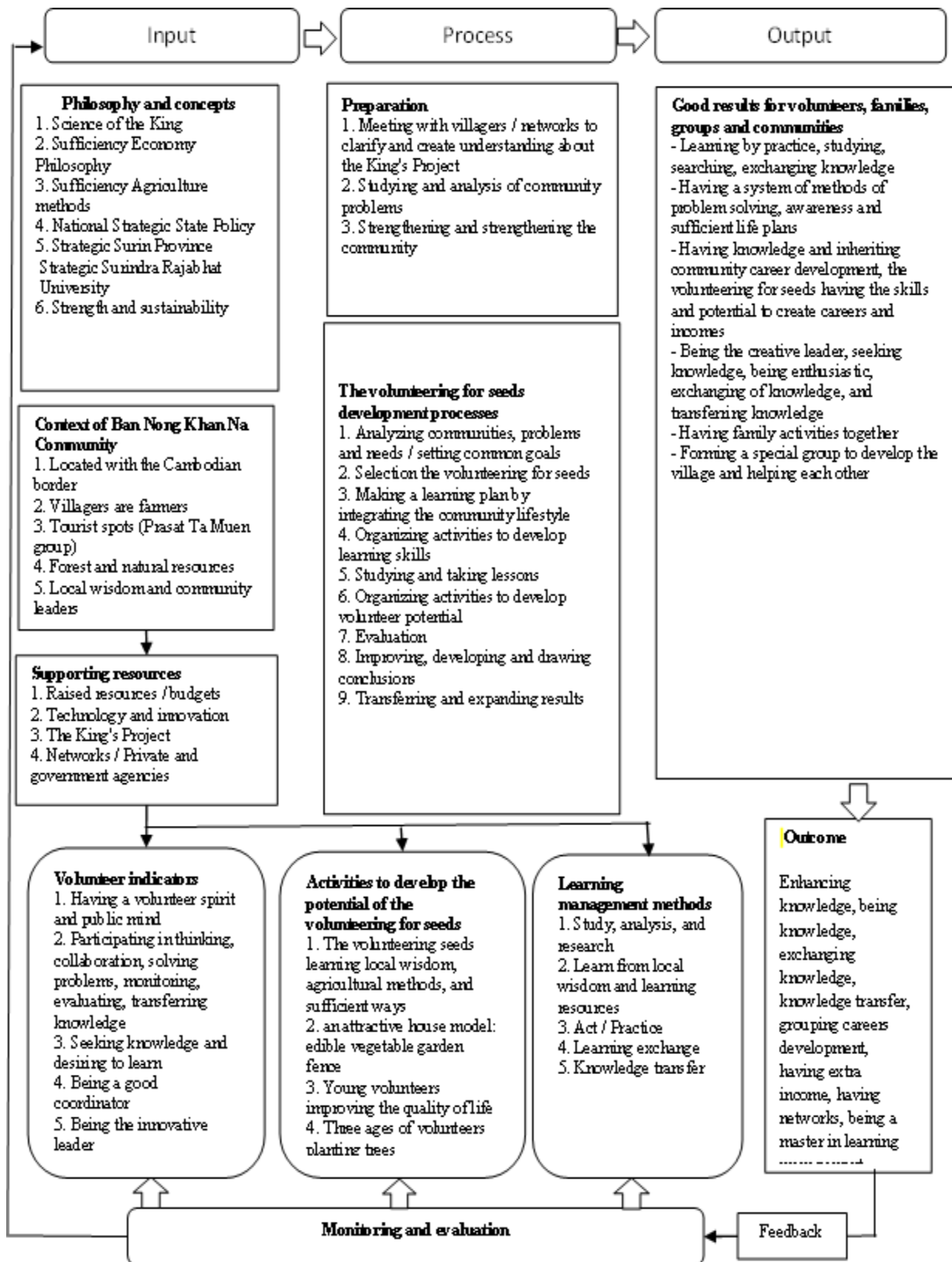




Figure1: Guidelines for the development of the volunteering for learning local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficient ways to strengthen local development

RESEARCH DISCUSSION

The results of the data analysis of the volunteering for seeds development to learn the local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficiency ways for local development in Ban Nong Khan Na, Phanom Dong Rak district, Surin province were discussed as follows:

1. The state of the community problems aspect found that most people are in debt. They have problems in life and occupation with international political problems affecting the border areas. They have problems in farming, lacking of water sources and water distribution systems, lacking of good management of natural resources and the environment. Relationships among people in the community began to become distant and lacking of participation. Therefore, communities need to develop themselves, develop careers in order to secure life and develop local communities to lead to be stronger communities. This is consistent with the study of Saybunjaung, Wuttichai (2018) stated that the strong communities are good communities. The community is well-fed. They have freedom to manage community resources, indebtedness and having unity. There has been trust between the people in the community, able to cooperate and solved community problems, being consciousness, morality, confidence in the community's potential in solving community problems, knowing how to share, sacrificing for public and independence in time of needs.

2. Development of volunteering for learning the local wisdom, agricultural methods and sufficiency ways for local development in Ban Nong Khan Na found that it was a complete system consisting of 5 parts which are input, process, output, feedback and impact. The research results found that the importing factors in the development of the learning management mechanism, the volunteering seeds learning the local wisdom, the agricultural methods and the sufficiency ways according to the philosophy of the sufficiency economy and the new theory of agriculture leading to the development of community occupation, consisting of 3 main factors which are 1) the philosophy and concepts, policy and strategies, sustainable strength, community environment and social capital support. While the development process has 9 steps as follows: 1) to study the community environment and analyze the state of problems and needs of the community; 2) to select the volunteering for seeds model and the sufficiency economy learning base; 3) to develop the learning plan by integrating the community way of life; 4) to organize learning skills development activities; 5) to study tour and take lessons; 6) to organize the volunteering for seeds development activities; 7) to evaluate; 8) to improve, develop, and summarize results; and 9) to transfer and expand results which was in line with the researches of determination of inputs in the design and development of the learning management system of the public sector of Larpchit, Supaporn (2009) and Priyakorn Petchabamrung (2015) a study of the sufficiency economy learning center with strengthening the community found that the activity patterns and operational guidelines of the sufficiency economy learning center in strengthening the community in the area of Mo Thaiy sub-district were caused by the common needs of people in the community who wanted to create a learning center at the community in training for knowledge and vocational skills in agriculture by the form of activities learning how to work that could help encourage people in the community to do learning activities together. Activities in the learning center are organized continuously, with vocational skills training for members and community members. It could be encouraged to bring the knowledge gained from doing agricultural learning activities to the practical learning center within their own households. It could also be helped results in independence self-management to actually strengthen the households and communities which was in line with the research of the Office of Inspector Ministry of Education Area 8, Nakhon Ratchasima (2007) guided for student development Key elements as follows: 1) educational management aspect; 2) curriculum and



learning management: Teachers were improved to have knowledge, an understanding of the essence of the sufficiency economy philosophy until it could be integrated into the development of a unit of study, learning plan or design learning activities; 3) activities for learner development; and 4) human resource development. This was consistent with the research of Rodkaew, Kanchana (2007) stated in the development of the learning process of the 6-step learning network as follows: (1) awareness of problems; (2) study and analysis of data; (3) defining guidelines for solving problems; (4) decision making to solve problems; (5) implementation; and (6) creating and expanding knowledge which had conditional factors affected the implementation of learning processes of the learning network by using the concept of learning from experience to strengthen the community as follows: (1) community potential; (2) leaders of the community; (3) relations and generosity in the community; (4) local wisdom; (5) communication systems within the community; (6) learning management systems of the community; and (7) learning activities; which was consistent with the research of Nalinee Srisarakhamchantri (2007) on the design of the process of managing sufficiency economy, Wang Sam Mo district, Udon Thani province consisted of 8 activities as follows: 1) community family analysis; 2) creating community development plans; 3) project preparation and implementation based on the plan; 4) determination of knowledge in project implementation; 5) operations seeking knowledge as scheduled; 6) exchanging of knowledge to create knowledge; 7) applying knowledge to create family careers; and 8) quality inspection. It was found that the activities helped participants gaining more incomes as an economy improved quality of life for individuals and they had better quality environmental management. This was consistent with the strong community of Phun Bam Phen Community (Chansong, Supranee et al., 2015) stated that the strength of Phun Bam Phen Community raised from 5 important factors related to kinship relations, learning style for the lives of people in the community, community networks, natural leader, and economic characteristics of self-reliance. The kinship relationship helps to support each other, an important part in helping the people in the community to overcome the problems and obstacles that come through well. As well as research on the form of strengthening communities by using local wisdom based on Tham Lanka, Somboon (2013) mentioned that for the lives of people in the community, there has been an exchange of knowledge which leads to real practice. It is enabling the community to apply knowledge and adapts for the benefit of sustenance including the dissemination of art, culture, and local wisdom as well. This finding was similar to the work of Chankaew, Donruedee and Suthiprom, Wirinda (2016) reflected the ability to transfer knowledge of people in the community from generation to generation would be a factor that was greatly affects the strength of the community If the community has implemented local wisdom, technology and new knowledge to match the environment of that community would be resulted in strengthening the community.

In short, the findings reflected that the self-reliant economy of the community was another important factor of the strength of the community. By important driving mechanisms such as sufficiency economy philosophy, local wisdom, the volunteering for seeds learning, community leaders, community potential, community capital, participation, helping each other, systems and development mechanisms that would make the people in the community had skills in living and careers, creating income, reducing expenses, resulting in community development and being strong and self-reliant.

RESEARCH SUGGESTIONS

1. Policy recommendations

1.1 Organizations or institutions should focus on the learning process based on the community ways being a self-reliant community by proceeding to see it in concrete that could be a prototype.



1.2 The person who will organize the learning process in the community should act as the director of facilitator learning with the community to develop a learning management system to suit the conditions of each locality.

1.3 According to the research, it was found that strong community society development was very important factors that contributed to development, such as "local wisdom, the volunteering for seeds and capital community", therefore, each type of local wisdom data should be collected being used to organize activities to promote and manage learning. There would be a knowledge base to disseminate social media.

2. Suggestions for further research

2.1 There should be studied the ways of learning development of other communities that what have been the reasons and factors that would make the society and community self-sustainable?

2.2 There should be studies on projects or activities that would be promoted and supported by organizations outside the community. Since it has been a need for external development which may affect the sustainability of strong communities.

2.3 There should be studied and researched on community and social development activities in other areas, both at the provincial, regional and national levels by using the learning process system to become a self-reliant community monitoring the system that would be suitable and how would be it possible to be used in other areas.

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