

A Research paper Title : The Participation of Monks in conservation of Thachin River at Samphran District, Nakhonpathom Province

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Graduation Date : 8 March 2016

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were : 1) to study the level of participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province, 2) to study the comparison of the participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province, 3) to study the problems and suggestions about the participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province. The sampling group was 246 monks in Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province. The research is a mixed research methodology between quantitative and qualitative researches. The quantitative research was the survey research by using the questionnaires and qualitative research used the in - depth interview from key informants. The statistics are used for the data analysis through such as percentage, mean, standard deviation (S.D), T - test, F - test, One - way Analysis of Variance and Least Significant Difference : LSD., and the data analysis from interview was used by the content analysis technique.

The findings of this research as follows :

1. The participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province. It is at middle level for overall with an average at 3.017. When considered in each side, found that the monks had the participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province for finding the problem and the cause of problem, activity planning, investment, and practice, to follow, and evaluation were also at the middle level.

2. The findings of comparison of the participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province, classified by personal data, found that the monks who had the difference of ordination year, Sangha position, Dhamma education and Pali education, had the participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province differently with significance of statistics at 0.05. It accepted the hypothesis. But the monks who had the difference of age and general education, had the participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province indifferently. It rejected the hypothesis.

3. The problems and obstacles about the participation of monks in conservation of Thachin river at Samphran district, Nakhonpathom province, and found that lack of problem presentation, factors of polluted water, lack of planning and meeting for searching the guideline to preserve the Thachin river and environment, lack of activity participation, lack of Thachin river conservation committee and lack of participation and follow the practice of Thachin river conservation. For suggestions, should present the problems, factors of polluted river, should plan and have meeting for guideline to Thachin river conservation. The environment, should motivate the monks to participate the activity for Thachin river conservation, should participate and follow the practice in Thachin river conservation.