CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

To study about the concept of co-management and variability in practice in the protected areas: a case study of Ob Luang National Park, Chiang Mai Province, viewed that guidelines to solve the problems of natural resources are incomplete and non-integrated. Solutions to develop for a sustainability are not successful as expected and there are many conflicts of natural resources use and management that are unresolved and the lack of natural resource management at watershed level with relevant basic theory and concepts such as ecological approach, political economy, and political ecology. They are currently applied for managing issues of natural resources in Thailand to present and major concepts can be divided as follows:

2.1 Basic Concept of Natural Resource Management

2.1.1 Concept of Ecology and Watershed Ecosystem

Many scientists defined the word "Ecology" as a science of natural study relating to 1) structure: including existence of nature that organisms in the nature have the distribution of species and how much abundance of organism in each area and what defines distribution and number of organisms in each area and, 2) relation between organism and environment in which they reside including relationship between organisms (Powers and McSorley, 2000). Balance of ecosystem is a condition and there are many things to be awared and shall consider what condition of structure or component of the ecosystem currently including 1) diversity: in environment, there are various things such as soil, stone, mineral, water, forest and, human etc. 2) quantity: apart from diversity, there are always various quantity. 3) proportion: it is noticed that every environment has different quantity, however, if it is in balance condition. The environment will always have proportionate amount otherwise that ecosystem will be imbalanced and, 4) distribution: although environment consists of diversity, quantity and proportion, if their distribution is not even and stable, the system may have a problem.

The control of natural ecosystems in theoretical ecology shows that any societies can survive in nature to control the various elements of the system with controlling balanced components and those activities in ecosystem can be operated continually because organisms in the system will improve, repair or self-maintenance with self-regulation, balance in the system or homeostasis. There are no populations or organisms beyond carrying capacity with limiting factor, biological potential, limit of tolerance, or tolerance range. The system has a dynamism according to time and place with different biological magnification, environmental resistance, compensation factor, holocenotic factor as mentioned above. It was found that there are many factors affecting balance of the ecosystem depending on changes of time and place and that would bring changes in ecosystem. In other words, the ecosystem can be changed from one condition to another and that can be divided into 4 conditions as: 1) natural balance: normal activity; 2) alarming condition: the system starts having problems that are likely to expand; 3) alert condition: the system has more severe problems causing organisms dead and, 4) crisis: the system does not facilitate living of organisms. Nevertheless, it is believed that the ecosystem has natural mechanism to adjust for balance and those conditions can be circulating. As long as the structure and duty of the system exists, the ecosystem will always fight for survival. Therefore, ecological concept is related to environmental movement by realizing that environment is related between conceptual system and value system that are a part of problems of environmental relation and conflict. It is believed that current ecological issues cannot be split from economic and political issues. The matter of ecological concept can be summarized as follows: human is a part of nature and accepts the rights of natural limits, ecological sustainability, economic growth, structural change and unfair economic, social and political power, social and cultural movement and participation of local community. They disagree with large scale technology connecting community's way of life and natural environment and deny consumerism (Bryant and Bailey, 1997).

However, basic concept of ecology is the balance of ecosystem. In ecosystem, organisms and environment have complicated relation; when environment changes, organisms will adapt to new balance because natural factors are replaceable and humans use natural factors to respond their needs in terms of 4 factors and other excess and that brings imbalance to ecosystem affecting correlating environment and that has an impact

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on balance of ecosystem.

The crisis of natural resources and ecological system in Thailand is going on continuously that has impact on the degradation in natural resource bases (land, water, and forest). The watershed ecosystem changes in both physical and biological systems, and the impacts on biodiversity of plant and animal species that are declining. Each of these problems led to increase in violent conflict and complexity. By far most of social science specialists (Peluso, 1992, Wiber, 1993, Vandergeest & Peluso, 1993, Chusak Wittayapak, 1996 and Anan Ganjanapan,1997) have tried to explain the problem with focusing on major resource conflicts between the state and the community and to focus on the issue of "right" in the resource base. However, the current situation of resource conflicts is the complex and more dynamic dimension of the problem. Both from the context and conditions within and outside of community as a catalyst or pressure to change the use of the soil, water and forests. Therefore, the effecting of conflict are complicated and varied among multi-stakeholders, many sides competition for natural resources and the impact of ecosystem in terms of rights that to access and utilize the difference between the state and the community, and between communities themselves at the same watershed area under the contexts. (Anek Nakhabhudra, 1993, Bunchon Kaewsong, 1995, Pratherng Narintharangkul Na Ayudthaya, 2000 and Sorak Ditprayoon, 2006). Such problems are the result of changes in production as a result of development policy of the state to achieve economic development and modernization of the natural resource base of soil, water and forest production in the agricultural sector, to focus on the expansion of production to the commercial mainstream. The community must be logged in commercial production that rely on markets and inputs from outside community, increasing competition for production, such as seeds, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and energy-saving technologies that are not available in their local community.

Moreover, the conditions of modernity and consumerism of Western culture was dominated by the increasing of local community. As a result, the consumers response to the capital system and changing the relationship or interaction between families, communities, organizations and institutions in society as well as the increase of difficulties and the disintegration of economic and social development of communities

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in social status, economic, and politic. Such changes can be found in many communities, particularly on high ground in northern Thailand. (Chaladchai Ramitanon, 1993, Apitnop Thanasarn, 1996, Piboon Hengsuwan, 1996, Tawit Jaturapheuk, 1995, Chalermsak Khattiya, 1998)

Dynamics on watershed management in Thailand from the past to the present, reveal that the task of managing the country's watershed began in 1953, most of the watershed area was a forest plantation in the vicinity of the abandoned farm. During 1953 - 1972 the biophysical environments have not been associated with improved quality of life for people living and cultivate area at upstream. It operates under the assumption that forest only to be able to maintain the best environment of watershed area. Project management has been integrated watershed and land use for the first time applying at Mae Sa Watershed with technical assistance, budget and part of FAO / UNDP operations between 1972-1981. The watershed management projects in several countries such as the Mae Cham Watershed Development project, Thai – Germany Highland Development project, Thai – Norwaegian Church Aid Highland Development project, Sam Mun Highland Development project. The principles of watershed management in Thailand at the initial start with the biophysical aspects of watershed base is primarily physical based on the use of land according to land capability then establishing the Land Development Department in 1963 for agriculture production and prevent soil erosion and decline of soil fertility. The broad of principle without legal and regulatory support that just as the principle of LDD focus on the conservation of soil and water only at specific places. In the past, it is possible that environmental problems, the loss of natural resources and conflict in the use of soil, water, forest resources have not reached a critical point. This principle should not be treated as concrete from the use of the land by the performance of the 20 years after 1963 onwards, there was no theoretical principles and watershed management. These states are considered some specific act varying with respect to protected areas such as National Parks Act in 1961, the National Forest Act in 1964, City Planning Act in 1975 and Land Development Act in 1983, which was aimed at controlling and managing of forest resources and land use that not intended to watershed management (Nipon Tangtham, 2001: 2-5).

However, until 1982 the conflicts on the use of mineral resources in the

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watershed between Department of Forestry and Department of Mineral Resources, the government has started the Environmental Policy and Planning office and initiated to classify the quality of watershed, watershed management, the academic environment, and the law of Council of Minister has approved the watershed classification based on watershed quality. It was announced by Ping and Wang watershed in 1985 and across the country in 1994. (Division of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, 1996).

Since 1953, the watershed management in northern Thailand that integrated watershed management project, such as Mae Sa watershed management project, Mae Cham watershed management project, including several projects that were expected to find ways to achieve results in the solution of state resources and the environment for all ages. Ultimately decades since the National Social and Economic Development Plan No. 8 to present has seen the important lessons from the failure to manage the natural resources of the state, nearly fifty years ago many competitions for resources were more severe. The decline of natural resources and ecosystem management, etc., the so-called neglected "The Community" which was cut off from the policy and the plan all along. It is also the approach taken by the west and the scientific monoculture to ignore "Knowledge or local knowledge" and being separated from each other completely, such as the situation that occurred in many areas, including competition for resources between the upstream and downstream, the conflict between the government and existing communities in the conservation area. While the intent of the law in order to resources conservation and the other party must fight for their survival and expansion of the community.

Thailand was divided into 25 watersheds, assigned a grade for the utilization and conservation, the former forest also has plenty of people living on less, until now the forest has deteriorated significantly from exploitation. Even with the measures and state policy, but in practice it cannot happen literally. Both in terms of the overlapping of rights and interests between the state and the community consider the rate of birth in the country as a whole, despite the rate drops. However, considering the context of a community in the highlands found that the rate of the population growth in the area increased by 3%, while the same headwater forest with considered in the quantitative

area 85 million hectares of the total headwater forest areas, all the entire 25 watersheds was 26.4% (320 million hectares) of the total area, and only to the watershed 1 (A and B), representing 16.3% (52.4 million hectares) (Social Research Institute, 2005). So the phenomenon is unavoidable consequences that ensued. The conflict between the conservation of the state focus on the law and the utilization of community-based social customs had happened and protracted in Thai society until the present.

Concepts and practices in this group have reduced the problem down to the sensitive ecosystems and the impact on the resource base and the weight problem to use an ecological approach to the use of mixed law and regain balance. Ecological physical phenomena caused by ignoring the need, conflict of taking advantage of the economic dimension and political, and social culture of the people.

2.1.2 Political Economy Concept

Political economy is related to the concept of social sciences that studies the rules of production and distribution of wealth material in a society where there are differences in the level of human society development. On the basis of social way of life is the material production, because humans need food, clothes and other supplies for livelihood. These requirements make humans need to produce and to work. In addition, labor is an activity of social man and labor power, is a capability of human work as a combination of physical and spiritual proficiency that humans are able to produce objects and can produce material wealth (Dutt and Rothstein,1957: 1).

Political economy was originated during the 18th century to understand about the system of responding needs of people about what they want, what production and distribution looks like to respond such needs. Difference between economics and political economy is that economics, with Greek Root, is defined as household economic management while political economy means resolving economic issues from the government. Therefore, in the past, it would be responding needs of the family and relatives while currently, it would be related to wider people involved in various groups and it is about politics. For political economic concept of Marx, he thought that capitalism development process and political role played a great role in fighting to capture surplus value. Marx criticized capitalism that it had problems about functioning

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of market system which is the system that causes problems to society and brings inequality of asset or income. The concept of political economy is based on concept of marxism, Karl Mark and Friedrich Engels realized that class division is something that moves history. Marx used the approach called "Dialectical Materialism" to study social history and he supposed that the existing society consists of politics, arts, literature and law stipulated by mode of production which is the combination between productive force including production instrument, labor force and social and technical relation of production. Production force and relation is assembled to be the economic structure of economy or it is referred to as "economic base" which is related to Force of production like product and service production with machine and technology and relations of production which is class relation between production factor owner and those who do not own the production factor or entrepreneur and labor and upper structure, that is the matter of social institution and social ideology (Shaun Best, 2003: 49) and super structure is the system of law, politics, social assumption, knowledge and conceptual system, culture, tradition and social belief. The relation between super structure and lower structure that Marx focuses on using economy to define explanation of super structure that is related to politics, law and social conscious.

Concept of political economy plays a great role for Thai society to realize that there are exploitation and differences with income and wealth in our country and the whole country is taken advantage by the powerful countries. Political economy helps people to realize the social phenomenon as a system and structure including resources, technology and economic system. Social structure means classes and relation between each class, government and culture together as the social and economic system. It is not divided from society, politics and culture but it is the study of history, society and economy that has already been and should be in the future. Another point is that we should emphasize on ordinary people with imagination and confidence that Thai society will have a future that ordinary people have completely good life. The concept of political economy is a train of thought that influences and is the part of ideology of social movement in Thailand especially the movement of NGOs and civil society organizations and local and regional organization.

However, concept of political economy should be added in terms of 1) focusing

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on more culture, power and value system or culture and that will make us understand society and economy very well and we have to understand that society in different cultural dimensions; 2) paying attention to sub structure of socio-economic formation and that includes nature, environment, ecology, geographical condition and resources. Society and economy, apart from being controlled by culture, can exist in another environment; 3) taking an interest in networking system. The current world is like a network parallel to the world of bureaucracy, and 4) the concept should be improved mental state and imagery class may be decline in importance. At present, social units have more liveliness and conscious such as village, sub-district, district, locality, economic zone, culture and region, etc. that should be more important (Chatthip Natsupha, 2012) therefore, concept of political economy should give precedence to the state or combination of politics should be decreased and unit from combination in other dimensions should be emphasized including social and cultural dimension that is community, locality or the community in other aspects of both large and small scale and culture, belief, nature, environment, networking system, imagination, local and regional community should be more given precedence.

2.1.3 Concept of political ecology

Political ecology concept started in the 1980s when the world's environmental problems became more severe. The concept is aimed at analyzing the causes of environmental problems, in addition to an analysis of mainstream environmentalists to look through both political and economic resources issues associated with demographic factors such as the increase in population, lack of awareness and illiteracy of the population. So the issue of natural resource management in Thailand which is caused by the intensive economic development of the state, both from the National Economic and Social Development Plans, lead to different economic and social as well as access to resources between poor and rich villagers at community and region. Villagers and outsiders who took advantages, most of those losers are the people who are disadvantaged. Therefore, it was concluded that the concept of political ecology, government policy under the influence of the capitalist market system in the world today, cause conflict in the struggle to manage their local resources (Blaikie and Pierce, 1995; Bigg, 1995). So the concept of political ecology, attempts to study the conflict in resource management and to find alternative solutions, understanding the cause of

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physical problems and conflicts, including the cause of environmental problems in the structure and power relations in natural resource management. The knowledge of economics and political considerations are integrated into the social ecology (Chusak Wittayapak, 1998).

The concept of power relations refers to people who have the right and power to decide on the action to achieve their goals, but the rights and powers are often determined by state intervention by the capitalism and the free market. People need to rely or depend on a complex relationship and the effect of different conflict modeling ideas and the power that came to dominate according to the law. This concept is seen as power relations, impact on the livelihoods of the community and utilization of natural resources in the community. A result of the development of a modern economy and natural resource management and unfair cause conflict. The cases of natural resources and the reduction can be found at community and global levels. The rights and powers of the people in their actions to achieve their goals, including the acquisition of factors of production, management and marketing bandwidth utilization of land, water and forests. Power in such a manner that it is under pressure by the population dynamics of the capitalist economy. The state ruled by an official through centralization and the decentralization had a pressure from the shortage of natural resources, under pressure from a different perception about natural resources, so the form of the relationship in terms of access to resources conflicts. A study of the relationship between access right to the resource and local struggles to protect livelihood and environment of people less fortunate because the conflicts in access to resources associated with the ownership and control of utilize resources (Debson, 1993). The natural resources management and environmental issues was becoming a political issue with that deterioration of the natural environment and potential associated with more societies. The rights or powers of control access to resources such as the unequal power relations of social class or political ecology. The concept attempts to point out the problems and conflicts arising from the state's legal authority as a tool for natural resource management, as the right of monoculture which caused the conflict affects livelihood of communities. For this conflict, stakeholders try to find scramble strategy leadership in resource management and political movements with open new opportunities for people in the community to fight for preserve existing rights and cultural identity in the management (Anan

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Ganjanapan, 2001).

Moreover, the concept of political ecology found that our thoughts and actions will have political significant. Thus, the expression of the problem and resolve natural environment would be effective in supporting the movement, more or less. In summary, the main points are listed as follows:

1. Principles, all people in the environmental movement should participate in political activities. At least be aware of the influence and role of political developments affecting the environment and conservation.

2. Analysis of power structures, essential in the modern political economy. The big corporations are all highly influential political party in parliament and bureaucracy, political decisions tend to reflect the interests of the capitalist business rather than the needs of the people. As the environmental movement of Thailand has also been found in the anti-economic development projects.

3. System produced powerful in shaping the modern definition of the people who live in a society of consumers and the work often falls under the domination of the system significantly. Movement that targets and new values may not have much impact. The production system remains intact and new ideas, a desire to be true and it passed by "political process".

4. Complex modern economic system was so high that a group of people in the environmental movement cannot be seen with the understanding of all. So the suggestion is that often claims to have changed the behavior of life as a consumer to buy a product or cannot stop pushing for the business to produce goods that are harmful to the environment. Environmental management on the political dimensions of ecological management is aimed at changing the structure of social relations on the environment by using a strategy of power management tools to modify human behavior or political tool. In negotiations with the political struggle against capitalism or the free market system that threatens the environment. A political system that focuses on the quality of life and environment. The desire to be established on the basis of justice by an overtly political action and focus on democracy, political participation of the people. The political ecology focus on the protection of human life and the lives of all living things on this earth (Preecha Peampongsarn, 2000).

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So to deal with conflict by using ecology as a political strategy to fight for the environment by focusing on changes in the super structure of society. A society has the power to determine the direction of development, using the power of the people is the supreme authority and sovereignty in a wide range of natural resource management. Which forms of power out in the form of policy administration, various legislation, directly related to the environment, adjusted comprehensive and effective management structure. This will result in environmental management that plays an important role in the people of livelihood more, ecology and politics is politics aimed at the public as a whole. For life and other environmental concerns while both living and inanimate, aimed at coordination of all parties, that should have been properly protected under the existing ecosystem.

The management problem separate the problem into structural power. Cultural conflict with the institutions and the relationship of the local operation space is a natural resource that is the central of the operation with power, but rather neglected dimension of the physical ecosystem. So, the problem is related to the natural resources of the state power relations. It is often used to control and manage the natural resources that include barriers to access and use the resources of the people. The use of natural source group began to interact and negotiate power by using social space to access and manage resources in the form of an ordain, community forest management. The problem issue from only two groups: the governor and the villager. They cannot ignore the fact that inequalities in access to resources and which depends on the bargaining power of each group or individual has a different economic power. Including support from organizations who have power over other groups. To realize the issues of natural resources is related to authoritative relation of the state that will always exercise the power to control and manage natural resources including preventing access and use of resources of the villagers and that brings about retaliation and negotiation with power of the state by resource user. To use social area to access and manage resources in form of woods ordination and community forest management can be recognized as problems from 2 groups, the state and villagers without determining the fact that there is still inequality to access resources which are under the authority of each group or individual with different economic power along with the support from the organizations that are superior to other groups.

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2.2 Concept of Natural Resource Management Conflicts

Concepts and practices with ecological collapse phenomenon and conflict increase, it is also separated. In the past, it was not only fragmenting but also adding to the problem as can be seen from the following facts.

2.2.1 Management of forest resources and conflict by state

In the early stages of the management of forest resources by the state, starting from the establishment of the Royal Forest Department in B.E. 1876, the Treatment Plant Act B.E.1898 and the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 1938, until the National Forest Act B.E. 1964, while giving the state authority to manage forest resources under the national development policy framework. The state legislation has been created to provide the concessions of teak and various wood types exported to western countries. It has been branded as a state, state ownership and possession of the property allocated to the private sector for benefits (Anek Nakaboot, 1993: 3). When the state use economic development as a strategy for extended power into rural areas that it make a strong resistance. When the state's economic development strategy of expanding into the countryside was a strong resistance. The key is to struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand. The key is to fight under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand because the power to intervene in the production and management of community resources increased. The key is the legislation gives the state the exclusive power to manage resources such as the National Forest Act B.E. 1964 without a recognition of the rights of the community resources that have been used traditionally. At the early stages, there is no impact on the villagers but the state act has established several copies that the conflict between the state and the community started to clear up, especially since the country opened its economy to the world market, more and more efforts to increase production efficiency. In order to be competitive in the global market by focusing on policy makers for export mainly.

This term has been extended the state power for supporting the development of the capitalist economy. The main idea are focused on two aspects as conservation of natural resources and promoting private businesses sector. Both of these concepts have become the principles behind the various laws which conflict with local rules, customs of the very most obvious is the issue of resource management. Because state laws will

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take into account the specific principles of management and control by only the state and the private sector with ignoring the guidelines of the local tradition, placed on the control and management of the local community, so it appears the violent conflict in the country and particularly in the forest. During B.E.1991 - 1992 as the government has strict legal measures to conserve forests by treating people who live in the forest severely. In addition to the arrest, the residents were evacuated out of the forest, such as the land allocation project for the poor people in the north east, these projects which were extensively against villagers because of government action, regardless of the tradition. Reclamation on the lives of the villagers which in many cases living in the forest before the government declared a national forest the government has also announced efforts to accelerate the conservation area as a national park. It appears that a lot of problems, especially the hill tribes who are the marginalized population of the country because the park areas over the lives of those people who use those areas for a long time and tradition. In some cases, the government has treated the people harshly by forcing them out of the area. The root of this problem is in the spirit of the law is seen as an enemy of the forest, tried to separate the men from the forest in spite of the fact. The forest are intimately connected in life and the tradition of local forest management systems in both the North and the East and known today as community forests.

Therefore, policies to promote export crops, security policies and policies for logging concession of the state. The factors behind the push factors and pull factors to the migration of people into the forests, soil, water intrusion during the initial implementation of the western development policy that state policy promoting cash crops for export is important by encouraging people to plant mono crops including corn. Flax and cassava hope to have a foreign currency for the purchase of capital goods. Plants of this type have been called cash crops, so in this state, thus promoting or let the representatives to reclaim land in the area conserved by the immigrant population in the wild today. Such a policy was drawn to the pioneers for growing arable crops while the state is the official authority to promote crops but back to the local influence encourage people to pioneer the growing arable crops. In some cases, the middlemen would encourage farmers crop loans and economic aid for the purchase of crops and middleman is no formal contract. The land area is forest folk pioneers as the guarantor of the mortgage under the auspices of the middlemen and people like this. Another

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factor is a factor that contributed to the reclamation area, to plant crops in the area conserved. Also, in some cases, the middlemen may employ representatives to pioneer forest for growing crops directly to it (Chaiyon Praditsrit, 1997: 37-38). However, the government claimed the conservation targets to use legal measures to force people out of the woods and Government's policy to raise the forest to private exploitation. In the form of fast-growing forest plantations and the development of the area so that the interests of the state to support private Rather than a true conservative and does not help to develop fairly (Anan Ganjanapan, 1995: 168) .

For managing natural resource conflicts in the race was a factor in the structural development of the state policy, combined with the power of capital cause what is called. The enclosed community in the name of development because of the importance of the competition for resources. Public resources are used for the benefit of the minority by reason of the majority of people back home and blocked the right to access the resources of the public by citing reasons of conservation or to develop or to conserve them. Controversy out of public resources to use to block the rights of the minority and the majority. This process is no different to the enclosure community in England. The Senate legislation has taken the majority of the personal property.

The colonial and globalization, empire state building or multinational companies that were caused. "The enclosed community" usurp the common property of the community to manage and maintain the occupation and annexation of land monopoly and other inputs that had existed sporadically in the hands of individual holdings. To organize a new political economy that respond to the interests of a small group of elite national state is formed from the destruction of the local authority by seizing common property regime and the number of residents. All or almost no part in the decision. Likewise Economy, the market is expanding rapidly with a "control" area where the local community had been holding various benefits and uses. Private sector which is spearheading the marketing system will modify the area and the natural environment in those areas to become a "resource" for the devastation to benefit business. (Anan Ganjanapan, 1995: 160 –161 and Yos Santasombat, 1996)

In addition, several studies have concluded that the conflict due to competition

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for resources between the community and the outsider as a result of the implementation of wrong development policy the past. Because the concept of community development and resource management are different. The idea is to focus on the potential of public and private sector. It is also seen policy development and allocation of resources, is the northernmost political factors so that people's rights should be under the control of the state shall not hinder the policy of the state. Therefore, the management of forest resources and conflict resolution occurs on high ground, it is the duty of the government to handle it all.

In summary, the concept of management of natural resources by the state, have failed in the past because of policy development focus on growth by using natural resources as a base to support the production. Causing expansion commercial production systems, the expansion of urban and industrial areas and cause to usurp the natural resources and conflict between various groups in the community so to access and utilize the resources are not equal. While policies related to the conservation of natural resources. The state is trying to expand its power to control the natural resources managed by various laws such as the promulgation of the national forest, the National Parks Act, Notice Declared conservation areas, as well as the appointment and authority of state officials to manage natural resources in areas such as Watershed Development Unit, Social Protection and Preservation Unit and the National Park Unit.

So in the area and found that the conservation and management of natural resources of state policy. Not overlooking the context of community-based management of traditional customs, knowledge and local wisdom and government officials in the administration and management of natural resources can have on the environment. Thorough and comprehensive the context and conditions of areas with different characteristics in each region with the management of various government agencies. There is a split of authority on the nature of each activity area. The operations are characterized by separate laws for each authority separately make the job redundant. Cause confusion in the community and work with some of the conflicts between agencies operating in the area that makes managing and resolving conflict, natural resources by the state were not successful.

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Conclusively, the concept about natural resources management by the state was unsuccessful due to the fact that the policy of national development focused on growth by using basic natural resources (soil, water and forest) to support production and that brought about expansion, commercial production system, community expansion and industrial area. This resulted in seizing natural resources and conflict between groups in the community that accessed and utilized resources unequally. While the policy associated with natural resource conservation was found that the state tried to expand the power to control natural resources by management according to many laws such as notices, National Forest Act, National Park Act, Reserved Forest Act etc. including appointment and authorization of the state authority that controls and manages natural resources in area scale such as Water Source Management Unit, Forest Prevention and Maintenance unit and National Park Unit etc.

Therefore, it was found that the guidelines to conserve and mange natural resource according to the policy of the state overlooked the context of original management of the community according to custom, tradition, knowledge and local wisdom. And the state authority is unable to foster and manage natural resources concretely, thoroughly and inclusively including the different areal context in each regional aspect. Furthermore, the management of the government institutes is divided in terms of duty according to activity in each area and that the operation is separating and each person performs his duty distinctly supported by law. And that work would be duplicating resulting in confusion in working with community and sometimes, there might be conflict between institutes that perform in that area; problem and conflict resolution in term of natural resources by the state is unsuccessful.

2.2.2 Management of forest resources and conflict by community

Situations of conflicts between natural resource management groups, state regulators have tried to become a marginalized community in resource management and create inequality. While the community is trying to create "space" of society by trying to create the authority to negotiate a "platform" to define a new meaning to the social communities or marginalized authority and legitimacy. About the importance of "space" related to the daily lives of people in society. Process and details of the production and creation of these areas. As the study area is a unique action / new meaning in society

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and a look at the area as a product of scientific techniques to convey the expression of speech to writing about the region in the form of various techniques in the visual presentation about the area. The area is opening to public access for people or communities. Dimensional space is a complex a group of people to use a variety of social and historical memories, a significant overlap exists. Understanding conflict in the area need to look at the complexity of historical use and management of different areas. Including the community area using historical claim over the necessary tools "Stage combat". (Chairat Jalernsinoran, 2000, Moore, 1993, Blauw, 1996, Escobar, 1998). So in the battle arena to scramble the definition of access to resources is justified. The meaning is to open the space to the social definition, the fight movement of the various groups in society, the definition or create a new meaning to the rightful claimant to access resources such as community forestry movement, shifting cultivation, etc.

The movement in the forest communities and the customary practice inherited ways of keeping wild. Movement of these elements are common to many reasons and the consciousness in nature in such a way as to protect the common property. The resource management system is clear and direct, and the inherited wisdom of the way to think about the community or may be caused by a new system of external stimulation, community organizations and has served as a strong executive management, one of those tools is the power to adjust and compete. The authority to negotiate a power tool or a source of various problems faced by the natural resource is a stage in the struggle for power and legitimacy scramble for marginalized people to access and control resources management. Anan Ganjanapan (1997, 1998) suggested that forest management in the highland of the north which includes forest conservation involved the politics of conservation and the state cannot rely on law enforcement. In addition, market mechanisms for forest conservation in the high because there are many examples of the failure to take into account the conservation of the forest resources and the participation of local people and communities. Because many communities are able to live with an aunt, with forest conservation and sustainable agriculture.

Concept of community forestry in Thailand started to talk about forest management, community forestry, social or community forests since 1985, as part of rural development, management will focus on the participation of the people, the

principle is joint community for determining. Community to develop a common strategy in order to meet the needs associated with forestry and community participation in forest management and benefit from forests addition of Northeastern Thailand Upland Social Forestry (1987), Uraiwan Tan-Kim-Yong, et al. (1988) and the Royal Forest Department (1989) found that residents have security of land tenure. People turn to the forest or by planting trees on farms and plain more people are more interested in agroforestry systems. The results showed that the villagers from the beginning, the organization has played a key role in taking care of the forest.

For studies on community management of forest resources, law and local customs cases. A summary of the status of knowledge in the law relating to community management of forest resources, the status of knowledge of the law relating to natural resource management community has relied on regulatory management in the form of a tradition that is very rare and externally. While social Thailand in the past, focused on the legal status as a precedent for the focus to be effective, in fact, by virtue of the force of the state is making up the law in various law. There are not consistent with the social and not set on the basis of social facts. The fundamental idea in the legal community about the power or the ability to accept a managed forest land and natural resources that education is the foundation of the current thinking. Especially in practice located on the basis of legal thinking on the subject. The ownership of the individuals and the state. Western legal concepts such as the main influence on the legal system, both in thought and in practice for a long time and bring on the land registration system, the system of registration of rights to use and systems managed by the state through political and bureaucratic mechanisms that help make navigation even more impaired. The ownership of the individual and the state. Remains influential in the law. (Pisit Panitchkul, 2000)

They also found that the people began to gather in large groups and are effective in more demanding because the organization to claim a fair share of the state to form a more powerful bargaining power cause, known as social movement of the residents of the community could be considered, as this movement began in 1987, as can be seen in the form of the establishment of the Assembly of the Poor, Assembly of Small Farmers East, etc. While the State Department (and capitalism) is adjusted their tactics in order

to get in this sense, we could say that experience conflict as a process of socialization. Each party has to learn ways to resolve the conflict as well as to synergy within the group. As a result, the relationship between the team members closer while also trying to look for support from groups and individuals, departments and external organizations. This movement to the movement of the weight and direction to clear up (Sommai Chinnark, 2541: 51). So that the demands of the people on the staff of the state department to help fix communities hijacked by outsiders sometimes including state as well. Not the interest of the person concerned. It makes people start to learn how to support the interests of the state rather than private, and not conservation truly contribute to equitable development. Any cause driven people to have spread to the local authority as in the case of forests so that communities have the right resources to achieve equitable and sustainable development. This is the traditional way of making the law rather than the law, contrary to tradition, as happens at present because of the importance of traditional forest management principles come into the forest and so on.

The social movements in natural resource management are seen as a process and practice which Anek Nakaboot (2000: 31-32) has concluded that education and social mobility of people in the organization, fighting pushes competition for resources. Nature is the third level of interest and can be applied.

First step "towards": pushing and movement of people in the conflict areas, in terms of the use of peaceful means and based on community culture and villagers join the group, awareness and action to resolve the problem in earnest.

Second step "up data level": strengthen and support the struggle of the villagers to raise the subject of research, finding information and campaigning. The information is true.

Third step "pushing the policy level": coordination with academic politicians, both local and central institutions or government agencies, in pushing movements to adjust policy and national plan. These images reflect the problems of resources in Thailand, in view of the level or structure of the problem as a whole. Therefore, the claim form for a concrete resource management to all parties. The debate in the current environment in the claims, the right to return to the community or co-management between the state and community that managed by individuals or communities. Any form that can be the best answer to the question to natural resource management in the

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present and in the future to achieve the sustainability of natural resources and human resources.

For concept to manage natural resources by the community, it is concluded as management of community right to manage natural resources, structural management in terms of economy, society and politics with development and application of local wisdom, potential development of leaders, local administration organization, and public network, promotion for participating management, continuous knowledge transmission and extension. Therefore, factors to create concretion for natural resource management by the community include culture and tradition, knowledge and local wisdom of the community and external factors include interaction with state organization or private development organization that strengthens community in many terms based on participating management.

In summary, the management of forest resources and resolve conflicts between local government and management of forest resources in the area of the community not resolve the problem. The need to rethink the new need to look at the real cause of the problem is a conflict between the community and the state. The community must look to the right to fair legal justice. Model uses the space to live with the economy and wealth. Community management to the public or for personal gain or groups and managed by the government to achieve sustainability, solve a conflict or to maintain the status of the practitioner or the agency.

2.2.3 Concept and Practice in Participatory Natural Resource Management
1. Basic Concept of Co- Management

Management concepts in the management of natural resources or participate management. The management process between stakeholders or stakeholder to induce efficiency and equality in each area taking into account the autonomy level of the community, issuing regulations and enforce the community and participation in the management. The joint management is the process of resource management, including the allocation and changing conditions over time, which must be considered as democracy and authority in the society. The division of powers between each other, and decentralized governance. This co-management is not technically the same as the system. However, the management structure of the organization that is flexible

regulatory authorities to discuss the decision to provide training and learning together. By the various parties involved in the management of this type of management will work together to produce a strong and could be modified several times during the process. Depending on the policy, and current environmental issues, supported by the state government and the ability of communities to receive support from the government. In the management of shared resources may cover the organization of public and private organizations involved in the use of resources and the various stakeholders. The establishment and implementation of a collaborative management. This success takes quite a long time because it is very complicated.

For sustainable forest management with the participation of the community, participation of the people is the most important to forest management and community development. Represents the economic, social and political stability to all people involved in the decision making process in the management of forest resources and the benefits and impact on their life. The current constitution was imposed on the rights and duties of individuals and communities, and local organizations a lot for people to engage with the state in forest resource management and the environment. But in fact, there is very limited in practice, holds a lesson. Study limitations and analytical support to the participation of the people so that even an adaptive resource management on the base varies from diversity but what is certain is that the belief system of the community resource management to achieve sustainability and every solution is placed on the foundation of the community. That is managed by the community whether the return of power back to the community, development potential, driven enterprise networking sector, They dived either alone or in a community-driven aspects of "co-management" between government organizations, the private sector, as a mentor and a mechanism is the core or even to have to deal with all parties. How current is the potential for community management of natural resources and driven by the public network (Permsak Makarapirom, 1999).

Co-management concept that has received widespread attention and was used as a guide in the management of natural resources and resolving disputes in many areas, such as in 2005 the lesson "co-management" of the Philippines by the establishment, CRMP is to increase the participation of local people in the management of coastal

resources. The resource management by CRMP is trying to make everyone the same in San Vicente with a variety of ethnic, gender and culture so drastically CRMP does not lead to the conservation of coastal natural resources and truly but cause social conflict James F. Eder (2005) which involved practitioners. "Co-management" took into account the potential impact of the various processes involved alone wishes wholeheartedly to think. "Co-management" is the answer in a solution that may not be enough. It may not help the sustainable management of natural resources. Moreover, it may have an impact on natural resources and the environment itself as well as to build up a new social conflicts. In fact, each community has specific characteristics and conditions, restrictions in access to resources and rights that vary so to speak, to "co-management" or be coupled with an equally engaging experience and to access and understand the diversity of the people involved so that "co-management" is just words and simple conclusion and disputes later.

Nonetheless, multiple attempts to offer guidelines to indicate the strength of the intellectual community, social capital, cultural capital. The community that can be used or adapted to the application to manage effectively. While the private sector is trying to present a case study in real space that the community can deal more effectively with community organizations as well and also tried to remove the lessons learned to guide management in other areas of the value chain. For the strength of community, it means that the people in the various communities of the city or the country was reunited "Community organizations" with learning. Management and troubleshooting of the community together to have a change or development, and economic, social, cultural and environmental impact within the community and outside the community better, respectively. It is this community that the club cooperative corporate folklore. Network or other meaningful assistance to reflect the mutual benefit. With the generosity of the community in the society.

Co-management is also an important challenge and the final answer is not yet take time. Barriers to echo some of the projects initiated action. There are some, such as the development of database systems, resources to support local organizations and communities, management of natural resources in the form of community forests. Participatory management of protected areas or other forms are necessary. It is

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important to develop and improve forest management policies, The forest law including various international protected area management policies that have a relationship with the community. Although there are a lot of data, but such data is not the same, the problem of coordination between organizations in support of the community forest, especially at the policy level. If the organization related to jointly develop a common database would be particularly useful. Working on natural resource management and community relations at the corporate level between organizations and the public sector, NGOs educational institution including the decision in the following policies. Thus, it leads to the question of the past to make an attempt to resolve the issue of natural resources and ecosystems are found ineffective. Although academic good or good policy, there is no denying involvement but the fact is that they are loose, the guidelines do not adhere to it or may be due to the different conditions.

First condition: Economic development and economic modernization in the tide of globalization, the interaction of the people in different levels are not equal in both countries, the social community that allows users to take advantage maintain their advantage at the expense, disadvantage and the advantage of profiting from the ground water resources. Forest continued indefinitely and that's undeniable is that people who have the power advantage is often prescribed. Participation is only one piece of discourse cannot find the actual content.

Second condition: policy level of the economy and politics and administration in Thailand, also centralized management authority at the central state and the nature of the monoculture and found that the level of public sector institutions, NGOs, communities have social differentiation and there is a conflict with the state increases.

Third condition: The heart is important for troubleshooting and management of natural resources through the lack of actual knowledge or solutions that do not address the lack of linkage that knowledge to solve problems of the past administration is fragmented. In terms of the problems, methods and tools in the pursuit of knowledge or even a description of the provider because the dimensions of the problem and management of natural resources and biodiversity do not separate from the natural resource and human resources in a watershed or region, but are linked to each other, one change will impact the whole system. Therefore, the management or the solution needed to be linked to both covers.

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In summary, the concept of co-management process focuses on the involvement of communities and community organizations. The natural resource management unit in the form of co-management between government and private sector organizations as a mentor, and people's mechanism is the core sector. However, the lacks of knowledge, actual knowledge or solutions that do not address the lack of linkage. The co-management model was also a separate section and most of the co-management approach that focuses on people in the community to contribute more to take over the state to get involved with. It can only fix the problem at the community level.

2. Concept of integrated co-management

The concept of integrated co-management considered to be a new idea, a new concept and practice of participatory management of protected areas a case study of Ob Luang National Park as a model, emphasizing the involvement of stakeholders comprising state governments, TAO, NGOs, academic institute, leaders and villagers. By all parties to put together the facts laid out in the front and collaborative learning. The evidence base then head to deal with "resource base" as is true with ecological constraints, restrictions on the production system and on the nature of the deal "resource base" or the use of the land was already demarcated. All parties must come together to do and the forest conservation need to do it together in plenty happening for the community at the area do it before, so the entire watershed and the country do it at the preliminary final. Then the need together help achieve sustainable production, the money and the whole ecosystem. By the end, all parties must come to the formal rules have to mobilize existing resources, please do continue this approach is a combination of integrated management under which the procedures following.

1) People can coexist with wildlife under the agreement, common rules of who is involved. The conservation and restoration of resources to be managed jointly by the combination of methods that are sensitive to reflect local needs, based on the scientific method and laws respectively. In order to benefit from the conservation and restoration of joint the space can be used as a community forest habitat on arable can prove a right to take advantage before the law, utilized sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems. The social and cultural rules can be managed on the basis of righteousness and stability in utilization cannot be transferred to the entrepreneur community of the area.

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2) Even if the idea seems to be the solution to ecosystems and livelihood can depend on each other and likely to diminish conflict but converting the concept into practice require a framework that combines the incompatibility of many stories that go with them. There are some processes that can continue to be a force of nature in the matter of participation from involved with the material, etc.

3) In terms of principle, unacceptable breaking point between the state and the community. Proof of academic external facts within the state using that exploits the broad ecological control of resource usage which is often conflicting and does not match what actually happens. Until now, it still cannot solve this problem. And finally resolved in the exploitation of natural resources in the community, although it is the law that is unfair. Inconsistent with the rules of the culture of the community but must be accepted and may be violated if there are applicable standards. Principles to the management of the need to seize evidence based that all parties agree or submit the information to not argue, replace the formal and the informal. Including the argument that a floating platform in the field of the use of natural resources and sharing between stakeholders. Objective of this principle is that data such as maps, aerial photographs were scientific, GIS maps from satellite data as mentioned already emphasized. The another evidence base included with the map, information about the history and condition of land use and natural resources field to explore the interaction between stakeholders and the fact that the sensitivity of ecosystems. The status of the resource base and the rights of the righteousness of the people and communities will be discussed bargaining and create mutual consent. The common goal is forest in one area, people can live together and who will be affected indirectly associated with it too. It is beneficial to all parties over the use of the pressure against which the final conclusion, it does not help to benefit either party.

4) the use of space in the special relief although the law does not permit, there is any relief for the conservation community to use, the result in de facto compliance with the de jure law which will make the problem eases. Therefore, this approach requires care encourage sustainable production without affecting the ecosystem, such as agriculture, agroforestry alternatives, ecotourism and so on.

Although organized in a conservation area or land use involved to get a clear boundary and is acceptable to all parties. Classified as borderline exploitation of forest

conservation, special use zone area, to prevent further intrusion then forest conservation must be managed continuously, pass laws to ban invasive forest conservation by making the control of fire, care and patrol the forest and restoration of forest ecosystems by building trap sediment dams and other appropriate reforestation activities. Community is a major operation, Watershed Committee and the National Park support and assist in the law with NGOs and academic institutions to help in the process and knowledge management. Conservation areas will receive the most appropriate care.

From the lessons would an understanding of the dimensions of the areas, contexts and conditions of the community as area approach and "participation" in the operations that must be on evidence based and creating awareness in the common driving experience, approach to reducing or fill in the actual processes involved. The specialists and scholars of development will focus on a variety of tools such as participatory action research (PAR) to the survey or assessment of community participation, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) community assessment and intensive rapid rural appraisal (RRA) or co-management which are already based on the idea of promoting community participation to enhance and analyze, conditions of their own livelihood and to plan and perform together. Tools and methods choose appropriate circumstances and conditions as adaptive methodology and new methods with the integration of both concepts. Practices as well as social science knowledge and wisdom adapted to suit the conditions of each community. The participatory resource management requires a combination of knowledge types and a wide range of multi disciplines and natural resource management should realize that the process is not static but dynamic stiffness characteristics of elasticity and want to experience adapted to suit each situation (Sidthinat Prabudhanitisarn, 2002, Kiang Khim, 2003 Sewatamra, 2003).

For the problems of co-management can be summarized as follow:

1. The only use of separate management and mechanism.

2. Joint management issues need to be together with problem oriented.

3. Resolve the conflict that required information as evidence base.

So the idea of integrated co-management is into the driven tool to take action in three levels by a mechanism as follows:

1. Operating mechanism: main support mechanism for coordination, operational

and technical information. the action as follow: mechanisms at community level as the village level committee by selecting leaders position like seniors and youth through the public hearing at the villages. The Conservation Committee will coordinate with the Watershed Committee and all parties in JoMPA, reducing conflicts and pressures in the area, solutions using the natural resources of the watershed area. In addition, the activities of each individual village watershed plan and present it and the establishment of the watershed. The previous screening requirements and coordination with land use. There is also a mechanism comprising PAC, the Watershed Committee, Conservation Committee, the various groups of people share the responsibilities and operations of the deal with the plan and integration the plan. The mechanism is then integrated by direct stakeholder, Watershed Committee with through the support of PAC comprising representatives of provincial government, representatives of local government, representatives of other government agencies, associated with the role, community representatives, the official and unofficial, representative officer in the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and others in the neighborhood, or related representatives of the National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary that media representatives representing NGOs.

2. Activities and driving and parallel activities. Activities are driven by JoMPA Ob Luang National Park is host to support the participation of state representatives and stakeholders. The participatory land demarcation in the protected area, agreement with the community to take advantage of space, preparation of management plans, the park area, support conservation and restoration of natural resources, prepare the database for use in the ecosystem management plan. Promote professional and community revenues without compromising the ecosystem and develop /enhance the performance of personnel.

Lessons from the success or failure of participatory management of protected areas. However, problems of national parks and protected areas as wildlife sanctuaries operations must be highly sensitive in terms of the sensitivity of the ecosystem and biodiversity at the watershed. While the reality, community and the people living and working in production system before and after the law may have been designated as protected areas. Issues in the law enforcement and sensitive as well on the proof of claim in the county, and the land use, it lacks precision. The issue is needed regardless

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of the conditions and factors and take legal measures alone may not be effective if they are used for proof of the principle of mutual consent of all parties involved. The proof of that will need to focus on the ecosystem at upstream. Appropriate/inappropriate physical landscape of the nature and risk of the use of land as well as the right to colonize and to produce non-destructive ecological and landscape elements important physical processes together to find solutions that start from defining a clear about land boundary together because some areas are not suitable for ecological and physical landscape that acceptable. It needs to be set aside as a conservation area that has proven in terms of time utilization, patterns of use and the risk of impact to the ecology and production costs of the community. If the conditions can be relaxed. It should be assigned to the special use zone process and will rely on the following principles.

1) Participation of all parties.

2) The use of geographic information systems to demonstrate land use and sensitive ecosystem.

3) Generate the broader acceptance using the evidence based data of geographic information and field surveys.

4) Establish the clear demarcation between the conservation zones and special use zone.

5) The communities, state agencies concerned parties cooperatively set up the rules prohibiting the area expansion, monitoring the conservation zones together, and establish the intensive measures to allow the communities to exist with no activities to harm the ecology in special use zones.

6) Support and promote the way of living under the supportive system for the ecology and natural resource.

7) Enforce the agreements though the joint management of protect areas.

Conclusively, co-management with integration shall be understanding the area, context and condition of the community. To promote the community to participate in co-management shall be based on facts in the area and creation of conscious for mutual drive. It is conceptual and practical integration including science, social sciences, new knowledge and local wisdom for application to suit conditions of each community. To propel operation for joint management shall rely on 3 levels of commission that is village level, river basin level and national park level. It includes representative from

community organization, state institutes, private development organization and local, district and provincial administration organization by propelling activity of natural resource conservation and recovery, system, database and natural resource joint management.

2.3 Concept of Stakeholder Analysis

For concept and operational co-practice in participatory research action, it is mentioning about thinking method to reduce chaos of resolving problems in Thai society that "problem" and "those with problem" are discussed to reflect the reality and importance. It is a chance to have power and human resource so that the operation can drive resolution in every form and it is to solve problems correctly and sustainably. Actually, this way is not new as it is derived from the guideline of "man as center" in the National Economic and Social Development Plans volumes 8 and 9 that attempted to decentralize power to locality or with attempt of the academician and practitioner in new generation of private development organization suggesting concept of strong community, community culture or international organizations that emphasize on community based resolution or from research fund office, etc. To realize such guidelines, it is necessary to consider the relevant people or stakeholders to solve problems in the community (Sidthinat Prabudhanitisarn, 2003: 2-3). Therefore, currently, it is found that the concept about human management by centering "stakeholder" for management especially natural resource management is available in natural seminar of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (2004), report of Social Study Institution, Chiang Mai University (2004) proposed to Office of Natural Resources and Environment Policy and Planning, Report of Tesco Company (2004) proposed to The National and Economic Development Commission, etc. As Grimble and Wellard (1997) presented analysis of stakeholders that it was process or procedures to analyze policy and planning for effective management. It is the method to understand formats and results under the projects or practices to resolve the defects by identifying stakeholders and level of interest, obtainment of benefit or loss arising in the project, policy or operation that may be separated as direct stakeholders, major and minor stakeholders. Nevertheless, it depends on priority of the stakeholder and besides, there shall be considering together with influence or power by considering those with high influence and potential toward success of the project or people in some groups may not

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have power or influence but they are main target of the project such as villagers who have interest from the project. Therefore, to identify such term will make use consider necessity or target of the project or stakeholders to settle the conflict clearly.

Moreover, Chevalier (2001) mentioned about the concept and theory of stakeholders that it is the concept, guideline and instrument that have been accepted and applied in the study of social sciences that focuses on problems of resource management especially the fact that the appearance shows classification of levels or limitation of that person to manage resources and analyze role and duty of stakeholders to manage natural resources of the community whether it can help the community to have more potential or generate conflicts of local natural resource management. To analyze stakeholders also problems to resolve or settle the problems, it is deemed as one of strategies to solve problem in area. While, Roling & Wegemakers (1998) stated that, in context of utilization and management of natural resources, stakeholder is defined as those who use and manage natural resources not focusing on the individuals but including the group or organizations that have interest or do activities related to natural resources. Therefore, it is involved in management with many people, groups, organizations or institutes that are corresponding to the study of Ricardo Ramirez (1998) who edited matters about stakeholder that it is the integration of benefit and vision of loss of the inferior and it is an important part to manage conflict, dispute and resolution by analyzing who is the stakeholder, what the problem is, and what the scope of problems. For analytical process by considering issues, it is authoritative and beneficial relation, importance and influence, complexity of duty that shows the role we play including network and cooperation.

For Thailand, it was found that non-government organization started bringing such concept to apply for more development as The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (2005) mentioned about the plan supporting community forest joint management by emphasizing on the relevant people that forest or natural resource management, concept of natural resource joint management or multilateral focused on the stakeholders that they were just not a group of people but they shall be from many groups. Actually, they should give precedence to creating decisive process and cooperation of such groups because it will be the solution

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of forest management for sustainability. The relevant or stakeholders to manage resources can be those who have interest or those who think they have right, duty or responsibility and those who have benefited from such resource management. When talking about stakeholders of "forest and resource management", there are extensive principles that are the relevant can be from many groups but level of cooperation to manage of these people is not equal. The level of cooperation starts from giving opinions, suggestions, information, decision etc. for planning process, we should emphasize on the relevant who should take part in decision process and these people play a major role to manage the forest (The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific, 2005: 9-10) for the primary stakeholders, they are involved in resources directly or indirectly and they are people that have influenced on survival of resources most, they have knowledge and skills beneficial and suitable for management and they are mostly affected by the degeneration of resources. For secondary stakeholders, they are mainly involved in resources indirectly such as involvement from interest, mental commitment or indirect benefit derivation from fertility of resource etc.

Instrument to analyze stakeholders, The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (2005: 11-12) referred from application of the study of Center for International Forestry Research or CIFOR which has been developed as simple matrix table referred to as "Who Counts Matrix" to identify the primary stakeholders from general stakeholders because they are people whose way of life and action affect resources most including the fact that people in this group shall play a major role to manage forest and resources sustainably. CIFOR used framework to consider involvement from 6 factors including: 1) proximity to forest, 2) pre-existing rights, 3) dependency, 4) local/indigenous knowledge, 5) forest/culture integration and 6) power deficits by testing the instrument under the context of forest management in many countries such as USA, Indonesia, Brazil and Trinidad, the instrument shall be used based on the fact that there are criteria to identify the stakeholders differently from rights according to the law while some groups may emphasize more on morality or humanity or any decision processes that are important and related to forest management, those who are superior shall monopolize the decision without recognizing opinions of primary stakeholders. If not deeply identifying the group of stakeholders or mutually

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understanding the fact that the primary stakeholders will operate as targeted, it would bring long-term problems including confusion to create or define policies and role of people in many groups for forest management. After identification of the primary-secondary stakeholders, the next thing, that is essential, is to consider levels of cooperation and roles of each group. The recognition is to accept that each stakeholder is different in terms of learning, perception, data access, connection between their own and resources, concept of management and knowledge beneficial to such management. These affect the behavior and authoritative power management of each stakeholder.

1) Power difference – level of power depends on capacity to control resources, role in decision process, information control, leadership and legal role etc. To study difference of this power is a guideline to increase potential of the stakeholders with low negotiation power in relevant terms.

2) Relationship between the stakeholders– This relation may be changed according to time, and situations. To study such relation is to be able to create a work plan that will build up or improve relationship, negatively to positively.

3) Interest and expectation– there should be studying interest and expectation of each stakeholder group especially primary stakeholders to be the information to define guidelines of co-operation or create mechanism of joint management.

Sidthinat Prabudhanitisarn (2002) point out the problems by emphasizing on the analysis of stakeholders as a heart or center of the study, it was found that there were various stakeholder groups, directly and indirectly, and each person had different standpoint along with the instrument for coordination. Nevertheless, it was found that

1) In context and condition of limited and essential resources or it can be referred to as "Stake" that may be objects, rights and asset including social area, when it comes to the phenomenon that every party can snatch freely and if the rule and regulations are futile, ineffective and that caused the resources being used intensely with dilapidation, every user loses it or there are phenomena that some party is superior to possess for personal benefit by obstructing others but the phenomenon does not stop, those who are prevented shall find a chance to snatch such resources and that the conflict will be dynamism together with negotiation but the conflict will not be settled.

2) Understanding additionally and more deeply that "Stake" can be held by

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many stakeholders and that include direct stakeholders, indirect stakeholders, or semi stakeholders. Therefore, it shall be identified rather than "priority"

2.1) "Identity" of each party or positions or positioning of each party is potential or limitation that results in obtainment or loss of resources. In one preserved area, each ethnical groups such as "Hmong" or "Karen" has position of utilization from resources in preserved area differently. Generally, Karen people need integrated utilization in terms of both conservation and economy while Hmong people preferred economy or the state authority that is responsible for forest area shall follow the task of the institute. Success is failure of operation not necessary to depend on performance, they may rely on culture according to patron system of the institute together with the fact that the authorities had limited work time, when the period was due, they would be free from duty. Therefore, from that position, obtainment or loss relating to protected area management consisted of intensity or essentiality different from the ethnical groups.

2.2) Priority or Stake-to-hold, each group of stakeholders confronting the fact of how the result will be when resources are snatched and in what way. Some parties, with standpoint that is to be attached to such resources, if they have to loose them, their lives will be severely affected. For this case, it can be referred that they had higher "stake-to-hold" that the authorities who maintain such resources. Other direct and indirect stakeholders have different "stake-to-hold" and it affects the size and complexity of conflict on such resources.

2.3) Intensity of conflict is changeable, however, to resolve such conflict will lead to permanent acceptable settlement or just "dormant" one waiting time to blow up again. It is a power relation among stakeholders depending on framework and another 2 conditions which are power and sources of power that are different and unequal among each stakeholder and power mobilization.

Besides, another interesting component from vision of Sidthinat Prabudhani-tisarn (2001: 5) of sustainable land use and natural resource utilization that original thinking or splitting operation of both theory and practice, academician and practitioner, outsider and insider cannot be conducted, there must be new thinking and a new action to correspond with nature of problems, nature of knowledge and nature of solution. And this can resolve the problem of ecosystem that will critically result in the decrease of

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natural ecosystem. Actually, the stakeholders shall know how to increase potential of adaptive capability which is an important key of real sustainability. With such conditions, many parties start paying attention to find the new guidelines to manage natural resources or resolution from organizations/ private sector, public sector, academicians or even the government by finding that the dimension of solution mainly emphasized on concepts, policy paradigm to create cooperation to manage natural resources of the stakeholders in each locality. There are also limitations in terms of instrument or indicators. Thus, it is to be the practical guidelines that actually happens in areal level. Sidthinat Prabudhanitisarn (2001 and 2002) indicated that new thinking helped resolve issues of natural resources or new dimension of natural resource management for sustainable practical guideline needs "Participatory Action Research: PAR" by "people staying with problems in the community centered" assembling together to solve the problems systematically relying on the cooperation of academicians and developers outside the community. The 3 stakeholders are consist of 1. Villagers including leader, those with problems, 2. Developers with mission in the community from government, private development organization or religious organization along with charity and 3. Academicians who are researchers, new knowledge seeker to solve the problem in the community with specific paradigm and a problem. They believed that the target was to solve problems and develop, improve or discover scientific theory that will be the guidelines to create theory that is suitable for the problems including research method and research morality. These three parties use PAR to originate learning process to develop capacity of analysis and solution of people with problems for sustainable success (Supang Jantawanit, 2000: 71-73) with 3 major principles such as 1) focusing on problems in area that interacts with natural ecosystem and human ecosystem losing balance with solution process by using Problem Orientation and holistic analysis along with Multidisciplinary understanding and Local Knowledge to solve problems 2) emphasizing on solution with Participation Mechanism from Partnership of Direct/ Indirect Stakeholders under the condition of facing problems and solving the crisis of human ecosystem and natural ecosystem. It is necessary that every party shall mutually solve the problem and 3) focusing on seeking new knowledge by using problems in area and analysis with multi- subjects to solve the problem and importantly, there shall be knowledge management by using Evidence base

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that every party accepts or it is referred to as situated knowledge.

In summary, the co-management integrated to understand local conditions, context of the community and conditions encouraging community participation through participation on the basis information in the area and create awareness with driven together as truly. It has the character of both concepts and integration that practices as well as social sciences knowledge and wisdom, adapted to suit the conditions of each of the communities. In driving the co-management in the area, the mechanism relies activities comprised of 3 levels as community, watershed and national park. This will include representatives from community organizations, representatives from government agencies, NGO representatives and representatives of the local governments, district and provincial powered by conservation and restoration of natural resources, database and resource management plan together.

The concept of co-management at protected areas and the variance in practice this theoretical perspective is associated with 3 levels.

First level: theory is mainly based on a theoretical concept, idea of evidence, proof finding and summary but it was a lack of operating.

Second level: theory with the concept and execution was examined to determine the success or failure. Enhancing the knowledge to the next level but in reality, the ways of thinking and operating in the actual area. Complex and diverse are several levels, the economy, social, cultural and political with other systems linked together.

Third level: The success of theory but related structure is variable to seek perfection. Variability may be important to look back to that way of thinking and operation in the area. If any theory has access to variance, can complement and more extend to develop the theory in the future.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conflicts of natural resources between local communities and forest officials have long been thought that there is a separation of the extracted knowledge and the stakeholders. The management of natural resources and environmental problems will not succeed for the integrated co-management approach that has driven processes and practices by everyone involved with the management of natural resources and environmental issues. Especially, in Ob Luang National Park has led to a co-

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management approach in the management of natural resources and environmental management solutions and achieve a certain level.

The interesting issue and point in the academy, practice and policy is the achievement of JoMPA project as part of partly successful or unsuccessful with the variability caused by external agencies and their linked. The variability caused from inside of the operating in the area are the elaboration of processes and relationships of multiple stakeholders with the linked characteristics. In addition, the guidelines and conditions that lead to the development of conceptual model and operating system in the appropriate area. The considering the composition of the management as well as four elements are the concept and principles, driven mechanism, tools, and process of co-management. By considering the conditions and factors that variability caused with direct stakeholders and indirect stakeholders, concepts, principles, tools and processes of the co-management.

This study aims to find the variation of co-management in the process of management solutions in the areas of land use and forestry. Watershed forest conservation is successful to some degree and can be considered from two main points.

1. The variability caused by the structure

1.1 The relevant agencies, department and the relevant ministries and agencies, provincial and district levels.

1.2 The role and duties of the officers involved, department and the relevant ministries and agencies, provincial and district levels.

2. Variability arising from operating in the area

2.1 The refinement of the process and the use of tools.

Detail each step in the process involved complicity with the planning and evaluation. The model used in each step.

2.2 The relationship of the stakeholders in the area.

Mechanisms of management of external stakeholders from the academic community and the public and from within the community itself. The local government as TAOs, NGOs and national park officials managed through a joint management committee to manage the watershed level knowledge sharing to drive and resolve land use and the use of forest land in the protected areas such as national park, and wildlife

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sanctuaries that to influence the area of land use, sustainable use of arable area, the reduction of the arable area in the forest and forest preservation together. These processes contribute to the success of forest conservation and the conditions that will lead to the extension of forest area to the other (see Figure 2.1)

Structural Level

Solutions to conflicts related to managing resources in Protected Areas

DNP: Protected Area Innovation Division, National Park Division, Protected Area Administration Division

DANIDA: (Denmark's organization)

Outputs: During 2004-2006, plan/outcomes were not clear

Achievement at structural level

Integrated Co-management: Concept and Principle developed from field operation 3 systems for balance and sustainability

Joint Management Of Protected Area Project (JoMPA) - Project administration committee

Problems and obstacles: -Complex structure of administration, lack of coordination, lack of leadership, unclear roles, no support for academic work

Variation: Outputs/ Achievement at structural level

Variation: Concept transfer at structural level

PAC: Protected Area Committee

Impact: -Unclear roles -Inconsistence of law with fact in the field -No proposal amending the law

Analyzing Stakeholders

Guidelines for operations to move the solution: - Watershed ecosystem - Stakeholders - Support evidence base

Ob Luang National Park

Achievement at operational level

Variation: Concept transfer at operational level

Adjusted outputs: 1.Participation Stakeholders 2.Land demarcation 3. Mutual agreement 4. Plan management 5.Conservation 6.Database system setting 7.Occupation promotion 8. Capacity building 9. Follow-up assessment System 10. Project administration

Variation: Outputs/ Achievement at operation level

Operational Level

Driving co-management at the operational level

Participatory Land Demarcation: 1. Plan, prepare tools 2. Survey plots, specify the boundary, fix stations 3. Organize public hearings and get mutual agreement

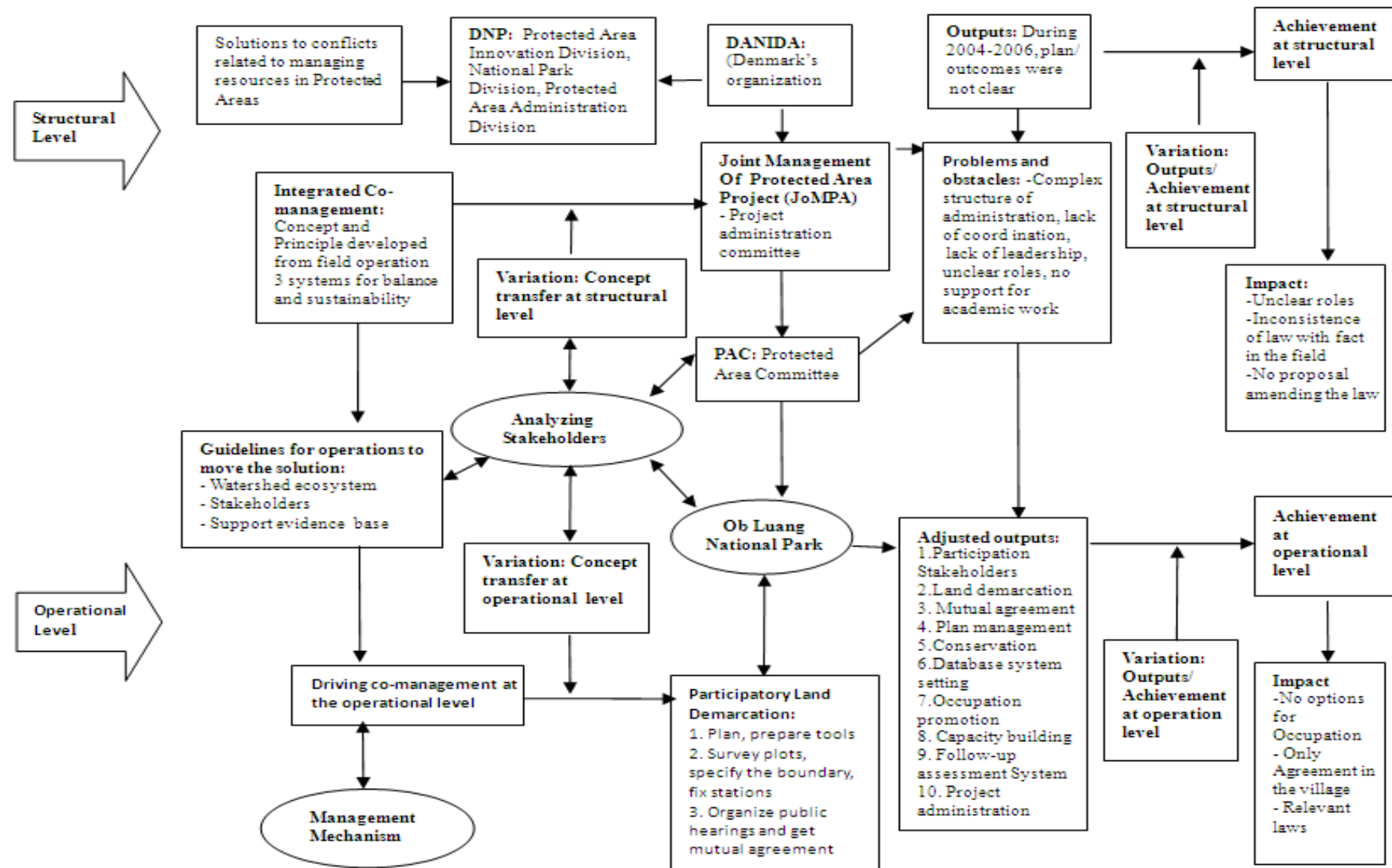**Impact** -No options for Occupation - Only Agreement in the village - Relevant laws

Management Mechanism

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework