

The Effect of Training on Environment and Resource Management of Sub-District Administration Organization Members

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Abstract: This research aimed to study the effect of training on environment and resource management of Sub-district Administration Organization members and to comparing their knowledge awareness and ability before and after training. The sample composed of 34 members of Kaeng Loeng Chan Sub-district Administration Organization in Mahasarakham province which have been selected by a purposive sampling technique. The research design was just one group pre- and post-test. The data collection was analyzed by mean, standard deviation and testing hypothesis by t-test. The study results are as following; the result of this study showed that total knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management of Sub-district Administration Organization members after training was rated higher than before training ($p < 0.05$).

Key words: Environment and resource management, training, knowledge, awareness, ability, environmental education

INTRODUCTION

Natural resource and environmental management is increasingly concerned with issues of allocation and governance. The benefits provided by the environment are not equally distributed between nations or between groups within nations. The environmental justice literature also clearly demonstrates that the environmental costs of socioeconomic development tend to fall on poorer nations and poorer classes in society. It would therefore seem appropriate that social justice research play a significant role in providing guidance for policy formulation and its implementation (Clayton, 2000).

The promulgation of Royal Thai Constitution of 1997 and the Decentralization Plan and Process Act of 1999 has expanded the obligations of Thai local government to provide public services. According to these documents, there are six core functions and 245 tasks to be devolved to local governments by the year, 2010. While some were already devolved to localities most of them are presently undertaken by national government agencies, although they are due to be transferred to local authorities. Consequently, enhancing the capacities of local government to handle more complex responsibilities has become a high priority (Krueathep, 2004).

Many governance organization try to solve those problem with many methods, especially environmental education which it is process of environment teaching for people have environmental knowledge and

understanding, awareness, attitude, environment ethics, behavior and evaluation (Prayoon *et al.*, 2008). In extension systems, effective training must be able to take care of all the theories of learning in order to change the action, belief and knowledge component of trainee simultaneously. The importance of manpower development in the nation economy of any country hardly needs any emphasis. Training is the process by which desired knowledge, abilities and attitude are inculcated, fostered and reinforced in a trainee. It the major means to improve the competence of the trainee or personnel (Matthews-Njoku and Adesope, 2007).

The training program is the process for improving the abilities of each person in many aspects such as knowledge, attitude and abilities that happen systematically. If some of them know and understand clearly in each topic, they would change their behavior according to the experiences that they have learnt under the condition of the situation and appropriate time (Jansamood *et al.*, 2010). This research purposes were to studies the effect of training on environment and resource management of Sub-district Administration Organization members and to comparing their knowledge awareness and ability before and after training.

The research's purposes: To compare knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management of Sub-district Administration Organization members before and after training.

Hypothesis: The Sub-district Administration Organization members had knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management after training were higher than before training.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was an Quasi-experimental one with the one group pretest-posttest design.

Population and sample:

- Population were 106 as an agent Sub-district Administration Organization members in Muang district, Mahasarakham province
- Sample, 34 members in Kaeng Loeng Chan Sub-district Administration Organization Mahasarakham province which have been selected by a purposive sampling technique

Research instrument:

- The training model on environment and resource management for Sub-district Administration Organization members
- The test of knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management for Sub-district Administration Organization members

Data collection

Step 1: Collecting pre-training data from the sample by the test of knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management for Sub-district Administration Organization members.

Step 2: Collecting the immediate post-training data from the same sample by the same instruments, namely, the tests of knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management.

Step 3: Analyzing data by statistical, percentage and t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Sub-district Administration Organization members had knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management after training is higher than before training ($p < 0.05$) (Table 1-3).

The Sub-district Administration Organization members had knowledge awareness and ability on environment and resource management after training is higher than before training with statistically significant difference at the level of 0.05 which shows that the

Table 1: Compare knowledge on environment and resource management of Sub-district Administration Organization members before and after training

| Knowledge | Before | | After | | t | p-values |
|------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|--------|----------|
| | \bar{X} | SD | \bar{X} | SD | | |
| Water resource | 2.83 | 0.79 | 4.72 | 0.57 | -7.43 | 0.000* |
| Forest resource | 2.83 | 0.79 | 4.78 | 0.43 | -8.80 | 0.000* |
| Soil resource | 0.83 | 0.11 | 4.56 | 0.61 | -12.39 | 0.000* |
| Waste management | 0.39 | 0.09 | 4.78 | 0.55 | -20.31 | 0.000* |
| Hazardous waste | 0.44 | 0.10 | 4.72 | 0.46 | -20.28 | 0.000* |
| Total | 0.96 | 0.30 | 4.71 | 0.31 | -37.40 | 0.000* |

Table 2: Compare awareness on environment and resource management of Sub-district Administration Organization members before and after training

| Awareness | Before | | After | | t | p-values |
|------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|--------|----------|
| | \bar{X} | SD | \bar{X} | SD | | |
| Water resource | 2.20 | 0.24 | 4.75 | 0.26 | -42.22 | 0.000* |
| Forest resource | 2.20 | 0.32 | 4.66 | 0.29 | -33.63 | 0.000* |
| Soil resource | 2.12 | 0.30 | 4.48 | 0.40 | -26.88 | 0.000* |
| Waste management | 2.13 | 0.37 | 4.65 | 0.27 | -30.27 | 0.000* |
| Hazardous waste | 1.84 | 0.27 | 4.55 | 0.32 | -37.05 | 0.000* |
| Total | 2.10 | 0.17 | 4.62 | 0.16 | -69.03 | 0.000* |

Table 3: Compare ability on environment and resource management of Sub-district Administration Organization members before and after training

| Ability | Before | | After | | t | p-values |
|------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|--------|----------|
| | \bar{X} | SD | \bar{X} | SD | | |
| Water resource | 1.94 | 0.48 | 2.91 | 0.17 | -10.49 | 0.000* |
| Forest resource | 1.25 | 0.21 | 2.88 | 0.18 | -39.42 | 0.000* |
| Soil resource | 1.14 | 0.18 | 4.48 | 0.40 | -40.87 | 0.000* |
| Waste management | 1.32 | 0.25 | 2.86 | 0.21 | -25.29 | 0.000* |
| Hazardous waste | 1.43 | 0.25 | 2.91 | 0.13 | -29.60 | 0.000* |
| Total | 1.42 | 0.11 | 3.21 | 0.14 | -63.58 | 0.000* |

developed training model making more knowledge awareness and ability receiving for the Sub-district Administration Organization members which relating to the environment and resource management directly to the model's target which is accorded to the Traithip *et al.* (2008)'s research who found that the community environmental leaders had knowledge in a forest resource conservation that according to a sufficiently economic philosophy after training is higher than before training and which is accorded to the Jansamood *et al.* (2010)'s research who found that the local government officers had knowledge and awareness on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) after training were higher than before training with statistically significant difference at the level of 0.05.

CONCLUSION

From this research, the training model on environment and resource management for Sub-district Administration Organization members was rated as a high efficiency and they also had knowledge awareness and

ability on environment and resource management after training were higher than before training. Information from the study was giving beneficially to the development of environment and resource management system in Sub-district Administration Organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There should be a training model in this research on environment and resource management for the Sub-district Administration Organization members which is beneficially giving the other aspect areas of law firm, regulation and the act of parliament which relating to the environmental management, people's participation for the Sub-district Administration Organization members in order to be able to constantly use this knowledge to develop their responsible areas including an environmental problems reduction which were caused from many development.

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