



The 4th National and International Conference on Islamic Education and Education

Faculty of education, Yala Rajabhat University

"Islamic education and education in the Next Normal, opportunities and challenges for human development

May 30, 2022

EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT FROM LOCAL LESSONS: A CASE STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEM DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA OF THA SAP SUB-DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, MUANG DISTRICT, YALA PROVINCE SOUTH THAILAND

Vichit Rangpan^{*}, Fadlin Salae, Sapiyoh Momong, Farida Doma, Jariyaporn Masawat, Rachada Boonkaew, Thitirat Ninwijit

Yala Rajabhat University, Thailand

*Corresponding Author: vichit39@gmail.com

Abstract

The educational management was local lessons: a case study of sustainable ecosystem development guidelines Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand. There was a guideline presenting how to proceed from teaching and learning by using case-based teaching methods to find solutions to local communities with members of the community using EFR (Ethnographic Future Research), by studying the condition of the past in the area from media and related information. Later, it was the study of current conditions by observing the area. In the 3rd round, 24 experts were interviewed using the questionnaires for the best development, bad development and most possible future in terms of physical resources, biological resources, value of human use and quality of life. The results showed that the physical resources, in the future, consisted of having more cows. When there was an increase in the number of cows, it may cause trouble. The villagers should have villagers sterilize the animals. We should find a space dedicated to the goats and make a pen for raising them. There should be corrections and improvements in the work to improve the image of the organization. In terms of biological resources, consists of having water to use all the time without lacking. We want to add trash cans in front of every house continue to provide financial assistance to support the villagers. The value of use, consisting of helping to maintain and if in the future the road was damaged, want the government to take care of repairs and improvements. We would like to expand the reservoir that was deeper and wider in order to store a lot of water. The quality of life, contains should be kept clean. We want the government to help children in terms of education want to add more medical equipment. We want people to love each other forever we want my children to receive a good education, we want you to take good care of your health if you are not feeling well, you should see a doctor.

Keywords: Guidelines, Sustainable, Ecosystem, Development, Educational Management



The 4th National and International Conference on Islamic Education and Education

Faculty of education, Yala Rajabhat University

"Islamic education and education in the Next Normal, opportunities and challenges for human development

May 30, 2022

expanding more and more. Because it was located near the area where the government was planning to build a railway that cuts through Ban Nibong to Sungai Kolok. There was the turning point of the city once again. until finally the city of Yalor moved across the river to Ban Sateng as expected and later in the year 1943 moved to the Nibong house near the railroad crossing. Currently, it was the location of the Padungpracha vocational college, causing a new commercial district. In particular, the emergence of a new flea market was the "Free Market" or known as the "Old Market" on both sides of the railway, there were many people who occupied land to build houses. The first road that emerged was "Sirorot Road" which cuts straight from Ban Sateng, passing through the bustling neighborhoods where people come to occupy, cross the railroad towards the old market area and bump into the road from Pattani that was renamed Pattani during the Siamese Empire. This made the main road of Yala city until now. Ban Nibong became a big commercial district with Chinese people. Thai Buddhists and Thai Muslims come to live together in a large community. The during the city of Yalor located at Ban Tha Sap, the main income will be tin mining concessions and collecting border fees before being transported to Pak Nam Patani. To be forwarded to the Singapore market, the region's largest market, Thai and Chinese traders transport goods and tin to Ban Tha Sap for sale. Ban Tha Sap Pier became a center of trade which had products from Yalor and other cities sent to the port city of Patani, such as tin ore, forest products, rice as for the products from the port city of Patani. There were imported from various nations. from Patani itself, such as matchsticks, white cloth, patterned cloth, black cloth. Chinese incense, salt and various colored threads, coconut oil, dried shrimp, salted fish, jaggery, rock sugar, etc. Tha Sap was also an exchange point for bringing products to sell to various mines in the south, which requires a vehicle like an elephant to help transport to another layer. To be sold at Tham Thalu mine, Tida mine, Labu mine, this was the importance of Ban Tha Sasap in the past since the era of "Mueang". Yala city and Raman city were Yala provinces and Muang Rangae were Narathiwat provinces, as a result, the status of the governor was changed to the governor and the provincial governor respectively. These high-level positions were appointed by the Siamese government. The old lord's power base was gradually depleted by default. The royal country gradually turns into a new land under the banner of Siam since then, the general landscape of Tha Sap sub-district. The most of the area was plain and has natural water sources. Pattani River, causing flooding every year during the rainy season. In the past, such as the year 2510, 2543 and most recently, in 2005, there was a major flood, cause serious damage to homes and property climatic characteristics. Tha Sap sub-district was located in the northeast monsoon region and the southeast monsoon winds create a tropical climate. There were two seasons, the summer from February to May and the rainy season from May to February. The average low temperature was about 23.1 °C and the average high is 32.7 °C. Average rainfall of 2.281.6 mm per year, average rainfall 135 days, October to November. The economic conditions, occupation, people in Tha Sap sub-district mainly engaged in agriculture by relying mainly on household labor accounted for 64.94% of the working-age population



The 4th National and International Conference on Islamic Education and Education

Faculty of education, Yala Rajabhat University

"Islamic education and education in the Next Normal, opportunities and challenges for human development

May 30, 2022

from now on, some of the population engages in occupation by selling labor by employed in industrial factories in the capital or other business organizations in Yala municipality.

Objective of this research

1. To cultivate of the condition of natural resources and environment in the past in Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand.
2. To investigate of current conditions of natural resources and environment in the Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand.
3. To examiner of forecasting of future natural and environmental resources the Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand.

Methodology of the research

1. There was studying the historical context of environmental resources in Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand by studying basic information from relevant documents about the in the context of research and in the context of villagers' lifestyles as well as online information to find information on the part of the Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand.
2. The study was the current context of environmental resources in Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand by surveying the area in real condition for 3 times to collect physical resources, biological values, utilization and quality of life by using a case study process in the course of environmental impact assessment, as well as additional information from the public and government sectors guidelines for further development.
3. There was studying the future development of environmental resources Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand conducted studies using future visualization techniques EFR (The Ethnographic Future Research). That should be in the Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province south Thailand area using a number of 24 experts using open-ended questionnaires, study the worst conditions, good conditions and the most likely conditions and then summarize for further development, by conducting interviews with semi-experts in order to draw conclusions into the management for sustainability in the future.



Figure 1 : The Ethnographic Future Research Form

Interview issues	Future image		The most likely future Most-Probable (M-P)
	Good way Optimistic – Realistic (O-R)	Bad way Pessimistic-Realistic (P-R)	
1. Physical environmental resources			
2. Biological environmental resources			
3. Value of utilization of environmental resources			
4. Quality of life for humans and the environment			

It was a form of data collection in the interview to find suitable development points in the area by using the main topic. 1) Physical environmental resources 2) Biological environmental resources 3) Value of utilization of environmental resources 4) Quality of life for humans and the environment. Then get a good comment and summarize it in the last box the most likely future Most-Probable (M-P).

Research result and Discussion

There was the past situation of Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province, which consists of the following details.

1. The physical resources, consists of garbage, there was a lot of garbage in the house and garbage should be managed for municipal vehicles to collect every day. The villagers planted coconut trees behind their houses when strong winds caused coconut palms to fall on the roof, causing roof damage. The most of the air was clean, fresh air there was a canal in the village.

2. The biological resources, consists of the trees, there were many trees, and most of them come from waking from houses goats, sheep, cows, chickens were the pets of the villagers. The villagers live in families and many houses in the Tha Sap area. The people grow their own vegetables and sell them in the market.

3. The value of use, consists of the condition of the road was not potholes and the ground was smooth and beautiful. The mosque was a place for religious activities of the villagers in the area. The houses were the dwellings of villagers. The school was the place where the children of the village were educated and the center of the community sub-district health was a treatment for villagers and a place to promote the health of the village.

4. The quality of life, consisted of elderly people in each house, most of them had a lot of elderly people, each year there will be a health check. There were many children in each house. At the present, people were in good health and do not get sick, the having a dependent society, what can help each other.



Figure 2: Past conditions of natural and environmental resources Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang District, Yala Province Southern Thailand

Source: (Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang District, Yala Province ,2022)

There were current conditions of Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province, which consists of the following details.

1. The physical resources, consists of if the cows come out may attack the villagers. The stray cats pee badly, causing foul odors in homes and offices. The more and more stray cats if the goat was not tied up, the goat will eat the vegetables of the villagers. The villagers were poor then there were a number of rodents that may be infected with rats. There may be a large catch, causing many species of fish to go extinct. The chickens like to poop in the houses of the villagers. The mushrooms can be life threatening; the ducks like to enter the houses of the people in the community. The chicken, if too much, can cause bird flu, the birds make loud noises to annoy the villagers the dogs should be vaccinated against rabies.

2. The biological resources, contains insufficient water for use waste should be separated and recycled waste should be recycled. The trees may be cut down and sold and used to build houses. The air, if garbage was incinerated, causes air pollution. There may be shoes in some households that don't have a place to put them, making them look untidy. The villagers like to play with their phones when they damage their eyesight from the screen light. The chair was made of old and damaged wood. The children like to watch television too much. The cockroaches like to eat expensive clothe may cause acidic soil dirty rubbish not cleaned some of the waste can be caused by combustion.

3. The value of use, consists of concrete roads that, when overused, cause damage over time swamps. The school was a small place bicycles are dangerous for children. There was not enough medical equipment. The expensive cars for villagers, some households don't have them. The police places don't want to go in for fear of going to jail. The gas station inhaling a lot can be harmful to the body. The overpass for children running on the bridge can be dangerous. In rural schools, education was not comprehensive. There was not enough water in the canal the flea market was a crowded place if was a wooden house, it may decay.

4. The quality of life, consisting of hygiene, there were not enough tools for treatment. There was a separation of religions some households have no education costs. The weather changes often, there were many elderly people in the area. The teenagers may become addicted to drugs and have random addictions, there were more babies in the area. The people may not keep traditions. There were many poor children in the area. the descendants did not maintain the place and did not preserve the culture.



Figure 3: Current conditions of in Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang District, Yala Province Southern Thailand

Source: (Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang District, Yala Province, 2022)

There were guidelines for the development of natural resources and the environment in Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala at province in the future, which consists of the following details.

1. The physical resources, in the future, consisted of having more cows. When there was an increase in the number of cows, it may cause trouble. The villagers should have villagers sterilize the animals. We should find a space dedicated to the goats and make a pen for raising them. There should be corrections and improvements in the work to improve the image of the organization. The generate income for people in the area many chickens should be caged and cleaned to reduce the smell of the manure. The fish should



The 4th National and International Conference on Islamic Education and Education

Faculty of education, Yala Rajabhat University

"Islamic education and education in the Next Normal, opportunities and challenges for human development

May 30, 2022

be clearly labeled and restricted. There should be a factory for purchasing eggs within the community for export and income generation. There may be more bird-related activities. The house should be organized and cleaned neatly.

2. In terms of biological resources, consists of having water to use all the time without lacking. We want to add trash cans in front of every house continue to provide financial assistance to support the villagers. The deforestation should be stopped and trees must be planted together stop the forest burning so it doesn't affect the air. There should be a shoe rack, the reduce the use of the phone during the light off for good eye health should have a strong chair. There were medicines to treat and improve the soil throw rubbish in the bin there should be a waste sorting and recycling plant.

3. The value of use, consisting of helping to maintain and if in the future the road was damaged, want the government to take care of repairs and improvements. We would like to expand the reservoir that was deeper and wider in order to store a lot of water. The school buildings should be enlarged the parent should advise their children on their bicycles and should be closely supervised to avoid accidents. The hygiene should add medical equipment would like to have a remedy for the price of rubber for the people. There were many trees on the side of the road and there are not many cars at night did not drive alone, it may be dangerous. We would like to have relevant agencies to help in the matter of education for poor children. In the future, there may be an expansion of the project in terms of increasing the area of Tha Sap Market to accommodate more tourists should be kept clean every day.

4. The quality of life, contains should be kept clean. We want the government to help children in terms of education want to add more medical equipment. We want people to love each other forever we want my children to receive a good education, we want you to take good care of your health if you are not feeling well, you should see a doctor. We want the condition of the people in the community to be good so that they don't cause trouble for their children want to remove foreign objects from villages and communities. There should be a nursery for babies we want people to come and donate necessities to children because they were in need. The religion should be preserved forever keeping the culture intact

The discussion from the study about educational management from local lessons: a case study of sustainable ecosystem development guidelines at Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province southern Thailand of changes from the past to the present, as well as future development approaches, it is necessary to use the PDCA process, planning, implementation, evaluation, and improvement of physical resources. The biological resources value of use and quality of life that responds to sustainable development, resources in the area in line with the recommendations of (Vichit Rangpan, 2015 a;Vichit Rangpan,2015b). In addition, safety must be provided to take care of the dangers that occur. Which is frequently found (Vichit Rangpan ,2016; Vichit Rangpan ,2017; Phuangrat Thawirat,1995; Kannika Thammasai,2000; Theerachat Ruen Krairik,2000)

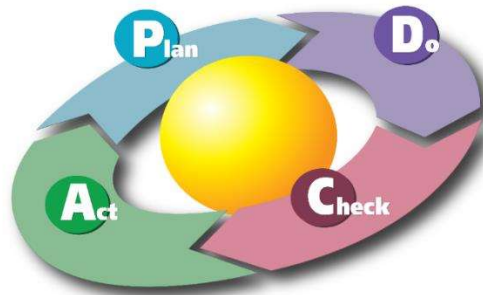


Figure 4: PDCA process of Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang District, Yala province southern Thailand

Source <https://www.google.com>,(27/04/2022)

Summary and suggestions

The physical resources, in the future, consisted of having more cows. When there was an increase in the number of cows, it may cause trouble. The villagers should have villagers sterilize the animals. We should find a space dedicated to the goats and make a pen for raising them. There should be corrections and improvements in the work to improve the image of the organization. In terms of biological resources, consists of having water to use all the time without lacking. We want to add trash cans in front of every house continue to provide financial assistance to support the villagers. The value of use, consisting of helping to maintain and if in the future the road was damaged, want the government to take care of repairs and improvements. We would like to expand the reservoir that was deeper and wider in order to store a lot of water. The quality of life, contains should be kept clean. We want the government to help children in terms of education want to add more medical equipment. We want people to love each other forever we want my children to receive a good education, we want you to take good care of your health if you are not feeling well, you should see a doctor.

The suggestions for sustainable local area development, the following actions should be taken. There should be a lesson about Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang district, Yala province southern Thailand consisting of physical resources biological resources value utilization, quality of life for people in the area to study in their own area to be sustainable forever. The previous lesson, it should be distributed to other communities to understand how the three southern border provinces are diverse.



Acknowledgment

In this research, people we would like to thank the helpers for collecting the information. People in the area cooperate of data collection as well as staff in the relevant agencies that, facilitate researches in the future, which was a benefit for use in area development in terms of physical, biological, value, utilization and quality of life in the areas to be able to develop sustainably forever. In addition, we would like to thank Yala Rajabhat University for facilitating the research to be accomplished.

Reference

- Vichit Rangpan (2015 a) Development of water utilization and approach of water quality sustainable management in Pattani watershed. *south Thailand The 3rd Environment Asia International Conference on Towards International Collaboration for an Environmentally Sustainable World 17-19 June 2015*, (pp.271-278) Montien Riverside Hotel, Bangkok ,Thailand
- _____. (2015 b). Co-relationship of conservation and biodiversity utilization and people life style in Pattani watershed, south Thailand. *The 2nd International Conference on Research, Implementation and Education of Mathematics and Science 17-19 May 2015*, (pp. B-119) Yogyakarta State University.
- _____. (2016). Development of water utilization and approach of water quality Sustainable management in Pattani watershed wouth Thailand. *In Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Research Implernentation and Education of Mathematic and Science (ICRIEMS 2015)* pp522-528, Indonesia. Yogyakarta State University.
- _____. (2017). The local scientific lessons for conservation and utilizing biological diversity in the Pattani watershed south Thailand. *In Proceedings of the International Conference on Islamic Education (YRU-IEED 2017)* pp959-966 Yala Thailand
- Technical and Planning Division Yala Municipality. (2010). General conditions and basic information of the municipality Yala City. Yala.
- Pollution Control, Department. (2004). Comprehensive community solid waste management. Bangkok: Teachers Council Ladprao.
- <https://www.google.com>.(2020).[https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&sxsrf=ACY35i39j0i8i30j0i24j0i30.7Se1NS4PDdY&ved=0ahUKEwiOh8XJx4fnAhXRxDgGHeMHAL0Q4dUDCAc&uact=5#imgrc=p6QR1Lej_d39DM:\(27/04/2022\)](https://www.google.com/search?tbm=isch&sxsrf=ACY35i39j0i8i30j0i24j0i30.7Se1NS4PDdY&ved=0ahUKEwiOh8XJx4fnAhXRxDgGHeMHAL0Q4dUDCAc&uact=5#imgrc=p6QR1Lej_d39DM:(27/04/2022))
- Tha Sap sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang District, Yala Province .(2022).
<https://www.google.com/search> E0%B8%B2&rlz=1C1SQJL



The 4th National and International Conference on Islamic Education and Education

Faculty of education, Yala Rajabhat University

"Islamic education and education in the Next Normal, opportunities and challenges for human development

May 30, 2022

Phuangrat Thawirat. (1995). Behavioral and social science research methods. Bangkok: Office of Educational and Psychological Testing

Kannika Thammasai. (2000). Public participation in traffic pollution management problems in Chiang Mai Municipality. Master of Arts Human and Environmental Management Program College Chiang Mai University.

Theerachat Ruen Krairik. (2000). Causes of road damage and remedial methods. Bangkok: Research and Development Center for the Department of Highways.