

**STUDY OF THE COMFORTABLE URBAN PROJECT
OPERATED BY PHETCHABUN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT,
THAILAND**

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Thesis
Entitled

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THAILAND**

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STUDY OF THE COMFORTABLE URBAN PROJECT OPERATED BY PHETCHABUN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, THAILAND**SUKUMAPORN CHOMPRED A 4637495 ENRD/M****M.Sc. (ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT)****THESIS ADVISORS: KASEM KULPRADIT, M.Sc., SOMPONG THONGCHAI, D.Tech.Ed., PIJAK HINJIRANAN, Ph.D.****ABSTRACT**

There were 2 main objectives of this study. 1) To study the Comfortable Urban Project operated by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand. 2) To study the results of implementation of the Comfortable Urban Project by survey research of 373 community members. The data were analyzed by using percentage, mean, standard deviation, and T – test for independent sample test, and one – way ANOVA and multiple comparison by Scheffe method.

Land use planning control within Phetchabun municipal government area has classified 13 categories. The rural and agriculture zone has the most area, 43.23%, and controls urban extension and preserves the land use for agricultural and environmental conditions. Protection and promotion of art and culture has the least area, 0.20%, located around the ancient canal and old city wall. Population density could be divided into 3 levels, the highest was found at community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana), a moderate density was found at community 11 (Talad Pattana), and a low density was found at community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung).

The Comfortable Urban Project has been implemented by Phetchabun municipal government as a sample study. In the research conducted, demography factors such as age and occupation were considered. Based on the data gathered it was rated that Phetchabun's response was of moderate level, with significant difference at 0.05 level. Land use planning control within Phetchabun municipal government areas has a low level response, of which, age has been a factor of research, most respondents had a low participating knowledge of city planning. City planning aims to change the buildings/infrastructure, keep them in order, create comfortable accessibility and create a beautiful surroundings, the percentage of the response was 79.40%. With regards to Phetchabun's history, a low level of response was given. The demography factors being used in the research were gender, occupation and educational level. Only a few respondents have a knowledge of their municipal government's history, but 75.90% of them knew their municipal's symbol.

Recommendations; create a study and activities for city planning improve the strategy of urban development under the framework of the Comfortable Urban Project, and promote knowledge and understanding of the history of Phetchabun.

KEY WORDS: THE COMFORTABLE URBAN PROJECT OF PHETCHABUN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT/ URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/ CITY PLANNING OF PHETCHABUN/ PHETCHABUN HISTORY

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การศึกษาโครงการเมืองอยู่สบายของเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ (STUDY OF THE COMFORTABLE URBAN PROJECT OPERATED BY PHETCHABUN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, THAILAND)

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ 1) เพื่อศึกษาโครงการเมืองอยู่สบายของเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ 2) เพื่อศึกษาผลการดำเนินงานตามโครงการเมืองอยู่สบายของเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ ด้วยวิธีการวิจัยเชิงสำรวจในกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่เป็นผู้อยู่อาศัยอยู่ในชุมชนทั้ง 17 ชุมชนในเขตเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์จำนวน 373 คน เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการวิจัยเป็นแบบสอบถามวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลด้วยการหาค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน การวิเคราะห์ค่าที การวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนทางเดียว และหาค่าความแตกต่างรายคู่ด้วยวิธีเชฟเฟ

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภายในเขตเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ จำแนกรูปแบบการใช้พื้นที่โดยผังเมืองรวมเพชรบูรณ์ 13 ประเภท โดยการใช้ที่ดินประเภทชนบทและเกษตรกรรมมีจำนวนพื้นที่มากที่สุด (ร้อยละ 43.23) เพื่อควบคุมการขยายตัวของเมือง, อนุรักษ์พื้นที่เกษตรกรรม และเป็นการรักษาคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อม ขณะที่การใช้ที่ดินเพื่อส่งเสริมศิลปวัฒนธรรมไทยมีจำนวนพื้นที่น้อยที่สุด (ร้อยละ 0.20) พบในบริเวณแนวสันคูเมืองโบราณและแนวกำแพงเมืองเก่า การกำหนดเขตชุมชนตามองค์ประกอบการใช้ที่ดินและความหนาแน่นของประชากรตามผังเมืองรวมเพชรบูรณ์ฉบับปรับปรุงครั้งที่ 2 แบ่งเขตความหนาแน่น 3 ระดับ พบว่า ความหนาแน่นมากพบในชุมชน 13 (ภูเขาหินพัฒนา) ความหนาแน่นปานกลางพบในชุมชน 11 (ตลาดพัฒนา) และความหนาแน่นน้อยพบในชุมชน 7 (เพชรนิกรบำรุง)

ผลการดำเนินงานตามโครงการเมืองอยู่สบายของเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์เปรียบเทียบกับปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล จากการแยกวิเคราะห์ผล 3 ด้าน ดังนี้ (1) การพัฒนาเมืองภายใต้กรอบโครงการเมืองอยู่สบาย กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีความเห็นต่อการพัฒนาเมืองด้วยแผนยุทธศาสตร์ทั้ง 3 ด้านอยู่ในระดับปานกลาง พบปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ อายุ และอาชีพ มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 (2) การกำหนดรูปแบบการใช้พื้นที่โดยผังเมืองรวมเพชรบูรณ์ กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีความเห็นต่อการกำหนดรูปแบบการใช้พื้นที่โดยผังเมืองรวมเพชรบูรณ์อยู่ในระดับน้อย โดยไม่มีส่วนร่วม/รับรู้การวางผังเมืองรวมเพชรบูรณ์ (ร้อยละ 85.80) ขณะที่ผลจากการวางผังเมืองทำให้เกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงการใช้พื้นที่โดยทำให้อาคาร/สิ่งก่อสร้าง และการใช้พื้นที่ภายในชุมชนเป็นระเบียบ มีความสะดวก และสวยงาม (ร้อยละ 79.40) และพบปัจจัยอายุมีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05 และ (3) ประวัติศาสตร์เมืองเพชรบูรณ์ กลุ่มตัวอย่างมีความรู้ประวัติศาสตร์เมืองเพชรบูรณ์อยู่ในระดับน้อย โดยมีความรู้เกี่ยวกับเอกลักษณ์ของเพชรบูรณ์คือสิ่งใด (ร้อยละ 76.90) ขณะที่ไม่มีความรู้เกี่ยวกับความเป็นมาของเพชรบูรณ์มีมาตั้งแต่สมัยใด (ร้อยละ 68.90) และพบปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ได้แก่ เพศ อาชีพ และระดับการศึกษา มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ 0.05

ข้อเสนอแนะจากการวิจัย ควรมีการศึกษาและหาแนวทางต่าง ๆ ให้แก่ประชาชนเพื่อดำเนินกิจกรรมทางผังเมืองรวมเพชรบูรณ์ให้มากขึ้น ควรเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพและปรับปรุงแผนยุทธศาสตร์การพัฒนาเมืองภายใต้กรอบโครงการเมืองอยู่สบายให้รัดกุมและสอดคล้องกับสถานการณ์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต และการส่งเสริมความรู้ความเข้าใจประวัติศาสตร์เมืองเพชรบูรณ์ให้เป็นที่รู้จักและมีความถูกต้องแก่ประชาชนอย่างสม่ำเสมอ

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Town has been built by human since thousands year ago and keep expanding with no limitation with positive and negative impacts. The positives are people have better living style, higher income with higher educated and experience new cultures and technology. The negative are difficultly to solve problems such as expanding of slumps, road congestion, air and water pollution, conflicted and hazardous in the social that make people stress out and affect to the people and community well being along with urban environment problems (Boonnak Teewakul, 2002; 1).

Urban usually stand to the central of administration, services, education, technology and production. Like while, economics and environment problems make the impact to the urban to unlivable condition. Thailand nowadays, has been changing from rural to urban more and more, then cause more population density road congestion, crime, water – air – noise pollution (Chonnat Vismitnant, 2005: 1)

The thought of livable city by WHO; the applied from a pilot plant of the Healthy City, and the UN; the Local Agenda 21, were approached for the National Social and Economic Development No. 7 to 8. All of them would be taken to operate by government authorities and local appropriately such as the Public Health Ministry, the National Housing, the NGOs, the Thailand Environment Institute, and the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion. Besides, between the end of the National Social and Economic Development No. 8 consequently to early of the 9th have been brained storm from bottom to top (province, region and nation level) to make vision and direction inside the National Social and Economic Development No. 9. So, the thought have been shot the great interested (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 2004: 6 – 7) and the develop basic must started from the rural and urban community which the center are human and respectively of

1. Livable town and community strengthen by a good environmental condition

2. The problem of rural and urban poverty can solved by the participation
3. The rural and urban connection can promote the area potential development
4. The area integrated management maintained the law of area, mission and participation
5. The increased of environment and resources efficiently conform with the useful, conservation and economic development
6. The conserved and protected natural resource and conservative area for keep the ecological equilibrium
7. The conservative of community, cultural and attraction site by the city planning; which the handle of sustainable and livable town management
8. The administrated of pollution are efficiently (The Thailand City Planning Association, 2004)

The way to success must to know and understanding the local characteristic folkway and potential; these are differently.

1.2 The importance of the Study

Phetchabun province had been the ancient town which have the remains and ancient buildings historical evidences. Geographical had based on the valley laid in north – south direction caused to receive all different civilization. (Chuanphit Daengsawat, 1999:7). The town importance had started to well known in 1942 – 1943 A.D at the end of War World II, under the government of Field Marshal Plaek Pibulsongkram, who was planned to relocate the capital to Phetchabun unpermanently. (Tongued Kheadthong, 1999:35). Because Thailand was encountered the crisis, Bangkok was bombed and Phetchabun had been suitably locate for the metropolis, it had only one way transportation, best weather, stand in the middle of region between the northern and north – eastern and Bangkok. (Local Units for Conservation of Natural and Cultural Environment of Phetchabun, 2000: 21)

Phetchabun was located on the lower north between the middle and north eastern. The distance from Bangkok is 346 kilometers, the area of 12,668.410 square kilometers and the height from sea level was 114 meters.

The North adjoin Loei province.

The South adjoin Lopburi province

The East adjoin Chaiyaphum and Khon Kaen province

The West adjoin Phi chit, Phitsanulok and Nakhonsawan province



Figure 1 – 1 Phetchabun boundary

The geographic is flood – plain ground which rounded of hills, forest, and plain. In the north zone is mountainous, the middle is low – basin and the Pasak River pass through the town. The area was flooded immediately caused of the spatial had narrowed within the rainy season and in the dry; have been lacked of water for agricultural crop. The land use for community could not expand and limited. Thus, the land use was mixed, which the public, canal and archaeological buildings was invaded, especially of the city wall and local canal.

So, the vision and develop strategy provincial have been focused on urban to become comfortably living : which these area have cleaned and keep tidy, completed of infrastructure, were surrounded by beautiful scenic, shown of modernization manner, had owned of environmental condition for excellence, people were received

educational opportunity and public health services, people have participated to develop their urban and reserved about local culture, local government provided recreation site and activities for all, none of road congestion and crime problem and develop the service for promote about attraction sites to nationwide. (Phetchabun municipal government and the faculty of social science, Naresuan University, 2004:32)

The research attention on studying about the project of “Phetchabun Comfortable Urban Project”; which a local government, Phetchabun municipal government, had ordered own strategy for develop their area, within each of strategy were covered all of infrastructure restoration, social stress and administrative management. Further more, the result study of implementation under the framework of “Comfortable Urban Project” from sample group would be done Phetchabun municipal government area more livable.

1.3 Conceptual Framework

Phetchabun municipal government had made the main project classified on 3 strategies as follow

1. Development of facilities and infrastructures
2. Development of humanness and society
3. Development of administrative procedure

By study about;

1. Demographic characteristic as gender, age, educational level, occupation, monthly income and religious
2. Existing development as attitude of urban development under the framework of “Comfortable Urban Project”
3. City planning of Phetchabun by land use planning as attitude of land use planning within Phetchabun municipal government area
4. Phetchabun history as acknowledgement about Phetchabun history.

With shown in chart 1 – 2

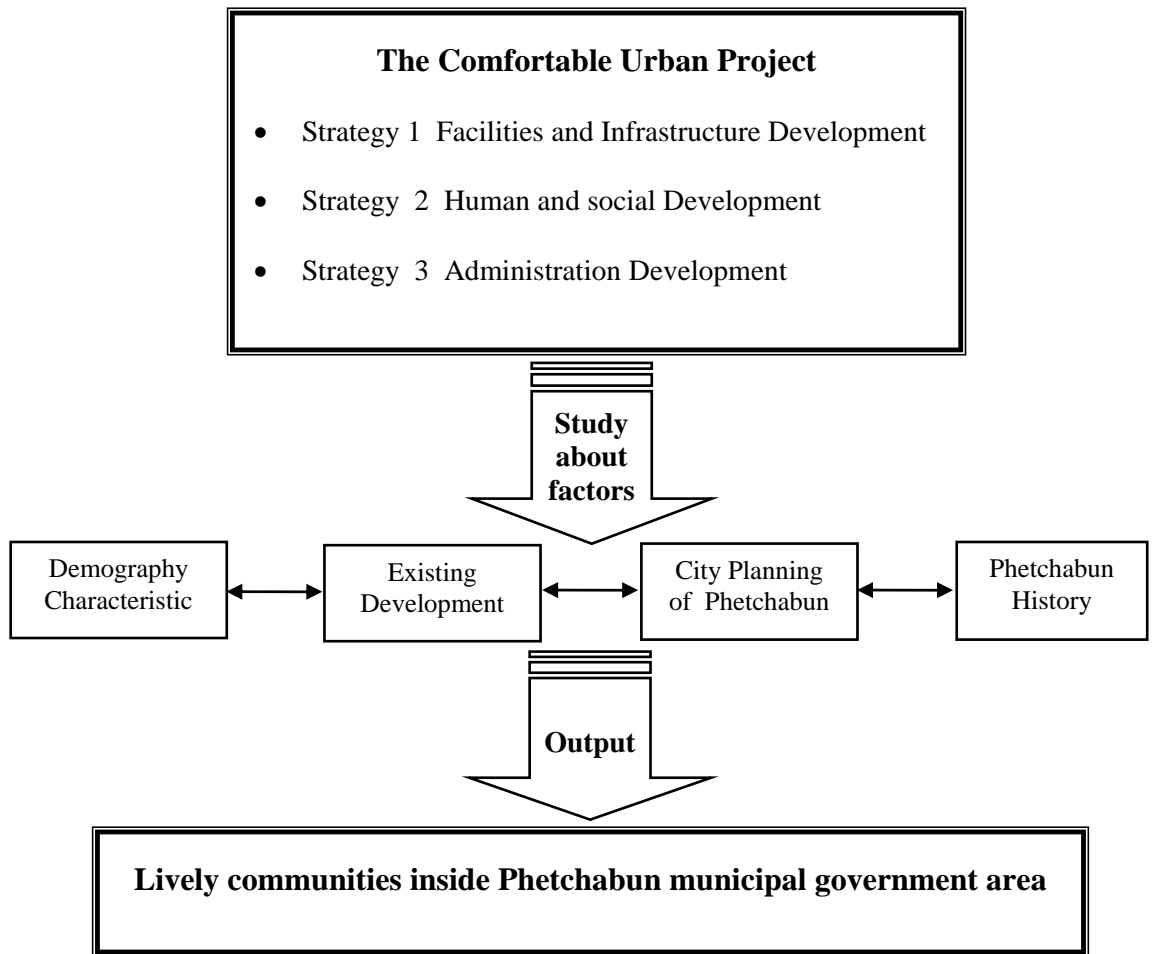


Chart 1 – 1 the conceptual framework

1.4 Objective of Study

1. To study the “Comfortable Urban Project” which operated by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand
2. To study the results of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”

1.5 Scope of Study

1.5.1 Area study

Inside Phetchabun municipal government area of 8.6 sq.kms. which appear of 17 communities

North adjoin Nong Naree arboretum and moo 10th; which all were inside the Sa – dieng sub – district

South adjoin moo 2nd, moo 9th, and moo 13th; which all were inside the Sa – dieng sub – district

East adjoin the bank along to the Pasak river

West adjoin moo 6th; which all were inside the Sa – dieng sub – district

Figure 1 – 2 Phetchabun municipal government area



(Source; www.nakhonban.com November 2004)

1.5.2 Content of research

1. “Comfortable Urban Project” consisted of 3 strategies as Strategy 1 Facilities and Infrastructure Development, Strategy 2 Human and social Development and Strategy 3 Administration Development
2. Local history, social and culture
3. City planning of Phetchabun consisted of land use planning, facility, utility and public transportation

1.5.3 Sample selection

The population density is amount of 23,939 and the households are amount of 9,247 within January 2005, one person is for one household by the theory of Taro Yamane. The sample groups are 384 cases from 17 communities.

Table 1 – 1 Communities and population inside Phetchabun municipal government area

Communities	Household	Population
1. Naree Pattana	626	1,657
2. Klongsarn Pattana	365	1,444
3. Sa – dieng Pattana	420	1,741
4. Chang – phuak Pattana	513	1,373
5. Pattana Samakkee	667	1,591
6. Samakom Pattana	694	1,413
7. Phetnikorn Bam Rung	709	1,156
8. Nai Muang Pattana	496	1,279
9. Kao Dao Pattana	402	1,274
10. Pho Chan Pattana	565	1,242
11. Talard Pattana	622	1,556
12. Ton Ben Pattana	435	1,043
13. Phu Khao Din Pattana	778	1,950
14. Klongsala	560	1,400
15. Chai – Ngam Pattana	495	1,485
16. Phet Pattana	597	1,309
17. Koh Phet Pattana	303	1,026
Total	9,247	23,939

Source: The house of civil registration, January 2005

1.5.4 Tool of Study

This research is a survey research by questionnaires; closed and opened end consist of 3 parts as follow

Part 1: Demographic characteristics as gender, age, educational level, occupation, monthly income and religious

Part 2: the implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” were consisted of

Attitude of urban development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”

Attitude of land use planning control within Phetchabun municipal government area

Acknowledgement about Phetchabun history

Part 3: The opened end questions for other suggest

1.6 Definition

The Comfortable Urban Project: the urban development project which operated by Phetchabun municipal government, have been appeared from the local leader’s and the thought by brainstorm between local leader and communities. The project would divide into 3 strategies as (1) Facilities and Infrastructure Development, (2) Human and social Development and (3) Administration Development. By city planning of Phetchabun for people land use as living, suitable activity and reservation which conform with the existing

The Phetchabun municipal government: the local authority that would be regulated the urban development and gives services for people in the area responsibility as informed about trouble, baby’s birth registration, death certificate issue and when someone will be immigrated or migrated from area must to tell before

Community: the 17 communities located within the Phetchabun municipal government area

Factor: the resulted from the studied or analyzed the town project affected to the people in the studied area, which consisted of demographic characteristics, existing development, city planning of Phetchabun and Phetchabun history

City planning of Phetchabun: the frame of land use control was covered Muang district amount of 42.28 sq.kms. for people’s living, livelihood management and area development

The strategies: the plan of urban development operated by Phetchabun municipal government for their owned area of 8.6 sq.kms, which consisted of 3 strategies as

1. Facilities and Infrastructure Development
2. Human and social Development
3. Administration Development.

1.7 Expected Outcomes

1. To know about the factors; the positive to support the project and the negative to brake down the project
2. To plan the environment for Phetchabun municipal government area under the studied result

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theme: “Study of Comfortable Urban Project operated by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand” would studied and reviewed the researches of

2.1 Information and background of Phetchabun province

2.1.1 Geographically characteristic

2.1.2 Geologically characteristic

2.1.3 Archeological site

2.1.4 Local tradition and culture of art

2.1.5 Natural resources

2.1.6 Political history

2.1.7 Agricultural style

2.2 Conceptual and principles of Healthy City

2.2.1 Background and principles of Healthy City program

2.2.2 Factors towards Healthy City program

2.2.3 Environmental principles for developing the community

2.2.4 Principles for city planning process

2.3 The implementation of Healthy City program within Phetchabun Municipal government area

2.3.1 Background and information according to 17 communities inside Phetchabun municipal government area

2.3.2 Implementation of Healthy City program under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”

2.3.3 City planning of Phetchabun

2.4 Related researches

2.5 Conclusion of document research and discussion

2.1 Information and background of Phetchabun province

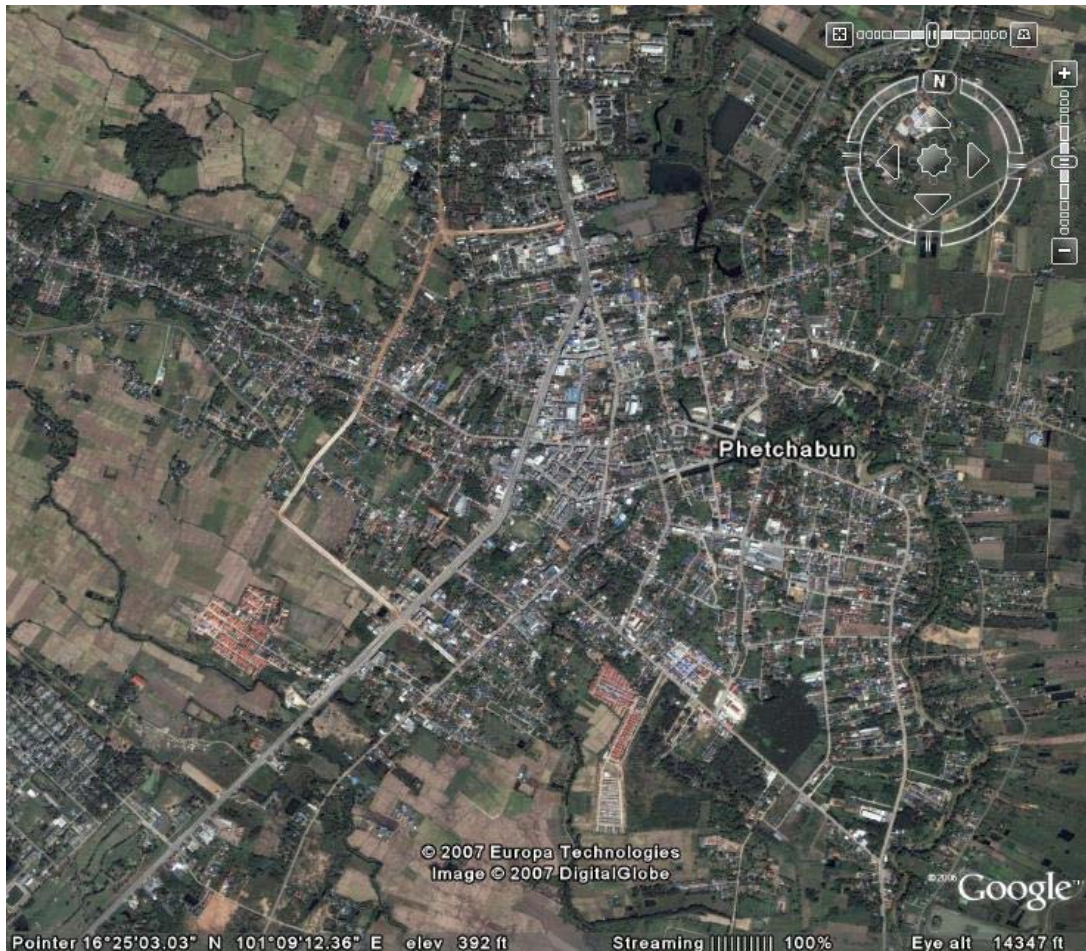


Figure 2 – 1 Phetchabun Arial Photograph, source: www.google.earth.com

2.1.1 Geographically characteristic

Phetchabun province was situated between the Norths, North – eastern and Middle, surrounded by mountains; so it would have beautiful scenic around. From this reason, the bridge of Huay Thong of named Khun Pha Muang bridge should be known as the jointed toward the North and North – eastern region.

Each of district would be nearly size and have resemble growth as Lom Sak, Wichianburi, Bung Samphan and Nong Phai, which would be advantage for develop these area, including of sub – districts as Wang Chompue, Tha Phol and Na Chalieng would be also found that growth likely some districts in other provinces.

2.1.2 Geologically characteristic

The jointed of ancient continental displacements as Indo – China and

Chan Thai would be found the interested phenomenon as fossils of herbivore dinosaurs at Nam Nao district, an ancient stone at Ban None Nam Duad at Wichienburi district. Further more, the faults would occur a lot of flowing wells as thermal spring at Ban Nam Ron at Muang district and Ban Pu Tei at Wichienburi district. In the north of province, the natural of concretion; a stone were destroyed from liquid and the Aeolian erosion, when have be cracked or hit all elements with a red, yellow and white were seen.

2.1.3 Archeological site

Pre – historical site found dwelling by human at Wang Pong district

Dvaravati empire and kingdom of Khmer at Sri Thep historical park when influence of Buddhist met together with Hindus

Sukhothai empire; all of evidences situated at Wat Mahathat as the lotus bud pagoda and were found the golden material objects, an ancient record about background of Phetchabun

Ayuthaya empire were found evidences at Wat Tri Phume and Wat Pra Kaew as Ayuthaya's pagoda character, ancient city wall and the city pillar shrine; which well – known for the oldest shrine of Thailand

2.1.4 Local tradition and culture of art

Phetchabun's Buddha Bathing Festival, the religious ceremony would celebrated every October and also seen the paddle boat against a current at Pa Sak river

Annual celebrated of sweet tamarind fruit and the Red Cross of Phetchabun fair; in every January for agriculturists and tourist, to tasted and for trading

Festival of drum and the light; to respect for the hero name Khun Pha Muang at Lom Sak district

Local instruments as Tub Keng ; which found for the death ceremony

Local language as language of Lom, Sa – dieng and Mon

Local tradition as Pra Chedi Sai at Wat Chang Puak and Wat Thung Sa dieng; pointed to give merits for the person who have dead

2.1.5 Natural resources

Khao khor, found a lot of attraction sites but local would be lacked of management to operate for traveling industry

Nam Nao national park, every cold season would be seen the forest changed from green to red and yellow

Water falls; were found in Muang district as Tard Mork, Lom Sak district as Tharn Thip and Nong Phai district as Sub Chompue

Recreation parks in Muang district as Pa Daeng reservoir, Huay Chalienglub reservoir and Nong Naree arboretum, Lom Sak district as Huay Khon Kaen reservoir

2.1.6 Political history

From ancient period, would have started at the Khmer kingdom in Sri Thep town connected to Khun Pha Muang region within empire of Sukhothai and Rattanakosinth; which found vicinity of Phetchabun in the reign of King Rama V (King Chulalongkorn)

King Chulalongkorn had divided the region and keep under the Interior Ministry. For watch the lower north as Phitsanuloke, Nakhonsawan and Phetchabun, keep protected about the broaden and influenced invaded from France, the immigrated of up – country people caused of non – residence and the small town had separates from the country.

The operation was encountered the problems, so that the central government declared the ceased and set up to become the province.

Nakhonban Phetchabun or Phetchabun Metropolis

During the Second World War (1939 – 1945) the Phibulsongkram government leaded the country into the Axis (German, Italy, Japan) because had threaten and less power than Japan. In the middle of 1942, the Axis started stumbled too the Allies (the USA, the Great Britain, France, the USSR) the government was aimed the country may be took possession from the Allies so he had opposed the Japan secretly. The strategic reason had formed the appreciated base for resistance to enemies; Phetchabun; with plain between mountains and ravine, the closed forest and easier to connect with the Allies in the North. The urgency of several constructions

had not concealed Japan, so, he given the reason that Phetchabun was the new metropolis instead of Bangkok which confronted crowded, people killed from bombing and objects had lose. However, the House of Representatives did not accept the Nakhonban Phetchabun enactment and effected the government retired, so the Nakhonban Phetchabun was ended.

The reason of establishment Nakhonban Phetchabun

1. Soldierly strategic, the government made Phetchabun base for resistance to enemies and was to search the safety for Bangkok people.
2. To oppose Japan, by pursued the double diplomacy; pretended sincerity but sneaked to contact the Allies passed the Chiang Kai Check government secretly.

The procession of metropolis establishment

1. The metropolis enactment 2487 B.E; this enactment did not approving from the House of Representatives before because out of a conference session and the government referred to the situation urgently.
2. Personal officers formed someone who controlled the project as the major general Udom Yotharattanawadee took the city planning construction and other cooperated activities and Colonel Chuang Chaweangsaksongkram was the deputy to handle all activities.
3. The preparation to metropolis as follow
 - 3.1 To administrate form; appoint the governors and committee
 - 3.2 To planning the town; the ministry of interior ordered the town planning department operated the city planned by expropriated to expand the town, constructed the road, build the town of Phetchabun and Lom Sak and communities, hospital, shops, markets and education as moved Chulalongkorn university and Triam Udom school, built the emerald place and grand palace and Sanam Luang to Phetchabun which expected to attract a lot of migrated.
 - 3.3 To construct the government site as water supply, electric plant, irrigation section, Phibulsak military camp and move the ministry of Commerce, Interior, Defense, Industrial, Finance etc. to Phetchabun and celebrated the city pillar religious rite later.

4. The public information, a directly way by the article written and radio announced, indirectly way by set the cultural fair and local newspaper to spread news, inspired to obey the government resulted people to encourage the metropolis project.

5. The transportation and communication

5.1 To construct the roads such as Chaiwibun's road from Lopburi crossroad to Korat (Nakhon Ratchasima province), Samakkeechai's road from the viewpoint kilometers of 68.000 to Dan Sai district of Loei province, Burakam Kowit's road from Samakkeechai crossroad with Phetcharoen road to Ban Pa Daeng

5.2 Railway had been passed Muang's district and Kaeng Khoy's district of Saraburi province and Chaibadan's district of Lopburi province to connect the road to Phetchabun

5.3 To renovate telegram's service urgently and keep installed telephone network

6. Moved the Industrial works, tobacco factory and others to Phetchabun, protect highly consumer goods price, established the financial institution of army for saving and centralized shopping, market, entertainment and building into the Phetchabun's market, Wang Chom Pue's market and Lom Sak's market.

7. People migration, the government had expected people from the North – eastern to cultivate, feed the animal and labor supported for military.

8. Conscripted people, had been violent attacked from the negative cause of the poor and death and effected the government retired finally. The amount of Malaria disease was 11,316 and death 4,040 between Marchs – September 1944 A.D.

9. Soldier preparation, established the military camp, hospital and refinery plant.

10. The core of religion at Saraburi province because the area have had connected Phetchabun's junction, the way through the North and North – eastern region. The government must protect this area which conformed the country's strategy area from Japan army.

The reason of Nakhonban Phetchabun project collapsed

The project had been violent attacked in case of conscripted people lead to death, lacked of food and water and lack of labor welfare from the negative; the

house of representatives; especially the Free Thai Movement to overthrow the government and had not accepted the Phetchabun Metropolis or Nakhonban Phetchabun enactment. See Appendix E.

2.1.7 Agricultural style

The important agriculture were planted for sweet tamarind, tobacco and corn for animal, in addition to, found silk worm feeding, planted for orange, fish product and the cold agriculture as vegetable – flower – fruit

2.2 Conceptual and principles of Healthy City program

2.2.1 Background and principles of Healthy City program

The pilot plant's concept of Healthy City program by WHO and the sustainable development call to produce local Agenda 21 statements by UN towards Thailand provided for 5 towns as Bangkok, Nakhon Ratchasima, Phayao and Panus Nikom district. These concepts for development to become a part of social and economic development plan no. 9, the main idea made for a strong and developed community to lively by people participation; which the best way for government, individual and people cooperation. Economic developed has also been strong and administrative of urban and community by people participation were sprawling covered county which focus on human, however, considered for differ of race, religious, culture; tradition valuable and community need together.

Healthy City means urban were surrounded by creative, suitable environment; even biology – physically – social, to live. According to urban potential would be occurred by participation (Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, 2003:22)

Healthy City by definition of sustainable cities program of Habitat II, 1996 means human settlement encompassing both urban and rural would have a good quality of life, live with high warmly society and strongly community, including of comfortably and safety in life, sustainable management of economic, owned of spiritual and cultural characteristic

2.2.2 Factors towards Healthy City program can divided into 4 dimensions

1. Physical; have been kept tidy in town, while land use control (utility, facility and public transportation) also of recreation – open air – green area, would enable supported people needs

2. Economic; it have chances for people would have permanent work and income, moreover, it's adopted for human's health and welfare

3. Social and citizen would have dynamic rules and in order of law. The formal education and a way to improve their potential would be equivalent and get beyond the next

4. Environment; urban would reserved all valuable historic and local characteristic. Water and natural resource were required for human appreciate and keep relative through community

5. Administration and participation; the implementation according to transparent and highly responsibility for people and society (website by the public works and town planning, ministry of Interior, 2004 [www. dtcp.go.th/Regional](http://www.dtcp.go.th/Regional))

2.2.3 Environmental principles for developing the community

1. The cause for environmental problems

1.1 Increasing people; leads to destruct the forest and from people need as water, air breath, and mineral and energy source but still have been low potential of planning to control

1.2 Human dwelling would be brought the urban people as land use mixtures, traffic congestion, lack of infrastructure and services and include of industrial factory increased, which take about polluted over the water, air breath, waste from factory and attacks to human health and quality of life

1.3 Technology; especially the agricultural, affected their ground from fertilizer/pesticide and spread into river. The activities would make the human health problem and hardly to dissolve

2. Environmental problems

Urban environment mean everything with life and lifelessness, tangible and intangible lead to a quality of life for people.

From analyzing the researches and implementation task by committees; responded about environment, mass media proclaiming and conservative clubs can defined all problems as:

1. Degradation of environment and natural resources administration
 - 1.1 Forest area deducted have amount of 37 % and hazardous rapidly
 - 1.2 Soil for agricultural degradation; the importation reason revealed by land use valueless and cropped the potato
 - 1.3 Mineral deduction
 - 1.4 Non – directional urban sprawl and the Unbalanced Spatial Distribution made the government paid highly budget for utilities
 - 1.5 Lack and degraded of attraction site; in that of non progressive management and un invaded protection
 - 1.6 Careless of conservation the historical site and evidences, art and architecture
2. Pollution problem
 - 2.1 Quality degradation of ground water and saline
 - 2.2 Environmental water destruction as the life – cycle of animals and herbal
 - 2.3 Air pollution; which launched from vehicles and industrial factory, have been attacked the human health, sociology and herbal
 - 2.4 Noise and vibration disturbance
 - 2.5 Trash and garbage

2.2.4 Principles for city planning process

The intermediate size city can divided into 4 categories as follow

1. Population increasing rapidly
2. Industrial problem occurred, while agricultural products were increased
3. Many modernizations would have apparent as demand of cars were increased, both structures and storey of buildings were met often in town and service industry's need been extended

4. Urban environmental would be started to rarely safety

The meaning of Intermediate size city by department of Town and City Planning (1996) divided the target people amount between 60,000 – 200,000, or that, may be higher or lower than that. The roles operated for the growth of center, furthermore, a rapidly growth would be demand of infrastructures (dweller and service) like a large city while the budget and manpower were limited.

2.3 The implementation of Healthy City program within Phetchabun municipal government area

2.3.1 Background and information according to 17 communities inside Phetchabun municipal government area

Included of the amount of 23,939 populations and 9,247 households; established of community more appeared in the 1988 A.D. At first, it only had have 15 communities under the committee enrolment in June 10, 1991 A.D when the last 2 communities; community 16 (Phet Pattana) had separated from the community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana) in February 20, 1998 A.D and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana) had separated from community 11 (Talad Pattana) and a part of community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana) in July 3, 2002 (the house of civil registration, 2004)

The Phetchabun town municipality would have the express way as Samakkeechai's road (Saraburi – Lom Sak road) or called the national route no. 21, which adjoined with community 1 (Naree Pattana) community 5 (Pattana Samakkee) community 6 (Samakom Pattana) community 10 (Phoe Chan Pattana) and community 14 (Klong Sala)

Arterial roads such as Nikorn Bamrung road adjoined with community 6 (Samakom Pattana) and community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung), Phet Charoen road adjoined with community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung) community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana) community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana) community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana) and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana), Pra Bhudthbaht road adjoined with community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung) community 10 (Phoe Chan Pattana) community 11 (Talad Pattana) community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana) and community 14 (Klong Sala) and Burakam Kowit road adjoined with community 2 (Klong Sarn Pattana) community 3

(Sa dieng Pattana) community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana) and community 5 (Patana Samakkee)

Local roads such as Sun Ku Muang adjoined with community 6 (Samakom Pattana) community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung) community 10 (Phoe Chan Pattana) and community 11 (Talad Pattana), Klang Muang Pattana road adjoined with community 11 (Talad Pattana) community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana) and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana), Pra Cha Sidth road adjoined with community 11 (Talad Pattana) and community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana), Pra Cha Sarn road adjoined with community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana) community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana) and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana), Thepha Pattana road adjoined with community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana) community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana) and community 16 (Phet Pattana), Pra Cha Rath road adjoined with community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung) and community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana) and Tung Jai Pattana road and Phet Pattana road; which all of 2 roads were adjoined to community 16 (Phet Pattana)

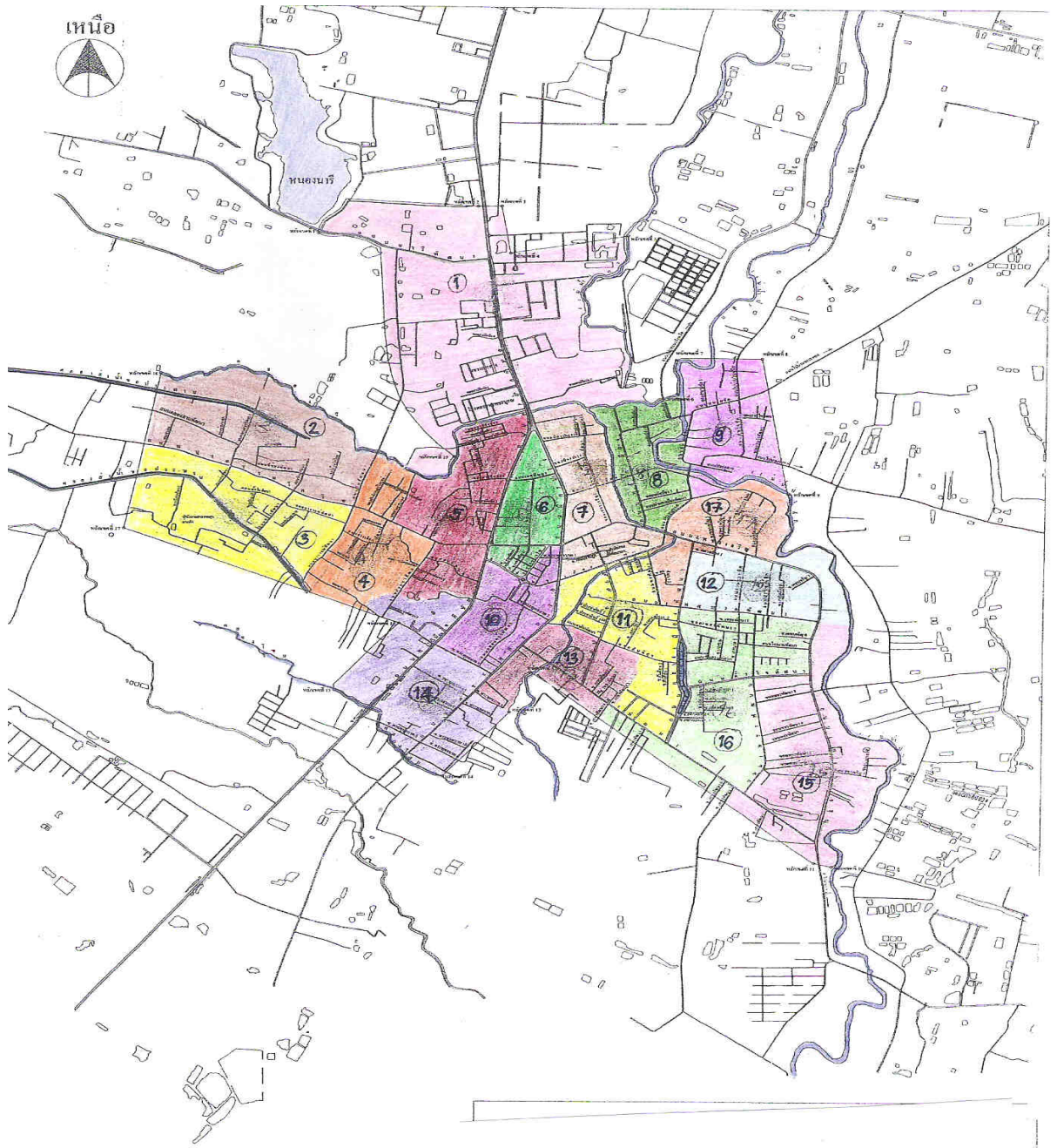
In addition, important of canals and river such as the Pasak river; the main river within province and nearby of other districts, which pass thru the community 8 (Nai Muang Patana) community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana) community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana) community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana) community 16 (Phet Pattana) and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana), Khue's canal or Klong Khue pass thru the community 2 (Klong San Pattana) community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana) community 5 (Pattana Samakkee) community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana) community 11 (Talad Pattana) community 13 (Phue Khao Din Pattana) and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana), Ta Luke's canal or Klong Ta Luke pass thru the community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana) community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana) community 5 (Pattana Sammakkee) community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung) and community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana), Zome's canal or Klong Zome pass thru community 14 (Klong Sala), San Praya Soke's canal or Klong San Praya Soke which divided itself from the Khue's canal at the community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung) and pass thru the community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana) and Sala's canal or Klong Sala pass thru the community 11 (Talad Pattana) community 13 (Phue Khao Din Pattana) and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana)

The local culture and traditions such as the Phetchabun's Buddha Bathing Festival and anti of long – tailed boat racing; when the people, monks and

local officers took the important Buddhist image named Pra Buddha Maha Dhammaraja by the water paraded along to the Pasak river for bathing from Tri Phume's temple or Wat Tri Phume to Bhote Chanamarn's temple or Wat Bhote Chanamarn pier and arrayed back for respectful and celebrated at Sirinthorn general library's intersection. See Appendix D.

Sonkarn festival; local permitted for people to play and get funny at Burakam Kowit road, along with 8 kilometers under the special's name of Khao Phode road or Corn road because the outer area had planted and grown the corn; which can seen all around the sub – district.

For the size, located and area of community which can be shown at the figure 2 – 2



Map of Phetchabun town municipality
Area of 8.6 square kilometers

Figure 2 – 2 Map of Phetchabun town municipality areas

Community characteristic can explained ad below

Community 1 (Naree Pattana)

Stared from the bench mark no. 1 – 5, it had the land use to dwelling and commerce, in the north would neared the old river and the local important road ad Naree Pattana road and the alley of Samakkeechai no. 7 – 9. It located of Phetchabun highway office, Phetchabun general hospital, the bureau of malaria protection, the provincial court office, the provincial forecast station, the provincial water work provision and local education such as Wittayanukulnaree school (high school level), Phetpittayakom school (high school level), Thessaban 3 Charnwittaya; which under the Phetchabun town municipality control and taught for early high school, Phetchabun Technical College, the central of Phetchabun’s out – system school (for services the occupational course). In additional, it appeared for the Catholic Church, attraction and recreation sites as the Nong Naree arboretum and nearby with the golf yard, restaurants around the swamp and the famous food restaurant such as Nay Khao’s red pork with noodles; which placed in front of the Phetchabun general hospital.

Community 2 (Klong Sarn Pattana)

Started from the bench mark no. 18 which for agricultural and harvesting in the western such as corn, tobacco and various fruits. It can preserved itself originally natural suburb, further more, the irrigational canal, include of the local important roads of Klong Sarn road, Phoe Pattana road, Niyom Pattana road, Phi Nong Pattana road and the alleys of Soi Ta Thep, Ban Ta Sook, Klong Sarn Pattana, Ta Plake and Oun Kai Thai

Community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana)

Started from the bench mark no. 17. The area characterized was for dwelling and had a small commerce, further more; it had a place for agriculture and the irrigated canal service throughout. The local important road were as Nam Jai Pattana road, Sa Wang Pattana road, Den Pattana road, Narai Pattana road and the alleys of Mee Dech Pattana, Na Wat Thung, Phin Naree, Ban ta Phay and Narai Pattana. Inside community would appeared a local temple named Thung Sa dieng’s temple of Wat Thung Sa dieng; it owned tradition of the sand pagoda or Pra Chedi Sai when the Sart Thai festival come, Samran Rath Wittaya school (kindergarten and

primary level) the core of business's community; which launched the role cover the nearby called Sa dieng market and the last one of Ban Den's community public healthy to service for the patient.

Community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana)

The area of dwelling and had a small commerce; in the north were met Khue canal or Klong Khue and the local temple which located the ancient sites, material objects, the princess of odor – hair's tale (Pra Nang Phom Hom) and the tradition of sand pagoda and paddy pagoda or Pra Chedi Sai and Pra Chedi Khao Puak would named Chang Puak's temple. See Appendix E. Also the local roads as Chang Puak road, Pra Cha Pattana road and the alleys of Narai, Ta Chor, Yai Lhong, Khang Wat Chang Puak, Rath Sadorn Burana and Santhirathpaibune; further more, would be met the office of provincial tobacco and the famous food restaurant named Sa dieng noodles and sort of noodles or Phad Thai Jae Muay

Community 5 (Pattana Sammakkee)

From the bench mark no. 19 consist of area for dwelling and rental places such as dormitories and townhouses. The main road/express way would be passing thru the rim and would meet the alleys of Sammakkeechai no. 1 – 6. It located of car and motorcycle showrooms, individual bus terminal and garage (Phet Pra Sert company), petrol station, the money institute services as the bank for agriculture and agricultural cooperation of Phetchabun and the luxury hotel named Kosit and the Plaza Arcade for the conferencing.

Community 6 (Samakom Pattana)

The area for dwelling and commercial, include of the roads of Kate Panya road, Charoen Pattana road, Suksa Charoen road and the alleys of Ruam Pattana and Phet Charoen no. 1 and the important town's ancient site of Mahathat's temple of Wat Mahathat and the Chinese monastery and their society club. Then the business of town and its community were Thessaban 1 market, Top land plaza department store and showrooms of car. The educate institute is a school teaches for mechanical or called Sarapad Chang school; which service for occupational training, a nightclub and place with rental or stay named Burapa hotel. The famous food restaurant were Nay Noke's noodles or Ba mee Nay Noke would be situated at Kate Panya road and the

rice with red pork or Khao Moo Dang would be seen at in front of Nissan car showroom

Community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung)

The area for dwelling and commerce, on the other hand; its located by the governmental office of Phetchabun town municipality, the city hall, the provincial police station and the public health office, all of that; the important educate institutes would be here as the Phetchabun kindergarten school (kindergarten and primary level), Kosit Wittaya school (primary level). These had the attraction sites and recreations for all activities called Nakhornban Phetchabun's public park or the ex – governor's residence and the Phetchabun's cultural hall for collected about the ancient materials and exhibited by the chance. The area around the municipality would also for the light and sound when the Buddha Bathing Festival celebrated. While would be met an individual general hospital named Muang Phet hospital there and a famous food restaurants were Phibune's beef with noodles; it stayed in front of the provincial police station and Sathaporn's rice with the leg of pig; would be met at Nikorn Bamrung road. The local road named Muang Phet road and the alleys of Phet Charoen no. 2 and Nikorn Bamrung no. 1 – 4

Community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana)

Started from the bench mark no. 6 and 7 which the area were for dwelling and had a small commerce and this community would had been for a part of ancient city. So, the materials would be shown today come to be an attraction site reputation and for memorials as the city shrine; an only one of oldest holy stone bar of Thailand, the city wall; would been constructed in the Ayuthaya period, Tri Phume's temple or Wat Tri Phume; a place for preserves the important Buddhist image (Pra Buddha Maha Dhammaraja). All of that, it would be had a general library and a school for primary level named Thessaban 1 school, a business core as an individual market and famous food restaurants as Na Ouan's fried chicken at these market and dessert with ice or called Ruam Mitr at the end of wall of Tri Phume's temple. While the local roads here were Lak Muang road, Kam Pang Muang Pattana road, Sanam Chai road and the alleys of Lak Muang no. 1 – 4

Community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana)

From the bench mark no. 7 and 8; which the area were for swelling and agriculture and include of the ancient site inside. The important and had built for along period temple were Phoe Yen's temple or Wat Phoe Yen, Pra Tu Dao's temple or Wat Pra Tu Dao; these would had the ancient stupa pf Ayuthaya's period and Bhote Chanamarn's temple or Wat Bhote Chanamarn; which had been a part of the Buddha Bathing Festival. Then met the Phetchabun electrical office and local roads as Sanam Chai road, Ban Rai Nua road, Pra Tu Dao road, Ban Pa Muung road and the alleys of Sanam Chai no. 1 and Ruam Jai Pattana

Community 10 (Phoe Chan Pattana)

These area use for resident and had a highly commerce such as a core of business by Phoe Chan's market; where a midnight's place and Thessaban 1's market; where a market for morning and midnight and fruits shops would be stayed here. Also of a lot of goldsmith's shops, the monetary institutes as the Bangkok bank and Thai Farmers bank. Inside, would be seen a Chinese monastery and its society, a twin memorial monument's boxers of Khao Kor and Khao Sai, Nakhonban cycle's fountain (Nam Pu cycle) and the official sites as Phetchabun district's kindergarten school (primary level), the Phetchabun' pawnshop and include of important local roads named Klong Kla Pattana road and the alleys named Pra Buddha Baht no. 1 – 3

Community 11 (Talad Pattana)

Where a zone of highly density for dwelling and commerce such as shops and convenient stores, a repair shops for computer and motorcycle. An important business by and individual market named KSC; which services everything, further more; would be met a small ice factory. Then an educate institute is Watcharachai school (kindergarten to early high school level), local roads as Thessaban Pattana road, Phu Khao Din Pattana road and the alleys are Pra Cha Sidth no. 1 and 2, Sun Thi Sule no. 1 – 3, Klang Muang and Thessaban no. 1.

Community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana)

A zone for dwelling which appeared of dormitories and rental apartment. Inside there would be seen 3 ancient temples named Pra Kaw's temple or Wat Pra Kaw, Pra Suae's temple or Wat Pra Suae and Pra Singth's temple or Wat Pra Singth, while include of tale and evidences. The other places inside are the Christian

church and the educate institute if Pra Sidth Wittaya school (kindergarten to primary level). Furthermore, these had had the Watergate for the flood and disaster. Roads were as Thessaban road, Rath Sadorn Uthit road and the alleys of Phet Charoen no. 6 and 7.

Community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana)

It had a bench mark no. 12 and 13, the place for dwelling and commerce. Inside this area would have Phu Khao Din's temple or Wat Phu Khao Din, the official sites as the provincial prisoner of Phetchabun, Thessaban 2 school (kindergarten to primary school level), motels and dormitory. It still had had the alley of Thepa Pattana no. 1 – 4.

Community 14 (Klong Sala Pattana)

From the bench mark no. 13 – 16, these area consist of dwelling, business center as a community's fresh market, Sunday market (Klong Dhome market), all of that it have a general individual hospital (Phetcharath general hospital), monetary institute as the Government Housing bank of Phetchabun, night club and restaurant. Moreover; it was the last community which situated on the express way route and neared to the provincial camp trooper. The important alleys were Pra Buddha Baht no. 4 – 10 and Pra Cha Pattana no. 2.

Community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana)

Started of the bench mark no. 10 and 11, which was the eastern suburb community for dwelling. The another places would appeared were community's shops, a lot of town houses to live, the area for agriculture, an educate institute of Ban Chai Ngam school (primary level) and included of important alleys as Phet Pattan no. 3 – 6, Phet Charoen no. 3, Thepa Pattana and Nay Thong Dee. Moreover, a famous food restaurant here was Kallaya Chinese noodles.

Community 16 (Phet Pattana)

Here was the community for dwelling. Inside would be appeared of Phet Wararam's temple of Wat Phet Wararam; the one cult of two Buddhist denominations in Thailand originated by King Mongkut or called that Dhammayuth. The attraction site for recreation and traveling were Sra Klang Muang's pond; which is also celebrated for the Loy Kra Thong festival in every year and surrounded by food shops and restaurants. The other official sites were the provincial bus terminal and the

National Housing Authority of Phetchabun branch, moreover; it met commercial buildings along throughout Thepa Pattana road. So an important road inside are Anusorn Pattana road, Chai Ngam Pattana road, Pleng Pattana road and the alleys are Phet Pattana no. 1 – 2, Anusorn, Thessaban no. 3, Pleng Pattana no. 1 – 3, Klang Muang no. 3 – 4 and Thepa Pattana no. 5 – 7.

Community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana)

Started from the bench mark no. 9 inside these was dwelling area and Chinese monastery (Sarn Jao Mae Tub Tim). By the alleys of Porn Pattana no. 1 – 3, Klang Muang no. 1, Phet Charoen no. 4 – 5 and Soi Khang Sarn Jao Mae and a famous food restaurant named Nieb's suki and ordered food.

2.3.2 Implementation of Healthy City program under the framework of “Comfortable Urban Project”

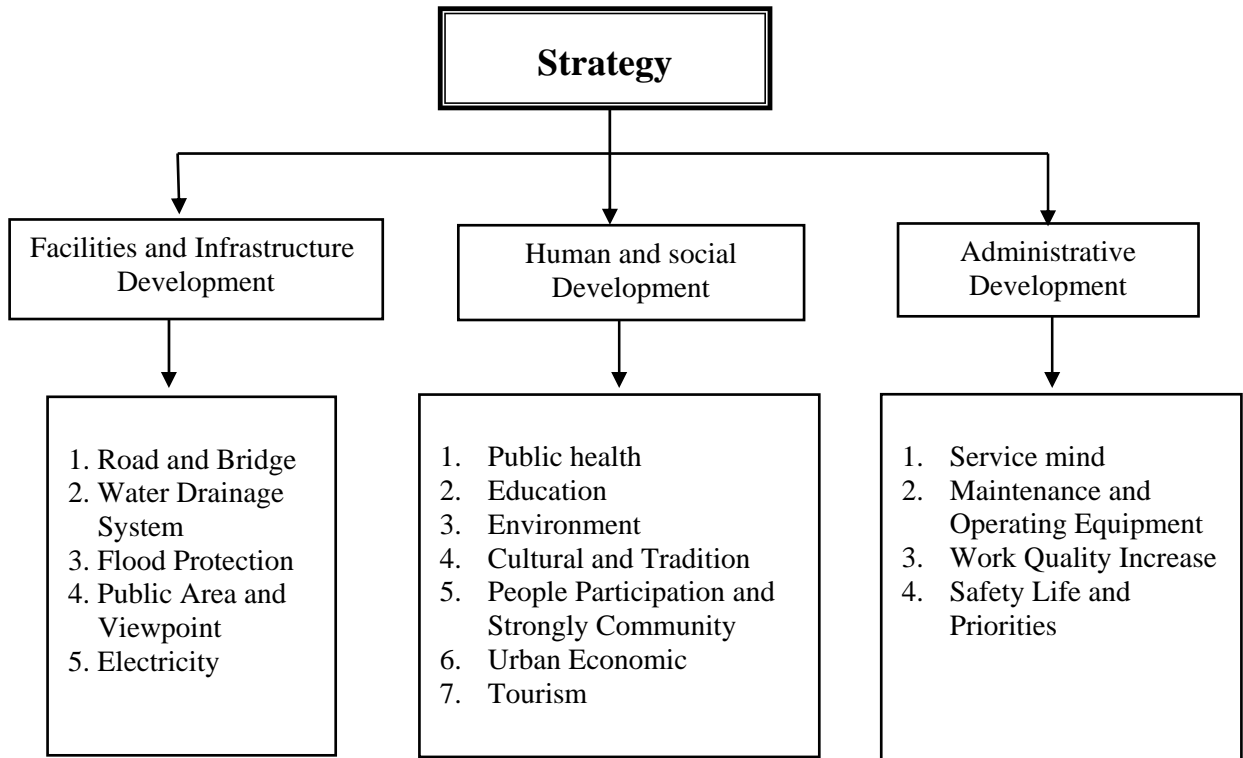
1. Problems inside Phetchabun municipal government area

1. Roads must to be enlarged
2. Limited of public electricity
3. Low of water and flood protect standard
4. Damage of bridges
5. Canal deteriorate from sewage household and solid waste
6. Low income, oldster and children health care, education and impermanent
7. Goods distributor place still small and tighten
8. Disease infection
9. Drug addicted management
10. Lack of recreation area for the open – air activity
11. Hardly consciousness to preserve of environment and resources and measurement
12. None of water treatment system, lower quality of maintenance and unsuitable office to service any people
13. Low of standard of rubbish collection and dust control
14. Public hazard lead to non safety in life and priorities
15. Low knowledge of law and information

2. Strategies for enhanced the area

When define all problems by rating scale can focus on 5 categories such as benefit group, problem hazard and urgently, future damage, community perception, possibly operation. And bring into urban develop strategy below.

Chart 2-1 Urban develop strategy



Sources: Declaration to the Phetchabun municipality council 4 period of 2004 – 2008

Details of the each of strategy

1. Facilities Developments are 5 sections as below

1.1 Road and Bridge

Purpose: for comfortably, high quality and suitably urban expand

Arrangement: to construct and renovate of road, lane – pathway – bridge expansion.

1.2 Water Drainage System

Purpose: for deep and wide dredge and develop of water drainage

Arrangement: to construct and renovate the water pipe line and canal

1.3 Flood Protection

Purpose: to decrease water flow inward of rainy season and constructing dam and Watergate control

Arrangement: construct and renovate dam and watergate control and cooperate of water management

1.4 Public Area and Viewpoint

Purpose: for useful of recreation and tourism

Arrangement: renovate and construct of park, leisure and sport ground

1.5 Electricity

Purpose: for safety of life and priorities and electricity renewal

Arrangement: electric and traffic light renewal

2. Human and Social Development

2.1 Public Health

Purpose: to promote and protect people's health, disease defensibility, health center provided, against drug addicted for the better life

Arrangement: to develop the 4 health centers, school and health of community's people promotion, family planning, disease control, drug rehabilitation, the participate between local authority and people and slaughterhouse renovation.

2.2 Education

Purpose: for kindergarten readily and educate staff development, dissolve educate extension school under municipality order and children educate center service

Arrangement: develop to educate staff duty, against drug addiction inside school, sufficient instrument and instructed quality.

2.3 Environment

Purpose: to manage of garbage collection and sewage,

urban clean strict, environment rehabilitation and resources management, decrease pollution and conscious and percept preservation of environment and resources

Arrangement: environment understanding and rehabilitation, safety life from pollution and administration of garbage collection service and sewage

2.4 Cultural and Tradition

Purpose: to arouse teenage interested to religion – Thai culture – local wisdom

Arrangement: preserve and support local culture and religion, supported of religious daily teaches and construction of cultural site

2.5 People Participation and Strongly Communication

Purpose: to support of recreation, drug addict network happen, democracy under standing, procedure of community root strongly

Arrangement: community activities support, family and community strongly, drug trade and drug addiction and permanent income for the poor

2.6 Urban Economic

Purpose: to support occupation, increase income and commerce

Arrangement: seek and renew municipal market and commerce distributed, occupy and knowledge support, expand and service sufficient improvement and money – market sponsor

2.7 Tourism

Purpose: to attend tourists welcome, great tourisms information of local history, tradition and culture

Arrangement: attraction site promotion and activities and attractive center service

3. Administrating Development

3.1 Service Mind

Purpose: to skill practice, service mind and equally

Arrangement: service process step reduction, public relation improvement, suggestion access development and ability of people suggestion solve

3.2 Maintenance and Operating Equipment

Purpose: to renovate and search for instrument and source usage valuable and safely

Arrangement: provision of heavy article, restore and build structure and grant accessory of work

3.3 Work Quality Increase

Purpose: for the task by technological attend

Arrangement: staff skill training and action by technology

3.4 Safety Life and Priorities

Purpose: for fire extinguish provision and development, supreme skill for fireman and keep watch on unavoidable circumstance

Arrangement: public hazard relief and priority safely

3. Achievement

Apparent project started in the yearly budget of 2003 since September 2002 – October 2003 that's are

Year budget of 2003 (September 2002 – October 2003)

1. Facilities Development

1.1 Road and bridge : expand from 2 to 4 lanes of Lak Muang, Thetsaban Pattana, Phet Jaroen and Sun Kumuang road and from 4 to 6 lanes of Nikons Bamrung road

1.2 Water drainage : expanded pipe line from 40 and 60 to 80 cms. into arterial road

1.3 Flood protection: received money support from Department of Public and Municipal Works to built dam length 200 m. amount of 2,000,000 Baht.

1.4 Public area and viewpoint : developed ground play and recreation size of 1 rai at Prachasan amount of 3,500,000 Baht.

1.5 Public electricity : renovated into the arterial road of Phet Jaroen, Nikorn Bamrung, Sunkumuang, Suksa Jaroen and Pra Bhudbhat road amount of 1,900,000 Baht.

2. Human and social Development

2.1 Public Health: constructed building size of 150 sq. m. into Sa – dieng Pattana community amount of 2,300,000 Baht.

2.2 Education: received budget to construct building size 3x12 metres at the Thetsaban 3's school (Charn Wittaya) amount of 3,950,000 Baht.

2.3 Environment: received budget and to develop of Nong Naree arboretum by construct road and water drainage amount of 8,980,000 Baht.

2.4 Cultural and tradition: constructed the mondop for stand the national treasure of Buddha image, fence, gate and ground at Tri Phume temple amount of 3,700,000 Baht.

2.5 People participation and strongly community: established the first community bank amount of 350,000 Baht.

2.6 Urban economic: built the OTOP distribute center from the Chief Executive Officer; CEO budget

2.7 Tourism: constructed the cultural building to exhibit and advice the history, agriculture, culture and tradition amount of 6,900,000 Baht.

3. Administrating Development

3.1 Service Mind : to dissolve the permit structure construction within 7 days

3.2 Maintenance and Operating Equipment: received the budget from Department of Local Administration to collect household tax data amount of 10,000,000 Baht.

3.3 Work Quality Increase: to service the newly identity card type; on line system, 200 – 250 per day

3.4 Safety Life and Priorities: purchased the electricity light and count – down traffic warning at crossroad amount of 4,250,000 Baht. Attraction, government office and signpost guideboard amount of 1,200,000 Baht.

Year budget of 2004 (September 2003 – October 2004)

1. Facilities Development

1.1 Road and bridge: expanded the road into 4 lanes at Phet Jaroen, Prachasidh and Bhurakam Kowit

1.2 Water drainage: to combine with road and bridge together

1.3 Flood protection: received money from Department of Public and Municipal Works amount of 12,500,000 Baht.

1.4 Public area and viewpoint: renovated at Bhote Chanamarn temple to protect the bank amount of 1,900,000 Baht.

1.5 Electricity: to make a budget for take care of public electric of 2,000,000 Baht/year

2. Human and Social Development

2.1 Public Health : to make a budget for construct the health center at the Pattana Samakkee's community amount of 1,600,000 Baht.

2.2 Education: received money to built compact conference amount of 4,900,000 Baht.

2.3 Environment: received the CEO budget to renovate at the Nong Naree arboretum and tourist center amount of 2,000,000 Baht.

2.4 Cultural and Tradition: to make a budget order the Department of Fine Arts region 3rd of Lopburi province to excavate and design the fortification wall amount of 700,000 Baht.

2.5 People Participation and Strongly Community: to construct the sport ground at Sa – dieng Pattana, Chang Phuak Pattana, Samakom Pattana and Klong Sala community amount of 350,000 Baht.

2.6 Urban Economic : each of community had set up the housewife's kitchen project to give a banquet other unit

2.7 Tourism : received the CEO budget to renovate the Nong Naree arboretum amount of 5,000,000 Baht for the bike lane

3 Administration Development

3.1 Service mind: have been set up the One Stop Service for service about the pay slip of electrical monthly, telephone charge and water supply service at municipality suddenly

3.2 Maintenance and operating equipment: set up the Power Point Program and the newly technological during the conference

3.3 Work quality increase: to ask for technological and

computing training for staff's acknowledgement from the Department of Local Administration

3.4 Safety of life and priorities : have been set up the budget which install the traffic light total 10 points, amount of 230,000 Baht.

Result from the “Comfortable Urban Project”

More than half of 90 % to completed but the sewage treatment system still to find the location. In the future, have been the expropriated area of 15%, include of life long education and conscious of birth place and administration with new technology, such plans will next happen into the municipal annual 3 year of 2005 – 2007.

2.3.3 City planning of Phetchabun

Under the framework “Comfortable Urban Project” they got the idea to administrate by technology, the local cultural linkage, high education service, environmental management, electricity and water resource service, road development and people participation.

1. Policy and principal for the city planning (the second edition)

1. Stressed land using to conform with globalization and government proclaim
2. Concerned with area and community development
3. Supported to community extend in the future

2. Goals of the city planning

1. To defined about land use efficiently to support density in A.D. 2012 approximately of 70,400 (3.16%)
2. Development and basic service of facilities have adequately and standardize
3. Conserved and rehabilitee of historical site, tradition and culture inside the local for promote the travel industry
4. Conserved the natural resources and environment, included of the way to protect and solve problems

3. Consideration for city planning of Phetchabun

1. Land Use Planning

Phetchabun has the single centre consist of commercial in the core, around by the high – density and medium – density, then the low – density scattered rounded high – density and some parts would in the rural too. The government centre and education located in the north and industrial (service, household and agriculture) scattered rounded the zone. The progress will be aimed for transportation activity and local development, for example; park renewable, the construction and road extension and travel industry.

The progressive of community extension

1. Will be spread to the west; Pa – Lao community and along to Naree Pattana road
2. Along to Samakkeechai road, would have big buildings and service
3. From Thepa Pattana road would have projects as the project of house by the National Housing Authority, road construction, a new bus station and commercial buildings and definite of specific road area for entertainment
4. The national route no. 2275 (Ban Nam Ron) will be have dwelling and commerce extension in the future

The 2012 A.D. land use planning can classified into 11 categories

1. Land use for low – density (Yellow); extended around the medium – density at the east of Phetcharoen road, Phet Pattana road, in the west of Burakam Kowit road, Pho Chai Pattana road and Pa Lao community. Added to Lak muang road; which near the ancient wall
2. Land use for medium – density (Orange) which around commercial and high – density zone at Klang Muang Pattana road, Thepa Pattana road, Pracha Sidth road, Thesaban Pattana road and the national route no. 21. Added to Lak Muang road area, then cut down the area of ancient town

3. Land use for commerce and high – density (Red) defined at community around Nikorn Bumroong road, Pra Budthabaht road and the national route no. 21

4. Land use for commerce and service (Red crossing by white) belong to government proclaim of zoning; which control at Thepa Pattana road

5. Land use for specific industry (Gridelin) at the national route no. 21

6. Land use for rural and agriculture (Green) the area had round the planning which control about non – direction development in community and conserved the quality of agricultural zone and environment

7. Land use for recreation and environment control (Bud green) at the bamboo garden, Nong Naree arboretum, playground, Sra Klang Muang pond, government area and space beside the Pa Sak river

8. Land use for education (Olive green) at the Rajabhat Phetchabun Institute and the places for other education such as Phetchabun Technical Collage, Collage of Physical study and so on

9. Land use for protection and promotion of art and culture (Brown) which located at ancient canal and old city wall

10. Land use for religion (Median Gray) at the area around all temples as Wat Maha That, Wat Rai Nuae and so on

11. Land use for official and facility such as the Phetchabun Public Health Office, the slaughterhouse and so on

2. Public Transportation

1. Express way; connected among community, town and provincial for thru traffic with high speed such as the national route no. 21

2. Arterial road; connected between community and express way such as Nikorn Bumroong road, Phet Charoen road, Pra Budthabaht road and Burakam Kowit road

3. Local road; supported traffic from the arterial road to collector road such as Phetcharat road, Thesaban Pattana road, Thepa Pattana road and Naree Pattana road

4. Collector road; service traffic from buildings, homes or town house to local road and control of speed to become low

3. Facility and Infrastructure

1. Electricity; the plant which located in Ban Toke sub – district and gave service for people also of municipality area and other district

2. Water work; source of water from Pa Dang Irrigation statistic of water use per year of 205 liters/person/day or 300 families per year but population would be increased of 44.38% which water use would highly of 14,432 sq.metres /day, the need opposite to service. Then stand by of water source have found at Na Pa sub – district and Pa Lao community for agriculture and water service

3. Water drainage and flood protection by pipeline beside the road but some part still flowed through ground and canal. The water treatment would not operated or set up; it made affected for user in the lower basin and river got bad condition

4. Flood protection within 2 – 3 years, Phetchabun was encountered with rain storms and disaster. So, provincial and local planed to protected by the project of water gate at old river canal, Wat Pra Kaew canal and Pa Dang canal, the project of asphalt lift – up of road at Pak Poo road – Wat Sa Nam Bin, the project of irrigation water construction at Pa Lao community and Huay Plum community

5. Fire protection in the future would have prepared of conform with economical growth and community extension

6. Garbage and waste removed; quantity of 30 tons/day and 7 cars by collected and done by the land fill, part of it would recycled but some part could not granulated such as plastic, so the suitable method for get rid of it was incinerated, renewable or classified before trash

7. Slaughterhouse; would have 5 cows, 1 buffalo, 60 pigs/day and water used of 100 sq. meters /day, then the treatment was only dry on the pond before launched to canal and it was not on standardization

8. Bus station was operated by the private individual and state enterprise and the new station for supported all public buses. Which stop point has scatter and made traffic

9. Recreation such as Nong Naree arboretum, the bamboo garden, Sra Klang Muang pond, playground and many parks will spread around the area

2.4 Related research

2.4.1 About Historical and Cultural Environment and Variables

Asdang Porananonth (1992) studied about “The Valuable Conservation of Historical and Architectural Site by the City Planning: Case Study of Chiang Mai Province” found disaster could protected by city planning together with other. The ways to control about land use and shape of buildings have

1. No allow to use space inside of 25 meters around the ancient site
2. No allow to use space inside the conservative area
3. No allow to use the conservative area for all activities which made the traffic appeared, pollution of noise, smell and waste
4. To defined that was not over of 70 % of land use for construct buildings
5. Promoted the low – density area become a museum, souvenir, travel service office or goods product showroom

Tienchai Haisirigula (1995) study “The Roles of Local People on Conserving Cultural Heritage: Case Study of Prasat Hin Phanom Rung and Prasat Ku Suan Tang, Buriram Province” which study the roles of local people on conserving cultural heritages and the relationships between the social status and the cultural heritage conservation of the local people. Result of this; people have the roles on conserving cultural heritage are mostly at average and lower level. The variables of career, education, cultural heritage involvement in public activities have the statistically significant different on conserving cultural heritage at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. This study can be useful information for organization ad local people to planning, promoting and developing people’s roles in cultural heritage conservation regarding to the needs of people in community.

Siriwan Thapanya (1996) study about “The Factors of Affecting Environmental Conservation of Archeological Site: A Case Study of People Participation at the Nearby Archeological Site Chiang Mai Province”. This focused on factor effecting conservation of archeological site of the people who live near the archeological sites at Muang district in Chiang Mai by studying the personal status, economic and social status, communication, training, archeology understanding and suggesting. The result is the people who have different education would have significantly different and who receive different information and training would have differently participated on environmental conservation of archeological sites, the people who receive more information and training would have participated on environmental conservation pf archeological sites

Aeumpron Poonkhwan (2000) study “The Participation of Local People on Environmental Conservation of Monuments and Sites: A Case Study of Phra Pathom Chedi, Nakhonpathom Province” because of national monuments and sites have deteriorated and one of the most effective and methods to preserve the promotion of participation in environmental conservation activities which have been directly impacted. This had gained benefit both through pride from their activities and from income generated from the tourist.

The purposed were study the participation of local people by the administering questionnaires. The result revealed that participated in the conservation of monuments and sites at the middle level. The relationship between the length of residence in the area, personal income, knowledge of conservation monuments and sites, behavior of the local residents to receive message and their participation were statistically significant at the level of 0.05 and the major problem and obstacle of the research was lack of the knowledge and the media information about the environmental conservation of monument and sites. The suggestion to people is specify they want to establish local organization which gives opportunity in participation on conservation monument and sites and to public knowledge about conservation by exhibition, training etc. Before take activities on the monuments and sites should be public hearing.

Sutthasuda Kriangwattanapong (2000) study about “Knowledge and Behaviors of Students at Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat Institute on Environmental Conservation of Cultural Heritage” by the purposed of study the level of knowledge and behaviors students at Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat institute on environmental conservation of cultural heritage and relationship between the knowledge and behaviors, influential factors as well as some problems and recommendations were also analyzed. Found a high level on knowledge an environmental conservation of cultural heritage and such knowledge significantly depended on sex, academic year, academic section, being a member of an environmental club, judgmental value of cultural heritage at 0.05

The majority of the desirable behaviors regarding the environmental conservation of cultural heritage at a high level such behaviors significantly depended on academic year, academic section, being a member of an environmental club, judgmental value of cultural heritage at 0.05 level. The knowledge and behaviors of students at Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat Institute on environmental conservation of cultural heritage had a positive relationship, so the organizations related to environmental conservation of cultural heritage should approach the problems by planning, promoting and providing knowledge about environmental conservation of cultural heritage to the greater extent, that way an environmental conservation of cultural heritage would be effective and sustainable.

2.4.2 About Livable City and Variables

Somchai Dechaphomphanth (2004) study the Potentiality towards a Healthy City and Growth in the Four Eastern Provinces: Chonburi, Rayong, Chachoengsao and Pracheenburi which have been industrial investment extension and rapid urban community growth. That urban community be healthy or not is conditioned by multitude of potentialities, obstructions, directions and the city development focus of the city and district municipalities in charge. The result was found

1. The development potentiality towards a healthy city was directed the Ministry of Interior and the Provinces Healthy City policy, urban planning, the administrator experience and, to some municipalities, the historical background

2. The obstruction of healthy city development was the benchmark of a healthy city was not clear among the administrators, the municipality personal and the community leaders, no administrative committee to see the community atmosphere was congenial to live, less intrinsic relations among government agencies concerned, people living in the municipality precincts hardly had their say, the municipality lacked background information to make comments, likewise there were infrastructure utility problems: the shortage of water supply, the shortage of recreation areas such as parks, stadiums, greenery and garden city, traffic congestions in town; life and property were unsecured. Again, the people morale was low because of the lack of warmth in the community, the inadequate of social power, the lack of self – esteem because the community lacked historical background and folk wisdom; hygienic problems like trash and sewage existed in every municipality and noise disturbances and thermal pollution in the city municipalities. Lastly, unemployment at different levels reigned supreme in all municipalities.

Otherwise, all municipalities had different directions and development focuses toward a “Healthy City”. This is due to the geographical location, the Eastern Seaboard scheme, historical backgrounds, and society and community culture of the people in each municipality.

Varunee Vatcharasaeevee (1999) which study about “Participation of Urban Residents in the Healthy Cities Project Nakhon Rajasima Municipality by the purposed studying the participation of urban residents in the Healthy Cities project in Nakhon Rajasima municipality. The results are at moderate level of perception in their opinion and awareness about the causes of environmental pollution and people felt Nakhon Rajasima was the top Healthy City in Thailand. The participation of the urban residents was through the use of public services and they did not have any involvement in the process of solving these environmental problems. Analysis of data showed the occupation, education, perception, awareness and opinion were significantly related to participation. The recommended should pay more attention to promote and encourage the urban residents to be actively participating in solving these environmental problems by themselves, particularly by providing support for technical assistance and more available budget to the awareness raising program.

Varunee Pimpa (2000: abstract) with researched of “The Participation of Local People in Environmental Performance: Healthy City Project for Banmee Municipality Lopburi Province” were study about the levels of participation, the factors affecting participation of local people and the obstacles and suggestions towards the participation in environmental performance for Healthy City project; by two main features of keep community clean and separated garbage. The study were found that the majority of local people participated at a low level in keep community clean project under the variables of social status, environmental activity participation, opinion on Healthy City project and awareness of environmental problems made a signification different to the participation in keep community clean project at 0.001, additionally, gender and access to Healthy City project information made a significantly at 0.01 and included of monthly income made a significant at 0.05 level. In addition to, the majority of local people participated in separated garbage project of the Healthy City at a low level. It was found the social status, access to Healthy City project information, opinion on Healthy City project and awareness of environmental problems made a significantly at 0.001 and monthly income, environmental activity participation made a significantly at 0.01 and included of gender was made a significantly at 0.05 level

The problems and obstacles to the participation in environmental performance were at a low level, which people lacked the understanding of the Healthy City project. The municipality officers lacked public relation information about the Healthy City project and lacked of proper cooperation between local people and municipality officers, in addition to, there was no continuous campaign on Healthy City project participation. The study would suggested the municipality should support local to set a group, increasing environmental activities, the municipality officers should pay more attention to local people by giving information to every community. Equipment and budget activities should be provided and to support people to take their chance participate in environmental performance as Healthy City project in every step.

2.4.3 About City Planning and Variables

Asnee Thaosuwan (1990: abstract) from the research of “Correlation Among the Factors Influencing Urban Growth Case Study Bangkok District, Bangkok” found about the urban is a normal phenomena because of the increase of population which is the natural condition, so, the demand for housing are increase too. Then the residential area in the urban must to be expanded to the suburban. This phenomenon is called Suburbanization. There are many factors and these factors are correlated together that made the urban expansion:

1. The important of the road transports
2. The low density of population
3. The investment of developer in housing project
4. The expansion of industrial/the government policy to develop the area
5. The cheaper of the land in suburban area

There are other factors can be divided into 2 groups: socio – economic and environmental factors. The all factors are correlated together and correlated with those main factors too.

Factors which influencing urban growth from the correlation analysis. The total 49 factors, 34 factors have correlated among the other, but the main factor that directly influencing the urban expansion in Bangkok district is the “Housing Project”

Housing project is the represent of the residential which are the most perfect from the attitude of the sampling population. The housing project, in the idea of person living there, is consisting of security, infrastructure and cheap price.

From the result of this study the housing project is the main factors influencing residential area growth. Because the developer/person who will invest must concern about the facility, the price of land and the comfortable for the occupant, whether they will not risk investing there. So the housing project has more influence than the individual house that will made the urban expansion.

Phuchai Sappapan (1995: abstract) study about “A Study on Factors of Livability: A Case Study of Yala City Plan” in the purposed of analyzed factors and

structures of urban livability in a provincial city in southern Thailand in relation to physical, economic, social, cultural and infrastructural aspects and covered the relationships between the city planning system and the economic, social, cultural aspects of its structures

From the result, would found the criteria as (1) have a peaceful, natural, environment and be a clean and safe place to live, (2) have a well organized city plan; and (3) good infrastructural services. Moreover, some of the urban images perceived by the people in the study are (1) a well designed city planning system; (2) natural environmental maintenance; and (3) cleanliness.

The perceptions people have towards livability are in accordance with the urban images people have towards Yala. The result of the study was found that the suggestion to make in order to retain urban livability, firstly, maintenance of the standards of the urban livability, renovation in all parts of Yala that are creating threats to livability, and lastly, improvement most of the standard of livability to a higher level.

Chaichana Seangsaweang (1986: abstract) by “A Study for Guidelines in Land Use Planning of Phitsanuloke Urban Community” for the objectives of study the roles and significance of Phitsanuloke urban community, the condition and the problems of land use from part to date (1974) and its occurring problems, including to study the possibilities and the trend of the future urban expansion. It will be the guideline of land use in Phitsanuloke urban community planning which can be respond to prevent and solve the problems of community and to prepare the area for supporting the expansion of the next future community.

The various techniques are used in this study, i.e. Geometric and Share Extrapolation for prediction of the population in the future, Shift and Share Analysis and Location Quotient for selecting the leading factors on economic of the province and economic base of community, Potential Surface Analysis (PSA) and the Program of Statistic Package for Social Science (SPSS) for analysis the potential of area development, and Goal Achievement Matrix for selecting the land use alternatives in Phitsanuloke urban community.

It found about agriculture, communication, commerce and service are the important role and directly associated and affected to the growth and the problems

of the urban as the major one; especially, its location and its center of communication, the commercial center, the educational service and the public health. The area of Phitsanuloke is divided into two parts by flow of Mae nam Nan, the community's core is around the railway and tended to the round expanded in the characteristic of Ribbon Development along the main road, especially, Borom Trai Lokkanat road, Eka Thotsarot road, Si Tham Tra Pidok road, Singhawa road in the east of Mae nam Nan and the major problem of Phitsanuloke urban community is the problem of confusedly using the land, of the traffic congestion, of drainage and flood area and of housing. Lastly, analysis the potential area development by using the various factors for consideration to select the location as the category of land use for the major activities is found that the potential land use for residential and commercial areas is included together in the municipality, especially, in the east of Mae nam Nan, industrial area is widely scattered within the municipality and the main roads.

The land use system of community on the Mono – Centric can be set from the community size and the analysis of area potential, due to the barrier of the community's river and railway leading to the differential growth, the guideline of land use on Phitsanuloke urban community B.E. 2544 should be proposed so as the support 101,620 populations by decentralization on both riverside of Mae nam Nan for solving the crowded community on the eastern bank. The measurement organization and population are the proposed measurement to be implemented.

2.4.4 About Environmental and Urban Community and Variables

Prathanah Preechalai and et all (2003: abstract) study the “Public Participation in Environmental Management : A Case Study of Khon Kan Province” by the objectives of determine to what extent certain variables existed as might be influential including differentiates level and characteristic of participating in management participation. A random sample of 514 units was drawn using stratified random sampling method then ANOVA and MCA were used for data analysis. The result showed that most respondents (60.9%) have participated in environmental management at low level. However, variables that significantly effect to the environmental management at 0.01 are gender, educational level, age, membership of social group, social status, beneficiary from environment, access to environmental

information, attitude towards environment and encountering with environmental problems. In case of residential area, it was found to be significantly effect at 0.05. Considering participation level, it can be seen that high level of participation was found in a person who has characteristic as follow: man, aging between 41 to 50, getting higher education than elementary level, living in rural area, being members of 2 or more social groups, being entitle more than one positions including having positive attitude, being beneficiary from environment and encountering with environmental problems.

Apisak Fhaithakam (1999: abstract) with “The Open Space Development Guidelines for Urban Communities : A Case Study of Khon Kan City” for learn about historical and physical aspect of Khon Kan urban communities, especially, the usage system of open space from the past and relationships between urban dwellers and public open space at community, district and town levels in the present with analysis of potential, limitation including proposal for the development guidelines for public open space at different levels in accordance with urban life and with future urban development directions.

The findings are Khon Kan urban community was settled during the 12th - 16th centuries of Buddhist Era. The original site was the old town establishment in the government of field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, who has a major role in urban development ever since. People’s relationships with the public open space have been their social phenomenon with open space environment at every level: community, district and town, at present, the similar public open space is implemented to meet a variety of people’s needs: public parks, embankment areas, government areas, streets and footpaths including some private areas – each area has different potential and limitation. Therefore, the development guidelines for public open space for urban communities are given importance in the suitability of locations with the urban dweller’s use of public open space. More significantly the present existence should connect with the past for quality public open space to correspond highly with the use, besides focusing value, meaning and memory on that space.

Sarot Kankoon (2004: abstract) study about “The Role of a Local Leader in Managing Natural Resource and Environment. Regarding the Case Study in

Amphur Samkoke, Prathumthani” for the goals of compare and study the role of a local leader in managing natural resource and environment, regarding the case study in Amphur Samkoke, Prathumthani; which a leader was divided into a structure and by nature. It the presentation of guidelines in setting a development strategy of local leader role in managing natural resource and environment. The result were found that mostly leaders were males, age between 41 – 50 years, education were vocational certificate and higher vocational certificate level, occupation found the vender and the social status were the head of village and the most have no experiences in managing natural resource and environment.

In comparing the opinion of the local leader in managing natural resource and environment between a leader by structure and nature were agreement overall. The terms of natural resource and environmental protection is different the significantly at 0.05 level. As the result, could provided the guideline in setting the development strategy of local leader role which can divided into three principles as (1) the strategy in knowledge and understanding development for managing natural resource and environment, (2) the strategy in co – operation of local leader for managing natural resource and environment and (3) the strategy in regulating of local leader for managing natural resource and environment.

2.5 Conclusion of document research and discussion

From study about the “Comfortable Urban Project” found that area situated between Norths, North – eastern and Middle region, so the geologically characteristic would have both natural resources and attraction sites as Tard Mork waterfalls at Muang district, Khao Khor national park at Khao Khor district and so on. However, somewhere may encountered with operated activity, so part of attraction sites would have a lower tourists visited. While, natural resources affected throughout the geologic as local can planted a sweet tamarind the most and it would be the important provincial plant, including of tobacco, cold of vegetable – flower – corn for feed animal.

When set for settlement to live in a past, found the evidences as archeological sites and material objectives, local tradition and culture which had been presented the growth. The important tradition called the Buddha Bathing Festival and the political

history, which changed from unknown land to become a new metropolis of state; Nakhonban Phetchabun or Phetchabun Metropolis in World War II crisis (1943 – 1944 A.D.) under the role by Field Marshal Pleak Phibulsongkram government. A really reason of this would be against Japanese troop and the Axis but the government were pronounced toward public that Bangkok had high – density of residence, thus area could not extended for more, people were killed from bombing and materials had a massive lose. However the House of Representatives had have banned Nakhonban Phetchabun of Phetchabun Metropolis come to enactment and the government would retired.

In a present time, each of districts would have the nearly growth and size from this advantage would be set the urban developed plan under conceptual of Healthy City program. Within the area of Phetchabun municipal government met some problems as lower standard by road service – water drainage – flood protection, limited of public of electricity, lower monthly income, drug addicted extended and lacked of recreation for open – air activity and so on. When local authority and community leader had discussed about their problems and a common need, then, brought to set a strategy called the “Comfortable Urban Project”, which consisted of 3 categories as (1) Facilities and infrastructure development, (2) Human and social development and (3) Administrative development

Phetchabun municipal government was appeared 17 communities, the land use by city planning of Phetchabun have 4 categories as the land use planning, public transportation, facility and utility

1. The land use planning ; found various land use which amount of 13 cases
2. Public transportation; under conceptual of policy and principles for the city planning (the second edition)
3. Facility and Utility; such as electricity, water works, fire protection, Sewage/effluence, slaughterhouse, bus station, recreation and activity and so on

From the above, the history and artificial art study results pointed to the way of conservation can operated by land use planning control and infrastructure prevention, shown in research by Asdang Porananonth, or that, study result of local roles by

planning, promotion and give directly of knowledge and understanding, would be conserved and promoted their cultural environment and archeological site, shown in research by Tienchai Haisirigula, Siriwan Thapanya, Aeumporn Poonkhwan and Suthasuda Kriangwattanapong

The study result about local authority operation (municipality) as research by Somchai Dechaphomphanth found the potential towards the Healthy City were the ministry of Interior and provincial's policy, the city planning control and background of history, the research by Varunee Vatcharadaevee found Nakhon Ratchasima municipality would be public relation and promoted about participate activity to local people, including of given supported and knowledge also.

Study result of city planning as Phuchai Sappaphan's research, which the important criteria for livability in Yala would have cleaned of nature and safety residence to live, land use planning is particularity and better infrastructural service. Chaichana Seangsaweang's research found the way of area's development in Phitsanulokes; which have important role for public transportation, these were center of commerce, education and public health service, then it provided the potential of land use planning would be suitably for settlement and commerce within municipality area and industrial zone were situated on highway and around municipality area.

All of that, a study result of urban environment as Thanachak Yenbamrung found the infrastructure service for Mittaprab's community of Khon Kaen province still minimum lower, the important problem were as long – time by flood – garbage management – road service; which upon the local government responsibility. Patcharinth Lapananth also found about Non Tan's community of Khon Kaen province still gotten minimum level service too. The problem when affected through directly was as limited on water works service and electricity, physically environment as long – time by flood, germ carrier from a slaughterhouse and garbage disposal, road congestion and sewage/effluence. Sarote Kankoon found about the management for natural resource and environment inside Sam Khoke district of Prathumthani province would be possible for strategy of knowledge and understanding, the cooperation of local leader and regulating of local leader; as well as the way to manage natural resource and environment.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study of “Study the Comfortable Urban Project operated by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand” is the survey research, when aimed to study about the project which operated by Phetchabun municipal government and the implementation under the framework of “Comfortable Urban Project”. The methodologies are as follow:

3.1 Target Population

To collect data from the definition sample groups of the head of family or substitute of a household; whom had lived in each of community.

3.2 Sample Group Size

The sampling test by Taro Yamane formula as follow

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

n = sampling group

N = amount of population = 9,247

E = error value at 0.05 or 95%

So the sample sizes are

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{9,247}{1+9,247(0.05)^2} \\ &= 383.69 \approx 384 \text{ cases} \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Sampling Method

By using the Multi – Stage Sampling as the step;

3.3.1 The sample size by the Stratified method sampling along to the probability sampling designs. The formula is as follow

$$n_i = \frac{N_i \times \text{sample size}}{N}$$

When n_i = stratify sample size
 N_i = stratify population
 N = all population

Table 3-1 Communities and sample group size

Community	Population (Household)	Sample size
1. Naree Pattana	626	$626 \times 384 / 9,247 = 26$
2. Klong Sarn Pattana	356	$356 \times 384 / 9,247 = 15$
3. Sa – dieng Pattana	420	$420 \times 384 / 9,247 = 17$
4. Chang Puak Pattan	513	$513 \times 384 / 9,247 = 21$
5. Pattana Samakkee	667	$667 \times 384 / 9,247 = 28$
6. Samakom Pattana	694	$694 \times 384 / 9,247 = 29$
7. Phet Nikorn Bamrung	709	$709 \times 384 / 9,247 = 29$
8. Nai Muang Pattana	496	$496 \times 384 / 9,247 = 21$
9. Kao Dao Pattana	402	$402 \times 384 / 9,247 = 17$
10. Phoe Chan Pattana	565	$565 \times 384 / 9,247 = 23$
11. Talad Pattana	622	$622 \times 384 / 9,247 = 26$
12. Ton Ben Pattana	435	$435 \times 384 / 9,247 = 18$
13. Phu Khao Din Pattana	778	$778 \times 384 / 9,247 = 32$
14. Klong Sala	560	$560 \times 384 / 9,247 = 23$
15. Chai Ngam Pattana	495	$495 \times 384 / 9,247 = 21$
16. Phet Pattana	597	$597 \times 384 / 9,247 = 25$
17. Koh Phet Pattana	303	$303 \times 384 / 9,247 = 13$
Total	9,247	384

Source: the house of civil registration, 2005

3.3.2 To collect data with questionnaires by using an Accidental Method; whom is the head of family or substitute of the household in each of communities.

3.4 Research Instrument

3.4.1 This research is a survey research by questionnaires; closed and opened end consist of 2 parts as follow

Part 1: Demographic characteristics as gender, age, educate level, occupation, monthly income and religious

Part 2: Questionnaires background by structural method as

1. Studied the research objective, then, would be analyzed to become the objective of questionnaires
2. Ranked each of objectives of questionnaires to set up the main of questionnaires objective
3. Made sub – objective for the each main of questionnaires objective
4. Improved the sub – objective to construct any questionnaires
5. Then classified the questionnaires for the open – ended and close – ended
6. All questionnaires would be weighed the meaning
7. Set up the questionnaires draft
8. Corrected the questionnaire’s detail by;
 - 8.1 Proper questionnaire’s detail upon the objective framework by researcher
 - 8.2 Improvement
 - 8.3 Consulted with major advisor and committees for correcting, accurate and language appreciate
 - 8.4 To improve belong the advisor and committees comments
9. Take the draft to accurate the reliability by try – out with people who lived in Phetchabun municipal government area; which still not the sample group, collected data of 26 persons. Then protested the method of reliability by Kuder Richardson 21 (KR 21) with the formula as below;

$$r_{tt} = \frac{k}{k-1} \frac{\{(1-x)(k-x)\}}{ks^2}$$

When r_{tt} = the reliability of questionnaires

k = questionnaires amount

x = the sum of score

S_x^2 = the sum of variance

So the “ r_{tt} ” value is = 0.94, then improved the questionnaires again and use for the sample group later

10. Prepared the completed questionnaires to collect data. See detail in appendix 1

3.5 Data Collection

By the researcher and 4 assistants in January 2006. Accepted amount of 373 (97%) from 384 cases because someone are not return 11 questionnaires (3%) to researcher or assistants.

Table 3 – 2 Accepted of sample group size

Communities	Sample group size	Accepted
1. Naree Pattana	26	22
2. Klong Sarn Pattana	15	15
3. Sa – dieng Pattana	17	17
4. Chang Puak Pattan	21	21
5. Pattana Samakkee	28	28
6. Samakom Pattana	29	26
7. Phet Nikorn Bamrung	29	27
8. Nai Muang Pattana	21	21
9. Kao Dao Pattana	17	17
10. Phoe Chan Pattana	23	21
11. Talad Pattana	26	26
12. Ton Ben Pattana	18	18
13. Phu Khao Din Pattana	32	32
14. Klong Sala	23	23
15. Chai Ngam Pattana	21	21
16. Phet Pattana	25	25
17. Koh Phet Pattana	13	13
Total	384	373

Source: survey research accepted

3.6 Data Analysis

Questionnaires will code data with computer by the Statistic Package for the Social Science: SPSS program for window as follow

3.6.1 Descriptive Statistic; explored the demographic data by

Part 1 Demographic data by using frequency, percentage (%), mean (\bar{x}), min, max, standard deviation (S.D.); presented with table and description

When 1. Attitude to implementation under the framework of the Comfortable Urban Project; by using percentage (%), mean (\bar{x}) and presented with table and description

2. Attitude of City planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control by using percentage (%), mean \bar{x} and presented with table and description

3. Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history; by using percentage (%), mean \bar{x} and presented with table and description

3.6.2 Inferential Statistic; to analyses the study about the “Comfortable Urban Project” by T – test (T – test for independent samples test) along to the variables of gender and religious. The test of mean difference of independent variables; which have more than 2 sub – variables by using the One – way ANOVA as variables of age, occupation, monthly income and education level. Then using the multiple comparison by Scheffe method to compared difference and presented with table and description

3.6.3 Analyzed about the implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” by content analysis from the open – ended; which consisted of

1. Existing development
2. Land use planning by city planning of Phetchabun
3. History, archaeological site and local culture
4. Other

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH RESULT

The study of “Study the Comfortable Urban Project operated by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand” would have 2 objectives as follow

1. To study the “Comfortable Urban Project” which operated by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand
2. To study the results of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”

The research results have divided into

1. Urban development by 3 strategies as Strategy 1 Facilities and Infrastructure Development, Strategy 2 Human and social Development and Strategy 3 Administration Development
2. Land use planning by city planning of Phetchabun
3. Phetchabun history
4. Other

4.1 Analysis results according to the “Comfortable Urban Project”

(2004 – 2005 A.D.)

Inside the area of 8.6 sq. kilometers ($626 \times 8.6 = 5,375$ rais) have area amount of 5,375 rais. Then at the end of December, 2005, the house of registration reported totally of household would have 22,243 persons, average of density amount of $(22,243/8.6 \text{ sq.kms}^2 = 2,586.4)$ 2,586.4 persons per sq.kms².

4.1.1 Result of land use planning control and population density according to city planning of Phetchabun (the second edition)

Phetchabun municipal government area would have 17 communities, so land use planning control and population density can divided into 3 levels as the most, moderate and low as shown in table 4 – 1

Table 4 – 1 Population density and community level by land use planning control

Communities level by Land use planning control	Amount of population		Population density (person : sq.kms ²)
	Household	Population	
1 Most density			
Naree Pattana	626	1,657	192.67
Sa – dieng Pattana	420	1,741	202.44
Pattana Samakkee	667	1,591	185.00
Phu Khao Din Pattana	778	1,950	226.74
2. Moderate density			
Klong Sarn Pattana	365	1,444	167.90
Chang Puak Pattana	513	1,373	159.65
Samakkee Pattana	694	1,413	164.30
Nai Muang Pattana	496	1,279	148.72
Kao Dao Pattana	402	1,274	148.13
Phoe Chan Pattana	565	1,242	144.41
Talad Pattana	622	1,556	180.73
Klong Sala	560	1,400	162.79
Chai Ngam Pattana	495	1,485	172.67
Phet Pattana	597	1,309	152.20
3. Low density			
Phet Nikorn Bamrung	709	1,156	134.41
Ton Ben Pattana	435	1,043	121.27
Koh Phet Pattana	303	1,026	119.30

4.1.2 Result of land use planning control classification by Phetchabun municipal government

City planning of Phetchabun (the second edition) covered the controlled area amount of 26,425.41 rais while Phetchabun municipal government has an area amount of 5,375 rais/8.6 sq.kms². Land use planning control classified as shown in table 4 – 2

Table 4 – 2 Result of classification according to land use planning control within Phetchabun municipal government area

Land use planning classification by city planning of Phetchabun	City planning of Phetchabun		Locate apparent
	Amount	Percentage	
1. Low density	4,021.12	15.22	Around the Eastern of moderate density as road of Phet Charoen, Phet Pattana, Burakam Kowit (at West side), Phoe Chai Pattana and Pa Lao community
2. Moderate density	1,172.90	4.44	Around the commercial zone and high density as road of Klang Muang Pattana, Thepa Pattana, Lak Muang Pattana, Pracha Sidth, Thessaban Pattana and the provincial rout no. 21
3. Commercial and high density	373.38	1.41	At core of district as on road of Nikorn Bamrung, Pra Budthabaht and the provincial rout no. 21
4. Commercial and service	184.50	0.70	Along Thepa Pattana road
5. Specific industry	60.57	0.23	At the end of provincial rout no. 21 (at South side)
6. Rural and agriculture zone	11,424.51	43.23	Surround the city planning of Phetchabun's area ; which controlled urban Extension and preserved the land use for agriculture and environmental condition
7. Recreation and environmental condition preservation	1,473.53	5.58	Such as the bamboo garden, Nong Nare arboretum, golf yard, Sra Klang Muang pond, provincial control area and Pa - Sak river's bank
8. Educational zone	1,334.72	5.05	As Rajabhat Institute of Phetchabun, the Provincial of primary office, the district of primary office, Collage of Physically study, Phetchabun Technical

Table 4 – 2 Result of classification according to land use planning control within Phetchabun municipal government area (cont.)

Land use planning classification by city planning of Phetchabun	City planning of Phetchabun		Locate apparent
	Amount	Percentage	
8. Educational zone (cont.)	1,334.72	5.05	Collage and other
9. Protection and promotion of art and culture	53.14	0.20	Located at area which around ancient canal and old city wall
10. Religious	239.10	0.90	Covered temples within municipal area
11. Office and facility	4,469.72	16.91	Civil zone in the North, including of Provincial control area as the office of Phetchabun public health, Slaughterhouse etc.
12. Road service and alleys	1,067.21	4.04	Covered roads and alleys inside the municipality area
13. River and canal	551	2.09	Such as Pa Sak river, San Phaysoke Canal, Khue canal, Ta Luke canal etc.

4.1.3 Result of sample group information (2005 A.D.)

These information can explain about the almost sample group are female amount of 57.10% more than male which have amount of 42.90%, moreover, it have the age of 42 – 47 years the most of 18.50%, for secondary are the age between 30 – 35 years, amount of 15.81% and 36 – 41 years, amount of 14.74% consecutively. Religious are Buddhist, amount of 98.92% and Christian are at least, amount of 1.08%. Besides of occupation are trader/merchant, for secondary are employee and governmental officer, amount of 27.61%, 20.10% and 18.50% consecutively. Most of monthly income have more than 10,000 Bht., the secondary are between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht. and less than 4,000 Bht., amount of 26%, 25.46% and 19.30% consecutively. At least, educational level; sample group have the bachelor degree the most and the secondary are primary and lately secondary high school/technical, amount of 33.80%, 26% and 19.30% consecutively. As shown in appendix B.

4.1.4 Result of communities sample group information (2005 A.D.)

Community 1 (Naree Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 59.1% per 40.9%. Moreover, their age are between 18 – 23 and 30 – 35 years, amount of 18.20% equally, Buddhist more than Christ, amount of 90.9% per 9.1%, becomes government officer the most of 27.3%, for secondary are employee, amount of 22.7% and work for individual company and out of job/waiting for job, amount of 13.6%. Their income are less than 4,000 Bht, and between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht, amount of 27.3% equally and more than 10,000 Bht, amount of 22.7% consecutively. The educational level; they graduated the primary and bachelor degree, amount of 31.8% equally and lately secondary/technical, amount of 18.2% consecutively.

Community 2 (Klong Sarn Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 73.3% per 26.7%. Moreover, their age are between 36 – 41, amount of 33.3%, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes employee the most of 80%, for secondary are trader/merchant, work for individual company and housekeeper, amount of 6.7% equally. Their income are between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., the most of 73.3%, for secondary are more than 10,000 Bht., 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., and 6,001 – 8,000 Bht., amount of 6.7% equally. The educational level; they graduated the primary the most of 60%, for secondary are lately secondary/technical and vocational certificate/diploma, amount of 13.3% equally and early secondary and bachelor degree, amount of 6.2% equally.

Community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana)

Most of them are male more than female amount of 58.8% per 41.2%. Moreover, their age are between 30 – 35 years the most of 35.3%, for secondary are age between 42 – 47 years, amount of 29.4% and 36 – 41 years, amount of 17.6%, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes employee the most of 47.1% nearly with the government officer, amount of 41.2% and work for individual company and other, amount of 5.9% equally. Their income are more than 10,000 Bht., the most of 35.3% nearly with the income between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., amount of 29.4% and 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 23.5%. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor

degree the most of 52.9%, for secondary are vocational certificate/diploma, amount of 17.6% and early secondary and other, amount of 11.8% equally.

Community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 57.1% per 42.9%. Moreover, their age are between 42 – 47 years the most of 33.3%, for secondary are age between 54 – 59 years, amount of 23.8% and 36 – 41 years and more than 60 years, amount of 19% equally, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes housekeeper the most of 42.9%, for secondary are trader/merchant and other, amount of 19% equally. Their income are less than 4,000 Bht., throughout 6,000 Bht., the most of 28.6% equally and nearly with the income between 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 23.8% and more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 14.3%. The educational level; they graduated the primary the most of 71.4%, for secondary are early secondary and lately secondary/technical, amount of 9.5% equally.

Community 5 (Pattana Samakkee)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 53.6% per 46.4%. Moreover, their age are between 42 – 47 years the most of 25%, for secondary are age between 48 – 53 years, amount of 17.9% and 30 – 35 years, amount of 14.3% consecutively, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes trader/merchant the most of 46.4%, for secondary are housekeeper and other, amount of 10.7% equally. Their income are less than 4,000 Bht., the most of 28.6%, for secondary are 6,000 throughout more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 21.4% equally. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 21.4% nearly with a lately secondary/technical, amount of 17.9% and early secondary, amount of 14.3% consecutively.

Community 6 (Samakom Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 57.7% per 42.3%. Moreover, their age are between 24 – 29 years the most of 23.1% nearly with the age of 30 – 35 years, amount of 19.2% and the age of 42 – 47 years, amount of 15.4% consecutively, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes trader/merchant the most of 38.5%, for secondary are employee, amount of 30.8% and government officer, amount of 15.4% consecutively. Their income are more than 10,000 Bht., the most of 30.8%,

for secondary are 6,001 – 8,000 Bht., amount of 23.1% nearly with the income between 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 19.2%. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 46.2%, for secondary are lately secondary/technical, amount of 23.1% and vocational certificate/diploma, amount of 15.4% consecutively.

Community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung)

Most of them are male more than female amount of 59.3% per 40.7%. Moreover, their age are between 30 – 35 years the most of 33.3%, for secondary are 24 – 29 years, amount of 22.2% nearly with the age of 42 – 47 years, amount of 18.5%, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes employee the most of 37%, for secondary are government officer, amount of 29.6%, trader/merchant and work for individual company, amount of 11.1% equally. Their income are between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., the most of 33.3% nearly with the income more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 29.6%. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 59.3%, for secondary are vocational certificate/ diploma, amount of 18.5% and lately secondary/technical, amount of 14.8% consecutively.

Community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 57.1% per 42.9%. Moreover, their age are between 24 – 29 years and 42 – 47 years the most of 19% equally, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes trader/merchant the most of 33.3%, for secondary are government officer and housekeeper, amount of 23.8% equally. Their income are between 4,001 – 8,000 Bht., the most of 33.3%, for secondary are more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 23.8% and less than 4,000 Bht., and 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 4.8% equally. The educational level; they graduated the primary and early secondary the most of 23.8% equally; nearly with the lately secondary/technical and bachelor degree, amount of 19% equally.

Community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 76.5% per 23.5%. Moreover, their age are more than 60 years the most of 35.3%, for secondary are the age of 54 – 59 years, amount of 23.5% and 30 – 35 years, amount of 17.6% consecutively, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes trader/merchant and housekeeper the most of 23.5% nearly with the other, amount of 17.6%. consecutively. Their incomes

are less than 4,000 Bht., the most of 47.1%, for secondary are 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., and more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 17.6% equally. The educational level; they graduated the primary the most of 47.1%, for secondary are bachelor degree, amount of 35.3% and the lately secondary/technical, amount of 11.8% consecutively.

Community 10 (Phoe Chan Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 61.9% per 38.1%. Moreover, their age are between 48 – 53 years the most of 23.8% nearly with the age of 30 – 35 years, amount of 19%, Buddhist and Christ are amount of 95.2% and 4.8% consecutively, becomes trader/merchant the most of 71.4%, for secondary are the other, amount of 14.5% and a government officer, out of job/waiting for job and housekeeper, amount of 4.8% equally. Their income are less than 4,000 Bht., the most of 33.3% nearly with the income between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., amount of 28.6% and more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 19% consecutively. The educational level; they graduated the primary the most of 42.9%, for secondary are bachelor degree, amount of 23.8% and the early secondary and lately secondary/technical, amount of 14.3% equally.

Community 11 (Talad Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 76.9% per 23.1%. Moreover, their age are between 42 – 47 years the most of 26.9%, for secondary are age of 24 – 29 years and 36 – 41 years, amount of 15.4% equally, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes trader/merchant the most of 50%, for secondary are governmental officer, studying and housekeeper, amount of 11.5% equally. Their income are between 6,001 – 8,000 Bht., the most of 26.9% nearly with the income of less than 4,000 Bht., and more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 23.1% equally. The educational level; they graduated the lately secondary/technical and bachelor degree the most of 30.8% equally, nearly with a primary, amount of 26.9% and the early secondary, amount of 7.7% consecutively.

Community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana)

A study found that male and female are equally (50%). Moreover, their age are between 24 – 29 years and 42 – 47 years the most of 22.2% equally and nearly with the age of 36 – 41 years and more than 60 years, amount of

16.7% equally, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes a governmental officer the most of 33.3%, for secondary are trader/merchant and housekeeper, amount of 22.2% equally. Their income are more than 10,000 Bht., the most of 66.7%, for secondary are 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 16.7% and less than 4,000 Bht., throughout 8,000 Bht., amount of 5.6% equally. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 38.9%, for secondary are lately secondary/technical, amount of 27.8% and a primary and the other, amount of 16.7% equally.

Community 13 (Phue Khao Din Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 56.3% per 43.8%. Moreover, theirs age are between 24 – 29 years and 30 – 35 years the most of 18.8% equally and nearly with the age of 42 – 47 years and 48 – 53 years, amount of 15.6% equally, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes a trader/merchant the most of 37.5%, for secondary are governmental officer, amount of 18.8%, a housekeeper, amount of 12.5% and the last are studying, amount of 9.4%. Their income are more than 10,000 Bht., the most of 28.1% nearly with the income between 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 25% and less than 4,000 Bht., amount of 21.9%. The educational level; they graduated the lately secondary/technical the most of 31.3%, for secondary are primary and bachelor degree, amount of 25% equally and the last are vocational certificate/ diploma, amount of 9.4%.

Community 14 (Klong Sala)

All male are nearly with female by 52.2% per 47.8%. Moreover, theirs age are between 42 – 47 years the most of 17.4% nearly with the age of 24 – 41 years and more than 60 years, amount of 13% equally, Buddhist and Christ are amount of 95.7% per 4.3%, becomes an employee the most of 43.5%, for secondary are trader/merchant, amount of 30.4% and the governmental officer, amount of 8.7% consecutively. Their income are between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., the most of 34.8%, for secondary are 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 21.7% and less than 4,000 Bht., amount of 17.4%. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 43.5%, for secondary are lately secondary/technical, amount of 21.7% nearly with a primary, amount of 17.4%.

Community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana)

Most of them are female more than male amount of 76.2% per 23.8%. Moreover, their age are between 42 – 47 years the most of 23.8% nearly with the age of 36 – 41 years, amount of 19% and 48 – 53 years, amount of 14.3%, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes a housekeeper the most of 33.3% nearly with the governmental officer, amount of 28.6% and a trader/merchant, amount of 23.8%. Their income are between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., and more than 10,000 Bht., the most of 33.3% equally and the less than 4,000 Bht, amount of 23.8%. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 47.6%, for secondary are primary, amount of 28.6% and a lately secondary/technical, amount of 19%.

Community 16 (Phet Pattana)

Most of them are male more than female amount of 60% per 40%. Moreover, their age are between 18 – 23 years and 36 – 41 years the most of 20% equally nearly with the age of 42 – 47 years, amount of 16% and the age of 30 – 35 years, 48 – 53 years and more than 60 years, amount of 12% equally, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes a governmental officer the most of 32%, for secondary are studying, amount of 24% and the last of trader/merchant and other, amount of 12% equally. Their income are more than 10,000 Bht., the most of 44%, for secondary are less than 4,000 Bht., amount of 28% and the income between 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., amount of 16%. The educational level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 28%, for secondary are vocational certificate/ diploma and other, amount of 20% equally and the last of lately secondary/technical, amount of 16%.

Community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana)

All male nearly with female, by 46.25 per 53.8%. Moreover, their age are between 24 – 29 years the most of 23.1% nearly with the age of 18 – 23 years, 30 – 35 years and 48 – 53 years, amount of 15.4% equally, Buddhist all of 100%, becomes an employee the most of 46.2%, for secondary are governmental officer and a housekeeper, amount of 15.4% equally and the last, trader/merchant, studying and other, amount of 7.7% equally. Their income are 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., the most of 53.8%, for secondary are more than 10,000 Bht., amount of 23.1% and the income between 6,001 – 8,000 Bht., amount of 15.4% consecutively. The educational

level; they graduated the bachelor degree the most of 69.2%, for secondary are lately secondary/technical, amount of 15.4% and a primary and vocational certificate/diploma, amount of 7.7% equally.

4.2 The implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”

The analyzed of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” would classified into 3 parts as;

1. Attitude of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”; which consisted of 3 strategies as (1) Facility and infrastructure development, (2) Human and social development and (3) Administrative development
2. Attitude of city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control
3. Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history

By compared the demographic data of gender and religious with the statistic by T – test for independent sample as shown in table 4 – 3, while, demographic data as age, occupation, educational level and monthly income by the One – way ANOVA as shown in table 4 – 4

4.2.1 Attitude of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”

Gender from the mean (\bar{x}) between male and female would have a nearness of an attitude for the development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.88$ and 1.87), when regarding of statistical tested found that a different gender but would have an attitude for the development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” non significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.835)

Religion from the mean (\bar{x}) between Buddhist and Christ would have a different for an attitude for the development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project: Christ have a higher of attitude for the development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 2.01$) than the Buddhist ($\bar{x} = 1.88$)

Regarding of statistical tested found a difference religion but would have an attitude for the development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban

Project” non significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.445)

Age from the mean (\bar{x}) of each age found the age between 18 – 23 years would have a highest of an attitude for the development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.94$), for secondary are the age between 30 – 35 years ($\bar{x} = 1.92$) and the age between 42 – 47 years ($\bar{x} = 1.91$) consecutively, while; the age between 36 – 41 years would have a lowest of an attitude for the development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.81$)

Regarding of the statistical tested found **a different age would have an attitude for development under the framework of the Comfortable urban project significant at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.689)**

Occupation from the mean (\bar{x}) of every occupation found the trader/merchant would have a highest of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.92$), for secondary are the studying ($\bar{x} = 1.91$) and employee ($\bar{x} = 1.90$) consecutively, while; the housekeeper would have a lowest of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.77$)

Regarding of the statistical tested found **a different occupation would have an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” significant at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.506)**

Educational level from the mean (\bar{x}) of all level found the vocational certificate/diploma would have a highest of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.98$), for secondary are the primary and other; which have equally ($\bar{x} = 1.88$), which; the lately high school/technical have a lowest of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.84$)

Regarding of the statistical tested found a different of educational level but have an attitude for development under the framework of the Comfortable urban project non significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.596)

Monthly income from the mean (\bar{x}) of all income found the income between 6,001 – 8,000 Bht., would have a highest of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” ($\bar{x} = 1.94$), for secondary are

the income between 8,001 – 10,000 Bht., and 4,001 – 6,000 Bht., ($\bar{x} = 1.90$ and 1.88) consecutively, while; the less than 4,000 Bht., and the more than 10,000 Bht., have the lowest of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” equally ($\bar{x} = 1.85$)

Regarding of statistical tested found a different income but have an attitude for development under the framework of the Comfortable urban project non significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.538) with seen in the table 4 – 3 and 4 – 4

Table 4 – 3 the testing of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” compared with variable demography by the T – test independent sample

Variable Demography	Developmental under the Comfortable Urban Project’s framework				
	Amount	Mean (\bar{x})	standard Deviation (S.D)	t	P - value
Gender male	160	1.88	0.38	0.209	0.835
female	213	1.87	0.32		
Religion Buddhist	369	1.88	0.35	-0.764	0.445
Christ	4	2.01	0.27		

Table 4 – 4 the testing of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” compared with variable demography by the One way ANOVA

Variable Demography		Developmental under the Comfortable urban project's framework				
		Amount	Mean $\bar{(x)}$	standard Deviation (S.D)	F	P - value
Age	18 – 23	33	1.94	0.32	0.681	0.689*
	24 – 29	53	1.86	0.21		
	30 – 35	59	1.92	0.36		
	36 – 41	55	1.81	0.32		
	42 – 47	69	1.91	0.36		
	48 – 53	40	1.85	0.37		
	54 – 59	31	1.90	0.51		
	More than 60	33	1.84	0.38		
	Total	373	1.88	0.35		
	Total	373	1.88	0.35		
Occupation	Governmental officer	69	1.87	0.38	0.900	0.506*
	Employee	75	1.90	0.30		
	Trader/merchant	103	1.92	0.35		
	Work for individual company	19	1.88	0.29		
	Out of job/waiting for a job	10	1.82	0.50		
	Studying	24	1.91	0.33		
	Housekeeper	45	1.77	0.35		
	Other	28	1.84	0.41		
	Total	373	1.88	0.35		
Income	Less than 4,000 Bht.	72	1.85	0.40	0.781	0.538
	4,001 – 6,000 Bht.	95	1.88	0.32		
	6,001 – 8,000 Bht.	55	1.94	0.37		
	8,001 – 10,000 Bht.	54	1.90	0.36		
	More than 10,000 Bht	97	1.85	0.32		
	Total	373	1.88	0.35		

Table 4 – 4 the testing of an attitude for development under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” compared with variable demography by the One way ANOVA (cont.)

Variable Demography		Developmental under the Comfortable urban project’s framework				
		Amount	Mean $\bar{(x)}$	standard Deviation (S.D)	F	P - value
Educational Level	Primary	97	1.88	0.44	0.737	0.596*
	Early high school	29	1.87	0.32		
	Lately high school/ technical	71	1.84	0.30		
	Vocational certificate/ Diploma	34	1.98	0.32		
	Bachelor degree	126	1.87	0.31		
	Other	16	1.88	0.36		
	Total	373	1.88	0.35		

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

Then, compared of difference by a multi comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of age and an attitude for development under the framework of the Comfortable urban project found a significant difference at 0.05 level incased of the road provided for transportation inside community with shown in table 4 – 5

Table 4 – 5 the multiple comparison of Scheffe method for the road provided for transportation inside community classified by age

Age	Mean $\bar{(x)}$	Difference value							
		18-23	24-29	30-35	36-41	42-47	48-53	54-59	60 up
18-23	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	0.70*	-	0.82*
24-29	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-35	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36-41	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42-47	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48-53	1.58	-0.70*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54-59	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 up	1.45	-0.82*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

From table 4 – 5 can divided the various age into 2 groups as the age of 18 – 23 and 48 – 53 years and the age of 18 – 23 and more than 60 years, which their attitude about the road provides for transportation inside community have difference at 0.05 levels. Regarding from the mean (\bar{x}) found the age of 18 – 23 years would have a highest value ($\bar{x} = 2.27$), thus, these have a higher attitude about the road provides for transportation inside community than other.

Then, compared of difference by a multi comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of occupation and an attitude for development under the framework of the Comfortable urban project found a significant difference at 0.05 level incased of the road provided for transportation inside community with shown in table 4 – 6

Table 4 – 6 the multiple comparison of Scheffe method for the road provided for transportation inside community classified by occupation

Occupation	Mean (\bar{x})	Difference value							
		Gov. off.	Employ	Trader/ merchant	Work for Individual.	Out of job	studying	House keeper	other
Government off.	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56*	-
Trader/merchant	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work for individual company	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of job	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Studying	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91*	-
Housekeeper	1.47	-	-0.56*	-	-	-	-0.91*	-	-
Other	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

From table 4 – 6 can divided the various occupation into 2 groups as the group of an employee and housekeeper and the group of studying and housekeeper, which their attitude about the road provides for transportation inside community have difference at 0.05 level. Regarding from the mean (\bar{x}) found the

group of studying would have a highest value ($\bar{x} = 2.38$), thus, these have a higher attitude about the road provides for transportation inside community than other.

4.2.2 Attitude of city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control

The studied found the sample group would have the attitude about the city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control launched many changes effected within the municipality area; land use changed the buildings/infrastructure and communities open space would kept in order, comfortable accessibility and beautiful surrounding, amount of 79.40%.

While most of all have a lowest of participation/acknowledgement for city planning, amount of 85.80%, for secondary are activity gives affecting/damage launched to archeological sites, public park and conservative area, amount of 73.70% as seen on the table 4 – 7

Table 4 – 7 Attitude from the city planning of Phetchabun belong to the sample group cover 17 communities within Phetchabun town municipality

Detail	Attitude of Phetchabun’s city planning		
	Yes	No	No reply
1. Do you have the participation/acknowledge about the Phetchabun city planning?	49 (13.1%)	320 (85.8%)	4 (1.1%)
2. From the result of city planning, land use, building/ infrastructure and community open space; are they made the community keep in order, comfortable accessibility and beautiful surrounding?	296 (79.4%)	77 (20.6%)	-
3. Have the activities gives affecting/damage launch to archeological site, public park and conservative area?	98 (26.3%)	275 (73.7%)	-

By the score’s level of Phetchabun’s city planning by land use control as seen

- Low between the mean of 1.00 – 1.66
- Moderate between the mean of 1.67 – 2.33
- Most between the mean of 2.34 – 3.00

Table 4 – 8 Attitude of city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control level belong to the sample group cover 17 communities within Phetchabun municipal government area

Detail	Attitude of the Phetchabun's city planning		
	Mean (\bar{x})	Standard Deviation (S.D)	Attitude Level
1. Do you have the participation/percept about the Phetchabun city planning?	1.85	0.39	Moderate
2. From the result of city planning, land use, building/infrastructure and community open space; are they made the community keep in order, comfortable accessibility and beautiful surrounding?	1.21	0.41	Low
3. Have the activities gives affecting/damage launch to archeological site, public park and conservative area?	1.74	0.44	Moderate
Total	1.59	0.24	Low

From the table 4 – 8 found the sample group have the city planning of Phetchabun by land use control's attitude in the low level ($\bar{x} = 1.59$) by the participation/percept the Phetchabun city planning has a highest level ($\bar{x} = 1.85$) and the result of city planning, land use, building/infrastructure and community open space which made the community keep in order, comfortable accessibility and beautiful surrounding has a lowest level ($\bar{x} = 1.21$)

Furthermore, when tested with a statistic would be found about

Gender from the mean (\bar{x}) between male and female, found the female would have an attitude of Phetchabun higher ($\bar{x} = 1.63$) than male ($\bar{x} = 1.57$), when regarding of statistical tested found that a different gender but would have an attitude of Phetchabun city planning non significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.072)

Religion from the mean (\bar{x}) between Buddhist and Christ would have a nearness of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.61$ and 1.58) consecutively.

Regarding of statistical tested found a difference religion but would have an attitude of Phetchabun city planning non significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.851)

Age from the mean (\bar{x}) of each age found the age between 42 – 47 years would have a highest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.65$), for secondary are the age between 36 – 41 years ($\bar{x} = 1.63$) and the age between 18 – 23 years ($\bar{x} = 1.62$) consecutively, while; the age between 48 – 53 years would have a lowest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.45$)

Regarding of the statistical tested found **a different age would have an attitude of Phetchabun city planning significant at 0.05 level** (P – value = 0.002)

Occupation from the mean (\bar{x}) of every occupation found someone who worked for individual company would have a highest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.63$), for secondary are the trader/merchant ($\bar{x} = 1.62$) and studying and housekeeper ($\bar{x} = 1.61$) equally, while; someone who still out of work/waiting for job would have a lowest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.50$)

Regarding of the statistical tested found a different occupation but would have an attitude of Phetchabun city planning non significant at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.588)

Educational level from the mean (\bar{x}) of all level found the vocational certificate/diploma would have a highest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.61$), for secondary are equally by a primary and bachelor degree ($\bar{x} = 1.60$), which; the early high school and other would have a lowest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.56$) equally.

Regarding of the statistical tested found **a different of educational level would have an attitude of Phetchabun city planning significant difference at 0.05 level** (P – value = 0.893)

Income from the mean (\bar{x}) of all income found the income between 6,001 – 8,000 Bht. would have a highest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.64$), for secondary are the income between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht. ($\bar{x} = 1.61$) and less than 4,000 Bht. ($\bar{x} = 1.58$) consecutively, while; the income between 8,001 – 10,000 Bht. have the lowest of an attitude of Phetchabun city planning ($\bar{x} = 1.56$)

Regarding of statistical tested found a different income but have an attitude of Phetchabun city planning non significant difference at 0.05 levels (P – value = 0.370) with seen in the table 4 – 9 and 4 – 10

Table 4 – 9 the tested of attitude of Phetchabun city planning compared with variable demography by the T – test for independent sample

Variable Demography		City planning effected to urban development within the municipality area				
		Amount	Mean (\bar{x})	standard Deviation (S.D)	t	P - value
Gender	male	160	1.57	0.24	-1.807	0.072
	female	213	1.63	0.33		
Religion	Buddhist	369	1.61	0.29	0.188	0.851
	Christ	4	1.58	0.16		

Table 4 – 10 the tested of attitude of Phetchabun city planning compared with variable demography by the One way ANOVA

Variable Demography		Developmental under the Comfortable urban project's framework				
		Amount	Mean (\bar{x})	standard Deviation (S.D)	F	P - value
Age	18 – 23	33	1.62	0.26	3.408	0.002*
	24 – 29	53	1.61	0.24		
	30 – 35	59	1.61	0.21		
	36 – 41	55	1.63	0.24		
	42 – 47	69	1.65	0.20		
	48 – 53	40	1.45	0.24		
	54 – 59	31	1.59	0.23		
	More than 60	33	1.51	0.26		
	Total	373	1.59	0.24		
Occupation	Governmental officer	69	1.58	0.23		
	Employee	75	1.57	0.22		
	Trader/merchant	103	1.62	0.26		
	Work for individual company	19	1.63	0.26		
	Out of job/waiting for a job	10	1.50	0.17		
	Studying	24	1.61	0.27		
	Housekeeper	45	1.61	0.22		
	Other	28	1.54	0.20		
	Total	373	1.59	0.24		
Income	Less than 4,000 Bht.	72	1.57	0.25	1.071	0.370
	4,001 – 6,000 Bht.	95	1.56	0.26		
	6,001 – 8,000 Bht.	55	1.64	0.23		
	8,001 – 10,000 Bht.	54	1.61	0.24		
	More than 10,000 Bht	97	1.58	0.20		
	Total	373	1.59	0.24		

Table 4 – 10 the tested of attitude of Phetchabun city planning compared with variable demography by the One way ANOVA (cont.)

Variable Demography		Developmental under the Comfortable urban project's framework				
		Amount	Mean $\bar{(x)}$	standard Deviation (S.D)	F	P - value
Educational Level	Primary	97	1.60	0.22	0.332	0.893*
	Early high school	29	1.56	0.20		
	Lately high school/ technical	71	1.58	0.25		
	Vocational certificate/ Diploma	34	1.58	0.26		
	Bachelor degree	126	1.61	0.24		
	Other	16	1.60	0.29		
	Total	373	1.56	0.24		

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

Then compared of difference by a multi comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of educational level and the attitude of Phetchabun city planning would found non significant at 0.05 level

While, a compared of difference by a multiple comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of age and the attitude of Phetchabun city planning would found a significant at 0.05 level incased of the participation/percept through Phetchabun city planning with seen in table 4 – 11

Table 4 – 11 the multiple comparison of Scheffe method for the participation/percept through Phetchabun city planning classified by age

Age	Mean $\bar{(x)}$	Difference value							
		18-23	24-29	30-35	36-41	42-47	48-53	54-59	60 up
18-23	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-29	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38*
30-35	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36-41	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42*
42-47	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	0.28*	-	0.41*
48-53	1.68	-	-	-	-	0.28*	-	-	-
54-59	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 up	1.55	-	0.38*	-	0.42*	0.41*	-	-	-

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

From table 4 – 11 can divided the various age into 4 groups; the group between 21 – 29 year and more than 60 years, the age between 36 – 41 years and more than 60 years, the age between 42 – 47 years and 48 – 53 years and the age between 42 – 47 years and more than 60 years; which their attitude about participation/percept the Phetchabun city planning regarding from the mean $\bar{(x)}$ found the age between 36 – 41 years and 42 – 47 years would have highest equally ($\bar{x} = 1.96$)

4.2.3 Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history

The studied result found the all of sample groups would have knowledge of Phetchabun’s symbolic the most, amount of 76.90%, for secondary are knowledge about Nakhonban’s role and knowledge about Phetchabun history from many sources as evidence or information; amount of 74.30% and 63.50% consecutively.

While all of them would have unknown about the period of Phetchabun apparent the most of 68.90%, for secondary are the unknown about the period of Nakhonban apparent and unknown about the archeological site, material object of local culture remain, amount of 61.70% and 59% consecutively as seen in table 4 – 12

Table 4 – 12 the acknowledgement of Phetchabun history cover the sample group of 17 communities within Phetchabun town municipality

Details	Acknowledgement cover 17 communities		
	Yes	No	No reply
1. Do you know about the Phetchabun's period apparent?	114(30.6%)	257(68.9%)	2(0.5%)
2. Inside community, did you know what archeological Site, material object or local culture remains?	153 (41%)	220 (59%)	-
3. Did you know about sources of Phetchabun history?	237(63.5%)	135(36.2%)	1(0.3%)
4. Do you know the Nakhonban's role?	278(74.5%)	95(25.5%)	-
5. Do you know the Nakhonban period apparent?	143(38.3%)	230(61.7%)	-
6. Do you know about the Phetchabun symbolic?	287(76.9%)	86(23.1%)	-

By the score standard's level of acknowledgement of Phetchabun history classified into 3 level as seen

Acknowledgement is low between the mean of 1.00 – 2.66
 moderate between the mean of 2.67 – 4.33
 most between the mean of 4.34 – 6.00

Table 4 – 13 Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history level cover 17 communities within Phetchabun town municipality

Details	Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history level		
	Mean $\bar{(x)}$	Standard Deviation (S.D)	Acknowledge Level
1. Do you know about the Phetchabun’s period apparent?	1.73	0.71	Low
2. Inside community, did you know what archeological site, material object or local culture remain?	1.59	0.49	Low
3. Did you know about sources of Phetchabun history?	1.38	0.62	Low
4. Do you know the Nakhonban’s role?	1.25	0.44	Low
5. Do you know the Nakhonban period apparent?	1.62	0.49	Low
6. Do you know about the Phetchabun symbolic?	1.23	0.42	Low
Total	1.46	0.26	Low

From the table 4 – 13 found the sample group would have the acknowledgement of Phetchabun history in a low level ($\bar{x} = 1.46$)

Furthermore, when tested with a statistic would be found about **Gender** from the mean (\bar{x}) between male and female, found the female would have an acknowledge ($\bar{x} = 3.01$) higher than male ($\bar{x} = 1.77$)

When regarding of statistical tested found that **a different gender would have an attitude of Phetchabun city planning significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.043)**

Religion from the mean (\bar{x}) between Buddhist and Christ, found the Buddhist would have an acknowledge ($\bar{x} = 2.48$) higher than Christ ($\bar{x} = 2.00$) consecutively, when regarding of statistical tested found a difference religion but

would have an acknowledge of Phetchabun history non significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.883)

Age from the mean (\bar{x}) of each age found the age between 48 – 53 years would have a highest of an acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.51$), for secondary are the age between 18 – 23 years ($\bar{x} = 1.50$) and the age between 30 – 35 years ($\bar{x} = 1.49$) consecutively, while; the age between 36 – 41 years would have a lowest of an acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.39$)

Regarding of the statistical tested found a different age but would have an acknowledge of Phetchabun history non significant at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.550)

Occupation from the mean (\bar{x}) of every occupation found the housekeeper would have a highest of an acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.57$), for someone who would out of work/waiting for job ($\bar{x} = 1.55$) and studying ($\bar{x} = 1.52$) consecutively, while; the governmental officer would have a lowest of an acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.39$)

Regarding of the statistical tested found **a different occupation would have an acknowledge of Phetchabun history significant at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.008)**

Educational level from the mean (\bar{x}) of all level found a primary would have a highest of acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.56$), for secondary are vocational certificate/diploma ($\bar{x} = 1.48$) and bachelor degree ($\bar{x} = 1.44$), while; the early high school would have a lowest of acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.38$).

Regarding of the statistical tested found **a different of educational level have an acknowledge of Phetchabun history significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 001)**

Income from the mean (\bar{x}) of all income found the less than 4,000 Bht. would have a highest of an acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.56$), for secondary are the income between 4,001 – 6,000 Bht. ($\bar{x} = 1.49$) and 6,001 – 8,000 and

8,001 – 10,000 Bht., ($\bar{x} = 1.45$) equally, while; the income more than 10,000 Bht., have the lowest of an acknowledge of Phetchabun history ($\bar{x} = 1.38$)

Regarding of statistical tested found **a different income would have acknowledge of Phetchabun history significant difference at 0.05 level (P – value = 0.001)** with seen in the table 4 – 14 and 4 – 15

Table 4 – 14 the tested of acknowledgement of Phetchabun history compared with variable demography by the T – test for independent sample

Variable Demography		Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history				
		Amount	Mean (\bar{x})	standard Deviation (S.D)	t	P - value
Gender	male	160	1.77	2.16	-2.035	0.043*
	female	213	3.01	8.51		
Religion	Buddhist	369	2.48	6.64	0.147	0.883
	Christ	4	2.00	0.76		

Table 4 – 15 the tested of acknowledgement of Phetchabun history compared with variable demography by the One way ANOVA

Variable Demography		Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history				
		Amount	Mean (\bar{x})	standard Deviation (S.D)	F	P - value
Age	18 – 23	33	1.50	0.23	0.896	0.550
	24 – 29	53	1.47	0.23		
	30 – 35	59	1.49	0.27		
	36 – 41	55	1.41	0.26		
	42 – 47	69	1.48	0.24		
	48 – 53	40	1.44	0.21		
	54 – 59	31	1.51	0.34		
	More than 60	33	1.41	0.35		
	Total	373	1.46	0.26		

Table 4 – 15 the tested of acknowledgement of Phetchabun history compared with variable demography by the One way ANOVA (cont.)

Variable Demography		Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history				
		Amount	Mean (\bar{x})	standard Deviation (S.D)	F	P - value
Occupation	Governmental officer	69	1.39	0.27	2.797	0.008*
	Employee	75	1.41	0.25		
	Trader/merchant	103	1.50	0.22		
	Work for individual company	19	1.46	0.24		
	Out of job/waiting for a job	10	1.55	0.13		
	Studying	24	1.52	0.24		
	Housekeeper	45	1.57	0.32		
	Other	28	1.42	0.31		
	Total	373	1.46	0.26		
Income	Less than 4,000 Bht.	72	1.56	0.32	4.864	0.001*
	4,001 – 6,000 Bht.	95	1.49	0.22		
	6,001 – 8,000 Bht.	55	1.45	0.22		
	8,001 – 10,000 Bht.	54	1.45	0.26		
	More than 10,000 Bht	97	1.38	0.25		
	Total	373	1.46	0.26		
Educational Level	Primary	97	1.56	0.26	4.089	0.001*
	Early high school	29	1.38	0.27		
	Lately high school/ technical	71	1.42	0.23		
	Vocational certificate/ Diploma	34	1.48	0.25		
	Bachelor degree	126	1.44	0.24		
	Other	16	1.42	0.42		
	Total	373	1.46	0.26		

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

Then compared of difference by a multiple comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of income and the acknowledgement of Phetchabun history would found non significant at 0.05 level

While a compared of difference by a multiple comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of occupation and the acknowledgement of Phetchabun history would found a significant different at 0.05 level incased of Nakhonban’s period appeared with shown in table 4 – 16

Table 4 – 16 the multiple comparison of Scheffe method for the Nakhonban’s period appeared classified by occupation

Occupation	Mean (\bar{x})	Difference value							
		Gov. Off.	Employ	Trader/merchant	Work for Individual.	Out of job	studying	House keeper	other
Government off.	1.41	-	-	0.33*	-	-	0.43*	-	-
Employee	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trader/merchant	1.74	-0.33*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work for individual company	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of job	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Studying	1.83	-0.43*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeeper	1.67	-	-0.56*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

From table 4 – 16 can divided the various occupations into 2 groups; the group of governmental official and trader/merchant and the group of governmental official and studying, which their acknowledgement about Nokhonban’s period appeared. Regarding from the mean (\bar{x}) found the studying would have a highest of acknowledgement ($\bar{x} = 1.83$)

While a compared of difference by a multiple comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of educational level and the acknowledgement of Phetchabun history would found a significant different at 0.05 level incased of Phetchabun’s period appeared with shown in table 4 – 17

Table 4 – 17 the multiple comparison of Scheffe method for Phetchabun's period appeared classified by educational level

Educational level	Mean (\bar{x})	Difference value					
		primary	Early high.	Lately high.	Vocational cert.	bachelor	other
Primary	1.59	-	-	-	-	0.29*	-
Early high school	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lately high school/technical	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational cert./Diploma	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelor degree	1.30	-0.29*	-	-	-	-	-
other	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

From table 4 – 17 can divided a various educational level for a primary and bachelor degree, which their acknowledgement about Phetchabun's period appeared. Regarding from the mean (\bar{x}) found that a primary would have a highest of acknowledgement ($\bar{x} = 1.59$)

While a compared of difference by a multiple comparison of Scheffe method (Post Hoc) between the variable demographical of educational level and the acknowledgement of Phetchabun history would found a significant different at 0.05 level incased of Nakhonban's period appeared with shown in table 4 – 18

Table 4 – 18 the multiple comparison of Scheffe method for Nakhonban's period appeared classified by educational level

Educational level	Mean (\bar{x})	Difference value					
		primary	Early high.	Lately high.	Vocational cert.	bachelor	other
Primary	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	0.48*
Early high school	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lately high school/technical	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational cert./Diploma	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelor degree	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	1.25	-0.48*	-	-	-	-	-

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

From table 4 – 18 can divided a various educational level for a primary and other, which their acknowledgement about Nakhonban's period appeared. Regarding from the mean (\bar{x}) found that a primary would have a highest of acknowledgement ($\bar{x} = 1.73$)

Thus, a summary for the demographical factors affecting to the “Comfortable Urban Project” implementation are significant difference at 0.05 level consisted of

1. Implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” has demographic data of age and occupation
2. City planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control has demographic data of age
3. Phetchabun history has demographic data of occupation and educational level

4.3 Suggestion from each of communities

Community 1 (Naree Pattana)

Found the all teenagers lacked of local attitude, within community didn't have effluent treatment, around the Nong Naree arboretum met household and restaurant increased so should kept protect and rehabilitated

Community 2 (Klong Sarn Pattana)

Found the canal got bad condition, need a park to leisure, a pipeline along the road would apart from a pipeline into alleys, must to adjust for someone who have important role inside community and take cared for community objects.

Community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana)

Found the pollution from garbage burning, need for a park, found someone flowed effluent through the ground while the community have had prepared the pipeline readily, a daily market area have many vehicles but it lacked of parking lots and people would not attended for the rule.

Community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana)

Found the pollution from vehicle and dirt spreader, some teenagers would addicted to drugs, a need for park, road were narrowed and canal got bad condition. So inside a local should engaged in a campaign for environment as family

went by a same car for energy saving of that local people must to have a participate for a lot and should to attended for archeological site which the way to protect its original condition.

Community 5 (Pattana Samakkee)

Found the canal were encountered with household invasion, pollution from garbage burning, the selfishness has increased especially on a road traffic, so local should engaged a campaign for the rule and law respectfulness, moreover, every home should planted a tree/flowers as beautiful and to promoted a traveling. Also of the governmental official task should not to concern with scandal mistake.

Community 6 (Samakom Pattana)

Found the dirt and garbage, effluent with not treatment but flowed through a public canal as Ta Luke's canal or daily market would not keep in order

Community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung)

Found a narrowness of road, pathway also met garbage and dirt, local authority were in a low impressively service and maintenance lack of power.

Community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana)

Found about the need for public service automobile, noise harassment from teenager at night time and a need for park to leisure.

Community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana)

Found about the service by local authority in a low impressive, want to built for retaining wall from Tri Phume's temple or Wat Tri Phume until Jao Mae's shrine and a need of development will gave the urban should grown up everyway.

Community 10 (Phoe Chan Pattana)

Found about the working between local authority and community's member and the leader's community rarely announced the information, the harassment from animal, a need of park and playground, the safety of life by the patrol at night and the local must to work hardly and clearly.

Community 11 (Ta Lad Pattana)

Found about the insufficiently of dustbin – drainage ditch and electric in the alleys, the increasing of garbage, factory let harmful noise. The million fund faced a problem of committee work and would not lent money for interest to member

and then calculated the rate of interest in a high, so, would engaged in a campaign for community and environment, which; promoted the traveling.

Community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana)

Found about the dirt in weather, a narrowness ditch, so let the participated about conserved and community development, strict for the effluent and garbage and plant a lot of flowers within community.

Community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana)

Found about a narrowness canal, people almost flowed effluent and garbage through canal for the best way should to participated for conservation and community development, a strictly control would be necessary for effluent and garbage and the planting a tree for community greenery.

Community 14 (Klong Sala)

Found about people should not attended for the traffic's rule, within community go to narrow, the cable network wire of telephone and electricity still not keep in order, so must to take care with a vision pollution and the traffic and would to enlarged the area outward.

Community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana)

Found about the need of park, road looks narrowed and want a museum to collect about local material objects.

Community 16 (Phet Pattana)

Found about the bus fare expensively, a bad smell from canal, the harassment from animal, water flowed slowly in the morning and murky, the problem of life safety, a need of Public Park. The way to managed as increased safety in the night, especially at Sra Klang Muang's pond and surroundings. The last, a lot of roads and alleys still unable name's label completely.

Community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana)

Found about teenager gather together of problem and all of people lacked of attitude for environment protection which the best way everyone should have participation together for their livelihood.

CHAPTER 5

RESEARCH RESULT DISCUSSION

Form the concepts is based on research objectives can be discussed as follow

5.1 Objective 1: To study the Comfortable Urban Project operated by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand

The Comfortable Urban Project, in the following 3 main development strategies; Facilities and Infrastructure development, Human and Social development and Administrative development

Strategy 1 Facilities and Infrastructure development would be covered the roads and bridge development, water drainage system, flood protection by retaining wall, public area and viewpoint, and electricity

Strategy 2 Human and Social development would be covered the public health, educational institution, environmental to life, cultural and tradition, people participation and strongly community, urban economic, and tourism

Strategy 3 Administrative development would be covered the people services from local authority, maintenance and operating of equipment, and safety in life and priorities

The Comfortable Urban Project implementation in the year 2004 – 2005 A.D. would be found 17 communities within municipality area of 8.6 sq.kms. It provided for the highest density area such as community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana), amount of 226.74 person: sq.kms., which conformed with this research result that it also have had the most sample group (8.57%), community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana), amount of 202.44 person: sq.kms., community 1 (Naree Pattana), amount of 192.67 person: sq.kms. and community 5 (Pattana Samakkee), amount of 134.41 person: sq.kms. consecutively. Meanwhile, a lowest density found that community 7 (Phet Nikorn Bamrung), amount of 134.41 person: sq.kms, community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana), amount of 121.27 person: sq.kms. and community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana), amount of 119.50 person: sq.kms. consecutively.

City Planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control would be classified into 13 categories, the main were used for rural and agricultural zone, it have the most of 11,424.51 rais or 43.23% and found rounded the city planning of Phetchabun under the aim of controlled urban extension and preserved the land for agriculture and environment condition.

For example, community 1 (Naree Pattana), community 2 (Klong Sarn Pattana), community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana), community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana), community 14 (Klong Sala) and community 15 (Chai Ngam Pattana); which planted for corn, tobacco and various fruits. Furthermore, the important reservoir drainage as Nong Naree pond, Khue canal and irrigational canal, all of that, other community would be neared Pa Sak river or public canals apparent. So, the most of area suitable for residence including of small commercial, educational zone, monetary institute and office station.

Meanwhile, the protection and promotion of art and culture would have a lowest of 53.14 rais or 0.20%, which has seen at community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana); the main archeological site of town such as the oldest city wall, temple and Pa Sak river pass thru. Including of the pagoda and temple would be met as a part of another community. The local tradition called Phetchabun Bathing Buddha Festival and paddle boat against the current tradition, festival of sand pagoda and paddy pagoda; were found at local temple inside community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana) and community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana) which conformed with research result that the most of sample group (98.82%) are Buddhist.

From above, the implementation under 3 strategies which shown as the conformed to factors towards Healthy City program by the public works and town planning (2004) as physical, must covered safety infrastructure, strongly social and kindness – owned characterized culture, and a good quality of life. Valuable local wisdom would have preservation and conservation, from this case, would be seen as the local tradition which still celebrated for a long time and every year and can be promoted for traveling industry. Strongly economic found someone who are out of job or waited for a job have a lower rate as male were at 3.10% and female were at 2.30% only, while a high monthly income has 26%, thus a quality of life would be the best condition and local authority can be provided information technology to people

widely. During a good management, local authority would have highly responsibility, fasten and effective services. This finding was coincided with the work of Somchai Dechaphomphanth (2004: abstract) who had mentioned about the Potential Toward a Healthy City and Growth in the Four Eastern Provinces had been involve with the policies of Ministry of Interior and Province, city planning, executive experiences and historical background of some municipality. The research of Phuchai Sappapan (1982: abstract) it also mentioned the components of livable urban in fresh air and safety in life and assets with clearly defined design and good public utilities, leading to the city unique image.

5.2 Objective 2: To study the results of implementation under the “Comfortable Urban Project”

From the analysis of different in all 3 factors such as attitude of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project”, attitude of city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control and acknowledgement of Phetchabun history are shown as follow

1. Attitude of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” at moderate level, according to strategy 2 Human and social development, were highly attitude ($\bar{x} = 2.06$) and strategy 3 Administrative development and strategy 1 Facilities and infrastructure development ($\bar{x} = 1.78$ and 1.67) consecutively.

Strategy 2 Human and social development were covered public health, educational institution, environmental to life, cultural and tradition, people participation and strongly community, urban economic, and tourism. Result found that community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana)’s mean value has lowest rate ($\bar{x} = 1.69$), while community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana) has highest mean rate ($\bar{x} = 2.31$)

Strategy 3 Administrative development was covered people service from local authority, maintenance and operating, and safety in life and priorities. Community 12 (Ton Ben Pattana)’s mean value has lowest rate ($\bar{x} = 1.41$), while community 6 (Pattana Samakkee) has highest rate ($\bar{x} = 1.94$)

Strategy 1 Facilities and infrastructure development were covered road and bridge development, water drainage system, flood protection by

retaining wall, public area and viewpoint, and electricity. Community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana)'s mean value has a lowest rate ($\bar{x} = 1.15$), while community 6 (Pattana Samakkee) has highest mean rate ($\bar{x} = 1.96$)

This was coincided with the research of Chaweewan Popong (2003: abstract) in the satisfaction of surrounding communities in comfortable urban project, Panus Nikhom, Chonburi Province revealed that people in Municipal area were satisfied in surrounding environment at moderate level. Problems that needed immediate attention such as: narcotics, screeching noises from motorcycle in the middle of the night, inadequate water supplies, water mixed with sewage and loud noises from Karaoke shop. From this case, were conformed with problems within community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana) such as drug addicted and water mixed with sewage, while another problems as environment (dust, vehicle pollution), lacked of facility as narrowed of road, open park need, and low participated for activities. Contrast with community 9 (Kao Dao Pattana) found that sample group have agreed with urban development made the growth everyway, including the problems were found that the service by local authority serviced in a low impressive and want to built for retaining wall from Tri Phume temple until Jao Mae's shrine. The research work of Varunee Vatcharasaevee (2000: 85) in the study of Participation of urban residents in the healthy cities project Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality had indicted level of differences among samples. This was resulted from difference ideas as indicator or motivation for acceptance as well as factors towards community participation based on similar beliefs which agreed with self-beliefs. Therefore, people with high level of opinion are very likely to participate more in the project. So that the suitable way by constructed a positive attitude and understanding be solved all problems, conformed with the research of Prathanah Preechalai and et all (abstract: 41) case study of the public participation in environmental management: a case of Khon Kaen province indicated that factors varied environmental management had statistical significant value at 0.001 such as receiving environmental news and environmental attitude.

2. City planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control,

overall of sample group by 79.40% agreed with the city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control were changed, for example, land use – building/infrastructure – community open space are kept in order, comfortable

accessibility and beautiful surroundings. Contrast with negative attitude of 85.80% agreed with they would have a lowest of participation/acknowledgement for city planning. So the attitude of city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control's level in a low ($\bar{x} = 1.59$) because the land use planning control would be simply to implement; local authority and community can give services thoroughly (electricity – water work – facility – utility), furthermore, it would be controlled the residential area; which increasing the high rate, to invade the rural and agricultural zone include of the protection and promotion of art and culture also. These would protected their owned characterize for a long time. In the same way, the local cooperative implementation would be in order by community leader if the problems occurred and affected to people's participation in a low rate; the people participation should be turn down. So that the city planning must to push the act of participation through people for more. This would be ensure that the way to know about problems and basic need, which lead into the same concept, to improve the problems directly. As for city planning, it was part of ancient sites preservation which needed the understanding of people to protect them form the impact and preventing them from damaging the place. This was the design for area with well proportion and use which was coincided with the work of Asadang Porananonth (1982: abstract) cited the Office of the National Committee (2000) that referred to the preservation of historical and architectural site through city planning and conservation.

The research of Asnee Thaosuwan (1990: abstract) had mentioned population growth and the need for housing. Such area must extend to the edge of the city which turning the city into another town. Another factor involved with the road development and public transportation, light population and investment in housing with expansion in industry and development policies of the government and cheaper land, including social and economic factors and environment that associated together.

Gender: From the study, findings that samples ages from 36 – 41 years and from 42 – 47 years has high attitude of the development under the Comfortable Urban Project work because they have been matured enough with higher attitude towards working than other groups. This has been the motivation for them to participate in the planning which coincided with the work of Prathana Preechalai and et all (2003: abstract) who found that older people from 41 – 50 years old understand

more problems than others and having better attitude. This work was also coincided with the work of Punporn Chotipukchukul (1996: 133) regarding the age of housewives at 38 years old had affected the water use behavior. Older people use water sensibly because of learning more than younger people. However, younger people can adapt to new ideas and changes easily.

3. Acknowledgement of Phetchabun history sample group in all community had knowledge in low level ($\bar{x} = 2.48$), by 76.90% indicated that most people had knowledge about Phetchabun symbolic, while, known Nakhonban's role and known the sources of Phetchabun history were 77.30% and 63.50% consecutively. Meanwhile, most of all, would unknown for Phetchabun's period apparent, amount of 68.90%, for secondary, would unknown Nakhonban apparent and didn't know what archaeological site material object – local culture remain within community, amount of 61.70% and 59% consecutively. The research by Boonyiem Takulvong cited by Krisda Vongvilalai (2004: 17) stated that the cause of behavior resulted from internal individual factor such as, knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, motivations and determinations while external factors such as, reaction and displaying behavior could be mixed and be seen as overall behavior. The research of Auemporn Poonkhawn (2000: 94) suggested the participation of people in the Art Environmental Conservation: Case Study: Phra Pathom Chedi, Nakhon Pathom Province. Findings indicated that knowledge in conservation had associated with participation with statistically significant value at 0.05 which suggested that people with high level of knowledge in Art value, maintenance of Art sites as well as understanding the cause of destruction, conservation guidelines for sustainable Arts need to participate more than people with low conservation knowledge.

According to historic preservation of archeological site – material object – local culture, which still of valuable importance role by promoted the understanding and knowledge correctly, to construct the positive attitude would made the highly history valuable, there fore all of them must have responsible to preserve and conserved often. Conformed with the work of Somchai Dechaphomphanth, who found a way of Healthy City concept were consisted of a part of develop policy as history background, besides the Phetchabun municipal government area would have had owned potential.

Gender: From the study, findings indicated that women had more knowledge in Phetchabun such as “Phetchabun Municipality” than male since female had closer relationship with older relatives such as grandfather and grand mother to know the past history to initiate the bond between them and see the value of the national treasure which coincided with the work of Sukhumaporn Sukkaew (1997: abstract) who had studied the conditions and problems of Rattanakosin island from the locals. Findings indicated that people who had perceived the value of Rattankosin had recognized environmental problems than others without valued perception. Moreover, person with more ideas in conservation should perceive more in conditions and problems of Rattanakosin than those with less idea in the conservation. In the research work of Suthasuda Kriangwattanapong (1996: abstract) who had studied the knowledge and behaviors of student at Nakhon Pathom province at Rajabhat Institute in Environmental Conservation, findings indicated that knowledge on Environmental Conservation depended on gender which was disagreed with the work of Sacker cited by Sutthasuda Kriangwattanapong (1996) who found that factor effecting towards environmental knowledge of Junior High School students in Montana State, U.S.A involved with gender, family size, reading newspaper, environmental learning in school and background of influential factors towards environment knowledge. From comparison, findings indicated that boys had higher average scores than girls. Furthermore, the research of Thom Supcharoen had studied the political involvement of Thai locals, Case Study Kum Khaenkaew District, Yasothorn Province which had been cited in the work of Varunee Pimpa (2000) suggested that male had involved more in politic than female.

From the research of Sutthasuda Kriangwattanapong (1996: abstract) who found that environmental conservation among undergraduates of Rajabhat Institution was not relied on genders since both male and female had received equal knowledge in conservation from Educational Institution, direct experiences and media. The research of Tienchai Haisirikula (1995: abstract) mentioned the roles of local people on conserving cultural heritage case study of Prasat Hin Phanom Rung and Prasat Ku Suan Tang, Buriram province, findings indicated that genders had no association with statistical significant value at conservation of cultural heritage.

Occupation: From results of the study, findings indicated that samples who were studying had higher knowledge than other groups. This group had no responsibilities like other groups. Because they were still studying, they had the advantage of having more times to learn from numerous places while samples in other occupation had limited time and rather concerned more of daily livings than spending more times to study unknown stories. This was coincided with the research of Kamol Oiam cited Varunee Pimpa (2000) who found that people with different occupation had different attitude in work. Furthermore, different work nature during operation of each person had been different also which made the time brake differently. As for participation in any activity, it must not interfere with regular work or responsibilities. According to Tienchai Haisirikula (1992: abstract), he found occupation effecting Art's environment with statistical significant value.

This findings was disagreed with the research of Siriwan Thapanya (1996: abstract) who studied the factors of affecting environmental conservation of archaeological site case study of people participation at the nearby archaeological site Chiang Mai province, participation of local in the nearby areas of ancient archaeological of Chiang Mai province. Findings indicated that variable such as gender had no differences regarding involvement in environmental conservation of ancient monuments.

Educational Level: results findings indicated that people with primary education had the most knowledge in the history of Phetchabun. For examples, they had known well when the city was established, or when the period of "Phetchabun Municipal" started. This may result from society to the people with this level of education which created barriers toward supporting self and family. Guidelines improving knowledge and social status must include self-enhancement in knowledge for more acceptances which had been shown in the previous history of the areas or communities. They are usually having low education but knowing well on the background on own community. They have better transmitted the idea to younger generation than people with higher education.

Furthermore, structure of rural society is still relied pretty much on the family support which has been another learning method from fraternal and maternal grandfathers and grandmothers, including various Information Technologies available

currently which was coincided with the research work of Anuchit Issiriyamet (1994) who found that educational level was affected the awareness of sewage water in Chao Phaya river. It also agreed with the research of Siriwan Thapanya (1996: abstract) who suggested differences in educational levels involved in environmental conservation at ancient monuments sites with statistical significance different at 0.05. The research of Tienchai Haisirikula (1996: abstract) suggested the effect of educational levels towards environmental conservation at ancient monument sites with statistically significant value.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

This research on the topic “Study of Comfortable Urban Project operate by Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand” are done as a survey research with the following objectives:

1. To study the “Comfortable Urban Project” of Phetchabun municipal government, Thailand
2. To study the results of implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” of Phetchabun municipal government

Samples group of 373 persons were selected among 17 communities, who lived in Phetchabun municipal government area. Derived data from the questionnaires was taken for analysis with the Statistic Program for Social Science (SPSS) through statistical Percentage, Mean, and Standard Deviation. Differences in 2 variables groups had been analyzed with T – test for independent sample as well as testing differences in variables above 3 groups with One – way ANOVA, while difference occurred were tested for multiple comparisons with Scheffe method.

6.1.1 The “Comfortable Urban Project” of Phetchabun municipal government’s study result

By the conceptual of Healthy City operated by WHO; the implement for Phetchabun area are called the “Comfortable Urban Project” operated by Phetchabun municipal government was covered the city planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control ; affected to people service within each of communities. The result found many changes such as land use – building/infrastructure – community open space are kept in order, comfortable accessibility and beautiful surroundings but the most are lowest of participation and lacked of the acknowledgement for city planning process. Furthermore inside the municipal area boundary of 8.6 sq.kms, can divided people living characters as 3

levels; low density are found at community 17 (Koh Phet Pattana) amount of 119.30 person: sq.kms. as same as the moderate density found at community 11 (Ta Lad Pattana) for the most than other (180.73 person: sq.kms.) and the most density at community 13 (Phu Khao Din Pattana) amount of 226.74 person: sq.kms.

Included of Phetchabun history study which acknowledgement and local wisdom can make a pride and these potential to be progress strongly policies and goals. The results are found people have knowledge about Phetchabun symbolic but most of all are unknown Phetchabun's period apparent. Then land use of protected and promoted of art and culture have the least, amount of 0.20% (53.14 rais), which archeological site and material objects are spread over municipal area such as pagodas, the image Buddha, and local instruments inside parts of major temples but the important characteristic shown urbanization since Sukhothai period found at community 8 (Nai Muang Pattana). Local tradition as festival of sand pagoda and paddy pagoda can be seen at community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana) and community 4 (Chang Puak Pattana) also Phetchabun Bathing Buddha festival and paddle boat against the current, which celebrated for ritual in related area. So the conservation would be supported knowledge and understanding and encouraged daily because the way to lively would covered history background.

While, the implementation under the framework of "Comfortable Urban Project" also divided 3 strategies such as

Strategy 1 Facilities and Infrastructure development consisted of road and bridge development, water drainage system, flood protection by retaining wall, public area and viewpoint and electricity; from this case found about road – bridge – water drainage system can be solved community problems and suitably for a high and moderate density area but a low density area also included of rural/agricultural zone; theirs need are still lower than urban.

Strategy 2 Human and Social development consist of the public health, educational institution, environmental to life, cultural and tradition, people participation and strongly community, urban economic, and tourism ; found that drug addiction, environmental such as air pollution – dust – a bad condition of canal can solved and develop as well.

Strategy 3 Administrative development consist of people services from

local authority, maintenance and operating of equipment, and safety in life and priorities, found that local service are moderate level, especially the community 12 (Ton Ben Patana) have a lowest mean but community 6 (Samakom Patana) have a highest mean.

6.1.2 Result of the “Comfortable Urban Project” implementation

Demographical factors analyzed are affecting to the “Comfortable Urban Project” implementation, when compared with statistic found about

Implementation under the framework of the “Comfortable Urban Project” would have age, between 18 – 23 years old, the highest attitude rate, following by the age between 48 – 53 years old and 60 years up consecutively. Regarding occupation as studying that furthers their educations remained at the highest attitude rate, following by employee and housekeeper.

City planning of Phetchabun by land use planning control would have age, between 36 – 41 years old and 42 – 47 years old, the highest attitude rate equally by the age between 24 – 29 years old, 48 – 53 years old, and 60 years old up consecutively.

Phetchabun history would have various demographical factors as gender, female higher than male, occupation as studying for the highest rate, following by government officer and housekeeper consecutively and it is also educational level as primary for the highest rate and following by bachelor degree and other consecutively.

6.2 Recommendations

1. Local authority can make better use of facility and infrastructure through community requirement, including relates area characteristic
2. For a high efficiency of Phetchabun city planning activities would be created the study and activity of city planning
3. Widen education about Phetchabun history through publicity for a pride of local to become a strongly benefit for Phetchabun livability

6.3 Recommendation for further researches

1. Necessary to have the quality research study about people participation on Phetchabun city planning implementation, for example, the method by in – depth

interview or activity by focus group within each of community

2. Necessary to study about evaluate quality of each of strategies under the “Comfortable Urban Project” such as strategy 1 development of facility and infrastructure, strategy 2 development of human and social, and strategy 3 development of administration

3. Necessary to study about human attitude/perception for conserved and preserved the cultural environment within each of community, for example, community 3 (Sa dieng Pattana) and 4 (Chang Puak Pattana) still owned local culture; festival of sand pagoda and paddy pagoda and important local tradition called Phetchabun Bathing Buddha festival and paddle boat against the current tradition and so on

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONAIRS

แบบสอบถาม

**เรื่อง “ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการวางแผนสิ่งแวดล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุมชนภายใต้กรอบโครงการ
เมืองอยู่สบายของเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์”**

วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการวางแผนสิ่งแวดล้อมเพื่อพัฒนาชุมชนและชนบท
คณะสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

**** ข้อมูลจากการตอบแบบสอบถามนี้ จะนำไปใช้เชิงวิชาการเท่านั้น ****

ตอนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไปของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม ให้เติมข้อมูลในช่องว่างและ ✓ ที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงของท่านมากที่สุด

เลขที่แบบสอบถาม

1. ชุมชน..... บ้านเลขที่.....ถนน..... ต.ในเมือง อ.เมือง จ.เพชรบูรณ์
2. ชื่อผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์.....
3. เพศ (1) ชาย (2) หญิง
4. อายุ (1) 18 – 23 (2) 24 – 29 (3) 30 – 35 (4) 36 – 41
(5) 42 – 47 (6) 48 – 53 (7) 54 – 59 (8) 60 ปี ขึ้นไป
5. นับถือศาสนา (1) พุทธ (2) อิสลาม (3) คริสต์
6. อาชีพ (1) รับราชการ (2) ลูกจ้างรัฐบาล (3) ค้าขาย (4) เอกชน/บริษัท
(5) ไม่มีงาน/อยู่ระหว่างรองาน (6) เรียนหนังสือ/กำลังศึกษาต่อ
(7) แม่บ้าน (8) อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....
7. รายได้ประจำเดือน (1) ตั้งแต่ 10,001 บาทขึ้นไป (2) 8,001 – 10,000 บาท
(3) 6,001 – 8,000 บาท (4) 4,001 – 6,000 บาท
(5) น้อยกว่า 4,000 บาท
8. ระดับการศึกษาสูงสุด
(1) ประถมศึกษา (2) มัธยมตอนต้น (3) มัธยมตอนปลาย / ปวช.
(4) อนุปริญญา / ปวส. (5) ปริญญาตรี (6) อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....

ตอนที่ 2 ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการดำเนินงานภายใต้กรอบโครงการเมืองอยู่สบายของเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์

2.1 ความรู้ด้านประวัติศาสตร์เมืองเพชรบูรณ์

1. ท่านทราบความเป็นมาของเมืองเพชรบูรณ์หรือไม่ว่ามีมาตั้งแต่สมัยใด
 - (1) ทราบ สมัย.....
 - (2) ไม่ทราบ
2. ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่าในชุมชนท่านยังคงมีโบราณสถาน โบราณวัตถุ หรือวัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่นหลงเหลืออยู่หรือไม่
 - (1) ทราบ ได้แก่.....
 - (2) ไม่ทราบ
3. ท่านทราบประวัติศาสตร์เมืองเพชรบูรณ์โดยอาศัยหลักฐานหรือข้อมูลจากแหล่งใด
 - (1) ทราบ ข้อมูลจาก.....
 - (2) ไม่ทราบ
4. ท่านทราบความสำคัญของ “นครบาลเพชรบูรณ์” หรือไม่
 - (1) ทราบ คือ.....
 - (2) ไม่ทราบ
5. คำว่า “นครบาลเพชรบูรณ์” ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่ามีมาตั้งแต่สมัยใด
 - (1) ทราบ สมัย.....
 - (2) ไม่ทราบ
6. ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่าเอกลักษณ์ของจังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์คืออะไร
 - (1) ทราบ คือ.....
 - (2) ไม่ทราบ

2.2 ความเห็นด้านการผังเมืองรวมเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ต่อการพัฒนาเมืองภายในเขตเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์

1. การวางผังเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ ท่านมีส่วนร่วม หรือรับรู้ในการวางผังเมืองด้วย
 - (1) มี ระบุ.....
 - (2) ไม่มี
2. ผลจากการวางผังเมืองทำให้พื้นที่บางส่วนในชุมชนท่านเกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงด้านการใช้ประโยชน์พื้นที่ ทำให้อาคารสิ่งก่อสร้างหรือการใช้พื้นที่ภายในชุมชนเป็นระเบียบ มีความสะดวกและสวยงามขึ้น
 - (1) มี ระบุ.....
 - (2) ไม่มี
3. การใช้พื้นที่ประกอบกิจกรรมต่าง ๆ ในชุมชนท่านมีผลกระทบหรือก่อผลเสียหายต่อโบราณสถาน, พื้นที่สาธารณะ, พื้นที่อนุรักษ์เพื่อสภาพแวดล้อมและมีความสำคัญทางประวัติศาสตร์ เช่น หนองน้ำ ป่าชุมชน พื้นที่สีเขียว หรือไม่
 - (1) มี ระบุ.....
 - (2) ไม่มี

2.3 ความเห็นต่อการพัฒนาเมืองภายใต้กรอบโครงการเมืองอยู่สบาย

ความคิดเห็นจากการดำเนินงาน โครงการเมืองอยู่สบาย	ระดับความเห็น				
	(5) มาก ที่สุด	(4) มาก	(3) ปาน กลาง	(2) น้อย	(1) น้อย ที่สุด
1. ท่านคิดว่าถนนภายในชุมชนสามารถรองรับการจราจรได้					
2. ท่านคิดว่าท่อระบายน้ำในชุมชนสามารถแก้ปัญหาการระบายน้ำในฤดูฝนและน้ำ ที่งอกจากอาคารบ้านเรือนได้					
3. ท่านคิดว่าการสร้างเขื่อนกั้นน้ำในเขตเทศบาลสามารถป้องกันน้ำท่วม ในฤดูฝนได้					
4. ท่านคิดว่าพื้นที่ว่างสาธารณะในเขตเทศบาลมีความจำเป็นเพื่อการ พักผ่อน และจัดกิจกรรมในชุมชนได้					
5. การติดตั้งสัญญาณไฟจราจรตามแยกต่างๆ, ไฟฟ้าแสงสว่าง ช่วยเพิ่มความ ปลอดภัยในการใช้รถใช้ถนนพาหนะ และขามค่าคืนให้กับชุมชนได้					
6. ท่านคิดว่าชุมชนได้รับบริการทางสาธารณสุขทั่วถึง					
7. สถานศึกษาในเขตเทศบาลสามารถรองรับและให้บริการแก่เด็กและ เยาวชนอย่างทั่วถึง และตามเกณฑ์การศึกษาภาคบังคับ					
8. ท่านคิดว่าสิ่งแวดล้อมในชุมชนท่านยังเหมือนเดิมมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงที่ดีขึ้น					
9. ท่านคิดว่าประเพณี วัฒนธรรม และภูมิปัญญาในชุมชนยังคงมีการ อนุรักษ์ให้คงอยู่					
10. ท่านคิดว่าสมาชิกในชุมชนมีการร่วมมือร่วมใจทำกิจกรรมต่าง ๆ					
11. ท่านคิดว่าสภาพเศรษฐกิจชุมชนไม่ฝืดเคือง มีการกระจายรายได้ที่ทั่วถึง					
12. ในเขตเทศบาลมีสิ่งที่น่าสนใจและมีคุณค่าเพื่อนำมาใช้ดึงดูด นักท่องเที่ยวได้มากน้อยเพียงใด					
13. ท่านคิดว่าหน่วยงานท้องถิ่นปฏิบัติหน้าที่ต่อประชาชนที่มาติดต่อ งานได้อย่างรวดเร็ว โดยการนำเทคโนโลยีเข้ามาอำนวยความสะดวก และ ประหยัดเวลามากขึ้น					
14. ท่านคิดว่าการบรรเทาสาธารณภัยในเขตเทศบาลสามารถป้องกัน ทรัพย์สินและช่วยเหลือผู้ประสบภัยได้ทันทั่วถึง และมีประสิทธิภาพ					

ตอนที่ 3 ข้อเสนอแนะ

การพัฒนาเมืองภายในเขตเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ เพื่อให้มีประสิทธิภาพยิ่งขึ้นและตรงกับความต้องการของท่านมากที่สุด ควรมีการปรับปรุงในด้านใดอีกบ้างหรือไม่

1. การพัฒนาเมืองในด้านอื่น ๆ ระบุ.....

.....
.....
.....

2. การดำเนินการทางผังเมืองรวมเพชรบูรณ์ ระบุ.....

.....
.....
.....

3. ประวัติศาสตร์ – โบราณสถาน – วัฒนธรรมท้องถิ่น ระบุ.....

.....
.....
.....

4. อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....

.....
.....

ขอขอบพระคุณที่ให้ความร่วมมือ

ตาราง ข้อมูลพื้นฐานของกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ทำการวิจัย ปี พ.ศ. 2548 (ต่อ)

เพศ	ระดับการศึกษา					
	ประถมศึกษา	ม. ต้น	ม. ปลาย/ปวช.	อนุปริญญา/ปวศ.	ปริญญาตรี	อื่น ๆ
ชาย	28 (17.5)	18 (11.3)	35 (21.9)	19 (11.9)	49 (30.6)	11 (6.9)
หญิง	69 (32.4)	11 (5.2)	36 (16.9)	15 (7.0)	77 (36.2)	5 (2.3)

APPENDIX C: สภาพที่ตั้งของเมืองและการพัฒนาเมืองด้านสาธารณูปโภคและโครงสร้างพื้นฐานต่าง ๆ ภายในเขตเทศบาลเมืองเพชรบูรณ์ปัจจุบัน



APPENDIX D: แหล่งท่องเที่ยวภายในจังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์

WELCOME TO PHETCHABUN PROVINCE

Bienvenue a la
PROVINCE DE PHETCHABUN

Phang Song Phi Nong

Phang Song Phi Nong, at Sit Thep Historical Park, presents architectural, art, cultural evidences when the Khmer civilization dominated the region.

Phang Song Phi Nong, au parc historique Sit Thep, presente des evidences culturelles, dans le domaine de l'art et de l'architecture sur l'epoque de la domination de la civilisation Khmer dans la region.

Phra Prathosaiyai Wichianburi Si Ratthanamongkol

Phra Prathosaiyai Wichianburi Si Ratthanamongkol, a 50-meter-long and 5-meter-high reclining Buddha image at Wichian Bannung Temple, Wichian Buri district, contains relics of Lord Buddha.

Une image du Buddha inclinant, d'une hauteur de 5 metres et d'une longueur de 50 metres, se situant au temple Wichian Bannung, contient des vestiges du Buddha.

Big Cave

Big Cave of Nam Nao National Park is the fantastic ancient limestone caverns and formations. The tourists can enjoy the long galleries of the caves.

Selon la croyance locale, cette image du Buddha est plongeé dans la riviere Pa Sak au mois de septembre ou octobre chaque annee afin d'offrir de la chance et de la prosperite au gens de la region.

Phu Thob Bek

Phu Thob Bek, a Hmong hill tribe village is located in Lam Kao district, with wonderful view of mountains and high steep cliffs.

Phu Thob Bek, un village d'une tribu de colline Hmong, est situe dans le district Lam Kao, avec des vues merveilleuses des montagnes et des hautes falaises a pic.

Phra Buddha Maha Dhammaracha

Phra Buddha Maha Dhammaracha, the holy Buddha image of Phetchabun, was housed at Tai Phum temple, Muang district. According to the belief of local people, this Buddha image is brought to dive at Pa Sak river in September or October every year to make people have luck and prosperity.

Phra Buddha Maha Dhammaracha, l'image sainte du Buddha de Phetchabun, etait logee dans le temple Tai Phum, dans le district de Muang.

Phor Khun Pho Muang

Phor Khun Pho Muang, according to the ancient Thai history in Sukhothai period, was the ruler of Muang Rat or the present Lam Sak district, Phetchabun.

Phor Khun Pho Muang, selon l'ancienne histoire thailandaise sur la periode de Sukhothai, etait le dirigeant de Muang Rat qui est aujourd'hui le district Lam Sak a Phetchabun.

Tat Mok National Park

Tat Mok National Park, ideal for the appreciation of waterfalls and jungle hiking, is on an area of about 290 sqkms. or 181,250 rai. The park is adjacent to the Nam Nao National Park, the Phu Khiew Wildlife Sanctuary and the Ta Boh Hual Yai Wildlife Sanctuary. Tat Mok waterfall with water falling from 200-metre-high cliff causes mist covering forest surrounding.

Le parc national Tat Mok, ideal pour l'appréciation des chutes et du trekking a travers la jungle, couvre une surface d'environ 290 kilometres carres, ou 181,250 rai. Le parc est contigu au parc national Nam Nao, au sanctuaire de la faune a Phu Khiew, et au sanctuaire de la faune a Ta Boh Hual Yai. Les chutes d'eau de Tat Mok, avec l'eau tombant de falaises hautes de 200 metres, creent une brume qui recouvre les encadrements de la foret.

Thung Salang Luang National Park

The long route from Nong Mae Na, Khao Koi district to Thung Salang Luang National Park is one of the best routes for tourists who love hiking and biking to relax, to appreciate the beautiful and green pine forest and to watch different kinds of birds and wild animals.

La longue route provenant de Nong Mae Na, district de Khao Koi, vers le parc national Thung Salang Luang est une des meilleures routes pour les touristes qui aiment se detendre en faisant du trekking et du velo, qui aiment apprecier la belle foret de bois de pins verts, et pour ceux qui aiment regarder les differents oiseaux et animaux sauvages.

Kheg Noi Village

Kheg Noi Village, situated in Khao Koi district, is one of the largest Hmong hill tribe area of Phetchabun where the tourists can enjoy their traditional way of life, culture, custom, and ballet. In every weekend at 10:30 am on Saturday and 2:30 pm on Sunday, Hmong perform traditional dancing and culture, dress in beautiful, colorful and glittering costume.

Le village de Kheg Noi, situe dans le district de Khao Koi, est un des plus grands endroits des tribus de colline Hmong de Phetchabun, ou les touristes peuvent s'amuser a decouvrir la traditionnelle facon de vivre, culture, costumes et croyances des Hmong. Chaque fin de semaine, a 10:30 am le samedi et a 2:30 pm le dimanche, les Hmong executent leur danse et culture traditionnelle, et se revotent de magnifiques costumes colores et eclatants.

Phetchabun

Luang Phor Thob

The body of Phraku Phatcharochan (Luang Phor Thob), one of Phetchabun's most renowned Buddhist monks, was housed at Chong Phrak temple, Muang district for people to pay a respect, believingly bring them luck and prosperity.

Le corps de Phraku Phatcharochan (Luang Phor Thob), un des plus celebres moines buddhiques de Phetchabun, est loge au temple Chong Phrak, district de Muang, pour permettre au gens de rendre hommage, croyant que cela leur apportera de la chance et de la prosperite.

APPENDIX E: นครบาลเพชรบูรณ์และประเพณีท้องถิ่นสำคัญ

ภาพ เสาหลักเมืองนครบาลเพชรบูรณ์

ภาพ ศาลเจ้าพ่อหลักเมือง พ.ศ. 2503

พ.ศ. 2487

ภาพ จอมพล ป. พิบูลสงคราม
อดีตนายกรัฐมนตรีผู้ก่อตั้งนครบาลเพชรบูรณ์



งานประเพณีอุ้มพระดำน้ำ



งานประเพณีก่อพระเจดีย์ทราย



งานสงกรานต์บริเวณถนนข้าวโพด



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