



บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ คณะศิลปศาสตร์และวิทยาศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยนครพนม โทรศัพท์ ๐ ๔๒๕๘ ๗๑๐๐
ที่ ศธ.๐๕๘๙.๒(๒๐)/๓๓ วันที่ ๒๘ ธันวาคม ๒๕๕๙
เรื่อง ขอส่งรายงานการไปนำเสนอผลงาน

เรียน คณบดีคณะศิลปศาสตร์และวิทยาศาสตร์

ด้วย นางสาวกฤติมา จรรยาเพชร อาจารย์สาขาภาษาอังกฤษ คณะศิลปศาสตร์และ
วิทยาศาสตร์ ได้มีความประสงค์เดินทางไปร่วมนำเสนอบทความ “East/West: Ruptures &
Convergences” Conference at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia ในวันอังคาร
ที่ ๒๙ พฤศจิกายน - วันอาทิตย์ที่ ๔ ธันวาคม ๒๕๕๙ โดยได้รับการสนับสนุนการเดินทางจากสำนักอธิการบดี
ประจำปีงบประมาณ ๒๕๖๐ (กองทุนวิจัยและนวัตกรรม)
ดังนั้น ข้าพเจ้าจึงขอส่งรายงานบันทึกการเดินทางไปนำเสนอผลงานตามเอกสารที่แนบมา
พร้อมนี้

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา

ผู้ชม ดกนยดี
- เพื่อโปรดทราบ

น.ม.ร. ดกนยดี

(นางสาวกฤติมา จรรยาเพชร)
อาจารย์สาขาภาษาอังกฤษ

บันทึกขอมอบงานวิจัย และงาน
ประกันคุณภาพศึกษา เพื่อเก็บไว้เป็น
หลักฐานในภาคสรุปผล/หรือส่งมอบให้
ผู้เกี่ยวข้อง
29 ธ.ค. 59.

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ผู้ชม ดกนยดี
เพื่อโปรดพิจารณา
A. r.
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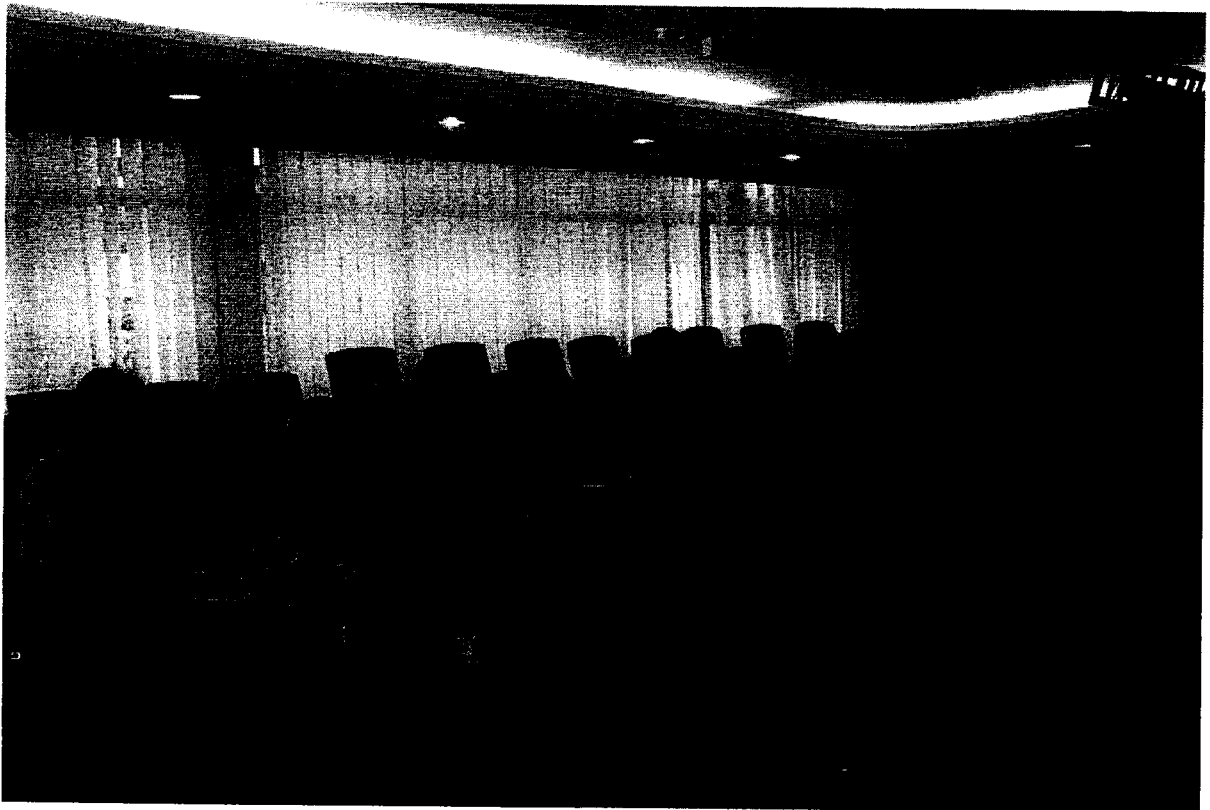
เมื่อช่วงต้นเดือนธันวาคม ๒๕๕๙ ข้าพเจ้าได้มีโอกาสไปนำเสนอผลงาน ในงานประชุมวิชาการระดับนานาชาติ “East/West: Ruptures & Convergences” จัดโดยภาคภาษาอังกฤษ คณะอักษรศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมาลาया กรุงกัวลาลัมเปอร์ ประเทศมาเลเซีย ซึ่งถือเป็นโอกาสได้แลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้ และชื่นชมผลงานวิชาการของคณาจารย์ นักวิชาการ รวมทั้งนักวิจัยอิสระทั้งหลาย โดยทั้งสองวันในการประชุม ข้าพเจ้าได้รับความรู้ที่เกี่ยวกับการศึกษา วรรณกรรม ภาษาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับภาษาอังกฤษจากนักวิชาการโดยส่วนใหญ่มาจากประเทศในแถบเอเชีย เริ่มต้นที่ปาฐกถาของ Professor Philip Holden จากมหาวิทยาลัยแห่งชาติสิงคโปร์ที่กล่าวถึงการศึกษาในระดับอุดมศึกษาในสิงคโปร์และมาเลเซียเพื่อสร้างสังคมให้ดีขึ้นท่ามกลางความไม่เท่าเทียมในสังคม ความแตกต่างทางบริบททางการเมือง

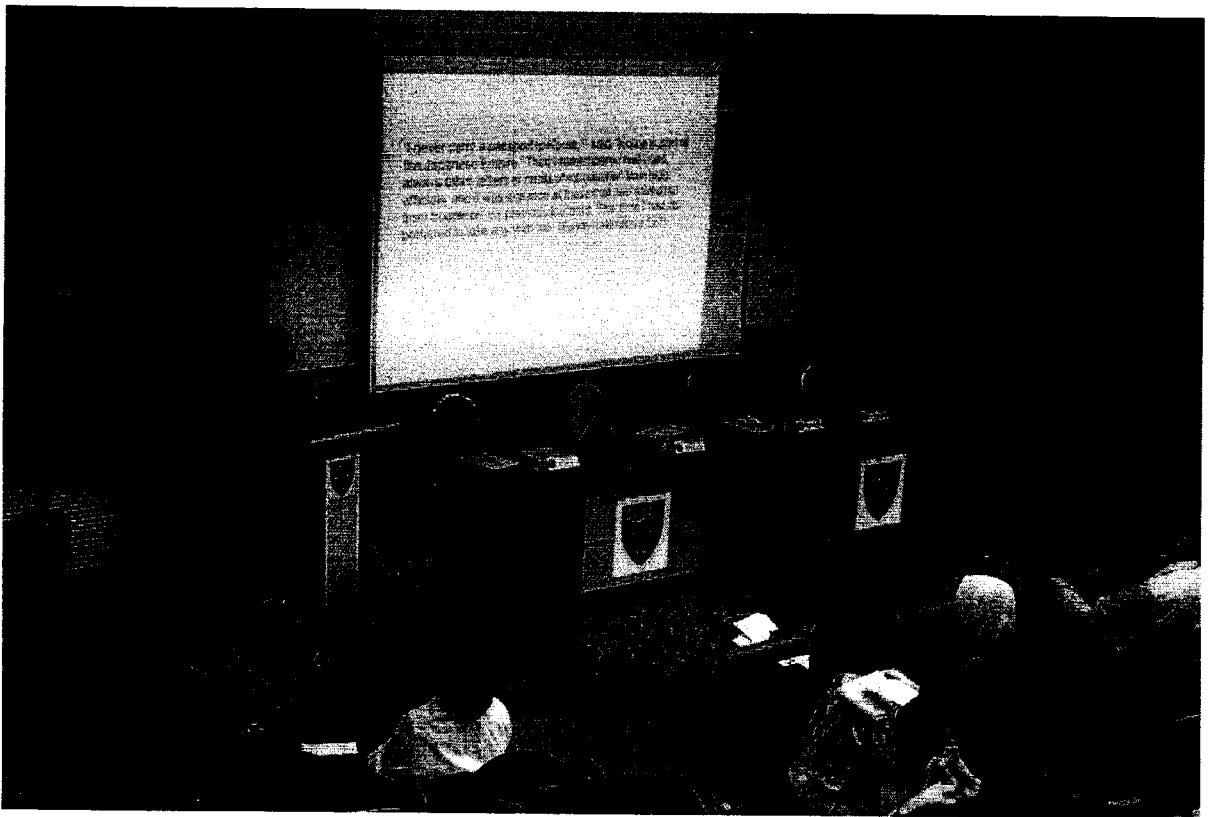
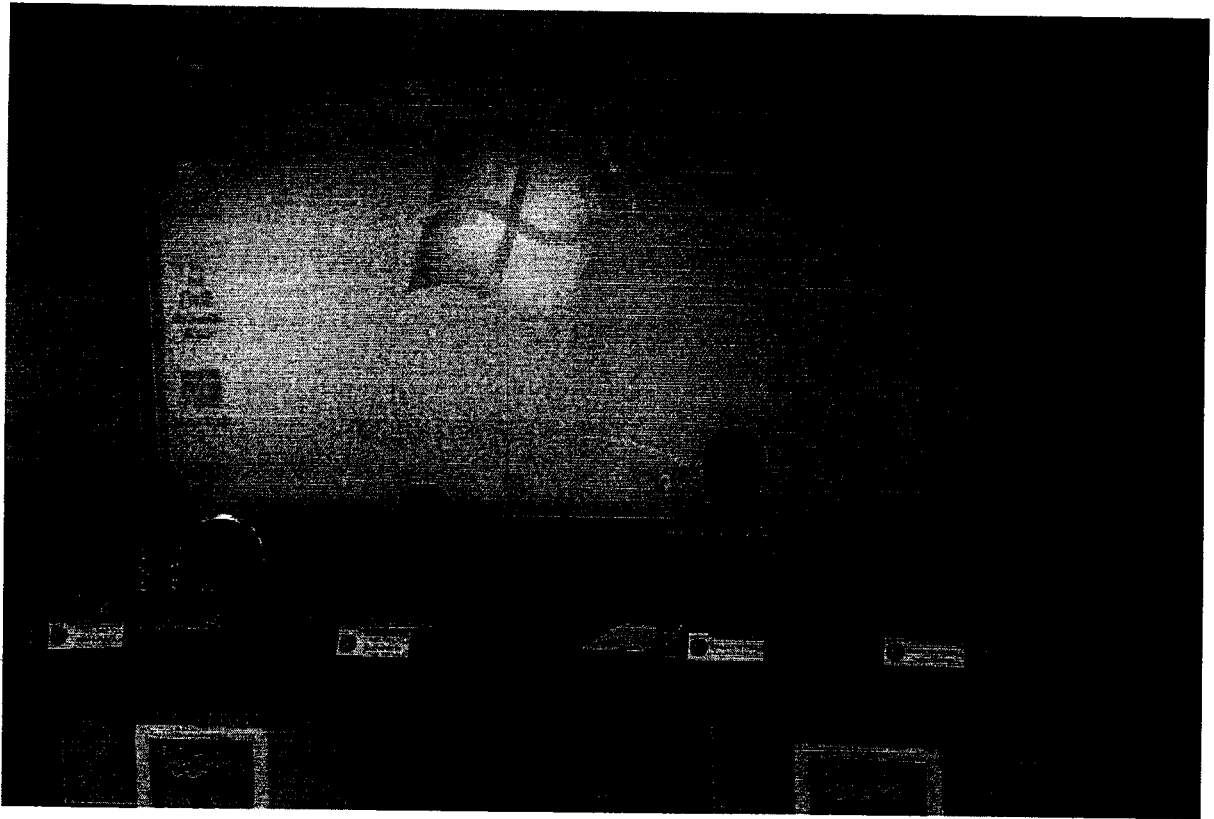
วงสนทนาช่วงที่หนึ่งวิทยากรมาจากประเทศฟิลิปปินส์ จีน มาเลเซียและสิงคโปร์ได้กล่าวถึงประวัติศาสตร์วรรณกรรมของประเทศที่ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นหลักในเอเชีย ซึ่งในวงสนทนานี้ได้แนะนำวารสารเล่ม 10 ของ The Oxford History of the Novel in English: The Novel in South and South-East Asia since 1945 ส่วนวงสนทนาที่สอง เป็นวงสนทนาของนักเขียนที่กล่าวถึงการอ่านและการสนทนารวมถึงชีวิตของนักเขียนซึ่งมีความน่าสนใจและเป็นประโยชน์ต่อผู้ที่สนใจงานด้านวรรณกรรมโดยเฉพาะวรรณกรรมเอเชีย

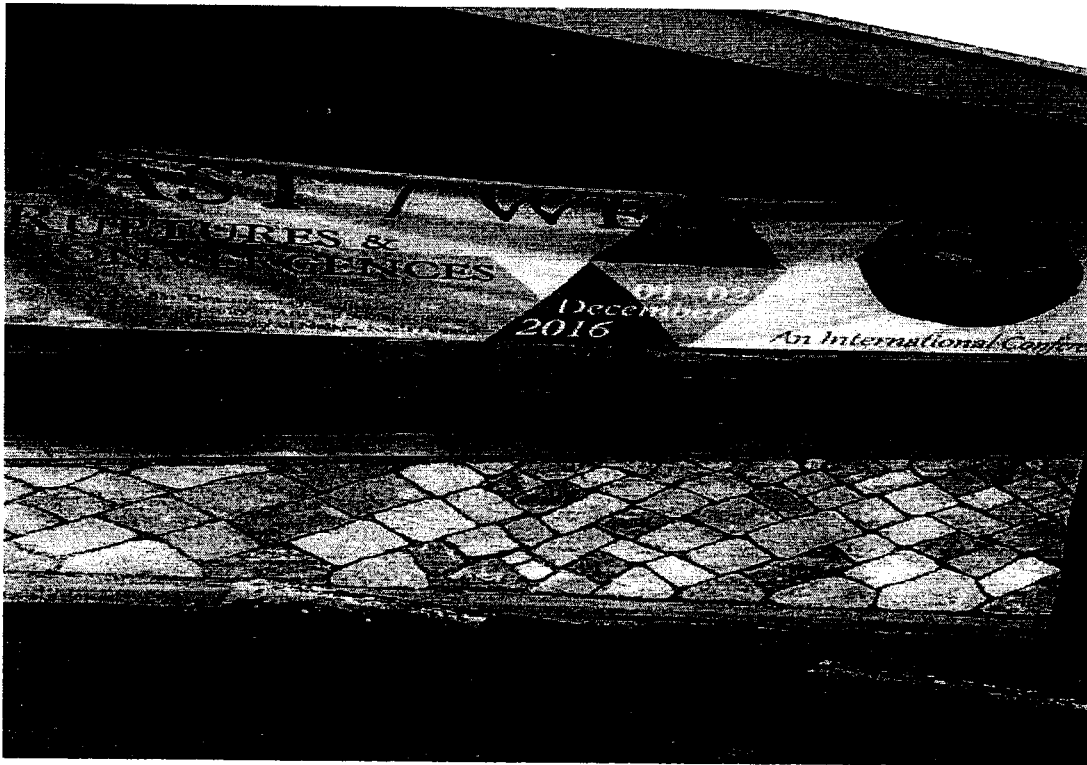
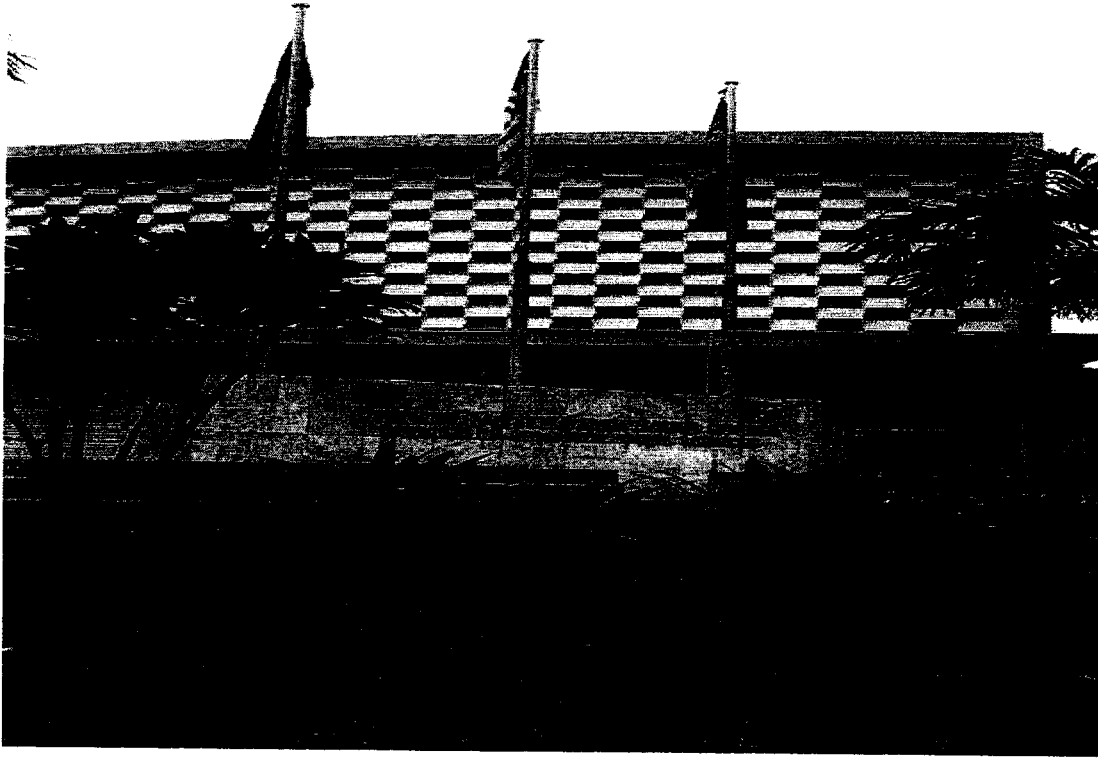
หลังจากวงสนทนาจากห้องประชุมกลางแล้ว ทางฝ่ายผู้จัดประชุมได้แบ่งผู้นำเสนอตามเนื้อหาของงานในวันแรกกลุ่มที่หนึ่งเป็นเรื่อง Connections and Transgressions ซึ่งเนื้อหาส่วนใหญ่กล่าวถึงความเป็นตะวันตกและตะวันออก ความเชื่อมโยงหรือความแตกแยกกัน ในงานนำเสนอมีการนำเสนอผ่านวรรณกรรมศึกษาเปรียบเทียบการเคลื่อนไหวทางวรรณกรรม ในกลุ่มที่สองเป็นหัวข้อเกี่ยวกับมุมมองทางด้านวัฒนธรรมมาเลเซียซึ่งเนื้อหาเกี่ยวกับวรรณกรรม สังคม วัฒนธรรมมาเลเซีย

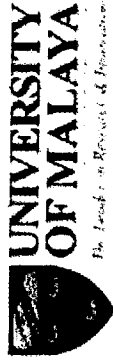
วันที่สองซึ่งเป็นวันที่ข้าพเจ้านำเสนองาน ในช่วงแรกก่อนข้าพเจ้านำเสนอเป็นเรื่องเกี่ยวกับการพลัดถิ่นและประสบการณ์การเนรเทศโดยผู้นำเสนอส่วนใหญ่เป็นนักวิชาการมาเลเซีย ได้ให้มุมมองเกี่ยวกับหัวข้อนี้ผ่านสายตาของชาวตะวันตกในงานวรรณกรรมเช่นงานของ Jhumpa Lahiri เรื่องนี้เป็นเรื่องการพลัดถิ่นของชาวอินเดียผ่านสายตาชาวตะวันตก และแล้วก็ถึงเวลาขึ้นเวทีของข้าพเจ้าในหัวข้อใหญ่เรื่องพหุวัฒนธรรม ส่วนหัวข้อที่ข้าพเจ้านำเสนอนั้นคือ การพัฒนาบทกวีวรรณรูปของจาง แซ่ตั้ง ซึ่งจากการนำเสนอมิผู้ให้ความสนใจเป็นอย่างดี สนใจในภาพที่ข้าพเจ้านำมาเสนอซึ่งสะท้อนภาพของสังคมไทยในช่วงสมัยหนึ่งเป็นอย่างดี นอกจากนี้ยังมีหัวข้องานที่น่าสนใจคือ เรื่องประวัติศาสตร์ในฐานะเรื่องเล่า เพศสภาพและศิลปะและเวทีสุดท้ายเป็นเรื่องที่น่าสนใจอีกเรื่องหนึ่งคือ เพศสภาพและวรรณกรรม

การเข้าร่วมงานประชุมนานาชาติครั้งนี้ทำให้ข้าพเจ้าได้มีโอกาสเปิดมุมมองใหม่ๆเกี่ยวกับภาษา สังคม และวัฒนธรรมของทั้งทางตะวันตกและตะวันออก ได้แลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้ด้านวิชาการกับนักวิชาการจากประเทศต่างๆซึ่งการเข้าร่วมงานในครั้งนี้ข้าพเจ้าขอขอบพระคุณกองทุนวิจัยและนวัตกรรม ประจำปีงบประมาณ ๒๕๖๐ สำนักงานอธิการบดี มหาวิทยาลัยนครพนมที่ให้การสนับสนุนการเดินทางในครั้งนี้ ขอบคุณค่ะ









CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that

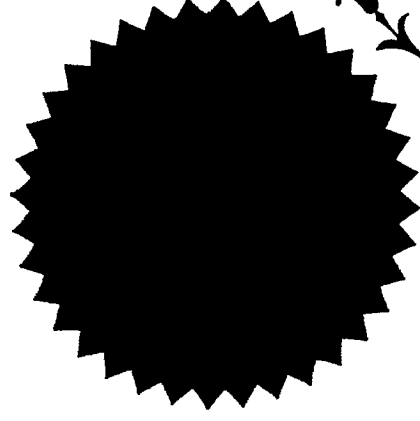
Krittima Janyaphet

has participated as a paper presenter in the
“East/West: Ruptures & Convergences” International Conference
organised by the Department of English,
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya
1 – 2 December 2016

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Professor Dr. Sharmani Patricia Gabriel
Head

Department of English
University of Malaya



The Life style Adjustment of the Agricultural Community to Cope with the Expansion of Urban Community : A Case Study of Baan Noen Sa-ard, Na Rat Khwai Sub-district, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand



Department of Social and Environmental Development
Faculty of Liberal Arts and Science, Nakhon Phanom University

Karn Hongmaneerat, Ph.D.

The 5th International Conference on Integration of Science
and Technology for Sustainable Development 2016

(5th ICIST 2016)

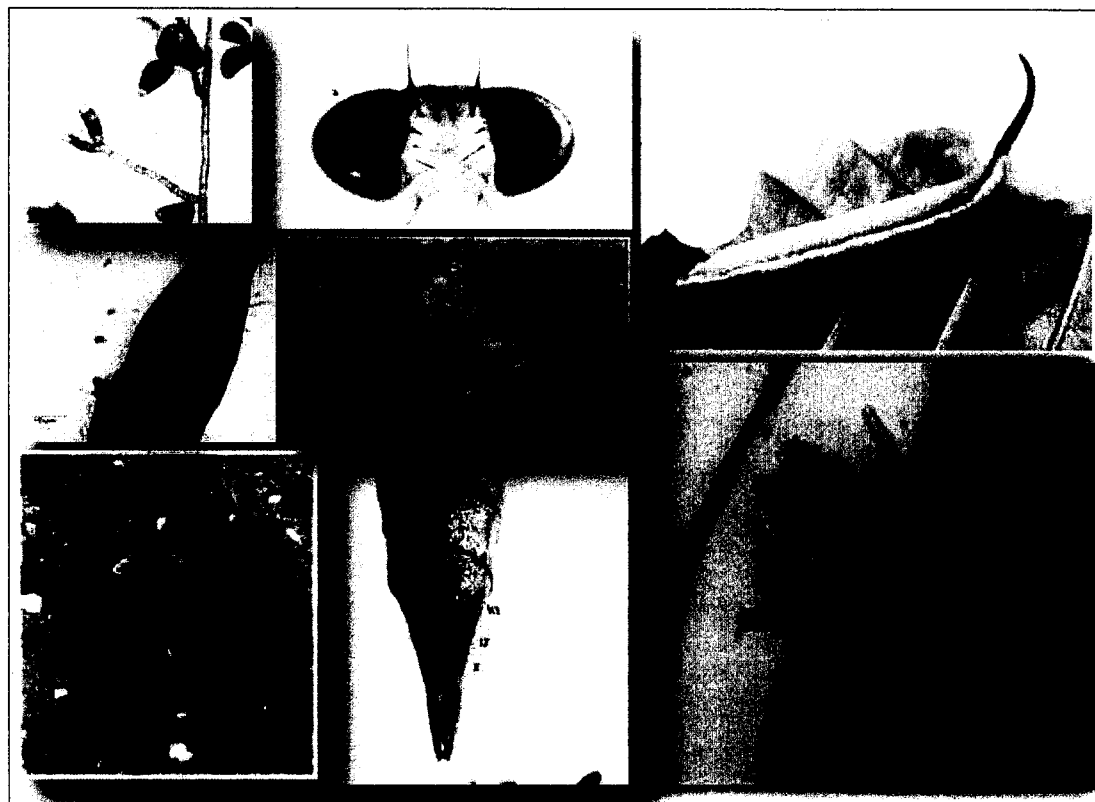
and

AATSEA Annual Meeting

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

and

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



Inle Cherry Queen Hotel, Southern Shan State, Myanmar

November 26-27, 2016

ผลงานตีพิมพ์ในวารสาร

Journal of Agricultural Technology. Vol. 12 No. 7.2 (December 2016)

1. Karn Hongmaneerat. "The Lifestyle Adjustment of the Agricultural Community to Cope with the Expansion of Urban Community : A Case Study of Baan Noen Sa-ard, Na Rat Khwai Sub-district, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand". Journal of Agricultural Technology. Vol. 12 No. 7.2 (December 2016) : 1947-1954.
2. Karn Hongmaneerat, Wanida Hongmaneerat and Wisit Kidkhamsuan. "Development of an Efficiency in Chinese Noodle (Khanomjeen) Production of Koksard Village, Kudtakai Sub-district, Plapak District, Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand". Journal of Agricultural Technology. Vol. 12 No. 7.2 (December 2016) : 1935-1946.
3. Panyakom, R., **Pongsuk, P.**, Intorrathed, S., and Hongmaneerat, K. "Problem Conditions of Animal Science Farms in Institutes of Vocation in Agriculture, Northeastern Thailand". Journal of Agricultural Technology. Vol. 12 No. 7.2 (December 2016) : 2037- 2047.
4. Wangkhahat, S., **Pongsuk, P.**, Intorrathed, S., and Hongmaneerat, K. "Context, Understanding, and the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy Practice of Baan Thon Na Lab Community Members, Baan Doong Distric, Udonthani Province". Journal of Agricultural Technology. Vol. 12 No. 7.2 (December 2016) : 2001-2010.



BEST ORAL PRESENTATION

is hereby awarded to

Karn Hongmaneerat

At The 5th International Conference on Integration of Science and Technology for Sustainable Development (ICIST 2016) held at
Inle Cherry Queen Hotel, Southern Shan State, Myanmar
on November 26-27, 2016

KASEM SOYTONG, Ph.D.
*Founder and President
AATSEA*

CYTHIA C. DIVINA, Ph.
*General Secretariat
Committee, ICIST 2016*

Robert McGovern, Ph.D.

Chairman of International

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**The 5th International Conference on Integration of Science and
Technology for Sustainable Development (ICIST 2016)**

Inle Cherry Queen Hotel, Southern Shan State, Myanmar

November 26-27, 2016

This

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MR. KARN HONGMANEERAT

as

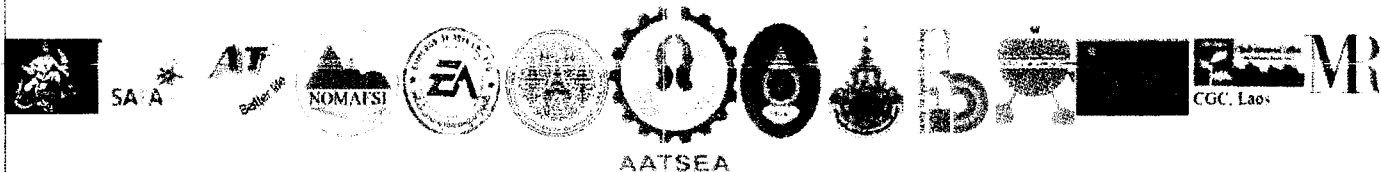
ORAL PRESENTATION

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The Lifestyle Adjustment of the Agricultural Community to Cope with the Expansion of Urban Community : A Case Study of Baan Noen Sa-ard, Na Rat Khwai Sub-district, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand

Karn Hongmaneerat^{1*}

¹⁾ Faculty of Liberal Arts and Science, Nakhon Phanom University

Hongmaneerat, K. (2016). The Lifestyle Adjustment of the Agricultural Community to Cope with the Expansion of Urban Community : A Case Study of Baan Noen Sa-ard, Na Rat Khwai Sub-district, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand. *Journal of Agricultural Technology* 12(7.2):1947-1954.

This qualitative study aimed to explore: 1) general conditions of Baan Noen Sa-ard agricultural community; 2) conditions and problems having an effect on life style adjustment to cope with urban community in education, Nakhon Phanom University; and 3) a guideline for developing the life style adjustment to improve quality of life. Data were obtained through interview and focus group discussion conducted with 55 community representatives i.e. community leaders, village committee, representatives of 7 residences, and stakeholders (shops, dormitories, and apartment). Results of the study revealed the following:

Baan Noen Sa-ard was a new community separated from Na Rat Khwai community 60 years ago due to density reduction and it was located near rice fields. Later on, the community donated the area of community forest to be the site of Nakhon Phanom University (about 1,000 rai or $\frac{3}{4}$ of land area). Previously, people there were engaged in agriculture but later on the adjusted their style in the form of combination with various business to cope with urban community expansion. Since there was a decrease in agricultural or green areas there, it caused changes in physical, biological, economic, and social traits to cope with the urban community expansion. In addition, people in the community lacked of development plan, participation process, skills and experience in entrepreneur. Consequently, it caused resource shortage, various pollutions, values of urban community – new millionaires who sold their farm land and abandoned agricultural occupations.

For suggestions and guideline for their life style adjustment to cope with urban community expansion, it needs to receive suggestions from concerned agencies of both public and private sectors. Besides, people in the community must adopt the philosophy of sufficiency economy as a guide line for the development of community expansion. Livelihoods of people there must put the importance on sustainable development.

Keywords: agricultural community, urban community in education, life style adjustment, sustainable development

Corresponding Author: Hongmaneerat, K.; **E-mail address:** dr.whmnr@gmail.com

Introduction

Thailand is an agricultural country located in the central of the ASEAN community. The country shares the border with Myanmar to the west, Malaysia to the south, Cambodia to the east, and Laos to the northeastern. Most people in Thailand are engaged in agriculture i.e. plant cultivation, livestock rearing aquaculture, and agricultural yield processing (Siriwan, 2015). The country development by all sectors in accordance with the Nation Social and Economic development (1st Plan–12th Plan, 1961-2022) aims to cope with the country assessment on the basis of the framework of the United Nations for development under the indicators of the development project in the millennium (First and Second time; 2005-2009 and 2010-2014). This comprises 4 aspects as follows: 1) poverty and food prosperity; 2) education and gender equity; 3) public health; and 4) natural resource and environmental management. Three provinces were selected to be representatives of the country for the assessment in accordance with MDG project namely: Nakhon Phanom, Mae Hong Son and Trang province. Results of the assessment made Thailand were categorized as a developing country like other countries in ASEAN (National Social Economic Development Council, 2015).

Nakhon Phanom province is located in northeastern region of Thailand and shares its border with Khammuan province, LAOS P.D.R. Nakhon Phanom province is 750 km. away from Bangkok and most people there (more than 75%) are engaged in agriculture, mainly on rice growing. The province has 4 aspects of development in accordance with the framework of UNDP/MDG as follows:

1. Poverty and Food Security, Nakhon Phanom province has promoted agricultural extension by the improvement of plant varieties and animal breeds. At present, the province is an important source of jasmine rice growing, Para rubber plantation, pineapple plantation for canned fruit industry, and Nile tilapia culture.

2. Education and Gender Equity, Nakhon Phanom University was established in 2005 by group forming among the following: Nakhon Phanom Rajabhat University, Nakhon Phanom Nursing College, and Nakhon Phanom College of Agriculture and Technology. Today, Nakhon Phanom University is comprises 15 faculties scattering in the province. This also provides an educational opportunity to people having low incomes. Besides, Nakhon Phanom University and the local administrative organization offer an opportunity for knowledgeable women to be part of the organizations.

3. Public Health, Nakhon Phanom Hospital is promoted and supported to be a central hospital having Faculty of Medicines to serve people in the province and vicinity as well as people in Khammuan province, LAOS P.D.R.

4. Natural Resource and Environmental Management, Nakhon Phanom province is allocated a budget to established Seedling Culture Center and check dams in accordance with the Royal Initiatives Project under the philosophy of Sufficiency economy. This aims to sustainably rehabilitate and conserve natural resources/ environment of wetland areas (Hongmaneerat, *et.al.* 2014 and Puangsuk, 2014).

Regarding results of the development of the second aspect-education and gender equity, Nakhon Phanom province was granted by the Thai government to establish Nakhon Phanom University as mentioned. This has an effect on agricultural communities there to adapt them to cope with urban community growth in terms of the educational urban community. As a matter of facts, Baan Noen Sa-ard community, Na Rat Khwai sub-district, Muang district, Nakhon Phanom province was granted by the Thai government to establish Nakhon Phanom University as mentioned. This has an effect on agricultural communities there to adapt them to cope with urban community growth in terms of the educational urban community. As a matter of facts, Baan Noen Sa-ard community, Na Rat Khwai sub-district, Muang district, Nakhon Phanom province is another community located by various agencies of Nakhon Phanom province. this includes the following: 1) Faculty of Liberal Arts and Science; 2) Faculty of Management Science and Information Technology; 3) Faculty of Education; 4) International Aviation College; 5) Nakhon Phanom University Demonstration School; 6) Research and Development Institute; and 7) Office of Academic Resource Service. All of these cover an area of 800 rai or one-fifth of Baan Noen Sa-ard community. This makes a number of populations there from 750 to 15,000 and some of them stay at home, dormitory or condominium.

In the previous 10 years, many parts of the community have become to be residential areas to cope with an increase in education personnel every year (Hongmaneerat, 2015). Because of this, the researcher was interested in the study on the life style adjustment of the agricultural community to cope with the expansion of urban community in Baan Noen Sa-ard community. Results of the study would be a body of knowledge in the development of the agricultural society to cope with the educational urban community.

Objectives of the Study

Specifically, this study aimed to explore the following:

1. some aspects of basic conditions of Baan Noen Sa-ard community, Na Rat Khwai sub-district, Muang district, Nakhon Phanom province;

2. condition and problems in the adjustment of life style to cope with the expansion of the educational community expansion; and
3. a guideline for developing the adjustment of life style of Baan Noen Sa-ard community as well as policy suggestions.

Conceptual Framework

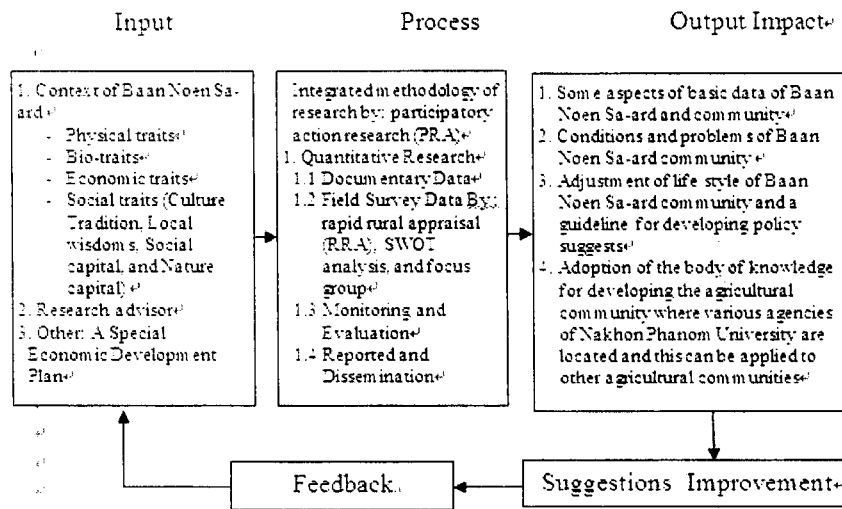


Fig. 1. Conceptual Framework

Methodology

This study was based on documentary research and survey research which focused on participatory action research (PAR) and rapid rural appraisal (RRA) related to change of the agricultural community to be the educational urban community. This included physical/biological resources, human resource, economy, society, tradition, culture, and local wisdoms. SWOT analysis was conducted which relied on the community participation process to perceive strength of Baan Noen Sa-ard community as a channel to improve the limitation in lifestyle adjustment. The following were steps in the conceptual framework:

1. Context of Baan Noen Sa-ard community, This comprised the following: physical, biological, social and economic, traditional, cultural traits as well as social capital, natural capital, and local wisdoms.

2. Conditions and problems in the lifestyle adjustment of Baan Noen Sa-ard community to cope with the expansion of the educational urban community.

3. A guideline and suggestions for developing the agricultural community of Baan Noen Sa-ard to cope with the educational urban community.

Target Group

The target group in this study consisted of representatives of local people who were village committee members and Baan Noen Sa-ard members who were farmers, shop keepers, construction workers, and hired workers (65 persons).

Research Instrument

Research instruments in this study were structured-interview schedule (participatory observation) and focus group discussion.

Data Analyses and Syntheses

Qualitative research was employed based for the inference based on the actual condition and future tendency which was likely to be.

Project Plan

This consisted of various issues as follows: research activities, research methodology, expected outcomes, and date/time of project implementation. (Table 1).

Table 1. The research activities, research methodology, expected outcomes, and date/time of project implementation

Activities	Research Methodology	Operational activities	Expected Outcomes	Date/ Time
1) Survey on some aspects of basic data of the community	1. RRA and SWOT Analysis	1. Contact and coordination with the sample group by the researcher	1. Basic data to be used for the determination of interview issues and focus group discussion, then making conclusions	February, 2016
2) Data collection	2. Qualitative research	2. Participatory process	2. Data based on objectives of the study	March-April, 2016
3) Returning the data to the community leaders	3. Community venue for report and suggestions	3. Participatory process	3. Data based on objective of the study	May, 2016
4) Preparing a complete draft together with research report	4. Community venue for report and suggestions	4. Submitting a complete draft to the committee and the community by the research	4. Data on opinions, and policy suggestions for the community development	4 June, 2016

Results of the Study, Discussion, and Recommendations

The objectives of this study were to explore: 1) context of Baan Noen Sa-ard community; 2) problem conditions of the community; and 3) a guideline for the lifestyle adjustment of Baan Sa-ard agricultural community to cope with the

expansion of the educational urban community. Results of the study revealed the following:

1. Context of Baan Sa-ard community, This community separated from Na Rat Khwai community for more than 60 years since it was a crowded community. The new community was 1 km. away from Na Rat Khwai community and there were 3 roads connecting the two community: one road was the main road No. 22 and the other two were unpaved roads. Baan Noen Sa-ard community had a total population of 750 persons for 333 families. This community was only 8 km. to the west of Nakhon Phanom city.

2. Problem condition of Baan Noen Sa-ard community, Ten years ago, Baan Nern Sa-ard community was an agricultural community (plant cultivation and livestock rearing). Community leaders agreed to give a land of 1,000 rai (3/4 of the community area) to establish Nakhon Phanom University. This was a key factor making the community there had change in lifestyle to cope with the expansion of the urban community as follow:

1) Physical traits, There was a decrease in the area of farm land and replaced by the residential area such as dormitory and condominium. There was the expansion of a road, from 2 lanes to 4 lanes which decreased the green area such as rice field and the community forest. There was a limitation of water sources which might be inadequate in the near future. Besides, there were problems in garbage's and waste water which could not be used. This conformed to a study of Pidtangnapo (2012) which found that the expansion of Naresuan University in Phitsanulok province caused changes in land used due to population density and an increase in dormitories, shops, and traffics. Impacts of increased construction areas caused a continual decrease in cultivation areas. Besides, it conformed to a study of Ratiown (2012) on no-direction urban growth and impacts on health. It was found that, in 1997, the urban area expanded for almost one-half and it had no direction; particularly in the area where there was no plan to cope which such the problem. This had impacts in various dimensions ranged from local people behaviors to environmental factor such as the following:

(1) Air pollution – This included natural dust and fume from motor vehicles which had impact on respiratory system and global warming.

(2) Water amount and quality – Part of the area was improved or cover for construction which reduced farm land areas and water sources. Besides, water penetrating into the soil was not clean and it was in a small amount making a problem in waste water flowing on the soil surface. Thus, it needed to bring water from other placed for consumption which causes economic loss.

2) Biological traits, Due to a decrease in both public and private green areas, this surely caused a decrease in plant cultivation and livestock rearing.

Hence, it needed to move away from the expanded community to avoid pollutions such as air, noise, and water pollution.

3) Economic traits, In the past, it was an agricultural community which mainly relied on the community forest and natural water sources. Nowadays, however, local people in the community shift to do service business to cope with an increase number of Nakhon Phanom University students and concerned personnel.

4) In the past, Baan Noen Sa-ard was a simple agricultural community where local people know one another very well and they often formed a group to do activities together such as merit making and festival celebration. Today, it has changed to be a new society. There are community's leaders in the form of village committee managing the community in accordance with designated roles. This conformed to a study of Ratiown (2012) which found that urban growth with non-direction caused a decrease in social capital. That was, in the past, although there were informal relationships but they truly had close relationships. However, the existing urban community usually group themselves formally but there is less sincerity than in the rural community.

3. Suggestions and a guideline for lifestyle adjustment of Baan Noen Sa-ard community to cope with the expansion of the educational community, Nakhon Phanom University. It could be observed that Baan Noen Sa-ard community had a limited area due to a continual increase in population. Thus, there was the construction of buildings for to cope with various activities of people living/staying there in the form of mixed and use. All of these needed to have knowledge/learning exchange with the coordination of both public and private sectors. This could avoid risks in deficit and to close down a business leading to various problems to be solved.

However, it was essential for the community to receive suggestions and exchange knowledge/experience. Also, concerned agencies in construction work and town plan should play roles in giving suggestions to the community to prevent pollutions and other construction problems in terms of land scope. The following should be taken into consideration: 1) investigation, development, and data dissemination so as to be an alternative and beneficial to the society; 2) setting rules, regulations, practice methods for the community to follow strictly; particularly public area using; 3) adjustment and development of the agricultural community to cope with the expansion of educational community Nakhon Phanom University through the community participation process, particularly on identity stakeholders; and 4) construction of good consciousness of all parties (Environmental heart ware) or public minded. However, the community should truly adopt the philosophy of sufficiency economy as a guideline for practice so as to be successful in the future.

Suggestions

1. The local administrative organization directly responsible for Na Rat Khwai sub-district and provincial administrative organization should make a plan for developing Baan Noen Sa-ard community of both long and short terms. This can help solve problems and develop the community to cope with change of the community due to the educational urban growth of Nakhon Phanom University.

2. Regarding the management of educational urban community of Nakhon Phanom University, it should have a construction work and town plan team to give suggestions particularly on residential construction for appropriateness and sanitary.

3. Na Rat Khwai sub-district administrative organization should prepare basic data as a basis for holistic development of the educational urban community.

4. For lifestyle adjustment of the agricultural community to cope with the educational urban community of Nakhon Phanom University it should have the adoption of the philosophy of sufficiency economy as a guideline for livelihoods and prevention of failure in the future.

5. Findings of the study should be studied and as data for developing other communities sharing the same traces.

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