

Participation to Develop the Conceptual Environment in Schools and Communities

Phrakru Sobhonbuddhisart

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand.

Abstract

The school is a part of societies, and the social organization which originated from the communities' need to serve the organization, so it is the important roles to prepare the children and the young as the good citizen who can live well in the society. With these causes, its roles is seemed to the role of family which had given the education and cared of them, but in the recent, the social and economic changes always happened, so the family could not manage the education as it had done in the past. The schools have exactly to take the educational duty and work.

The environmental ethics is believed that the information is the main tool to save the nature and the human beings life efficiently and powerfully, they can use the sciences to manage everything on the world by consisting of the morality that are full of the reasons to select and crab the good behavior relating to the religious, lawful, and traditional ethics.

Keywords: Participation; Conceptual Environment; Schools and Communities

Introduction

The natural usages are produced speed and effectively with the scientist technics of men with high ability, management and the moral reasons, because the men have really some reasons to do or not to do anything. It is a fact that they have motivation hiding after their actions. They have individually the perceptual and the moral development which related to Thai's social norm consisting of religions, law, tradition and valuation.

The participation means that people or the members from communities have the rights to take a park of development until they help solve, the problems and protect themselves from the problems by planning the policy, the plan, decision, checking the governmental authorization, measure, including responsibility to effect the people the communities and the networks in that area. These processes have to proceed by the people with voluntary, not only with compensation. Moreover, that participation needs to convey with life's styles and culture within the communities (Wiratchnibhawan, 1987). Narinchai Patnapongsar (2003) gave the definition of the word "participation" for 4 types of the following meanings.

1. It means to take the power more in the politics and any decision making to exercise an authorization.
2. It means to take a part liberally, equally and it is real active help, not only passive.

3. It means to get in the entire development processes.

4. It means to share the power by the persons with lost or little opportunity for improving their life quality settle from the powerful or authorized person in that community.

People's participation means that the active cooperation is helped by the stakeholders in every project specially in the authorization which consists of the decision making and the responsibility, because it is warrant that the stakeholders' needs will be responded and managed equally in the direct usages and everybody equally takes usages (Mingmaneeenagin, 1988). So the participation between the schools and communities is always an important part to develop the abilities.

The Basic Principles of Participation

The principles' basis is different among the people. It usually depends upon the levels of an education, an age, sex, an environment and so on. However, its basis is provided into many ways or dimensions. The Narinchai's concept was open it of which is 8 foundations.

1. It is believed that the men are more important than the technology was used, because without the men's help, it is not useful, but it breaks the styles of the communities and people.

2. It is believed that the men have ideas and the equal right. It is not believed that the men's castes are a lower class than the other classes.

3. It is believed that the men are good or bad by their actions, but not by their birth.

4. It is believed that some communities have the intellectual resource matching to the life style so the tradition is slowly changed and adapted to the outside sciences.

5. It is believed that the villagers might take the good profit, they may sometimes take the bad effected as well.

6. It is thought that the men can develop the life quality, if they have the good opportunity to act and manage together. They all become the active partner.

7. There are many models of the participation in the direct or indirect methods.

8. The more participation is the properly causes as follows: 1) the partners have to get free, equal, and sincere from the communities, 2) they have ability enough for the communities, 3) there are two ways of the communities for knowing the covering information, 4) all the people or the partners are a part of knowledge, ideas, decision making since they have set the project or works, 5) the participation in all the project has not more payment or badness to their work or duty.

Inclusively, the participation's basis has to lay on the needs, because they are absolutely difference and depend upon many factors or the causes, and also the purposes or aims. The communities need the good opportunity, freedom, liberty and the norm to relate with the life style since the project or the work have been started between the schools and the communities.

The Participation Aspects

They are the main tool to divide the groups to learn how to participate in activities that are the most usages to the communities. Tweethong Hongwiwat (1991) told that there are the following characteristics.

1. Participating to study and research the problems and their solution that appeared in the communities, including the communities' needs

2. Participating to think and create the new models to solve and relieve the problems, to create the new innovations and to respond the communities' feedback

3. Participating to set the policy or the plan project or activity to get rid of them
4. Participating to take the un-renewable natural resources to use for the public
5. Participating to manage or develop the administration system effectively and
6. Participating to invest in the activities or the projects according to one's limit of ability
7. Participating to proceed along with the policy, the plan project and activities to achieve the aims
8. Participating to control, follow, measure, evaluate and participate to maintenance and project the projects and activities that were done to work furthermore

Finally, its characteristics lead to the decision making in every activity to develop the communities by the voluntary activities or the charity or the public profit to develop the communities, including the technological communication and taking a part of an evaluation. These are so influent to effect to the behavior of the villagers or the communities for operation within the organization and the communities. They are the most important to perform or work for achieving the objectives to the people in the local, so they give the ideas, solve the problems and develop the modules of the different dimensions as the scholars gave the definitions "the participation".

Participation of Administrators

The National Education Act 2542 (Revised Volume 2545) was the law to administrate the education and set the principles to manage the education with the participation in many the sections, especially in the 8 section (2) for promoting the society in the educational participation, in the 9 section (2) there is decentralization to the educational areas and the municipality. In the 39 section, the education ministry decentralizes the authorization and the management in the academy, the budget, the personnel and the general administration to the committee in the office of the educational areas and the schools. In the 40 section, there is the committee in the basic educational schools.

The vocational schools are lower than the bachelor degree and these perform and control the education. In the 57 section, the educational organizations can find the personnel in the communities to cooperate to manage the education. Besides, the experience, theory, expert, and the local intellectual resource are applied to create the education and give the honor to some persons who support the education management. In the 58 (2) section, there are the person, the family, village, organization, municipality, private organizations, the professional organizations, the religions, the industrializations and the social institutes that can find the sources for the education by managing and participating in the education, including the charity for the educational schools and response to the payment for the education properly and necessarily.

Dr. Phragrusanggharak Chakkrit Bhuripanyo (2015) summarized the participation of the administrators in the schools into the 4 characteristics.

1. Plan: the recent management, the environment, the outside factors can push the situations change. These are called "the complicated factors". The administrators would look at the small problems as if the water flows in the sand well so that they become the big

problems between the villages and the schools, because they have no plan and do not do together with the personnel in the schools, the communities, village, the temples, the parents, the teachers and the committee in the schools. They help set the plan, processes, and share the ideas, including the vision, the mission, and the objectives of the schools which consist of the curriculum and the local intellectual resources to set the satisfied characteristics of the learners until the educational results can be summarized and the work processes can be created as the good models.

2. Do: the meeting to prepare the steps, presentation of the schedules and understanding with the school personnel, the teachers, the whole persons with duty and roles in the schools by participating in every step.

1) To study and collect the educational information for leading the practice

2) To promote the teachers and the personnel to manage learning by emphasizing the students as the center to hold the activities to organize the learners have the synthetic and analytical skills.

3) To develop the system of helping the learners and building the atmosphere inside or outside the classroom to be easy to learn and study the learning resources in both of the schools and the communities. Moreover, the activities of the development are held to the learners being funny and playful. In every learning core, they are mixed with the morality or ethics to apply the subject's theory to the sufficiency economy.

4) There is usually the meeting with the communities, the evaluation of the learning management, leading those results to develop the learners any longer. Then the active personnel is the important roles to perform and follow the educational movement. The students, the teachers and the administration get collaborative to create the education with the communities.

3. Check: the new innovations are used to administrate the schools, and the checking process would be done and evaluated in three contexts.

1) Checking the input

2) Checking the processes

3) Checking the output

The students, the parents, the teachers and the personnel in the schools and also the committee evaluate by the observation with collaboration and non-collaboration. The teachers and the committee perform to evaluate and present the results from the issues to the high administrator.

4. Action: There is the positive or negative information from the persons who are in the educational system. That is collected and kept to improve the management of the

educational schools in the standard, because the schools' administrators changed and improved the processes to develop with transparency.

In conclusion, the cooperation from the administrators who consisted of the teachers, the committee and parents in the communities in the educational schools is the energy or powerful to the standard of the schools. Therefore, there are three evaluation processes 1) checking the input, 2) checking the processes and 3) checking the output and action to decision making and writing the developing plan in next time.

Developing the conceptual environment and the morality in the communities

The conceptual development about the human being environment is called "the conceptual frame or the morality". Here only the conceptual frame or the morality will be called as follows:

1. Industrialization perspective

The environmental deficiency did not happen from the lack of the information, the persons or the budget to do the research, but it happened from men's life style in the modern world and this life style goes on the some perspective or some view. These push the environment to be broken, besides the men have the perspective and the norm which is in the economic system. The social men live in the industrialization age. They have the perspective called "throwaway worldview" that comes from the following types of faith.

- The men separated from the nature.
- The men stay over the other animals.
- The men's roles can control or enforce the nature under their power and the it is used for needs of the men.
- The natural resources are unlimited and always renewable and if they lost, they are found instead for.
- The more consuming and production are comfortable to the men, so the owner of the objects added more without the limit no longer, because the economy and the technology are developed without control for the good lives.
- Some body can control and mostly use the natural resources, they are absolutely important in this perspective.

This view is believed that the technology and information are the most important source to search the richness and perfectly take over the world. This view depends upon the techno-centrism believed that the men have the high ability in the science technology and so they look for the natural usages and control them without the true knowledge.

2. Neo-morality on the environment

The men cannot overcome the crisis of the environment as they believe in the techno-centrism. It is time to view the world again. It is believed that the world is a mechanism of the lives, because the men are the living creatures, so they cannot separate from the nature

and they are the member on this world where is complicated nature. This new view might be called “the sustainable earth worldview” which is summarized in the four items.

Knowing the law of ecological system which has the basic circuit of which the men have to learn and adapt themselves to the natural law smoothly. This condition is the most important way to be the sustainable and safety, because the ecological system is the four items.

1) Everything the men relate to got effect, exactly they cannot fortune all the changes on the nature.

2) Everything always depends upon another thing, so the men are a part of the nature.

3) Everything always is the deepest phenomena, so the men cannot know or understand all the nature around the world.

4) Everything the men would try to understand and live together with the nature, because they are a small member in the circle of live on this world.

5) Men's roles truly cooperate with the nature, not for conquering it. In addition, the ecological system is the basic to create the new environmental norm to point the lifeway to respect the nature around them.

3. Love the natural rights of all the lives

The worldview is known that the stable nature is the rights and duty of the people in the society, including the human rights and the alive creatures as well. The main principles of the human rights are:

1) The alive creatures have the rights to live or at least, they have the rights to fight for life with the easy reasons why they were born, they have to live longer.

2) If they did some things for stability and plurality of the ecological system. This was correct, but if they had done , this was wrong.

3) Everybody has to respond to their actions in the case where they made the pollutions and destroyed the nature. They will more feel some guilty, because they took some garbage and throw them out to the nature.

4) The good nature becomes the legacy to the next generations and it is the good environment or not bad. The next generations have the rights to see and touch the good environment equally.

4. Conserving the nature

The new view is believed that the best goodness is not things, but it is the loving-kindness, the carefulness and the happiness in the life. There are the following principles:

1) The actions cause of the distinction and destroy the living area of the living creatures.

2) The natural remaining area will be protected and restore it better.

3) The nature is managed more than the rules are issued in the acts.

4) The nature is taken care around the communities or the persons well and they stay alive with the nature.

5) They have the loving-kindness and sincere to the poor, because the peace and the equity are not created as the people are still poor.

6) They love and appreciate the nature by direct. This is the best ways to conserve the nature.

5. Creating the green ethics

1) The response of the needs is given to the people who would use it carefully, not to destroy it so much.

2) Any change would relate to the nature and the stable aspects when have changed.

3) The limited natural resources would be used with save.

4) It is used properly around the world.

5) The values are not evaluated by the money. If they are, this is wrong.

6) All the creatures and the nature originated from the cosmological system. If it is broken, all things will be destroyed together.

7. They don't destroy the nature which is the big capital around the people, because the balance will be destroyed.

Miller said that we can the good view on the stable nature and we have to pass with the indicator that is the environment al awareness in the four levels.

The first level: we know and understand the problems such as the pollutions.

The second level: we know the circle of the factors systematically, because the pollutions come from the population, industrials, the capitalism, and poorness in the society.

The third level: the awareness makes the people understand the problems and find the methods to solve the problems such as the new communities, the new economic system, the stable development and the efficient management.

The forth level: the highest awareness is the survival of the nature, not to survive the lives of the creatures like the men only. The ethics will happen depending on the nature by touch, care, and understanding it. Moreover, the new view is the faith in the new style to save the nature around the people. It means that the new generations have to get the new characteristics as above said. They can refuse the capitalism and spend their life meaningfully.

The Environmental Quality in Communities

The development means that changes or improvement of the old things better by the ways or the principles that are the participation, restoration, and the usages stably. The technology is developed for conservation in the nature and reducing the problems around the communities and taking a part of activities within the communities.

The environmental community means that the people live and contact together with similar lifestyles, because they emphasize the life and environmental quality. It is believed that all the human being have to live with the natural environment and save it by realizing its values from the love and awareness. The communities can have the usages of the environment quality.

1. The air quality is considered in the community.

1.1 Dust level in the air

1.2 Carbon monoxide level in the air

- 1.3 Air pollution resources are blown to the community.
2. The garbage is considered in the community.
 - 2.1 Garbage level in the community
 - 2.2 Cleaning it and getting rid of it
 - 2.3 Remaining garbage in the community
3. The sound quality is considered in the community.
 - 3.1 Measure of the sound level by decibels from the cars or the planes flying on sky and far away the community
 - 3.2 Measure of the sound level by decibels from the industrial factories and far away the community
 - 3.3 Measure of the sound level by decibels from the business zones and far away the community
4. The healthy quality is considered in the community.
 - 4.1 Statistics are kept to check the diseases that are some influenza, diarrhea and tuberculosis etc.
 - 4.2 Healthy overview such as the long live, the strong action and work for long time
5. Views are considered in the community.
 - 5.1 Awareness and protection in the clean house or area
 - 5.2 Awareness and protect in the clean publics
 - 5.3 Setting the blue print plan for the community
6. The Life quality is considered in the community.
 - 6.1 Safety in the life and prosperity by checking from the crime appeared in the community
 - 6.2 Profits in the family
 - 6.3 The public health stays near the community.
7. The stability in life and prosperity is considered in the community.
 - 7.1 Occupation
 - 7.2 Education
 - 7.3 Participation in the community
 - 7.4 Toxicant and crime

Conclusion

The environmental ethics is believed that the information is the main tool to save the nature and the human beings life efficiently and powerfully, they can use the sciences to manage everything on the world by consisting of the morality that are full of the reasons to select and crab the good behavior relating to the religious, lawful, and traditional ethics.

Perfectly, the environmental quality effects to the life quality, because the participation is created by the human beings to conserve, restore, and develop the environment as the said reasons that the best participation and the best responsibility in the moral communities.

References

- Wiratchnibhawan, W. (1987). *Important Problem and Obstruction to Develop the Communities: People, Bureaucracy and Governmental Leaders*. Bangkok: Odeon store.
- Patnapongsar, N. (2003). *Participation on Basic and Technic Principles*. Chiang Mai: Chiang Mai University.
- Mingmaneeenagin, W. (1988). *Development of Thai Country*. Bangkok: Thammasart University Press.
- Hongwiwat, T. (2002). *Participation of People in Development*. Bangkok: Sobhonkarnpim.
- Phragrusanggharak Chakkrit Bhuripanyo. (2015). *Educational Leadership*. Bangkok: Charansnitwong Press Company.