December 2013 using documentary research and field study. The three provinces chosen for further investigation were Chaiyaphum, Nakhon Ratchasima and Buriram. The results show that people in the three provinces are presented with a number of problems concerning water resource management. These include insufficient supply of water for both consumption and agriculture, disrepair of water storage facilities, flooding, poor water quality, lack of available water in the dry season. For these reasons there is a low level of efficiency in the area.

Keywords: Water Resources, Community, Development, Cultural Ecosytem Management

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans have an extremely close relationship with the natural environment during their everyday life, just as all other species of animal. However, humans do not always treat the natural environment with the required care and respect.

Water is a necessity for human life. We need clean water in order to remain in good health and humans can only go without water for 3-5 days. The human body is approximately 70% water and it is vital that all water we consume is of a suitable quality for our bodies, free from chemicals and toxins. A healthy adult human requires about eight glasses of water per day (240cc/glass).

Water is a naturally occurring resource found in all three states of existence. The water cycle begins with water in the seas, oceans and rivers, which evaporates into water vapour and is stored in the atmosphere. Once the temperature falls, the water vapour is transformed back into liquid state and falls to Earth in the form of snow, rain, hail or mist. A portion of the fallen water will be collected by plant life (interception storage), another portion will sink or soak into the soil, a further portion will re-evaporate into the atmosphere and the remainder will flow downwards according to the contours of the Earth.

There are four categories of water on the planet: atmospheric water, surface water, groundwater and chemical water. Surface water is the category most visible to humans and consequently most important to human society. When on the surface, water flows downwards in one of two ways: sheet flow (in shallow 'sheets' according to the contours of the Earth) or channel flow (in deeper channels, such as canals, rivers and streams). At points in the journey of water, it is