

# The Study of Living and Arable Land Management Model in Phuech-Udom Subdistrict, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province, Thailand

*Darunsak Tatiyalapa*

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage, Thailand

E-mail: nanpha76@hotmail.com

*Chaded Khotcharit*

Thai Language for Communicative Innovation, Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage, Thailand

E-mail: jetdyvru@gmail.com

## Abstract

This study was qualitative research employing multidisciplinary method. The objectives were: Firstly, to examine factors contributing to the loss of living and arable land. Secondly, to investigate the participation from various organizations who were willing to be the network and help manage land. Thirdly, to learn about the managerial procedures. Fourthly, to gather relevant knowledge then construct a potential model. The last objective was to encourage community member to be a local researcher. Regarding five objectives mentioned, the findings were revealed respectively: There were three factors leading to the loss of living and arable land; first, development and inequality from governmental authority; second, economic and social changes; third, income gap and capital tycoon's influence. In addition, the investigation of the participation was showed that various organizations offered knowledge, budget, location including instrument. Moreover, the managerial procedures were concluded in terms of; first, establishing Phuechudom community welfare fund; second, operating tasks via Phuechudom community organization councils; third, pushing projects related to living and arable land; fourth, establishing Phuechudom land fund and, fifth, gaining community member to help operate a co-operative limited. Additionally, relevant knowledge for future model were; first, being aware of their own problem; second, self-putting effort to achieve the goal without solely waiting for government; third, being open-minded to find fellows for strong cooperation; fourth, always sharing and learning; fifth, focusing on harmony and supporting the leader; sixth, operating plans based on data and guidelines; seventh, having clear path and welcoming networks; eighth, always gaining new knowledge to support 'co-operative limited'; ninth, reviewing managerial procedures and cultivating new leaders. The last objective's findings were to focus on member's participatory learning to explore potential research leading to problem solving based on community's need.

**Keywords:** Populist Policies, Rice Price, Politicization

## Introduction

World society is connected by systems, mechanisms, technologies, thoughts, beliefs, and management via politics and economic. Puang-ngam (2010) claimed that these factors had power to spin the world into globalization, in which the world connected rapidly and thoroughly. However, the idea of management that stresses 'caretaking' that is 'self-dependence' of separate communities reduced connectivity and increased self-dependence.

Puang-ngam (2010) also agreed that this idea received so much attention and supports that it became the outstanding idea as time passed. It might be said that the idea of self-dependence was the idea of community development that emphasize liberation of people, group of people or community by encouraging them to analyze their own groups and communities and search for neglected or hidden potential and utilize it in solving their problems sustainably

Thailand is combined with world society and driven to develop as determined by National Economic and Social Development Plan which causes changes in many sectors. In the agricultural sector, there were development as planned and the agricultural products were sent into the exchange of world capitalism. Khotcharit (2009) also claimed that despite the long journey of development under the world capitalism, Thailand cannot transform herself from peripheral capital to central capital or leader and experiences economic tension again and again. These resulted in the collapse of family, the grass root people have to change their way of life from self-sufficient productions into merchandise productions which desperately need capital, land, and machines. Thai agriculturalists from the past to present still lack all sorts of production factors especially capital and land, and this could be considered accumulated structural problem (Khotcharit, 2009: 74).

Living and arable land problems were important problems that were considered urgent issues by almost all Thai governments but remain uncured. We should notice the gathering of social movements by the people, especially agriculturalists who do not have living and arable land because they have lost it to the capital tycoons, demonstrating for the governments to seriously and concretely solve these problems. Some groups that have gathered and enhanced groups' potentials, not just passively waited for help from the governments, and have succeeded in solving their problems. However, problems cannot be solved easily and surrounding conditions were getting worse (Tatyalapha, and Khotcharit, 2017: 301). It should be noted that every dimensions of land problems were being solved by the governments. The governments defined various measures to cover problems but most measures had some common theme, which was, the allocation of land to the agriculturalists and poor people. This theme may be transformed into different forms e.g. special granting of rights to lands, granting rights to use lands with conditions, renting out lands with low rental fee, long period leasing of lands by utilizing the damaged conserved forest or state land or public-used land. But the measures mentioned above neither totally resolve problems nor reached the core of the problems, especially the centralized land ownership by the small amount of capital tycoons, so the agriculturalists can only be tenants or labor as were in the past. The measures used by the early period of the government led by Gen. Prayuth Chanocha took the slightly difference path to solve problems, shown in newspaper named Siamrath dated 10th November 2557, B.E., the first report of the national committee on land policy (headed by the Prime Minister) stated that they appointed 3 subcommittee for each separate roles 1) subcommittee on lands obtaining commissioned on obtaining arable lands for poor people 2) subcommittee on lands allocation commissioned on provision of land granted by the first subcommittee to the poor people and 3) subcommittee on vocational development commissioned on analyzing the suitable vocation and setting the system for lands utilization. These granted lands will be used without giving rights to specific persons but will be used by new system i.e. the form of cooperative or other forms. It can be seen that the past measures could not goes beyond the reformation of lands by allocating them to some agriculturalists in some area that were facing urgent problems related to poverty (Kusantia, 2014: 1). Moreover, the operation along with complex procedures set by government could delay the implementation of policy. This let the social movements by the people, for the people gradually emerged, expanded, learned, and developed their own concrete and solid resolutions to the problems.

Pathum Thani province was the expanded area of Bangkok and experienced various changes. This province was the key area of agriculture which was then transformed into the suitable area for the expanding industries, economic, and transportation. Considered the situation from 2532 - 2550, B.E., there were increased number of factory from 706 to 2,558 and this trend seemed to continue. Unavoidably the agricultural area reduced. Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka district was part of Pathum Thani province, used to be agricultural area with rich of resources. This area was mainly rice fields, other single agriculture, and livestock (Phuech-udom Living and Arable Land Cooperative Establishment Committee, n.d.a). After the survey of problems in Phuech-udom Sub District, it was found that most people here rented lands from capitalists for both living and harvesting. The development in many aspects needed supports in order to make communities stronger. This cannot be achieved while people lacked morale and cannot find way to improve because they worried about the lack of land ownership and their poverty.

From the situation mentioned above, there were gradually gathering of agriculturalists and people who experienced lack of living and arable land to solve their own problems. These were driven by the leaders (i.e. Mr. Runtom Haesamutr, Mrs. Suphap Singhasatya, and Miss Wallapa Pholchareon) and started the project contributed to well-being of communities, reflected cooperation in problems solving, had outstanding progress, and can be concluded as 'our own problems, solved by ourselves, and truly for ourselves and community'. This can be learned and can be the foundation of living and arable land management model for other communities in the future.

### **Research Objectives**

1. Search for factors contributed to loss of living and arable land of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province.
2. Study participations of agencies and organizations take part in networks for living and arable land management of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province.
3. Inquire into management of living and arable land of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province.
4. Obtain lessons from living and arable land of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province which can lead to model building in this issue.
5. Support people's participation which encourage local researchers.

### **Research Methodology**

This research was interdisciplinary research consisted of processes as follows:

1. Data collection: There were 4 methods of data collection i.e. 1) collecting and reviewing of related literatures that was books, textbooks, research reports, theses, journal and magazine, newspapers, pictures, and other media related to the problems and living and arable land management of Pathum Thani province. 2) field observations in which researchers participated in communities' activities, joined in seminars both formal and informal ones in order to build trust and absorbed empirical data 3) in-depth interviewing using open-ended questions related to living and arable land of this area 4) focused-group which open for opinions from various stakeholders e.g. the people and members of the living and arable land cooperative, limited, communities leaders, representatives from related agencies or organizations such as Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI), local administrative organizations, community councils. Along with all this, the researchers encouraged people to take part in mutual learning and preparing themselves to be local researchers.

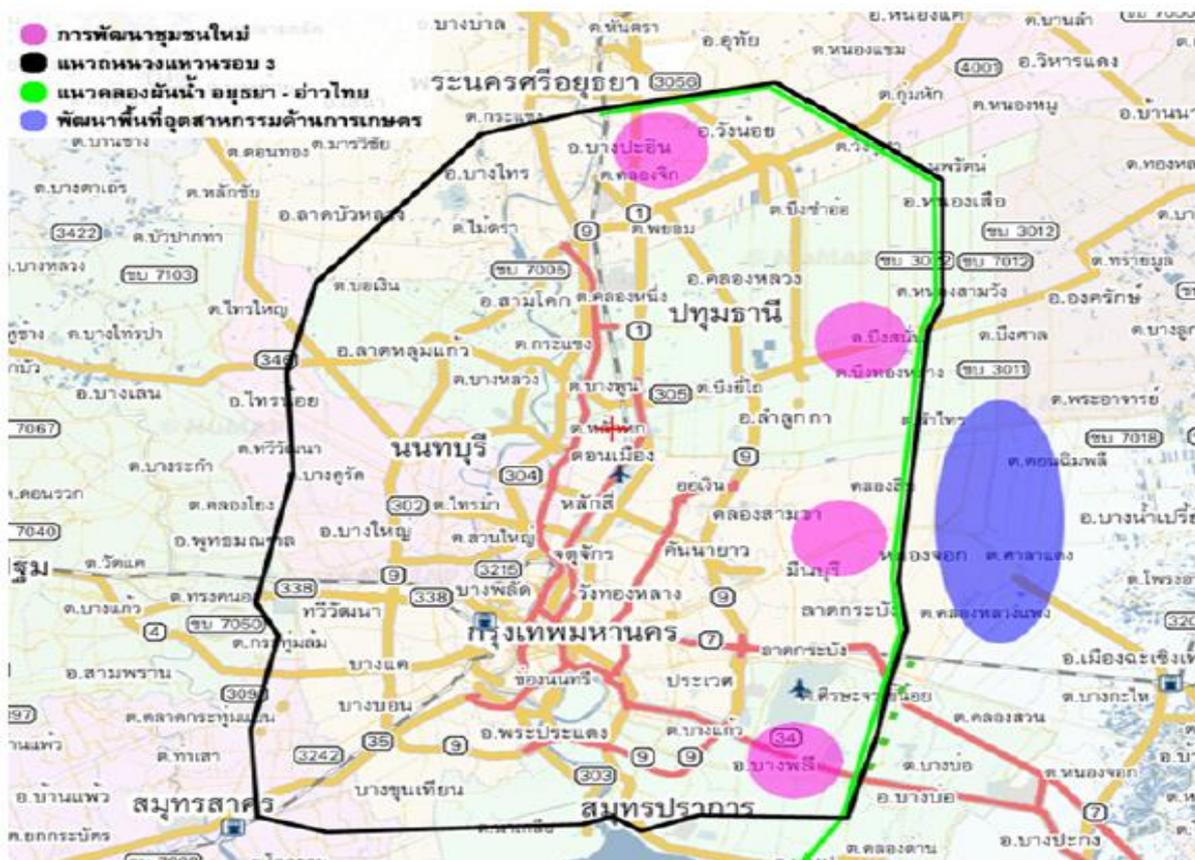
2. Data analysis: The data were categorized, interpreted, and analyzed. The analytical processes consisted 3 steps 1) analyzing gathered data and reviewed literature, in this step data were analyzed by using the framework related to the loss of living and arable land in Pathum Thani while reviewing the theory of self-management including concepts and theory of self-management for living and arable land which took contexts and situations of the area into account. 2) analyzing gathered data from field survey, focused-group discussions in qualitative research, and note taking from community meetings, the empirical data were analyzed stressing the analyzing and interpreting data obtained from observations, in-depth interviewing, and community meetings and the researchers also offered chances to local people who interested in preparing themselves to be local researchers to take part and share their opinions 3) analyzing, connecting, and interpreting of data holistically by focusing on the problems of management practices. These are the research strategies to obtain the useful lessons for creating the proper model of living and arable land management.
3. Research conclusion: After finished the research, the researchers will present the report by using the analytical description.

## **Research Results**

### **Factors contributed to loss of living and arable land in Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province**

The people of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province's shortage of living and arable land was the result of 3 following factors.

1. Factors relating to development and inequality caused by government power: Local history pointed out that in the period of the King Rama V, there were policy lead to digging of Rangsit canal by company named "Siam canals and trenches digging" which received official grant in digging irrigation canal to support agriculture and transportation. This resulted in the emergent of large farms or rice fields. There emerged ownership of land as big as 840,000 Rai, but most of the ownership belonged to only high-class persons and merchants or capitalists. Meanwhile the real agriculturalists could not acquire these ownerships on these lands because of high price of land due to the whole-sale fashion of land selling. Although there were changes of ownerships many time until present, most ownerships still belong to the owners of large lot of lands and capitalists (Asawaiya, 1987: 82-93). Along with this, the price of lands continually increased as a result of government policies on development and other government project which emphasized economic growth and expansion. There can be seen that development policy of the government critically affected regional changes of urban and suburban areas e.g. diffusion of prosperity from Bangkok to surrounding cities, development and supports the growth of industry both in the forms of industrial estates and out-bound industries, including the supports given to the real estate, housing, condominium, and warehouse to expand. All of these together made Pathum Thani province the gold mine area to take advantages from government policy. Besides, after the flood in 2554, B.E., the government created policy on water management which led to building of floodway and the 3rd outer ring road and these caused expropriation of lands and forced many communities to face with loss of their living and arable land and worsen their misery further.



**Figure 1** Map of projects in the area of Klong 13, Lamlukka district, Pathum Thani province  
Source: MoneyMart (2010)

2. Factors relating to changing economic and society that contributed to the loss of people's land as the supporting factors. Formerly, the land around Klong 13 was agricultural land, especially rice farm, but the expansion of city area made the land more expensive. As a result, the land owners sold their lands to the capitalist for factories or high price houses while the ordinary people, the tenants, had to rent land for harvesting and living by agriculture lived poorly, had high expenditures and debts. These ordinary people could not afford to own any land or house. The fundamental causes of debts of the agriculturalist prevented them from escaping the debt cycle was the production system that was incompatible with self-dependency, they could not set prices of their production and were exploited. These combined with their lack of knowledge and skills in doing self-dependence agriculture and agriculture for the market. Besides, family expenditures were other causes affected debts, when the agriculturalists were forced to the debt cycle which started with mortgaging their lands. If they could not pay debts, the mortgagee would use law as their instrument in taking lands from agriculturalists, as said Miss Wallapa, who lost her land because of debt. She said that "her family was Muslim lived here from the generation of her grandfather, her grandfather pioneered the land by rice farming... then her family mortgaged their land... and the land was taken away, as a result, the grandchildren generation had no arable land anymore..." (Kongpan, 2014: 11-14).

3. Factors relating to incomes inequality and expansion of capital power. Due to exchangeability of land, persons with high income and persons who had access to land development, especially capitalists and tycoons, would buy lands for profits. Some of capitalists' lands were neglected and left unused while agriculturalists who want land for harvesting could not afford any land. This problems were worsened as the suburban area

developed, there were expansion of urban area into the past agricultural area of Lamlukka district, especially the expansion of industrial investments from capital tycoons as shown by growth index of factories between 2532 - 2550 B.E. that the number of factories increased from 706 in 2532 B.E. to 2,558 in 2550 B.E. and still counting (Phuech-udom Living and Arable Land Cooperative Establishment Committee, n.d.a). The growth of Lamlukka district and Klong 13 made land more expensive, the capitalists could afford to buy many lots of lands from the owners while agriculturalists who had much less money could not buy land, and the land owners did not want split their lands into small lots, so the agriculturalists who were just tenants were driven out from the land later. Moreover, there emerged more short-term rental contracts. The rental contracts were drafted for 5 - 10 years rent in the past but the present rental contracts were drafted for a year only in order to give the landlords chances to sell their lands to capitalists who were willing to pay more. These were reflected by the people who said that “Phuech-udom sub district in the present has rice farmers who rent lands for harvesting less than 60 percent because landlords drove them out... the uncertainty of land for their living caused by the will of landlords in selling their lands to the capitalists and increased land prices. The factories owners spread their money for more lands. And important fact is that when rental contracts were terminated, any house located in the area has to be removed and made the people live with uncertainty” Mrs. Suphap Singhasatya (2560, interview).

### **Participation of Agencies and Organizations Joined in Management Network for Living and Arable Land in Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province**

In the operation of leaders and people’s groups in the case of living and arable land management there were many attempts try to solve problems by relying on themselves. But during the 3 decades of operation from the starting point in 2532, B.E., the people who suffered have learned and realized the power of grouping and have to admitted that uniting into group and open for others, both public and private sector, to join the network in order to support the operation contributed to better operation compared to operating alone. Agencies and Organizations Joined in Management Network for Living and Arable Land in Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province were:

1) Community council of Phuech-udom Sub District which acted as a connector between community groups and organizations to support knowledge and resolutions through discussions and as a coordinator between regional and local organizations along with the provincial management mechanism such as working of local self-management community, establishing subdistrict fund for local problems, drafting the ‘one Tambon one development plan, and integrating of community capital.

2) Governing officers of village and sub district level which facilitated and coordinated activities in order to make it run smoothly such as summoning people for discussions and exchange problems as well as resolutions that were useful, approved village and sub district data, passed the proposal required by law (such as approving of the status of people who were facing hardship, approving fundamental data and village and sub district plans, and registering establishment of community council).

3) Local administrative organization, in this case was Phuech-udom sub district administrative organization, which supported operation of people’s groups in stuffs prescribed by laws. Most of them were to help coordinating between other organizations in

network, to support or facilitate places for knowledge sharing and practicing such as the workshop on using of analytical technology in geographical information (GIS/GPS), including receiving fund requests for public utility (i.e. electricity, water, public roads). But, in practice, Phuech-udom sub district administrative organization could not support every requests due to limitations of laws and other contexts.

4) Temples, mosques, and schools which granted public space for community in meetings, discussions, consultations, knowledge sharing. These institutions also joined in community's activities and solving problems in living and arable land. It could be said that these 3 institutions were not just the spiritual leaders internalize virtue and ethic and stimulate wisdoms within their people, but also acted as center for uniting the spirits and unity of the community.

5) Community Organizations Development Institute (public organization) or 'CODI', the public organization which outstandingly worked for community through participations, supporting learning, and let communities take key roles along with other sectors. CODI was both facilitator and coordinator of operations in which people acquired knowledge for solving their own problems. CODI was the supporting organization in skills development and the financial supporter who gave loans to seriously and concretely solve community problems related to of living and arable land.

6) Government agencies with the province such as provincial office of social and human security development (CODI), provincial Cooperative office, office of land development, district agriculture office, and community development office, etc.. These were government agencies supporting community according to their own prescribed responsibilities. They received requests for help from people and processed it by procedures compatible with situations and operations carried out by the people. Therefore, helps from these agencies were mostly their responsibilities and their normal roles.

7) Universities or higher education institutions which helped operating, empowering, and finding knowledge for the people of Phuech-udom sub district. These were 2 universities i.e. Thammasat University and Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage, Pathum Thani Province which were the key institutions supported knowledge, transferred academic principles, and joined in the community data collecting. This community data mentioned here was used the operation of activities or projects that solved problems on living and arable land, and laws related to daily life and the operation of their cooperative.

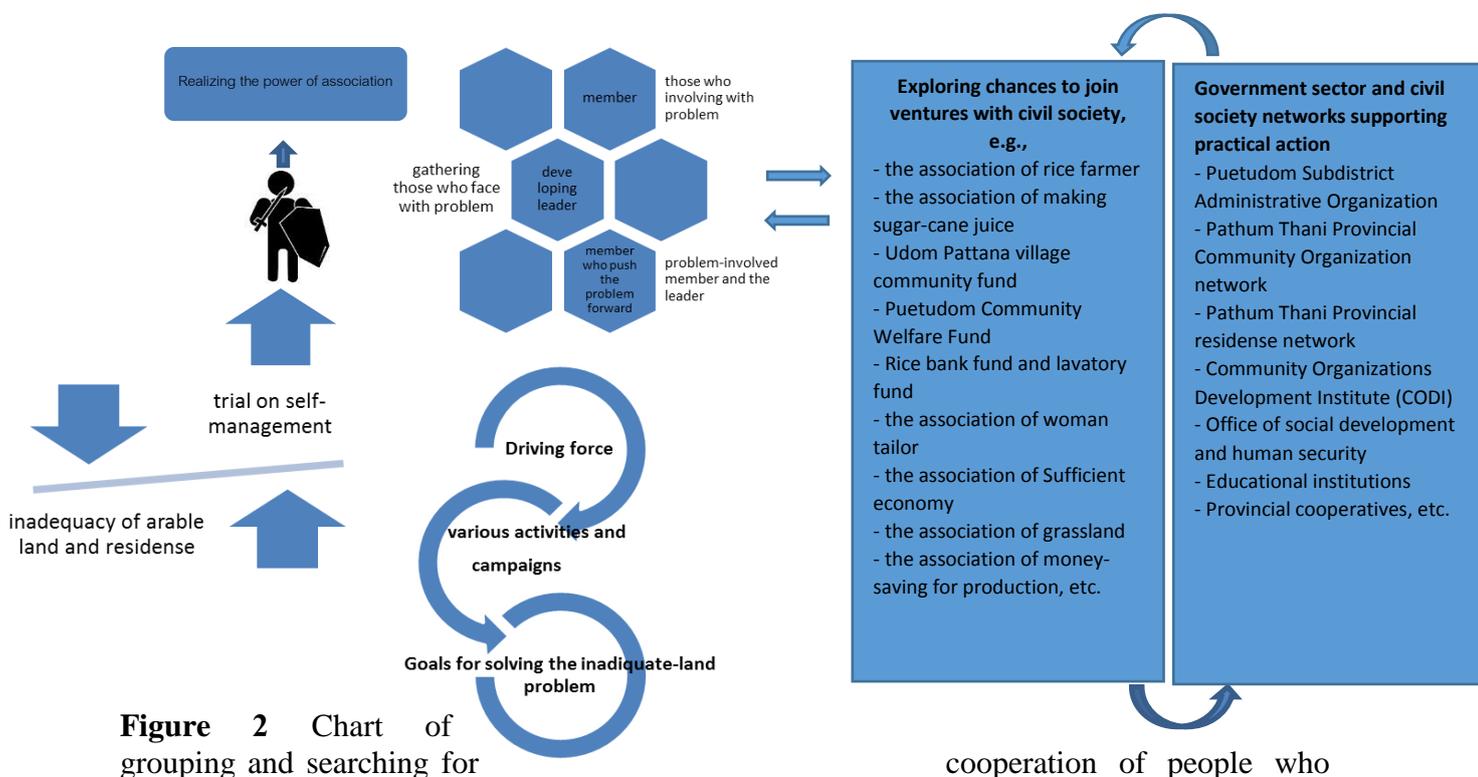
8) Other networks: agencies or groups from every relating dimensions took part in supporting living and arable land problems solving, both direct and indirect way such as Provincial Community Organization of Pathum Thani, Housing Network of Pathum Thani, Pathum Thani Provincial Movement, and Provincial Citizen Politics Development Center, etc.

These organizations or groups tried to connect parts of operation in provincial level while considering the integration of capitals in development and solving problems sustainably.

**Living and Arable Land Management of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District,**

### Pathum Thani Province

When problems on living and arable land caused much pressure, ones who faced these problems had to struggle and solved it themselves, then they learned and realized the power of grouping, gradually trained leaders, and searched for cooperation with civic organizations in community. These led to the expansion of network to cope with external network of public organizations and civil society to request for helps and supports in their operations. All of these has created forces behind projects and activities that systematically and concretely solve problems, started from 1) establishment of the welfare fund of Phuech-udom Sub District 2) organization of groups that driven by community council of Phuech-udom Sub District 3) raising projects on living and arable land of Phuech-udom Sub District 4) establishment of land fund of Phuech-udom Sub District and 5) gaining more members and eventually register a limited cooperative.

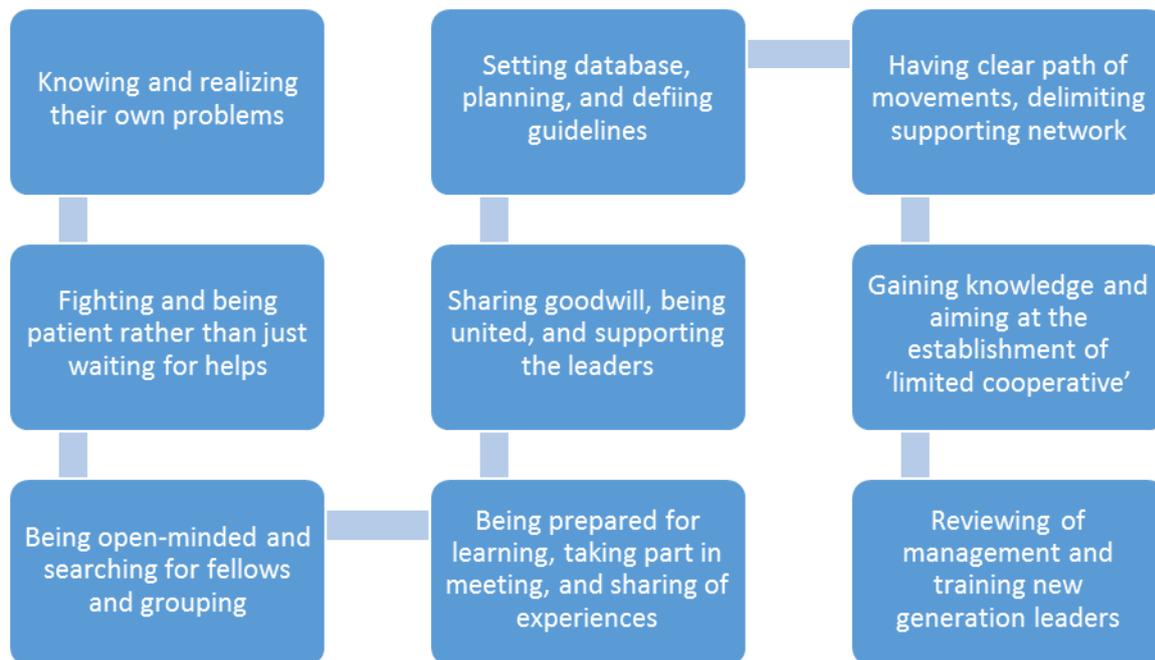


**Figure 2** Chart of grouping and searching for faced with living and arable land problems

### Model of living and arable lands management Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province

The management of living and arable land in Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province by gathering people who experienced problems and being helped and supported by network both in terms of knowledge and budget stimulated learning and development of important skills. Management of this issue operated by processes that can be summarized as follows: 1) knowing and realizing their problems 2) fighting and being patient rather than waiting for helps 3) mind opening, finding fellows, and grouping 4) being prepared for learning and exchanging experiences 5) sharing goodwill, uniting, and supporting leaders 6) building database, planning, and defining guidelines 7) having a clear path of operating, delimiting supporting network 8) gaining knowledge and aiming at

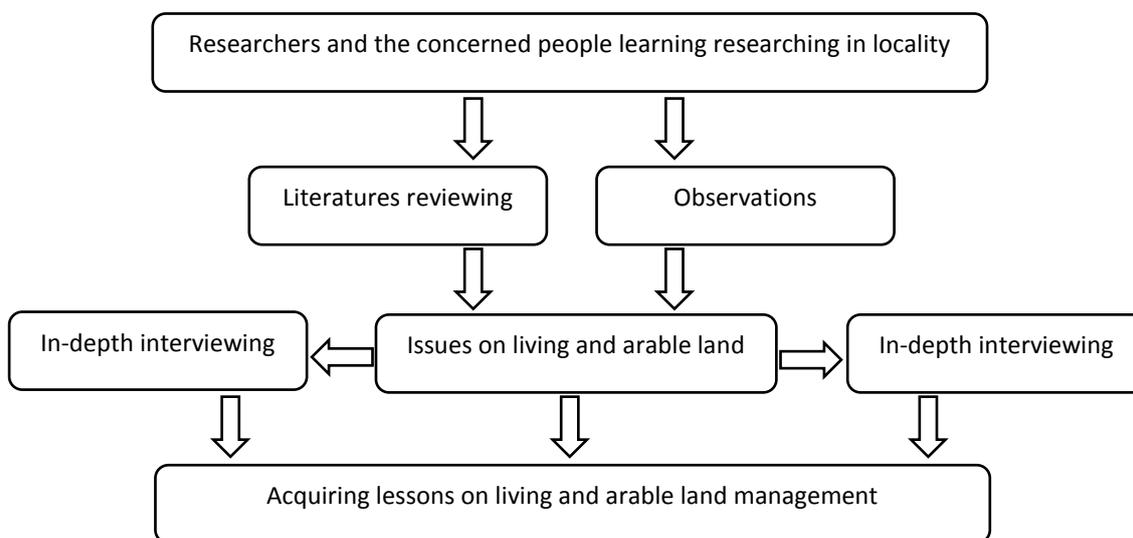
establishing the limited cooperative 9) reviewing management and building new generation leaders.



**Figure 3** Model of ‘Management of living and arable land of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province

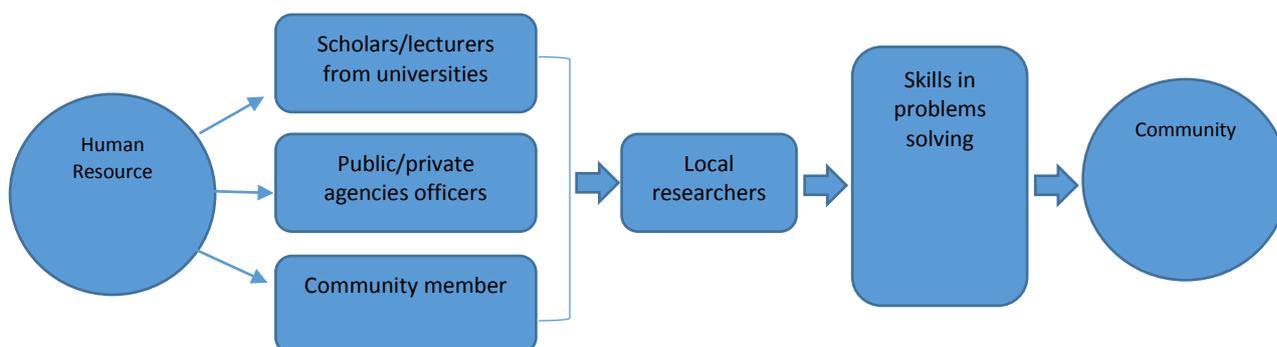
**Reinforcing participations that led to training of local researchers**

Reinforcing participation of people could lead to training of local researchers. The researchers of this project have tried to encourage people to participate in conducting this research as the local researchers, the local researchers were ‘insiders’, ones who experienced problems, and ones who affected by activities of community. The researchers of this project emphasized the principle ‘understanding, reaching, and developing’ as well as planning research procedures together with local researchers, and taking people’s needs into account. The research procedures can be shown by the figure below.



**Figure 4** Participatory research procedures which reinforced people's participation, learning, and training for local researchers.

During the researching, researchers emphasized human resources in community contexts and coordinated for mutual learning (of 3 parties i.e. scholars/lecturers, public/private officers, and people) in order to develop research questions, to design the research, and to conduct research that could lead to development of knowledge, skills, guidelines, and resolutions to the community problems as needed by the community.



**Figure 5** Chart of people's participation that led to training of local researchers who can resolve community problems.

## Conclusion and Discussion

The people of Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province faced problems in living and arable land after the policies on agricultural area expansion imposed in reign of the King Rama V, the canals were dug by 'Siam canals and trenches digging company'. This policy resulted in rights over many lots of lands, but most of them belonged to the members of the Royal family, merchants or capitalists. Agriculturalists could not own any land because lands prices were expensive when they were merged into big lot before selling. Until present, after many times of transferring ownership, the lands still belong to landlords who owned large lots of land or capitalists. Combined with the ever increasing prices of lands, due to the expansion of economic and urban communities, some landlords sold their lands to the businessmen who worked on housing and industrial factories and left the agriculturalists with more intense problems of living and arable lands.

The summary report of Phuech-udom sub district on the situation of land problems which collected data and summarized by people themselves reflected some concerns about their living, that is 1) the big and important problems were lack of living and arable land both in cases of tenants or owners 2) people had to live in crowded area because their families were mostly the extended families 3) people were affected by government policy on flood management and 4) people were affected by the expansion of industrial factories, regarding their way of life, landscape along the canals that were ruined, excessive waste and rotten water, prices of lands that were so expensive that made it hard to afford. In summary, there were 9 villages with more than 800 people that faced problems on lands.

To consider more on in-depth insightst, its results were congruence with the data reflecting the situation of living and arable land which point out that this situation were caused by 3 important factors 1) development and inequality created by government power 2) changing economic and social conditions 3) income inequality and invasion of capital power. All of these factors were external factors occurred at the society level that coerced people to accept

bad ends that followed. However, the data from field research depicted that the affected people often avoided to mention or neglected internal factors which were caused by themselves, their actions, behaviors, thoughts, and way of life which might also contributed to their misery and shortage of living and arable land both directly and indirectly e.g. their habits that neglected learning and adapting, inability to plan their lives, lack of savings, and overspending. All of these led to debt and finally and eventually led to loss of their lands in mortgage.

However, when consider the management of living and arable land in Phuech-udom subdistrict, Lamlukka district, Pathum Thani province there were strengths to mention that were the people's learning and realization of power of grouping, strong leaders, having taskforces dealing with many aspects of problems concretely in which they operated under good cooperation with the government and other sector joined in network (to receive helps both in terms of knowledge and budget), having systematic working procedures, and their ability to gain members for registration of their limited cooperative to solve their own problems by themselves and for themselves sustainably. By the way, there remained some drawbacks, there were no new generation leaders to sustain the operation of their limited cooperative and not to make it prosper, stronger, and more stable while the old leaders were mostly senior people who would fade away from the group in near future. All of this simply stressed the importance of new generation leaders.

There can be said that the solving of problems on living and arable land of their own by themselves and for themselves seemed succeed since the people knew and realized their problems, remained patient, mutually exchanged their experiences, opened their minds, united, stressed in building database, stressed in planning and setting guidelines in order to move with solid path. These can mitigated the problems but if we consider the time taken to solve the problems we will see that it takes very long time, many decades, started from grouping in 2532, B.E. It might be seen that there were helps from public and private agencies, however, these helps had just been given after the group were solidly formed. It seemed that agencies in charge of this issue were standing by and waiting for the people to take the first move before considering to give them helps. If we look for ones who deserve appreciation the most, these ones should be the people, especially the leaders who initiated the movement, rather than the public and private organizations which only gave helps later. Besides, the next issue worth mentioned was that in order to make people live their lives strongly and sustainably, it required more than having their own living and arable land. It also required taking care of their living, their stable occupations, community culture that is compatible with rapidly changing world. If the people and all related organizations realized these facts, the people be able to get across these problems in the future.

## **Suggestions**

In order to utilize this research to larger groups of people who concerned, the researchers had some suggestions as follows:

1. The future studies should include the investigation of leaderships and leaders' roles especially in the living and arable land management, which can support and empower them to solve the existing problems.
2. The future studies should compare the possibly factors and contributed procedures in the other communities which adjacent to this research case study as the ways to improve the living and arable land management. This will help finding various models for other communities that have just faced problems in living and arable land management.
3. Considering specifically the case of Phuech-udom sub district, Lamlukka district, Pathum Thani province, the research results can be more enriched on the issues of grouping to solve problems in occupation, and lands renting. There were many issues worth studying such as

processes and mutual management, obstacles, factors contributing to success, application of agricultural technology, marketing communication, and sustainable self-dependence trend, etc.

4. Local authorities and community members who take part in management of living and arable land in public, private or civic sectors can use this research results as the research database or model by adapting it properly or further develop it or raise it as a concrete policy agenda.

## References

- Asavaya, S. 1987. **History of Rangsit Canal, Land development and Its Social Impacts 2431 - 2457, B.E.** Bangkok: Thammasat University.
- Khotcharit, C. 2009. **Thai Economic system under the Systematic World Economic.** Pathumthani: Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage.
- Kongpan. S. 2014. **Cases Studies towards the Land Stability, Concrete Area of Land Management, Self-Managed Local Community.** Bangkok: Office of Development Communication, Community Organizations Development Institute.
- Koosantai. A. 2014. **Agriculturalists' State of Landless.** Retrieved from [www.landactionthai.org](http://www.landactionthai.org).
- Phuech-udom Living and Arable Land Cooperative Establishment Committee. n.d.a. **Changing from farmers who was slave of the capital to the self-employed.** Pathumthani: Phuech-udom Living and Arable Land Cooperative Establishment Committee.
- Phuech-udom Living and Arable Land Cooperative Establishment Committee. n.d.b. **The Living and Arable Land Management of Phuech-udom Sub District.** Pathum Thani: Phuech-udom Living and Arable Land Cooperative Establishment Committee.
- Puang-ngam, K. (2010). **Community and Local Self-management.** Bangkok: Bopith.
- Singhasatya, S. 2017. **Interview,** October 29, 2017.
- Tatyalapha, D & Khotcharit, C. 2017. "Living and Arable Land Management: Case study from Phuech-udom Sub District, Lamlukka District, Pathum Thani Province." **Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage Research and Development Journal on Humanities and Social Science** 12 (2): 299-311.