Development and Management Guildelines of Hot Spring, Betong District, Yala Province.

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Abstract

Academic article on development of Development and Management Guildelines of Hot Spring, Betong District, Yala Province. Betong district, Yala province was a presentation of guidelines from the teaching and learning process, using the case study method to find solutions to the problems of the local community together.

It was found that the current scenario about tourism development and management in Hot Spring, Betong District, Yala Province, Thailand has deteriorated and the shop has been reduced. Due to the conflict issues in three southern provinces in Thailand. Therefore, this situation effects to the cost for management and development. From interview with members of the community, and using the group discussion process of 25 students and EFR techniques using 24 experts. The consequence for future management and developed should be a set of public groups to be involved with the government in the responsibility of planning management of hot springs in Betong district.

There were study groups of environmental resources as follows: 1) physical environmental resource group 2) Biological environmental resource 3) Value groups for the utilization of natural resources and the environment 4) life quality. Subsequently, the results of the study were analyzed to determine the status of environmental resources in order to develop a development plan at the area level in the above elements.

Keywords: Educational Development, The Lesson, Development and Management Guidelines, Hot Spring, Betong District,

Introduction

Betong district in Yala province, curving path, cutting through mountains and dense forests. The city was hidden in the embrace of the valley and the cold weather. Until the origin of the alias "City in the fog and flowers" before reaching Betong National Park, Bang Lang covering the forest area above the Bang Lang Dam Reservoir. The area of more than two hundred thousand acres, with features such as the lake of Than-To or the reservoir above the Bang Lang Dam and various waterfalls.

Betong Hot Springs was a natural phenomenon of Betong, which had a fountain boiling up from the ground in the village. Tano Maera sub-district before reaching Betong district 5 kilometers on highway 410, there was a right turn for another 8 kilometers at the point where the boiling water can boil cooked eggs within 7 minutes. There was mineral baths, which was believed that the mineral water from the hot spring can relieve pain and treat skin diseases (Public Relations Office Region, 2019)

In the past, the hot springs were moderately visited by tourists, waste in the bathroom, shop side, product service as well as placing the seating pattern for recreation, the tourism was well done. In the present, the area has deteriorated and the shop has been reduced. The shop condition was decayed, waste management was not planned to increase the amount of waste.

Water conditions in the hot springs were dirtier. At the same time, when the unrest occurs in the area, causing income or budget to come to manage less space, causing the condition to deteriorate continuously. There were dense trees and grasses causing the problem of beasts that may attack tourists.

Objectives

1. To study the historical context of environmental resources Hot Spring, Betong district for future sustainability

2. To study the current context of environmental resources Hot Spring, Betong district for future sustainability

3. To final study the future development of environmental resources Hot Spring, Betong district for future sustainability

Literature review/conceptual framework

It was the southernmost place in Siam at Betong district in Yala province, curving path, cutting through mountains and dense forests. The city was hidden in the embrace of the valley and the cold weather. Until the origin of the alias "City in the fog and flowers" before reaching Betong National Park, Bang Lang covering the forest area above the Bang Lang Dam Reservoir. The area of more than two hundred thousand acres, with

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In the area of environmental management, there was 4 supporting elements as follows: Kasem Chankaew (2013) said that the environmental resources that should be studied in the area include physical resources, biological resources, value of use and quality of life which was the implementation of environmental system analysis methods used in assessing environmental status. Once the status has been achieved, then the environmental management plan has been planned.

Research methodology

1. To study the historical context of environmental resources. For future sustainability by study the historical context of environmental resources in the Hot Spring, Betong district by studying basic information from relevant documents about Hot Spring, Betong district in the context of research and in the context of villagers' lifestyles and online information to find information in the past of Hot Spring, Betong district.

2. To study the current context of environmental resources in Hot Spring, Betong district by surveying the area in real condition for 3 times to collect physical resources, biological values, utilization and quality of life by using a case study process in the course of environmental impact assessment, and also additional information from the public and government sectors guidelines for further development.

3. Study the future development of environmental resources in Hot Spring, Betong district conducted studies using future visualization techniques (EFR) that should be in the Hot Spring, Betong district area by using a number of 24 experts using open-ended questionnaires, study the worst conditions, good conditions and the most likely conditions and then summarize for further development.

Interviews with semi-experts in the future in order to draw conclusions into the management for sustainability.

Interview issues	Future image		
	Good way Optimistic – Realistic (O-R)	Bad way Pessimistic-Realistic (P-R)	The most likely future Most-Probable (M-P)
1. Physical environmental resources			
2. Biological environmental resources			
3. Value of utilization of environmental resources			
4. Quality of life for humans and the environment			

Figure 1: The Ethnographic Future Research Form.

Findings

In the past, there were tourists coming to travel continuously, managed in the Betong hot springs systematically, by the private sector and government agencies to participate in organizing the tourism system, including parking places, shops, areas. Around the hot springs tourist service restaurant shower facilities and bathrooms were well serviced.

The cleanliness of the area has been managed hygienically, allowing foreigners, especially tourists from Malaysia to visit Betong, will always visit the hot springs in figure bellow.

Figure 2: The past condition of the Betong Hot Springs area in Yala Province (Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports, 2019)

In the present condition, tourism has been reduced significantly due to many reasons, namely. The peace in the area, had the lack of care from the relevant agencies, caused the deterioration of the situation in shops at the accommodation. Seating area bathroom shower as well as the parking place with grass covered, lack of orderliness, and the condition of the water in the hot spring was not hygienically managed. From the observations of the students as well as interviewing the tourists about the lack of management process by participation of the public sector as well as the academics did not participate in the idea of solving the problem until the condition deteriorated as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: The current condition of Betong Hot Springs is a deteriorating condition, physical condition, biological condition, value, utilization, quality of life.

The study of future development approaches in environmental resources in Hot Spring area, Betong district, Yala province were in the future time , there should be measures to preventing the quality of garbage from various places into Hot Spring area, Betong district, Yala province continuously. In this regard, there should be a permanent group of people involved in surveillance and cooperation in all sectors, with further studies on various issues as follows.

1) Physical environmental resources consisted of landscape topography distinct physical characteristics such as soil type, proportion of soil type soil erosion sedimentation, physical properties, soil performance and potential, mineral resources, types of minerals in the area and nearby areas, surface water / groundwater projects, water resources, water content, water quality, flow rate, sea water, oceanography characteristics of water, water stratification (stratification) weather, climate (rainfall, prevalence, temperature), phenomena Inversion temperature, storm fog, air quality, noise, noise level and the amount of waste that is generated each day by separating the types of waste.

2) Biological environmental resources included animals / plants, ecosystems, animals, ecosystems, land plants, aquatic animals, birds, species, quantity, spread habitat migration life is rare, kind, quantity, importance, special ecological area wetland coastal area.

3) The value of human used such as waste management in the area as well as the availability of drinking water / water, use of water sources, quantity, quality, sufficiency, transportation, transportation routes (highways, railways), traffic networks Infrastructure, sources, types, types, sufficiency of electricity and energy, quality of public services public health officer Energy, fire, police, flood control, drainage, efficiency control systems,

agriculture, agricultural development aquaculture irrigation, reforestation industrial characteristics of mining industry, mining characteristics, recreation, form, use of recreation areas public recreation area Green areas, land use, and land use conditions specific area determination.

4) Quality of life, economy, society civil information (number of trends, distribution, occupation, income, language, religion) settlement economic index, happiness index, education system, welfare, public attitude towards the project, public health, illness rate, epidemic, endemic disease, public health service, psychology, anxiety, fear, health impact assessment, occupational health, occupational disease work accidents, risks, history, local history, archaeological sites, antiquities, archeology, culture, lifestyle, religion, beliefs, traditions, traditional culture. This will require the participation of the people in the area and related government sectors to participate in the implementation of community plans for sustainable development.

Discussion/ Recommendation

In the past, there were tourists coming to travel continuously, managed in Betong hot springs systematically, by the private sector and government agencies to participate in organizing the tourism system, including parking places, shops, areas. Around the hot springs tourist service restaurant shower facilities and bathrooms were well serviced. The cleanliness of the area has been managed hygienically, allowing foreigners, especially tourists from Malaysia to visit Betong, will always visit the hot spring in accordance with Vichit Rangpan, (2015).

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From the observations of the students as well as interviewing the tourists about the lack of management process by participation of the public sector as well as the academics did not participate in the idea of solving the problem until the condition deteriorated as showed by Vichit Rangpan , (2019).

The study of future development approaches in environmental resources in Hot Spring area, Betong district, Yala province were in the future time , there should be measures to preventing the quality of garbage from various places into Hot Spring area, Betong district, Yala province continuously. In this regard, there should be a permanent

group of people involved in surveillance and cooperation in all sectors, with further studies on various issues as Kasem Chankaew (2013) proposed as follows:1) Physical environmental resources , 2) Biological environmental resources ,3) The value of human used ,4) Quality of life.

Educational development from the lesson: a case study on development and management Guidelines of Hot Spring, Betong District, Yala province. With the effect of educational development with a focus in the future, there should be measures to control the environmental resources of the area around Hot Spring, Betong district, Yala province, In this regard, there should be a group of people to participate in surveillance and create cooperation in all sectors on a continuous basis, with the following suggestions.

1. Teaching and learning of students in the area should be determined to provide additional education from local wisdom, especially senior citizens in the area.

2. Should prepare documents education development from the lesson: a case study of the development of sustainable ecosystems in Hot Spring, Betong district, Yala province is a book format for dissemination in educational institutions as well as in various agencies involved in the area to create awareness of homeland love for youth and their hometowns.

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