The Results of Using Sanitation and Environmental Management Model through Participatory Process Involved Prachinburi Honda Car Company Limited

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ABSTRACT

This research is intended to compare the perception of the environment and participation in sanitation and Environment management before and after the training process with the participation of employees and compare the perception of the environment and participate in the management of sanitation and environment management in Prachinburi Honda Car Company Limited in sex and age differences. The research staff of 27 people from a sample population of 69 people by means of selected volunteers (Voluntary Sampling Technique) consists of males and females aged 20-25 years and divided by the number of people aged 26-30 years of 8 people, and aged 31-35 years of 6 people and 36-40 years were 6 people 7 people. Tools used in this research were evaluated query form. Free training for sanitation and environmental processes involved. Scale environmental awareness and the participation in the environmental sanitation through the participatory processes involved. The statistics used in data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation Paired t-test and F-test (Two-way MANCOVA and ANCOVA).

The results were as follows.
1. Employees combined and classified by gender and age, after training with the overall environmental awareness in the four side is the environment. The skill of the work and material technology at a high level which increased from pre-training levels in the medium (p < 0.0001).
   The staff involved in the sanitation and environmental management after the training and the overall and 4 in the above mentioned is very much possible. Which increased from pre-training levels less (p < 0.0001).
2. Employees of different sex, different age. After training, environmental awareness and the overall aspect did not differ (p ≥ .212) also no interaction between gender and age for such training (p ≥ .081)

Keywords: Environmental Education, Environmental Management, Participatory Process

INTRODUCTION

Because of the environmental issues affecting the lives of human more and more. In addition humans are a major cause of the environmental problems. Which the attempts to approach the economics and social development to lead to a lifestyle in harmony with the environment and sustainability. Thailand had solved the environmental and public health problems. The government has
issued several of legislation to the Environmental Management Act (Winai Weerawattananon, 2554) and the establishment of the Industrial Standards Institute. Responsible for directing the production of environmentally products. State agencies have published papers and training the solutions to individuals, environmental organizations, industry, and many companies each year as waste water management, air pollution waste management/waste as the solution to environmental problems is to educate the public on the harm of those problems. Which is caused by human action, the training will contribute knowledge-understanding and the consciousness or awareness to protect and preserve the environment in the area, including various functional areas. Moreover to describe the advantages and disadvantages of the operation are correct or wrong theory, the cooperation of all stakeholders in the implementation and support of serious senior management of the organization is very important to change or edit behavior or behavior that not to cause adverse effects on the environment.

Prachinburi Honda Car Company Limited is a company engaged in the trading and exchange of passenger car brand Honda (HONDA) as well as spare parts and maintenance services. The activities of the company to sell the products and services. It is a critical supply chain management system of the environmental in community. In order to response the development strategy on biodiversity and the stability of the environmental resource base. The main aim is to create a society that well together. In addition the sufficiency economy philosophy is a cornerstone principle "sufficiency" of living with the relationships and dependence on environmental resources of individuals, communities and society that is geared towards a "middle path or balance" between conservation and utilization. Between short-term benefits and long-term benefits. Moreover the benefits and lost along the way to take into account the "morality or fairness," Prachinburi Honda Cars Ltd, Car Service and car repair to machinery, tools, equipment and chemicals throughout the technology used to provide more services. If the equipment is used in service by the lack of knowledge and understanding of how to protect that right, may cause unsafe operation. In the work environment, such as heat, light, sound, chemicals, dust, these are the causes of hazards and occupational diseases. Of Education in operations unsafe (Unsafe Act) found that accidents are up 80 percent and the state of the job is not secure (Unsafe Condition) contributed to the accident 10 percent. The researcher as general manager of the company. Prachinburi Honda Cars limited is interested to make the training process for the recognition and participation in sanitation and environmental management within a company.

Objectives
1. To compare the perception of the environment and participation in sanitation and Environment management before and after the training process with the participation of employees.
2. To compare the perception of the environment and participate in the management of sanitation and environment management in Prachinburi Honda Car Company Limited in sex and age differences.

Methodology
1. The research staff of 27 people from a sample population of 69 people by means of selected volunteers (Voluntary Sampling Technique) consists of males and females aged 20-25 years and divided by the number of people aged 26-30 years of 8 people, and aged 31-35 years of 6 people and 36-40 years were 6 people 7 people.
2. The researcher plan to employees by management style, sanitation and the processes involved. The researchers has already developed much earlier in the form of such a training set, which include
Training manuals, test and measurement, environmental awareness, participation in sanitation and environmental management.

3. Conduct training of staff for the following two days.
   3.1 Test training by measured using the second edition of the foregoing.
   3.2 Conduct training of knowledge - an understanding of the environment takes one day.
   3.3 Meeting preparation and implementation of action plans using participatory techniques PAIC (Participation Appreciation, Influence, Control) spent the first day.
   3.4 Testing after training using the measurement of environmental awareness.
   3.5 Test using questionnaires participation in sanitation and environmental management within one month after the training.

4. Data Analysis
   Researchers used data from the second version of the questionnaire was analyzed statistically as follows.
   4.1 Comparison between data from before the training and after the training using Paired t-test.
   4.2 Comparison of different environmental awareness and participation in environmental sanitation and management of employees' gender and age differences using the F-test (Two-way MANCOVA).

RESULT

1. Employees combined and classified by gender and age, after training with the overall environmental awareness in the four side is the environment. The skill of the work and material technology at a high level which increased from pre-training levels in the medium (p <0.0001).
   The staff involved in the sanitation and environmental management after the training and the overall and 4 in the above mentioned is very much possible. Which increased from pre-training levels less (p <0.0001).
2. Employees of different sex, different age. After training, environmental awareness and the overall aspect did not differ (p ≥ .212) also no interaction between gender and age for such training (p ≥ .081) as shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1: Comparison of the environmental knowledge. And participation in the sanitation and environmental management overall of environmental sanitation employees' gender and age differences (Two-way MANCOVA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of variability</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Hypothesis df</th>
<th>Error df</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Partial Eta Squared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex Age Interaction</td>
<td>Wilks' Lambda</td>
<td>2 20</td>
<td>1.676</td>
<td>.212</td>
<td>.144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 20</td>
<td>.099</td>
<td>.906</td>
<td>.010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 20</td>
<td>2.851</td>
<td>.081</td>
<td>.222</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Comparison of participation in the sanitation and environmental management aspects of employees' gender and age differences (Two-way ANCOVA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation</th>
<th>Sources of variability</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Partial Eta Squared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>.021</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.021</td>
<td>.855</td>
<td>.365</td>
<td>.037</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>.011</td>
<td>.436</td>
<td>.516</td>
<td>.019</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interaction</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>.028</td>
<td>1.101</td>
<td>.305</td>
<td>.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
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<td>.038</td>
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<tr>
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<td>.369</td>
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<td>.016</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Interaction</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>.051</td>
<td>.823</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**DISCUSSION**

Research the Development sanitation and environmental management model through participatory process involved in Prachinburi Honda Cars Ltd. findings can be discussed as follows.

1. Employees combined. And by sex, age and education level. Environmental awareness. And participate in the sanitation and environmental management and the overall level is up to the most which increased from pre-training for the Sanitary and environmental processes involved may be due to the Participatory learning groups in a process-driven activity. This research has been scheduled activities during the sanitation and environment, using a participatory process includes brainstorming together in recognition of the environmental problems involved in such work, the issues that affect it, yourself to people around the world with its emphasis on social and personnel of companies have realized the value of the environmental sanitation and the processes involved in the company to help in troubleshooting. The participants discussed the idea with employees in every department, each party has the opportunity to share knowledge. And experience with environmental issues linked to multiple sectors of the environmental responsibility. Which focuses on the interaction between the personnel and operational management (Social Constructivism) (Paitoon Suksringam,2551), based on the concept that each person’s motivation to each other (Kanjana Chaipan,2549) to lead the troubleshooting the influence of the group. And the experience to work in groups to learn the concepts, attitudes and practice environmentally proper self (Malee Sontikasetrin,2530) In addition, the researchers also took into account the principles of adult learning to participation in management and environmental sanitation (Wichit Arwakun,2540), resulting in the Prachinburi staff of Honda Cars limited knowledge of sanitation and environmental management and the opinions with the participation of management and overall sanitation and environment management than before the process involved.

2. Employees with different males and employees at different ages awareness and participation in sanitation and environmental management and the overall aspect is no different. The results of this research may be due to various activities held a brainstorming activities of personnel. Take field trips to see the reality of the state of the environment is not right and take appropriate learning environment are related to sanitation and environmental management of the company will lead to the goal of the personnel in the company's knowledge and understanding of environmental issue by Awareness of environmental issues. Until finally leads to the way of life that is the most environmentally friendly in the goals of environmental education (Winai Weerawattana, 2554), along with various learning activities geared to the entire staff with different gender, age and education level. International understanding environmental consciousness together and environmental values of the angles corresponding to the problem of global environmental problems. Not indicate that the issue of gender, age and education level are different, despite the large number of studies have found that gender differences. After learning the various activities will affect the learning difference (Erickson and Erickson, 1983).
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