

การสำรวจภาคสนามเพื่อหาหมู่บ้านต้นแบบสำหรับชนบทศึกษา

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ภาควิชาเวชศาสตร์ชั้นสูตร คณะแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330; สหสาขาเพื่อการพัฒนาชนบท
โครงการศึกษาทั่วไป จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

A Field Survey to Select the Model of Need Study Village for Rural Study

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หลักการและเหตุผล: ชนบทศึกษามีความสำคัญสำหรับการศึกษาระดับมหาวิทยาลัยซึ่งรวมถึงด้านแพทยศาสตร์ศึกษาด้วย

วัตถุประสงค์: เพื่อคัดเลือกหมู่บ้านที่เหมาะสมในการศึกษาวิชาเวชศาสตร์ชุมชน

วิธีการ: การศึกษานี้เป็นการสำรวจภาคสนาม โดยได้สำรวจระหว่างวันที่ 29 ถึง 31 มีนาคม 2549 โดยใช้การสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก

ผลการศึกษา: มีหมู่บ้านที่ถูกเลือกเพื่อสำรวจ 7 แห่ง และผ่านกระบวนการจัดลำดับให้คะแนนครอบคลุมประเด็นดังต่อไปนี้
1) โครงสร้างประชากรในหมู่บ้าน 2) ลักษณะทางกายภาพ 3) เศรษฐกิจ 4) สิ่งแวดล้อม 5) สุขอนามัย 6) ความปลอดภัย 7) การยอมรับของชาวบ้านที่จะให้นักศึกษาเข้าพักและทำการศึกษากายในหมู่บ้าน และ 8) ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับความเจ็บป่วยของชาวบ้าน

สรุป: พบว่ามี 2 หมู่บ้านคือ หมู่บ้านปราสาท ตำบลธารปราสาท อำเภอโนนสูง จังหวัดนครราชสีมาและหมู่บ้านกองนาง ตำบลกองนาง อำเภอท่าบ่อ จังหวัดหนองคาย ที่มีความเหมาะสมสำหรับนิสิตในการพักอาศัยและทำการศึกษาในชุมชน

คำสำคัญ: การศึกษาภาคสนาม, ชุมชนในชนบท, เวชศาสตร์ชุมชน

Background: Rural study is an important component in education for the university level. The concept of a community study is also applied to medical education.

Methods: This study is a field survey. The survey was performed during 29th to 31th March, 2006. The main purpose for this study is to assess the possibility of the previously documented villages for real usage in community study in order to research the community medicine aspect.

Results: Seven villages were included in the survey and analyzed by rating scores covered the following aspects:
1) population structure of the village, 2) geography of the village, 3) economy of the village, 4) environment of the village, 5) sanitation system of the village 6) safety of the village 7) willingness of the villagers to have the students living with and performing a study within the village and 8) the information an the disease variety within the village.

Conclusion: Here, it reveals that Ban Prasat, Tambon Tarnprasat, Non-Soong District, Nakronratchasima Province and Ban Kong Nang, Tambon Kongnang, Tha-bor District, Nongkhai Province are the two appropriate villages by rating score analysis for the students to live and study community medicine

Keywords: field survey, rural community, community medicine

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Introduction

Rural study is an important component in education in the university level. The concept of community study is also applied to medical education¹⁻². To study in the community finding for a proper site is important and impact the successful of the study program. Presently, finding of the site is usually based on the primary data from previous reports or information derived from key information from others. Sometime, there are some problems about the site for real usage.

Multidisciplinary Project for Rural Development, General Education Office, Chulalongkorn University has offered the rural study subject for 8 years and the community medicine is an activity in this subject. In the past, selection of the village for rural study was based on the general practice as previously noted. However, the rural study usually had many problems including safety, facilities of the village and educational context for study. Therefore, survey of the rural villages in the Northeastern Regions of Thailand to assess the appropriateness for real usage is hereby performed

Materials and methods

This study is a field survey. The survey was performed during 29th to 31th March, 2006 The main purpose for this study was to assess the possibility of the previously documented villages for real usage in community study in community medicine aspect.

A. The previously documented rural villages

The previously documented rural villages, which have ever been used for rural study in any subject of any university, in this study was selected from the primary information from official reports and document, the local university database (Khonkaen University and Rajabhat Nakornratchasima Institute), the non government organization (Mee-Chai Center, Banphai District, Khonkaen Province) and the local district office,

The inclusion criteria for further survey is, a) the village without previous reported criminal problems, b) the village with good cooperation of the villagers to the governmental officer and c) the village with an approximate distance from the main national railway and road of the Northeastern Thailand.

B. Field survey process

The field survey process included validation of the primary data and searching for additional information. The author visited each village and performed an interview by quality study method. The interview covered the following aspects: 1) population structure of the village, 2) geography of the village, 3) economy of the village 4) environment of the village, 5) sanitation system of the village 6) safety of the village 7) willingness of the villagers to have the students living with and performing a study within the village and 8) the information on the disease variety within the village

The concepts for the interviewing is also based on the results from a previous consensus of the groups of experts from other science including social science and humanity

C. Assessment of the appropriateness of the villages

A consensus between lecturers from all fields of study including medical science and social science was performed before the survey to set a rating score system for assessment of the appropriateness of the villages. Content expert in all fields approved the rating score system before real usage. The author used the rating score system to rate each studied aspects. The summative of the derived score was calculated and used for comparison.

Results

Seven villages namely Ban Thaipattana, Ban Prasat, Ban Dong Yen, Ban Kong Nang, Ban Srikai, Ban Jom Jaeng and Ban Don Kaew were included in the survey (Table 1). Each village was verified for the primary inclusion criteria. The details of rating scores from each village were presented in Table 2. Ban Prasat and Ban Kong Nang were the two appropriate village.

Discussion

Finding a proper site for rural community study is an important step that can determine the success of the program. Similar to other sciences, rural community skill is necessary and required for graduate students, medical doctor³⁻⁴. To find a proper village is sometimes a problem in management of community medicine program.

Here, the author report on the survey for the villages in the Northeastern Region of Thailand as a candidate for field study. Although all included 7 villages

Table 1 Villages included in this survey

Villages	Distance (km)			Number of houses in the village	Special features of the community
	From Bangkok	From main city	From main way		
1 Ban Thaipattana, Wangnamkheow District, Nakornratchasima Province	330	80	10	150	Community a hilly hoprestay villages
2 Ban Prasat, Non-Soong District, Nakornratchasima Province	320	50	2	220	A pre-historical site and homestay
3 Ban Dong Yen, Khaosuankwang District, Khonkaen Province	550	65	25	180	A village next to the mountain
4 Ban Kong Nang, Tha-bor District, Nongkai Province	650	30	30	600	A village on the Mae-khong river bank
5 Ban Srikai, Maung District, Nongkai Province	630	20	20	80	A homestay village next to Mae-khong river
6 Ban Jom Jaeng, Maung District, Nongkai province	630	20	20	110	A homestay village next to Mai-khong river
7 Ban Don Kaew, Kumpawapi District Udonthani Province	580	50	15	100	A village on the island in large swamp

Table 2 Rating scores of each village (1 = best, 7 = worst)

Village	aspects								Total score
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	7	4	4	4	4	7	3	4	37
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
3	5	7	7	7	6	2	4	6	44
4	1	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	20
5	3	3	3	2	2	3	7	7	30
6	4	5	5	5	7	6	5	2	44
7	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	45

have ever received university students for community study some limitations could be detected in all settings. Some settings have the problems on village sizes to host a lot of students, the others have problems on sanitation to allow the students to live. Here, it reveals that the Ban Prasat

and Ban Kong Nang are the two appropriate villages for the field study to have the students living and studying within the villages. It can be seen that many factors should be concerned in decision making for selection of a candidate village⁵⁻⁶.

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