

## Abstract

The research project aims to study and test the community development model by using the knowledge from previous study in the Royal Project areas. The total 3 criteria and 21 indicators included 5 economic indicators, 8 social indicators and 8 environmental indicators were used as the guideline for setting appropriate geosocial based development programs of each community. The scoring of each indicator using the 5-point scale, with totally 105 points. The Royal Project development model must be assessed on average at least 4. The results are summarized as follows. The activity planning to enhance the development of 6 pilot areas comprised of 5 indicators; There are many kinds of plants / animals to be employed (1.1), Learning community (2.3), There is the system of soil and water conservation (3.2), Planting of villager's woodlot (3.4), and Restoration and conservation of biodiversity in natural forest (3.5). The activities enhanced community development of 6 villages were (1) Multiple cropping of fruit trees in sloping area underly with soil and water conservation system, (2) Feeding Asiatic honey bee (*Apis cerana*) in agroforestry system, (3) Developing demonstration plots or learning center in each community, (4) Testing of paddy rice in terrace cultivation instead of upland rice, (5) Bamboo planting for wind brake and household utilizations, (6) Surveying the local plant diversity and their traditional used in each community and doing propagation for sustainable used and biodiversity restoration. The good practices to promote community driven processes were transferring and exchanging knowledges within/without community such as traditional used of local plants, single planting of paddy rice under less water condition, and making campaign of forest restoration for food bank in each community. The results of post-evaluation of development status in each pilot areas ranged from 67-85 points (defined to level 3-4). The score was summarized as follows: *Assam tea community*; Ban Mae Mae had increased from 56 to 85 points (level 3 to 4), while Ban Mae Prik had increased from 70 to 76 points (level 3). *Rice growing community*; Ban Pang Yang had total score increased from 66 to 73 points (level 3), while Ban Huay Tone had increased from 54 to 67 points (level 2 to 3). *Opium eliminated community*; Ban Pang Hin Fon had score increased from 64 to 73 points (level 3), whereas Ban Mae Ma Lor had increased from 60 to 74 points (level 2 to 3).

**Keywords:** Royal project model, Sustainable development, Highland social geography, Assam tea community, Rice growing community, Opium eliminated community