

**Evaluation form for the internship program on the topic
of Ecological Farming in HEPA**

Student's name: Chanikan Sattarawaka

Topic: Local Wisdom/Knowledge

Duration: 4 months

Time for presentation: 16 minutes

Time for Questions and Answers: 10 minutes

No	Content	Score (Max: 10)
Part 1: Attitude towards a harmonious life with nature in HEPA		
1.1	The compliance of regulations	7.0
1.2	The participation in community works	8.0
Part 2: Practicing Ecofarming in the garden		
2.1	Theoretical understanding about Ecofarming concepts	8.5.
2.2	The application of Ecofarming techniques on the garden	8.5
2.3	The diligence working on the garden	8.5
Part 3: Presentation of the targeted topic in class room		
3.1	The organization of the presentation	8.5
3.2	Topic Knowledge	8.5
3.3	Creativity	8.5
3.4	Stage presence	8.5
Part 4: Presentation of the targeted topic in the garden		
4.1	The organization of the presentation	8.5
4.2	Topic Knowledge	8.5
4.3	Creativity	8.5
4.4	Stage presence	8.5
Part 5: Questions and Answers		9.5

Part 5: Feedback of the mentors: Questions and Answers

1. What is the relationship between local knowledge and Ecofarming method?

In my opinion, local knowledge and Ecofarming method is two sides of a coin, always goes together. This is because ecosystem is already be there long-standing. Local knowledge is the understanding of people about nature in order to develop over time, to gain good things. This type of knowledge is passed down from old people to young people. Therefore, this relationship is very strong.

2. Elderly people in Thailand are also very knowledgeable on local knowledge, why this type of knowledge is not listened by other local farmers there?

This is because nowadays most of the farmers use of chemical substances in cultivation. They do not listen to elderly people due to they can not apply this type of knowledge. These knowledge of elderly people is only right in the passed-over-ecosystem, the current ecosystem is no longer maintained its characteristics as before. e.g. the soil is degraded. Thus, they do not understand when elderly people say. If they apply, it is hard to be successful.

3. What is the same and the difference between the method of learning in HEPA and in your university?

Two ways of learning are different completely. In university, learning process almost take place through reading and listening to lecturers. It is very hard to remember. In HEPA, we learn by doing so it is easy to remember. However, in second year, students also have opportunities to go to communities, talking and discussing with farmers.

In university, when teachers guide to do, they also warn that this way is a right way or a wrong way. In HEPA, when we learn from Mr. Sinh, we need to do to know it is right or wrong at the end. If we do in the right way, it will be right but we need to understand right if we want to do in the right way. In university, it is mechanically of true or false, but in HEPA when we plant a tree, it depends on many other factors.

However, both ways are good for students but depending upon the way students apply the lessons.

In university, the interaction with other people is less than in HEPA. In HEPA we meet many people and exchange our thinking with others. In university, we mostly exchange among students, and students and teachers in a certain scale of knowledge. In HEPA, we have chances to share what we learn more than one time, therefore we are able to consolidate knowledge better.

In university, when we have done a task, we need to wait for teachers to ask whether it is right or wrong. In HEPA, the teacher do together with us so we can ask and practice immediately.

About the content of program, in university we need to read many documents but discuss little with teachers. Sometimes the interest points between students and teachers are not the same. In HEPA, we learn very specific topic, practice this topic very detailed, thus the expectation on knowledge between students and teachers is met. To understand an issue, learning with Mr. Sinh is easier than with teachers in the university because we experience what we care about.

If need to choose where I learn, I want to learn in HEPA but also go back to Thailand to apply lessons learned. When I apply, if I find things need to be updated, I will go back to HEPA. This is because the applying context in HEPA is different from the context in Thailand.

About the relationship between students and teachers, in the university teachers know students on very basic information. In HEPA, Mr. Sinh knows very well students, he understands both strong points and weak points of each student. In the university, the evaluation is taken place by examinations and scoring. In HEPA, the learning process is evaluated through the whole process.

In Thailand, professors guide farmers how to do. In HEPA, farmers share with other farmers.

Mr. Phuoc learned a lot things from HEPA but he built his model farm by himself. In Thailand, to build a model farm, many supports from different sources come to that farm.

In Thailand, there are some farmers like Mr. Phuoc but they can not pass to their children the value of farming. Therefore normally their children go to find another job.

4. Does nature need man or man need nature?

Nature does not need man, man need nature