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Abstract
The growth of Rongklua markets from Sa Keo province to Nakhon Nayok province is regarded as the expansion of border trades and markets which are interesting and important respectively. The important issue of such growth is the surrounding communities are getting ready to support or cope with the growth of the region as for the benefits and sake of all sides or parties concerned in terms of social and economic issues, waste and public health system management. From the research study on current context, problems and readiness of community growth to fully cope with the opening up of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok province, it is found that it is the popular market where is always crowded with visitors. The owners of shops/stores were Cambodian merchants at 30 percent, while the merchants/sellers/suppliers at 90 percent were Cambodians. There were no serious problems seen from their operations. Several problems were not arisen from the conflicts between Thai and Cambodian people. For the readiness of community services for social and economic issues, waste and public health system management goes together with Cambodian merchants with second-handed and imported goods & products around the Rongklua Nakhon Nayok. This kind of border business is also carried out by the use of their passive strategies.

Keywords: readiness of community, second-handed goods and products, Rongklua market, Nakhon Nayok Province.

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Background of the Study

The Rongklua market is locally called for border trades and market at Ban Khlong Luek which is located at Ban Khlong Luek, Tambon Thakham, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Keo province. There it is a market that is adjacent to the Thai-Cambodian border. It is the largest and most important market as well as a well-known place as a shopping center for the second-handed goods and products. The second-handed goods and products are mainly from Cambodia, China, Korea, Hong Kong, and Pakistan. Some of them are from several European countries, while some products partially are from Thailand. (Suwaree Charoenmukhanan and members, 2013).

The Rongklua Market is a border market where goods and products are at cheap prices. The low cost goods and products are also on sale which many people not less than 10,000 people daily gather there for shopping. It is regarded as a frontier border market and trades as one of the country’s biggest/largest trading and income generating center.

When the Rongklua market in Aranyaprathet district, Sa Keo province draws more visitors in the increasing numbers, but it is with a long distance from Bangkok and vicinity province. For those travelers who will travel there must leave home early. Nowadays, there are more Rongklua markets built up in Bangkok, Pathum Thani and Nakhon Nayok provinces where tourists or visitors could buy more products like the products on sales in Aranyaprathet, Sa Keo province (Sompong Sa Kaeo, 2010). However, the Rongklua market built up in Nakhon Nayok has gained more high popularity. It proves a great success because of merchandises, each kind and category of good and product including cheap prices under the theme of Cambodia trading atmosphere, like the Cambodian trades in their ways of lifestyle. It seems to be that more days, the Rongklua Markets becomes more successfully in business operations and expansion which continues steadily.

The growth of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok means the influx of second-hand goods and products of which many items were proved as waste from abroad. The influx of population and increasing population of Cambodians with their lifestyle in Nakhon Nayok. This
includes the acquisition of Thai nationality, ancestry of between Thailand, and Cambodia (Suwaree Chaoenmukayanantha and members 2013).

There are many things that have been not studied yet about impacts on communities surrounding Rongklua Nakhon Nayok. The study on readiness for receiving the impacts is going to be beneficial to the local administration organizations, administrators, government working agencies, educational agencies, health agencies, and other working agencies involved. The knowledge of current conditions and problems may arise in the future and readiness to prepare or cope with accidents and other situations.

The current context of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok

The Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok locally known as Luang Por Pakdaeng market is located at the entrance to the Brahmin temple (Wat Luang Phor Pak Daeng) in Muang Nakhon Nayok district, Nakhon Nayok province. It is about 110 kilometers far away from Bangkok, and it becomes as a shopping center for the second handed goods and products.

This market is designed as stores, stalls, and shop houses with roof on top. There are about 300 shops or stores inside the market, and most of which are selling goods and products from Cambodia. There is a large parking lot with parking facilities for the public and visitors. One of the famous products is the handbags for both brand name and fashion shows. Fashioned and brand named goods and products, clothes of all kinds, shoes, curtains, electric appliances, ornament and decoration items, household and kitchen items or utensils, porcelain, ceramic, brass ornaments, roof tiles, crockery, bowls, household decorative items, and dried food and etc. of which prices are very cheap. The most of goods and products are sold out at cheap prices.

Parts of goods and products sold out there are waste products imported from abroad in from of packages and some has not been classified or categorized yet. However, some imported waste products can be used really and well recognized by both buyers and sellers. Some waste products are labeled clearly so they will know exactly like
the Grade A brand named handbags and the quality of the products is very good.

Apart from the second-handed goods and products, there are also some imitated antiques imported from Cambodia and Vietnam, on sale in the Rongklua market. Some are good quality and at cheap prices for the goods and products imported from China and Vietnam.

For buyers, most of goods and products here come from different areas. Most of these buyers come to shops during the holidays. There are a number of services each day. In summary, the holidays are with three times of visitors to the market when compared to the buyers during the week days. Most of good and product vendors are from Cambodia where they also passed through the border check-points at Sa Keo and Surin border provinces, while some venders are Thais and others from other countries as for example. From some research samplings of inquiry, it was found that ninety percent of good and product vendors were Cambodians who can speak fluently Thai, while some speak little Thai.

However, the Cambodian vendors are very intelligent in selling their goods and products. They can negotiate or bargain the prices of good and product very well and they have friendly manner to the buyers. This is a charm of Rongklua Market, of which the sellers stay together as a group mostly inside the market. These people also continue using the traditional Cambodian lifestyle. It is founded that Cambodians can live in the market there peacefully.

For owners of shop houses or stores in the Rongklua market, formerly, Thai merchants were the owners of the shops. However, when the operation of the Rongklua market proves a success, the Thai businessmen then gave the leasing or renting contract to the Cambodian merchants. Therefore, Thai people are parts of business ownership have given the renting or leasing contracts to the Cambodian people who were both owners of the shop houses and also the sellers.

Although there is not any clear sampling obtained for statistical data, it is found that about 30 percent of the shop or store owners were Cambodian people and some of them were husbands or wives of native Thais.
Problems of the operations of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok

1. Social problems

The research study found that currently large number of Cambodians who arrived and lived in the community areas surrounding the Rongklua market could be classified into five groups or categories, according to facts and information on health service: 1) Cambodians who registered as foreign workers or immigrants for working in Thailand 2) Cambodians who are permanently residents in the border areas of Thailand–Cambodia but did not have any identification numbers, Thailand (no. 13 digitals) 3) Cambodian workers who have not yet registered with authorities and / who have monitored foreign workers entering into the Thai country, 4) Cambodians who entered Thai country, but they did not applied as workers, however they come for trades and doing business as commercial enterprise in Thailand, Cambodians who were born and brought up here in Thailand but they have not been eligible to get the Thai identical cards (ID Card).

From the interview with government officials regarding the major problems, it is found that there is not sufficient facts and record about backgrounds of Cambodians who lived in the market area. This may bring in a problem for use of public services as well as coexistence of people in society. The education of those Cambodians who were born and raised or brought up in Thailand, and these kinds of people can be eligible for being granted as Thai citizen in the near future. There are some babies’ born by coexistence between Thai and Cambodian people. However, there were no social problems, in terms of living or way of life between Cambodians and Cambodians and among themselves. There is no Cambodians and Thais businessmen, drug abuse use and crime issues in the surrounding communities there.

2. Economic Problems

A business operation of Rongklua market is creating a benefit to the community. People in the community have earned more incomes from the sale of agricultural crops and products in the area to tourists in front and side of the Rongklua market.
However, from the research study, it was found that operators of shop houses and stores in Rongklua market and other operators of other businesses in the areas nearby are not the people who live in this community. So, in the long run, the community has not benefited directly but it is to benefit indirectly.

3. Problems of waste management

Second-handed goods and products which were ordered and imported as solid waste from abroad is not currently regulated as prohibited goods and products imported to Thailand. Most the semi-bulk goods and products imported into the Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok will be checked and screened separately to be sold out as the second handed goods and products from washed shoes, bags and clothes. These good and products mostly were checked and screened at Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok. But, if these waste good and products imported from abroad could not be sold out, or rejected then they will be discarded and dumped into the waste disposal wells or landfills, as it will be increased in the large number/ volume of waste daily. In addition, the become wastewater will be treated by flowing it into the natural water resources, resulting in spreading out more chemicals along the waterways and resources.

At present, the Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok has no problems or disruption affecting the surrounding communities. But, if there is no proper prevention measure and control, it may become a big problem widely. This similar/same problem had been arisen/happened before in the Rongklua market in Sa Keo province. Moreover, wastewater from shoes laundry in the disposal wells or landfills containing or contaminating with manganese and chromium chemicals exceeded a predetermined values in the wastewater. These residual substances could harm, pose health hazard or affect the fish ponds of the farmers in the areas nearby. This could contaminate the fish when people catch fish for consumption. It is very dangerous to the people nearby as well.
4. Problems of health system management
Most Cambodian people do not have chance to access the health services provided by the Government. Since they have no work permits and when they are sick or have got an accident at work. These Cambodian labor workers will be afraid of accessing into the Government health services for fear of being arrested/caught up by the authorities for repatriation/sending back to their own Cambodia nation.

Meanwhile, the Cambodians for those who acted or served as a traditional doctor. Preliminary, medical treatment for the Cambodian, it was to buy medicine from pharmacies to treat themselves. Some come to buy drugs in their own community, while some endured illness until they get well soon by themselves.

From the existing data, the health services provided for Cambodian people who arrived and lived in the Thai country area mainly dealt with childbirth and pregnancy, and running after were minor treatments for the other various diseases including respiratory system, food digestive or alimentary system (Gastrointestinal Diseases) and other accidental injuries.

For the problem of the public health services management, there is no record of those Cambodian people, who accessed to get the public health services, regarding the actual size of the population, and clear and accurate identification of foreign immigrants or workers, the problems created from the planning for disease control and prevention as well as the use of medical resources is not totally effective. These may cause some problems for Cambodian patients as well as some local Thai people in the community area in the future.

The readiness of the community to cope with the opening up of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok
A. The readiness of community to support social aspect
For social actions or performances in the community form, the interviewing with officers, it is found that many social activities or operations have not been implemented yet, as follows:
1) Prepare for collecting and registering Cambodian people in each shop correctly. This registration process could apply for further individual work properly and accurately.

2) Prepare for Cambodians who were born and brought up in Thailand may be eligible for being granted as Thai citizen in the near future. The babies born from the coexistence between Thais and Cambodians could access to get educational services in Thailand.

3) Prepare for taking cares on rules and regulations of shelters or room accommodations for Cambodian people.

B. Readiness of the community to support the economic aspect

For economic actions or performances in the community form, the interviewing with officers, it is found that many economic activities or operations have not been implemented yet, as follows:

1) Prepare to support the creation of entrepreneurs from the community. People from this community could be promoted increasingly in numbers.

2) Establish economic measures to help support economic growth.

3) Prepare for coping with business expansion of the Rongklua market when the business owners, entrepreneurs are foreigners like Cambodian people in the large and increasing number of shops, business owners / entrepreneurs.

C. The readiness of community to support waste management aspect

For waste management actions or performances in the community form, the interviewing with officers, it found that many waste management activities or operations have not been implemented yet, as follows:

1) Set up a joint committee between importers and local administrative organizations to check-up the semi goods and products sent in from abroad. After that these imported goods and products will be sorted out closely in the Rongklua market, to make sure that the quality of the second-handed goods and products such as shoes, bags and clothes are well acceptable. Quality is at acceptable levels.
quantity of waste sorted out and discarded is at acceptable level as well as chemicals extracted from the waste both type and volume is at acceptable level.

2) Designate the responsibilities for those who generate the waste in the community.

3) Prevent the waste from the separation of the goods and products to be dumped into the public places or into water resources.

4) The method on how to manage the waste from the separation of goods and products left over that is rapidly increasing in volumes, especially the waste products in form of second-handed shoes.

5) Monitor and inspect water sources to determine the amount of manganese substances. And chromium in the water. Not to exceed the amount specified. As well as monitoring the contamination of manganese. And chromium in aquatic animals in an amount not to exceed a predetermined value.

D. Readiness of community to support health system management

For health system management actions or performances in the community form, the interviewing with officers, it found that health system management activities or operations have not been implemented yet, as follows:

1) Prepare planning for disease control and prevention for the Cambodians who were either registered or not registered.

2) Prepare topics and details on data collection for registration of foreign (Cambodian) patients in each hospital correctly. These could be further applied for work properly and accurately.

3) Prepare to deal with the burden and expense problems of Cambodians because these expenses could not be collected. In particular, from those patients who needed to be admitted to the hospital for a long time at the provincial hospital, district hospital and health promotion hospital. These hospitals will have to take responsibilities for the burdens and costs caused by their treatments.

4) Prepare coordination work with non-government organizations (NGOs) to identify the persons responsible for foreign workers who are not registered with authorities, in the case of illness.
Conclusion

1. For current situation of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok, it’s a shopping center for the second handed goods and products near Bangkok. Some are parts of the waste products from abroad, while some are new goods and products from domestic production and abroad.

2. For problems at Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok, there were not any problems while dealing with social and economic issues, waste and health system management. The backgrounds and Cambodian population with the second-handed goods imported obviously from abroad. But, there is a trend of problems in the future likes the existing problems at Rongklua market in Sa Keo province.

3. Readiness of community to support the opening up of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok.

For the community to support the opening up and situation and operations of Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok in form of social and economic development, waste and public health system management, and then it was found that these activities are in the passive strategy and have not been getting ready yet, as follows:

1. For social development, it still lacks of readiness for arrangements of Cambodians who are born and brought up in Thailand and who may be eligible to be granted as Thai citizen.

2. For economic development, it still lacks of audits and control for business operators. It was found that business owners in the Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok are increased in number of more foreigners (Cambodian people). This means that in the long term, the economy of the community could fall into the hands of foreigners.

3. For solid waste management, it also still lacks of readiness in bringing waste from the separation of the goods and products from the Rongklua market to be dumped into landfills or disposal wells. This can cause the problem of chemical contamination in the water resources and organisms.
4. For health systems management, it lacks in readiness in collecting data for registration of foreign patients (Cambodians). This is a problem for diseases control and prevention that coming up with Cambodian people.

**Postscript**

From the research study, it is found that there is a least readiness when the time is less. Local authorities, administrators and related working agencies should further study more about management in the Rongklua market in Sa Keo province, as well as, should learn more about rules and regulations so as to implement the amendments or relaxations of the strict importing deteriorated goods and products into the Thai country.

From the research study, it is found that problems are likely to be created here in Rongklua market in Nakhon Nayok in the future, the same as those problems in the Rongklua market in Sa Keo province. And additional study can be done to know more about social and economic issues, waste and health system management both in Nakhon Nayok province and a comparative study of them in Sa Keo province.

**References**
