

## **Occupational Extension for People with Physical and Mobility Disabilities**

**By**

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### **Abstract**

Occupational extension for people with physical and mobility disabilities can enable people with disabilities to choose suitable occupations for their condition and interest. This study aims to investigate the current occupational condition and problems, occupational extension, and occupational trial of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. This study employed a qualitative research method in the form of Participatory Action Research and a quantitative research method to collect data from the respondents in 10 districts of Buriram Province. The findings revealed that extension of suitable occupations for people with physical and mobility disabilities made the people with disabilities happy with their occupations as they could choose suitable occupations of their interest. This could promote good and stable occupations for them in the future.

**Keywords:** Occupational Extension, Physical and Mobility Disability, Suitable Occupations

### **Introduction**

Extension refers to the act of extending and passing on knowledge according to the innovation system resulting in education advantages and practical values among the intended audience, who will be able to develop themselves by applying the knowledge learned to their occupations thus leading to better living (Davey, 1979).

Extension refers to planning of any project to disseminate technological and research knowledge to rural people. Then these people can make use of such knowledge to the full extent by adjusting it to their environment and livelihood. In such cases, transfer of knowledge needs to take into account adoption of appropriate technology for people's good living condition and benefits to the community. In the meantime, economic and ethical development also needs to be promoted (Suthasupa, Intaruccomporn, & Srimongkol, 2003).

Occupation is an important factor in human life because the quality of life of a person depends on the occupation that is practiced on a daily, monthly, and yearly basis. For people in the community to have a good quality of life, not get sick, and not be poor, they need to have activities or an occupation to do on a daily basis. Then the community will be strong and stable without any social problems. This is consistent with the statement of (Thebhattee, 2008) that those with a good occupation are likely to be successful in their professional life and deserve praise from society.

“Disabled Person” refers to a person who has limitations in daily activities or social participation due to impairments in vision, hearing, mobility, communication, mind, emotion, behavior, intellect, learning or others, and has obstacles and special needs for assistance to be able to perform daily activities or participate in social activities as people in general (The Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550).

“Promotion and development of quality of life” refers to the rehabilitation of disabled persons, welfare provision, promotion and protection of rights, support for people with disabilities to be able to lead independent lives with human dignity and equality as the general public and to fully and effectively participate in society under the environment facilitating access and utilization of people with disabilities (The Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550).

This research therefore has an important aim to extend and develop occupations for people with physical and mobility disabilities. The researcher divided the research results into three phases and presented the research results in the following order: Phase 1 is a study of the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province; Phase 2 is a development of an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province; Phase 3 is a trial and evaluation of the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The participatory action was conducted so that people with disabilities could engage in an occupation suitable for their disability and needs.

### ***Research Objectives***

The research objectives are as follows:

1. To study the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province
2. To develop an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province
3. To trial and evaluate the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province

### **Research Methods**

This study is based on the mixed methods. In other words, it consists of a qualitative research method with an emphasis on participatory action, and also a quantitative research method, with the details as follows:

### ***Informants***

The data were collected from the target group—people with physical and mobility disabilities from 10 districts of Buriram Province, 20 people from each district, which came to a total of 200 participants.

### ***Data Collection***

The data collection is divided into three phases as follows:

***Phase 1: A study of the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province***

It is an activity to study the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The objective of this study is to investigate the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in 10 districts. The researcher prepared a questionnaire and presented it to three experts for validation. The data were collected from people in 10 districts, 20 people per district, totaling 200 people.

***Phase 2: A development of an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province***

It is a form of activities promoting occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The researcher invited experts, people with physical and mobility disabilities, local government organizations, service centers for people with disabilities in Buriram Province, Social Development Program, and related agencies to brainstorm in a focus group discussion, analyze and develop an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The data from Activity 1 - a study of the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province were used to support the development of an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province.

***Phase 3: A trial and evaluation of the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province***

This phase can be divided into eight activities as follows:

Activity 1: Meeting and training people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province

Activity 2: Establishment of occupational groups for people with physical disabilities and mobility in Buriram Province

Activity 3: Study visits for people with physical and mobility disabilities

Activity 4: Occupational group meetings for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province

Activity 5: Meeting with the district community development offices and local administrative organizations to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities

Activity 6: Training on management skills, marketing, accounting and packaging design for people with physical and mobility disabilities

Activity 7: The start of occupations for people with physical and mobility disabilities in their own community

Activity 8: Monitoring and evaluation

***Data Analysis***

The quantitative data on occupational extension for people with physical and mobility disabilities consist of 16 items, namely 1. sex, 2. age, 3. status, 4. educational level, 5.

occupation, 6. occupational problems, 7. current income, 8. sources of monthly income, 9. number of family members, 10. residence, 11. nature of residence, 12. congenital disease, 13. debts, 14. sources of debts, 15. causes of debts, and 16. walking/movement.

The qualitative data analysis was based on content analysis. The data were processed, summarized, and interpreted descriptively from surveys, observations, focus group discussions, and workshops throughout the research project. The accuracy of the data was also validated by experts.

### ***Research Results***

#### ***Phase I: A study of the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province***

The results of the study of the current occupational condition and problems of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province can be summarized as follows:

##### ***1. Sex***

The respondents consisted of 58 % male and 42 % female.

##### ***2. Age***

17% of the respondents were between 46-50 years of age and 13% were between 51-55 years of age, respectively.

##### ***3. Status***

57% of the respondents were married, 31.5% were single, and 8.5% were widowed or divorced, respectively.

##### ***4. Education level***

91.5% of the respondents were educated, which can be divided into 69.5% elementary level, 14% lower secondary level, and 7% upper secondary level, respectively. It was also found that 8.5 % of the respondents were not educated.

##### ***5. Occupations***

64.5 % of the respondents were engaged in occupations, which can be divided into 20% farmers, followed by 15% general employees, and 10.5% other occupations. In addition, it was found that 15% of the respondents were engaged in more than two occupations and 35.5% were not engaged in any occupation as a result of severity of their disabilities, making them unable to work, so they had to rely on their children all incomes.

##### ***6. Occupational problems***

45.74% of the respondents had no problems in their occupations while 54.26% did. The occupational problems of the disabled include drought, causing shortage of water for occupation, inconsistent employment, unstable income, plague found in plants, no budget for purchasing plants, no water source to store water for farming, expensive feed, etc.

### **7. Current income**

From the study, it was found that the amount of incomes of people with disabilities depended on the source of income. The incomes that most people with disabilities received were from the disability pension. Some people with disabilities who were elderly also received an elderly living allowance. Some people with disabilities were still able to work and earn a living from occupations. Some people with disabilities had incomes from their children. From the data of the respondents, it was found that the majority of people with disabilities or 62.5% had incomes of not more than 2,500 baht; 27.5% had incomes ranging between 2,501-5,000; 4% had incomes of more than 12,500, respectively.

### **8. Sources of monthly income**

100% of the respondents received income from the disability pension. In addition, 28% received additional income from other sources, such as the state welfare card, social security, etc.; 27.5% earned income from the elderly pension; 23.5% earned income from their children; 21% earned income from occupations.

### **9. Number of family members**

29% of the respondents had three family members; 18% had two family members; 15% had four family members, respectively.

### **10. Residence**

77% of the respondents lived in their own house; 10.5% lived in their parents' house; 9.5% lived in their relatives' house, respectively.

### **11. Residence characteristics**

56.5% of the respondents lived in a one-storey cement house; 27% lived in a half-cement and half-wood house; 10.5% lived in an elevated wooden house, respectively.

### **12. Congenital disease**

64% of respondents had no congenital disease while 36% had congenital diseases, namely diabetes, hypertension, kidney disease, epilepsy, thyroid disease, ischemic stroke, heart disease, oral cancer, anemia, psychiatric disorders, Atrial Septal Defect, lung disease, allergies, stress, gastritis, hallucinations, rheumatoid arthritis, depression, hemorrhoids, Benign Prostate Hyperplasia, asthma, gout, muscle weakness, etc.

### **13. Debts**

51% of the respondents had debts, which were debts owed to the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives, informal debts, debts owed to the One-Million-Baht Fund, debts owed to the Women's Role Development Fund, and debts owed to the Fund for the Promotion and Development of the Quality of Persons with Disabilities, etc. However, 49% had no debt.

### **14. Sources of debts**

30.51% of the respondents had more than one source of debts, namely dairy cooperatives, sugarcane agricultural cooperatives, Women's Role Development Fund, etc.; 27.12% had debts owed to banks, namely the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, Government

Savings Bank, Siam Commercial Bank, etc.; 21.19 % had debts owed to community organizations, such as the Village Fund, SML Project Fund, Poverty Alleviation Project Fund, etc.

### ***15. Causes of debts***

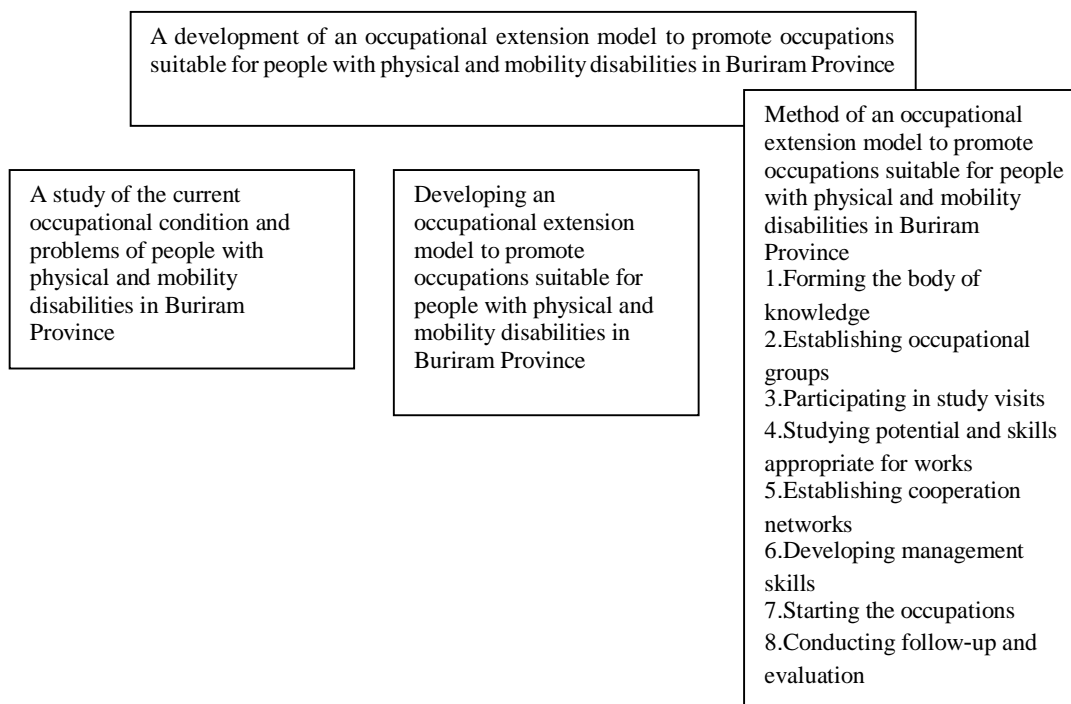
48.31% of the respondents borrowed money for agriculture, including for buying cattle, fertilizer, pesticides, tractors, pigs, etc.; 26.27% borrowed money for more than one reason; 11.87% borrowed money for household expenses, respectively.

### ***16. Walking/moving***

86.5% of respondents walked/moved without assistive devices; 7% with crutches; 3.5% with wheelchairs, respectively.

### ***Phase 2: A development of an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province***

The focus group brainstorming resulted in the ideas for developing an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The model involves formation of a body of knowledge for people with disabilities as the following: organizing training for people with disabilities, educating the disabled, establishing occupational groups for people with disabilities, participating in study visits at actual occupational sites and occupational training centers for people with disabilities, learning about potential and skills contributing to the work of people with disabilities, exchanging knowledge about occupational extension for people with disabilities with service centers for people with disabilities in Buriram Province, district community development offices, and relevant local administrative organizations, developing knowledge in management, marketing, accounting and packaging design for people with disabilities, promoting the occupation of people with physical and mobility disabilities in their communities, and conducting follow-up and evaluation of the performance according to the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province, which can be described as shown in Figure 1 as follows:



**Figure 1:** A Development of an Occupational Extension Model to Promote Occupations Suitable for People with Physical and Mobility Disabilities in Buriram Province

***Phase 3: A trial and evaluation of the occupational extension model for promoting occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province***

The researcher proceeded according to the steps set forth in the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province in all respects.

The first step is knowledge formation by providing training to educate people with disabilities. At this stage, people with disabilities gained knowledge about the importance of occupational extension for people with disabilities, the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, B.E. 2550, occupational situations of people with disabilities and occupational extension for people with disabilities, how to borrow money for occupation from the Fund for Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life of Persons with Disabilities, occupational social welfare for people with disabilities, and guidelines and procedures for implementing a suitable occupational extension project for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The people with disabilities participated in the group process so that their needs were elicited, including physical, mental, social, and intellectual needs. Moreover, the people with disabilities could use this knowledge to find work and seek the source of funds for their occupations, and other welfare that people with disabilities should receive. This stage greatly benefited the occupation and lifestyle of people with disabilities because it enhanced knowledge. In particular, people with disabilities living in rural areas were not well aware of their rights and welfare, making them unable to exercise their rights and receive welfare they were entitled to have.

The second step is establishment of occupational groups. At this stage, people with disabilities gained knowledge about developing relationships and teamwork, establishment and how to drive the occupational groups for people with physical and mobility disabilities, successful community occupational group models, how to operate occupational groups in the community, group composition, occupational group structure, and committee and location of the occupational groups. After the people with disabilities gained knowledge, the researcher encouraged them to form groups, name their groups, elect the committee members, and divide the duties of the committee of the occupational groups for people with disabilities. From the implementation of this process, 10 occupational groups for people with disabilities were established.

The third step is study visits. When 10 occupational groups for people with disabilities had been established, the researcher followed the procedure in the model by having each group send 4 representatives and one local administrative organization officer taking care of the work of people with disabilities to take a study visit outside the workplace. As most of the people with disabilities wished to pursue an occupation in agriculture, the researcher brought the representatives from the 10 groups of people with disabilities, along with officials of local administrative organizations who took care of the disabled to take a study visit at the Phu Phan Royal Development Study Center, Mueang District, Sakon Nakhon Province. The researcher prepared a letter asking for permission to take a study visit and coordinated with the staff. As there were quite a lot of learning bases at the Phu Phan Royal Development Study Center, Mueang District, Sakon Nakhon Province, and it would take a long time to study, with a time limit of only two days. The researcher coordinated with the staff to request a study visit for specific learning bases that were appropriate and consistent with the occupational extension activities of the people with disabilities. The learning bases provided for the disabled over the period of two days were the educational base to learn the origin and importance of the Phu Phan Royal Development Study Center, fish farming base, frog breeding base, chicken farming base, pig farming base, cattle breeding base, rice planting base, mushroom cultivation base, and integrated farming base. The people with disabilities had an opportunity to study and inquire from the base officials closely. In addition to providing knowledge, some bases also had some demonstrations. From the study visits, the disabled gained knowledge about the origin and importance of the Phu Phan Royal Development Study Center, fish farming, raising frogs, raising chickens, pig farming, cattle raising, rice cultivation, mushroom cultivation in pipes, in a medium-sized growing house, and in a large growing house (cultivation in pipes is suitable for wheelchair users), integrated farming in pipes and general cultivation (The cultivation of plants and vegetables in pipes is suitable for wheelchair users). In addition, they attended a study visit at a specific agency for the promotion of the occupation of people with disabilities. The researcher prepared a letter requesting permission to attend a study visit and coordinated with the staff to request a study visit at the Ban Thong Phun Phan Phanant Center for the Development of People with Disabilities, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. As there were quite a lot of learning bases at the Ban Thong Phun Phan Phanant Center for the Development of People with Disabilities, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, and it would take a long time to study, with a time limit of only three hours, the researcher coordinated with the staff to request a study visit for specific learning bases that were appropriate and consistent with the occupational extension activities of the people with disabilities. The learning bases provided for the disabled over the period of three hours were the base to study the origin and development of the Ban Thong Phun Phan Phanant Center for the Development of People with Disabilities, a coffee shop base, a massage base, a cooking



base, a dessert-making base, a hair cutting base, a beauty salon base, a souvenir making base, and a vocational training base. The people with disabilities had an opportunity to study and inquire from the base officials closely. In addition to providing knowledge, some bases also had demonstrations. From the study visits, the disabled gained knowledge about the origin and importance of the Ban Thong Phun Phao Phanat Center for the Development of People with Disabilities and the operation of the Ban Thong Phun Phao Phanat Center for the Development of People with Disabilities, coffee shops, massage, cooking, baking, hair cutting, beautification, making souvenirs, and various professional training courses. Moreover they attended a study visit at a specific agency for the promotion of the occupation of people with disabilities. The researcher prepared a letter asking for permission to attend a study visit and coordinated with the staff to request a study visit at Ban Si Wanalai Occupational Development Center for People with Disabilities Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. As there were quite a lot of learning bases at the Ban Si Wanalai Occupational Development Center for People with Disabilities, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, and it would take a long time to study, with a time limit of only three hours, the researcher coordinated with the staff to request a study visit for specific learning bases that were appropriate and consistent with the occupational extension activities of the people with disabilities. The learning bases provided for the disabled over the period of three hours were an educational base on the origin and importance of the Ban Si Wanalai Occupational Development Center for People with Disabilities and the operation of the Ban Si Wanalai Occupational Development Center for People with Disabilities, fish farming base, frog breeding base, chicken farming base, herb planting base, weaving base, keychain making base, mushroom cultivation base, compress making base, and the bases of various professional training courses. The people with disabilities had an opportunity to study and inquire from the base officials closely. In addition to providing knowledge, some bases also had demonstrations. From the study visits here, the disabled gained knowledge about the origin and importance of the Ban Si Wanalai Occupational Development Center for People with Disabilities and the operation of the the Ban Si Wanalai Occupational Development Center for People with Disabilities, fish farming, frog raising, chicken raising, growing herbs, weaving, keychain making, mushroom cultivation, making a compress and knowledge about various professional training courses.

The fourth step is to study potential and skills that facilitate work. When returning from the study visits, the researcher asked the representatives of the occupational groups for people with disabilities and the officers of the local administrative organizations to exchange experiences of study visits at the Phu Phan Royal Development Study Center, Mueang District, Sakon Nakhon Province, the Ban Thong Phun Phao Phanat Center for the Development of People with Disabilities, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province and the Ban Si Wanalai Occupational Development Center for People with Disabilities, Mueang District Ubon Ratchathani Province to members of the occupation groups for people with disabilities as an occupational guideline for people with disabilities. Moreover, there was training on potential and skills that were conducive to work through organizing a group process to study the potential and skills contributing to the work of people with disabilities, training on occupational extension model for promoting occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities, and training to educate people with disabilities about the professions that the group wished to do. At this stage, people with disabilities had knowledge from exchanging experiences, study visits, and potential and skills that would contribute to their work. From the group process, they gained knowledge of potential and skills facilitating the work of people

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with disabilities, occupational extension approaches suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities, and found the occupations that they wanted to do.

The fifth step is to build a network of cooperation. This is an important step because the researcher invited the district community development offices, local government organizations, the service centers for people with disabilities in Buriram Province and representatives from 10 occupational groups for people with disabilities to attend a meeting to discuss possibilities, sustainability, and operational recommendations, experiences of district community development offices towards people with physical and mobility disabilities, experiences of local government organizations towards people with physical and mobility disabilities, experiences of the service centers for people with disabilities in Buriram Province towards people with physical and mobility disabilities, and experiences of the representatives of the 10 occupational groups for people with disabilities. From this exchange, diversified perspectives for building a network of cooperation and occupational extension for people with disabilities were obtained. From the implementation of this process, operations were shared from the experiences of each agency and representatives of occupational groups for people with disabilities. In addition to knowledge gained, the discussions also created cooperation and networks. Initially, district community development offices, local government organizations, and service centers for people with disabilities in Buriram Province realized that occupational groups for people with disabilities had been established, so they could provide support and cooperation to promote the occupations of people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province.

The sixth step is to develop management skills. At this stage, the researcher forms a body of knowledge in management for the disabled as it was the knowledge that the occupational groups were still lacking. The researcher was aware of the importance of this knowledge and realized that it would benefit the development of the strength of the occupational groups for people with disabilities towards sustainability. Therefore, experts were invited to give lectures on the development of teamwork skills, leadership skills and how to be good followers, how to manage groups, occupational groups, community enterprise groups, and sustainable success; workshops on accounting management, finding markets, basic marketing planning for disabled occupational groups of people with disabilities, the development of work planning skills and good decision making; lectures on diligence, patience and sufficiency in life; workshops on developing teamwork skills and work planning, modern and environmentally friendly packaging design for community products. From this stage of operation, occupational groups of people with disabilities gained knowledge, understanding and confidence in teamwork, and being leaders and good followers, management of groups, occupational groups and community enterprise groups, accounting, finding markets, and basic marketing planning for occupational groups of people with disabilities, work planning and good decision making, an awareness of diligence, patience and sufficiency in life, teamwork skills development, work planning, modern and eco-friendly packaging design for community products. For this stage, people with disabilities had a chance to exchange knowledge and directly inquired the experts about the operation of the occupational groups.

***The seventh step is starting an occupation.*** At this stage, the researcher visited the area to support, monitor, visit, coordinate, give suggestions and help people with disabilities to pursue occupations in their own local communities, with the target group of 200 people.

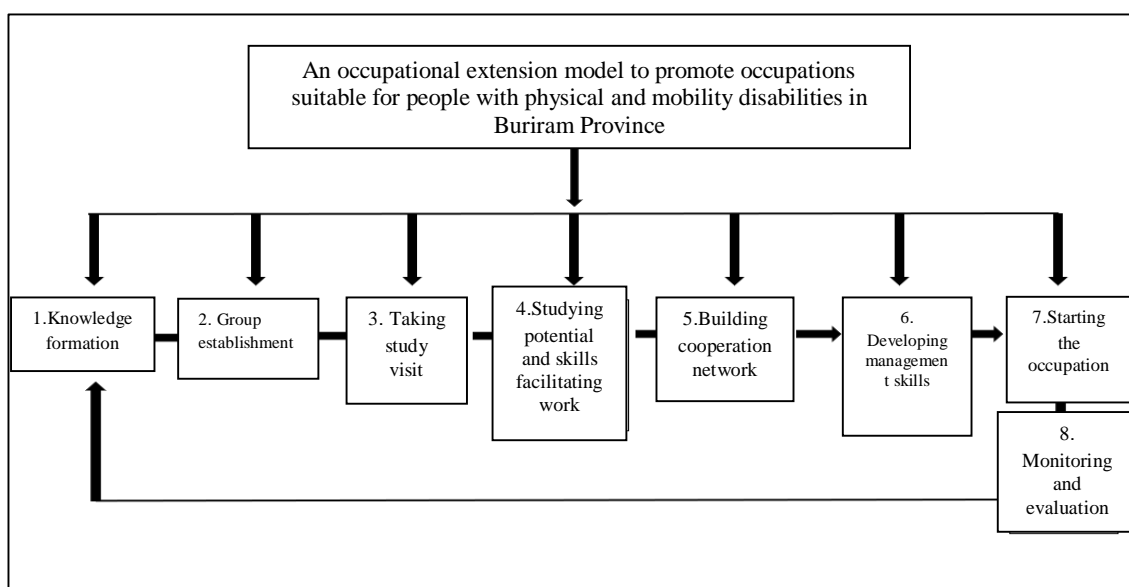
However, in order to comply with the budget, the researcher randomly selected 12 people from the target group to receive occupational support. The first participant wanted to do fish farming; the second participant wanted to raise pigs; the third participant wanted to be a hairdresser; the fourth participant wanted to do chicken farming; the fifth participant wanted to do chicken farming; the sixth participant wanted to do chicken farming; the seventh participant wanted to raise frogs; the eighth participant wanted to do chicken farming; the ninth participant wanted to do fish farming; the tenth participant wanted to do fish farming; the eleventh participant wanted to do fish farming; the twelfth participant wanted to do integrated agriculture. From the operation at this stage, for the first participant, the researcher, together with the participant, built two 1×4 meters cement ponds for raising hybrid catfish. For the second participant, the researcher together with the participant, built two 2×2 meters pig pens and roofs. For the third participant, the researcher together with the participant, built a barbershop by pouring cement floor covering the area of 2.5 x 3 meters, and a roof. For the fourth participant, the researcher together with the participant, built a chicken coop by pouring cement floor covering the area of 2 x 4 meters, a roof, and 20 cement-pipe agricultural plots. As this participant used a wheelchair, to facilitate his occupation, the researcher built a 100-meter slope for the wheelchair to conveniently enter the agricultural area. For the fifth participant, the researcher together with the participant, built a chicken coop of 5 x 6 meters and adjusted the slope by pouring cement from the slope to the front of the chicken coop to facilitate the use of wheelchairs. For the sixth participant, the researcher together with the participant, built a chicken coop of 2 x 6 meters, cement floor, and a roof. For the seventh participant, the researcher, together with the participant, built six cement ponds to raise 200 frogs. For the eight participants, the researcher, together with the participant, built a chicken coop to house 50 domestic chickens, a cement floor of 2 x 4.5 meters, and a roof. For the ninth participant, the researcher gave two floating baskets, 1,000 hybrid catfish, and feed. For the tenth participant, the researcher gave two floating baskets, 1,000 hybrid catfish, and feed. For the eleventh participant, the researcher gave 1,000 hybrid catfish and feed. As this participant wished to raise fish in his own pond, the researcher made a survey and found that the pond had abundant water throughout the year. For the twelfth participant, the researcher hired a contractor to dig an artesian well for the participant to do integrated farming as the participant had faced shortage of water sources in agriculture.

## **Conclusion and Discussion**

Before conducting the experiment, the researcher collected data by distributing questionnaires to 200 people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province in order to study the current occupational condition and problems. Then the results from data analysis were used to develop an occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The experiment started with the target group in the form of participatory action research between October 2019 and March 2021, totaling one year and six months. Every step of the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province was successful according to the objectives set in every respect.

It can be concluded that the results of the trial adoption of the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province made people with disabilities happy to pursue occupations according to their

own needs and which were suitable in accordance with their disabilities. After the experiment, it was found that people with disabilities were satisfied with the process of working according to the occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram Province. The model also helped promote good and stable occupations for people with disabilities. Therefore, the occupational extension model should be adopted in Buriram Province to promote occupations for people with physical and mobility disabilities in other areas and to promote occupations for other types of disabled people with occupational needs. The occupational extension model to promote occupations suitable for people with physical and mobility disabilities in Buriram province can be summarized as shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2:** An occupational Extension Model to Promote Occupations Suitable for People with Physical and Mobility Disabilities in Buriram Province

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