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The Learning and Teaching Arrangement by Using Local Language and Thai Language: Case of Bilingual (Thai-Local Malay) Education Management in the School in 4 Border Line Provinces of the South

Suwilai Preamsirat

Language and Culture Research, Institute for Rural Development, Mahidol University, Salaya, Putthamonton, Nakorn Prathom 73170

E-mail: lespm@mahidol.ac.th

Abstract

Due to the identity of language and culture of the people in the border line southern provinces are different from the central, this makes the majority of those people are unable to access the public services which can lead to other problems and is one of the important cause of un-peaceful situation of the South at present. In order to seek the solution of the problems in long term, the bilingual educational management project was initiated. This project was a participatory action research to search for model of suitable study arrangement for Thai – Muslim (Malay lineage) youth who spoke local Malay language in the Southern border line provinces, in order to make them be able to success their education and have better quality of life in Thai society while they could still maintain their identity as they needed. The project used method of bilingual learning and teaching, experimentally implemented in the 4 pilot schools (primary and secondary class) in 4 southern provinces for 9 years.

The research methodology consisted of database research for developing and planning for making language-base which could be used in learning and teaching, and permanently link to Thai language usage. The community had participations in every steps since making writing system, curriculum, learning and teaching plans, various forms of media both local Malay language and local Malay-Thai language linkage media.

The significant results of the research are a complete model of bilingual educational system management which use local language and formal language for the first time in Thailand. This is a new innovation and knowledge in Thai education system. It is a concrete method of educational development for ethnic group youth, which can be applied and extended to other area. This is also interested by the government organizations to prepare for government policy in the future.

Keywords: -



Borderland Hueng-Khong River Tourism Quality and Standard Development: Case Study Keang Khud Koo, Chiang Khan, Loei

Suwaree Sripoona

Humanities and Social Sciences, Loei Rajabhat University, Muang, Loei 42000

E-mail: suwaree51@gmail.com

Abstract

Borderland Hueng-Khong River Tourism Quality and Standard Development: Case Study Keang Khud Koo, Chiang Khan, Loei is the research and development project, which its objective is aimed to develop the borderland tourism quality. As this research was studied by a participatory action research (PAR), the parties involved in this study were stakeholders, local communities, local government organizations and tourists.

This research was studied by using 3 methods, 1 Surveying the old tourism standard model by mean of questionnaires, interviews, and AIC/SWOT, 2 Group discussion for finding the management model, 3 Using the new tourism standard management model and then their group got meeting to make a conclusion.

As the significant result was developed the tourism standard model by using TAFP (Target-Area-Function-Participation), also this project was set up a tourism standard based on 10 indicators. These indicators were depended on Hueng-Khong's environment and social capital.

Moreover a result could be clearly seen that PAR on the area-based model for another community tourism management, and then it was recommended that government policy on a borderland tourism should be improved to support a possible tourism linkage between Thailand and our neighbor nations in the nearly future.

Keywords: -



Development and Transferring Technology of Making Fermented Soybean Process in Chiang Rai

Malee Muekkul

Local Product Research and Development Center, Chiang Rai Rajabhat University, Bankoo, Muang District, Chiang Rai 57110

E-mail: promalee@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Development and Transferring Technology of Making Fermented Soybean Process in Chiang Rai is a participatory action research; it aims to develop the good hygiene practice (GHP) of making fermented soybean process and to set a study resource on making fermented soybean process for students, other fermented soybean makers, and those who are interested. The area research is the home industry group at Ban Maekhum Lak Ched, Srikhum subdistrict, Maechan district, Chiang Rai province. The methodology used are focus group discussion, GHP training, acquisition and development of materials used in making fermented soybean, development of stove and trying-out the materials and the study resource.

The significant result of the research are improvement of ferment soybean making process such as the model of fermented soybean making room was built, improving the baking stove to have more efficiency and cleaner, developing the making sheet wood and drying fermented soybean sheet layers, developing better packages with good lid and label etc.

Furthermore, the fermented soybean making study resource center was set up and ready to transfer technology to fermented soybean makers, student and those who are interested in the technology.

Keywords: -



Project of “Pom nang” Seaweed (*Gracilaria* SPP.) Cultivation as Alternative Occupation for the Folk Fishermen in Pattani Bay, Pattani Province

Rapeeporn Ruangchaay

Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Prince of Songkha University, Pattani Campus, Sabarang, Muang, Pattani

E-mail: rrapee@bunga.pn.psu.ac.th

Abstract

Gracilaria fisheri or “Pom Nang” (Lady Hair) seaweed or Jelly seaweed is a red seaweed in family of Gracilariaceae. In Thailand, this seaweed are well spread in Pattani bay. The folk fishermen around the bay can collect the seaweed for their additional income. It has been found later that the Pom Nang seaweed has numerous values and benefits for health, it makes more people interested to consume. This makes the seaweed are collected much more from the nature and also makes the seaweed decreased in amount rapidly, risk to be shortage.

The project of “Pom Nang” seaweed cultivation in the abandoned shrimp farms to be an alternative occupation for the folk fishermen in Pattani bay, Pattani province was implemented in 3 criterias:

1. Experimental cultivation of Pom Nang seaweed in 3 research ponds in Pattani bay area which was abandoned shrimp farms and used to cultivate the seaweed from time to time. The cultivation period was September 2005 – February 2006. It was found that the cultivation of Pom Nang seaweed in the soil pond which used to be an abandoned shrimp farm could be done for commercial.

2. The Pom Nang seaweed cultivated in the experimental ponds were sent to be analyzed to find chemical components and nutrition matters. The analysis confirmed that the Pom Nang seaweed has many benefit nutrition values. It makes the Pom Nang seaweed is important sea plant for the economy and has capacities to be material for developing different products that increase additional value for the seaweed.

3. The study for developing products increased additional value from the Pom Nang seaweed for the community. The project implemented a participatory action research with the communities. The study could achieve the goal to develop products according to capacities and treats of the communities, ways of life, culture and economic conditions of the communities.

Knowledge and process of the research are a new alternative for consumption and occupation, are used to develop new community products which have unique of Pattani province.

Keywords: -



Integrated Research for the Development and Capacity Building for Export Competitiveness of Sesami Oil Producer Groups in Mae Hong Son Province

Sasipen Paungsajjai

Faculty of Economy, Chiang Mai University, Muang, Chiang Mai

E-mail : saai@econ.cmu.ac.th

Abstract

As the Integrated Research for the Development and Capacity Building for Export Compilation of Sesami Oil Producer Group in Mae Hong Son Province is the research and development project which studied by a participatory action research (PAR), the parties involved in this study were scholar and community enterprise groups. This research has the objective to help development and export competitiveness improvement of Sesami oil producer groups, to be able to sell wider market of province and export oversea.

The research found the data of three example Sesami oil producer groups, Ban Sob Soy Saving Cooperative, Ban Tung Kong Mu Sesami Producer Group and Ban Pong Daeng Women's Occupational Arts Group, all of them have potentials for production but lack of capacity to sell the products.

Furthermore the result pointed to the problems, all three groups share similar weakness. They were lacked of knowledge concerning production for uniform standard, marketing, product designs, and price determination. So that this project had provided them the development assistance by arranging experts to educate the group members about production (GMP standard), marketing, and packaging, consequently, these groups became able to formulate product plans to assure standard quality output, sent sample to the Food Institute for analysis to obtain certified statement in product labeling, and got a new design for container in the form appropriate as souvenir. For the building of network at the initial stage, Mae Hong Son's Occupational Arts Center shall be the core organizer for such attempt by acting as a demonstration and product development research agent as well as arranging training and demonstration activities for other interested groups.

Keywords: -



Participatory Knowledge Management for Reviving and Developing Tradition Food “Nam Nang Kwai” Ban Hway Sai, Hway Yab, Ban Thi District, Lampoon Province

Naksit Panyayai

Faculty of Agriculture Technology, Chiang Mai Rajabhat University, Saluang Campus, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai 50330

E-mail: naksit@hotmail.com

Abstract

“Nam Nang Kwai” or “Nam Nang” is a traditional food which is rare local wisdom to be found at present. This was used to be written in the northern culture encyclopedia and in the journal of Ban Hua school. The researcher and team realized that a local wisdom of traditional food “Nam Nang Kwai” was in critical situation and risked to be lost if it was not revived and developed to succeed the wisdom of the old generation. Thus, the knowledge management project for reviving and developing traditional food “Nam Nang Kwai” by using participatory action research was implemented, in order to raise awareness of local wisdom value. The project used knowledge management method to discover, document, apply, integrate and disseminate the knowledge to the society.

The results of the research could assist the community in recovering a local wisdom “Nam Nang Kwai” and improving the standard quality of Nam Nang Kwai. By coordinating with the school, the knowledge of Nam Nang Kwai was educated to the young generation through local curriculum by the local wisdom teachers and the local study resource center. The knowledge of Nam Nang Kwai was gathered and documented in various forms of media such as VCD, book and database in internet.

Keywords: -



Project of Qualified Vegetable Production for Export and Transferring Technology of Non-chemical Vegetable Production in the Pest Control Net House

Jariya Wisitpanich

Entomology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Chang Puek, Muang, Chiang Mai 50300

E-mail: agjvstp@chiangmai.ac.th

Abstract

Project of qualified vegetable production for export and transferring technology of non-chemical vegetable production in the pest control net house in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Payao and Nakorn Prathom province was the continuous research project of the same project which was implemented in Chiang Mai, Lamphoon and Mae Hong Sorn province in last 3-4 years. The project's objectives were to expand the study of using the technology in different area, climate and varieties of vegetable; to build the farmer leaders and network of the farmers who were able to be self-management and to coordinate with the market.

After analyzing the area conditions, the market opportunities and the existing knowledge, the researcher team found that the project could be continuously studied from the first phase research. The project used a participatory action research method with the vegetable farmers who were selected in 3 area as mentioned. The project was implemented in 16 months, the results of the project were

1. Knowledge and applied methods of appropriate technology of qualified vegetable production in the pest control net house, an applied technology of chili production in the net house in Nakorn Pathom province.
2. Network of the farmers who have better knowledge in non-chemical vegetable production and have more capacities in coordinating with the market and private sector for export which increase alternatives for the farmers to have opportunities of more income.
3. Manual of qualified vegetable production and documentary VCD of the research project for disseminating to other farmers.

Keywords: -