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A Biodiversity and Environment Study Toward Sustainable Management at Wieng Nhong Lom Wetland

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Abstract

A biodiversity and environment study towards sustainable management at Wieng Nhong Lom wetland was the research for development that used a participatory action research process. The results were used for the community management planning by the participation of the community. The study was implemented in Wieng Nhong Lom Wetland in 109.76 square kilometer covering 7 sub-districts in 2 border area district of Chiang Rai province which was 30 kilometer from the golden triangle of Burma. The population and sample group consisted of the biodiversity resources and the community surrounding the area of Nhong Lom Wetland. The sample group was specific selected from group of community leaders (58 people) and local wisdom people (118 people).

The research used both social science and science methodology to analyze data in the community context and to study the biodiversity of plants and animal species, quality of water and soil etc. The research used both primary information source such as physical and chemical data of water and soil in the lake in the research area, and used secondary information source such as ideas and theories id wetland, biodiversity, sustainable management and development for analyzing and describing the results. The research period was 1 year.

The main results of the research were a Physical data base of plant and animal species biodiversity, water and soil quality, history of the ancestors of the community, local history and the archaeology. The research could raise awareness of the communities to realize the situations and the problems and to aware of the communities in preserving and sustainable development. The research was implemented through the activities of the Hak Wieng Nhong Lom Group which was the local preservation network of the community to determine the regulations of resource usage and preservation measurement. The results of the research was applied in other activities both in and outside the area.

Keywords: -



Participatory Community Garbage Management in Ban Muang Bua Community, Bua Sub-District Kasetvisai District, Roi Et Province

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Abstract

The research Project on solving Garbage Problem in Ban Muang Bua Community, Ban sub-district, Kasetvisai district, Roi Et province had objectives to study the situation of garbage problem in Ban Muang Bua community and develop solutions for garbage management by community participation. The project was implemented in 12 months. The research area were 6 groups of village of Ban Muang Bua. The research populations which were the stakeholders of the community were students, public health volunteers, community leaders, local organization leaders, teachers, school committee and shops in the community.

The research was implemented by using a participatory action research method. The representatives from every sector participated with the research team in every steps of the project since planning, implementing and monitoring.

The results of the research were a physical data base of Muang Bua community and situation of garbage problem in Muang Bua community. The community dumped 2,652.56 kilograms of garbage per day which started to build many problems in health, society and economy. The past solution didn't have concrete method. If the problem still wasn't solved, in next 5 years the problem would be bigger than ability to solve.

The research team and the community stakeholders were realized of this serious problem and together analyzed causes of the problem and found out ways of solution, alternatives for garbage management by community participation which were suitable and sustainable. Thus, project and activities were created and implemented such as public relation project, Nice View House project, Environment Young Volunteer project, Recycle Bank project, Local Curriculum "Clean and Well Being Community" project. Garbage Recycle Pha Pa (Buddhist ceremony) project. The project were responded very well by the community and the stakeholders.

The results both models and methods from the research could be lesson learning for other communities and organizations which needs to sustainably manage garbage problem in their community by people participation.

Keywords: -



Community Leader Network Forming for Surveillance and Flooded Prevention in Amphur Tapla Utraradit

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Abstract

The study of community leader forming for flood surveillance, protection and mitigation in Tapla district, Utraradit province has the following objectives; 1) To study the possible risk area in Tapla district, Utraradit province 2) To analyze the appropriate form for flood warning 3) To form the collaborative network of community leader for surveillance, warning and risk management regarding to hydrological problem in Tapla district, Utraradit province. This study applied the survey of data collection and PAR which gained the collaboration from government sectors such as Research and Development Institute of Pibulsongkram Rajabhat University, Regional Environment Office 3 Phitsanulok, Department of Natural Preservation 11 Phitsanulok, Office of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation-Utraradit, Agricultural and Environmental Integration Research and Development Unit, Faculty of Agriculture Natural Resource and Development Naresuan University, Local Administrative Authority in Tapla district. The result found that Tapla district, Utraradit province has 3 districts that are considered the risk area of flooding that are Numman sub-district, Nang Praya sub-district and Phalerd sub-district. There are 5 districts that are considered the risk area of land slide that are Numman sub-district, Phalerd sub-district, Jrim sub-district, Tafag district and Tapla district. The data from survey was analyzed and formed the training program of community leader forming for flood surveillance, protection and mitigation. There were 76 community leaders participated in the training program. The participants who past the training program and applied the knowledge for further utilization were community leader in Nang Praya sub-district due to this community faces the flooding to inhabitants during September 2007.

Keywords: -



The Study and Development of Appropriate Model of Learning and Teaching Arrangement for Different Ability and Behavior Level Students: Study case of Ban Koo Muang School (Oon Anukloaw) Warinchamrab District, Ubon Ratchathani Province

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Abstract

The research project on “Study and Development of Appropriate Model of Learning and Teaching Arrangement for Different Ability and Behavior Level Students: Study case of Ban Koo Muang School (Oon Anukloaw) Warinchamrab District, Ubon Ratchathani Province” was responded to the purposes of the 1999 National Education Act which determine the primary education curriculum needed to be related to the community problems and conditions, emphasize on the student as the center of the education and the participation of the stakeholders (the parent, the teacher, the student and the school executive officer), including integrated format of different subjects and satisfaction of the stakeholders. The research was a qualitative research which used a participatory action research method in every steps of the implementation.

The people involved in the research project included 43 people of researchers which were academicians, research team from the school and the community. The project period was August 2006 – January 2008.

The results of the research were a model of appropriate learning and teaching arrangement for different ability and behavior level students, ways of integration of knowledge from different subjects which made the students can learn by themselves. Every stakeholders were most satisfied for the learning and teaching model which was together developed and used since the beginning until the evaluation. The information and experiences from the research process were benefit for other projects and activities of the school and the community later on.

Keywords: -



Product Development from Kai (Green Algae: *Cladophora* spp. and *Microspora* spp.) by Had Khrai Local Group, Chiang Khong District, Chiang Rai Province

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Abstract

This research studied how to develop Kai product, local wisdom food of Ban Had Khrai, Chiang Khong district which were produced by housewife agriculturist group to be quality food products: good taste, stable during storage, modern package and customer acceptance. This studied was to find the way to solve problems of housewife agriculturist group by using laboratory integration with participatory action research. The study included the need of community to process, formulation, process technique, nutrition analysis, shelf – life and optimal package condition of each product. After studying, the knowledge of Kai development will be transferred to the community.

The research's result were found that: the potential of housewife agriculturist group can produced seven Kai products : Kai cracker, Kai cookie, Kai biscuit, rice cracker with Kai, seasoned Kai, fried Kai with herb and Kai crushed chili. Chemical change (moisture content, TBA value), physical change (L, a*, b*), biological change (total plate count, yeast and mold) and sensory evaluation of seven products in shelf-life studied at room temperature for 3 months in aluminum foil packaging found that storage in nitrogen gas condition was the suitable condition if Kai algae cracker, fried Kai algae with herb, Kai algae cookie, Kai algae biscuit and rice cracker with Kai algae. In the other hand, storage in vacuum condition was the suitable condition of seasoned Kai algae and Kai algae crushed chili.

Keywords: -



Development of Maize Production System in Paddy Fields During Dry Season in Phitsanulok

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Abstract

The development of maize production system in paddy fields during dry season in Phitsanulok had been carried out to develop an integrated technology to improve the yields more than 30% and to reduce the production costs per unit more than 10% of growing maize in the farmers' fields at Phitsanulok province. The research site for developing the integrated technology was Ban Nong Khon, Wat Bot sub-district, Wat Bot district, Phitsanulok province and transferred to 4 districts of Phitsanulok namely Muang, Nakhon Thai, Noen Maprang and Wat Bot districts. The farmer participatory research covered site selection, socio-economic survey, hybrid trial and crop management including on the job training through the farmers' field school and field day.

The integrated technology for improving yield covered ten steps from site selection of paddy fields to maturity. The suitable integrated technology had been transferred to farmers through farmer participatory research at various farmers' fields of Phitsanulok province. Through this way, thirty farmers could produce an average grain yield of 1,560 kg/rai or 95% over the farmer's practice method (800 kg/rai). The cost of production was 1.60 baht/kg which was 36% lower than that of the farmers (2.50 baht/kg).

The integrated technology has been then transferred to farmers through private and public sectors including the local administration. By this way, maize grown after rice will be continually widespread throughout the country and the neighbor country.

Keywords: -



Art and Craft Shopping Routes

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Abstract

As a tourism destination, Chiang Mai, Thailand is famous for natural and cultural attractions including traditional art and craft products. Its cultures, traditions, and craftsmanship have been passed between generations for over 700 years. Three art and craft communities in Chiang Mai – Ban Tawai, Borsang and Woa Lai- are known for their fine quality art and craft products that are wood-crafting, Sa-paper and silver products respectively. The community carry on history, Traditions, lifestyles, skills and physical characters of traditional art and craft villages from their ancestors.

Inevitably, the tourism boom in Chiang Mai has influenced physical characters of the communities resulting in unrestrained expansions of non-traditional structures. Although some areas have yet prepare for the future engagement in tourism activities, the change of the original characteristics can be expected unless reasonable development and preservation plans are applied. Otherwise, the new undefined environments will become places without character because they were so common and built with today's modern materials and methods. No matter how the appearances are interpreted, the changing local characteristics along with occupancies of divergent businesses in the areas are reducing the communities' sense of place and the quality of these special art and craft districts. The communities may not be able to place themselves in the upper-end shopping places providing better product, services and experiences; hence, they may be trapped in the cheap product categories. Neither the communities nor tourism businesses benefit from these spurious developments and price competitions.

Therefore, it is necessary to plan for future development of the communities. The plan should include enhancing the communities' uniqueness and sense of place, encouraging attractive features, and improving degrading conditions of the communities. Moreover, the solution should satisfy tourist's expectations for authenticity and uniqueness as well as the communities' needs for business improvement and expansion. To overcome the obstacles, understanding of tourists' perceptions and preferences for the physical environments together with the communities' attitudes toward their communities is crucial to the success of the development scheme.

The research is a study of three art and craft communities using perceptual approach. The objectives are: 1) to study patterns of perception, preferences of foreign tourists and related factors that have relationships with preferences of physical environments; 2) to provide recommendation for development of the physical environments of the three communities using information for both tourist' perceptions and communities' needs; and 3) to introduce shopping route for art and craft communities.

Keywords: -