



Area Based Development Research Journal

Official Translation of วารสารวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาเชิงพื้นที่
Thailand Research Fund

Vol. 1 No. 4 March – April 2009

E-ISSN 2408-1752

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Competitiveness of Rubber Production and Marketing in Phisanulok Province

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Abstract

The purposes of this study were (1.) to understand the conditions of rubber production and marketing in Phisanulok area, (2.) the problems of the farmers, sellers and government offices and (3.) to increase the capacity of production and the rubber marketing. The research was conducted by interview and questionnaires on various populations. They were 357 farmers, 19 sellers and 45 government offices. All data were statistically analyzed and synthesized on the production and marketing problems among populations. There was no significant different on the cluster market management among farmers, sellers and government offices. However, there was significant different at $P = 0.05$ on the establishment of central rubber market in the north region or Phisanulok Province.

The increasing production and the marketing competitiveness focused the strategy setting, policy and planning targets, such as, the central rubber market establishment, cluster enforcement, the information services to farmers, cultivate improvement and utilization, and environmental and local wisdom concerns. Therefore, the strategy setting for increasing the competitiveness have to conduct and follow the directions and purposes with the participatory network of government, private and people sections to reach the success.

Keywords: -



The study of capacity Development of Huay My Community to be Eco-tourist Place

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Abstract

“Huay My” is a tambon (sub-district) in Song district Prae province. This area is plentiful of natural resource, biodiversity, local culture, tradition and wisdom which are unique and should be succeeded. These resource bases are benefit of developing Huay My be a good eco-tourist place.

The research project used a participatory action research technique. The community participated in giving information, surveying tourist places, organizing tourist program and selecting outstanding eco-tourist places of the community. The results of the research indicate that Huay My community is plentiful of biodiversity and tourist places such as Doi Luang wild life conservation area, Huay Khon water reserve basin, Huay Jon waterfall and Thak cliff. Huay My also is Unique in history, culture, tradition, local wisdom and way of life such as local art museum, Prathat Nong Jon temple, Wieng Thep city wall and traditional liquor making.

The important part of the project was that the villagers participated and were realized the important of developing eco-tourist place in the community. Tambon Huay my Administrative Organization had included eco-tourist place development in the master development plan of Huay My Tambon. Huay My way of life, culture, tradition and tourist places were disseminated to the outsider. The research could motivate participation from every sector. The villagers feel proud, love and care of their homeland. The project also helped in solving conflict problem between the leaders and the villagers and made better relationship.

The successfulness of this research was the core group of 17 villagers in Tambon Huay My could participate in the project since collaborative thinking, decision making, expanding and making plan of action in developing capacity of the community to be an eco-tourist place. It searched and built knowledge in the community towards sustainable community development of Huay My.

Keywords: -



Sustainable Fisheries Management for the Blue Swimming Crab (*Portunus pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758) in Trang Province

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Abstract

Integrate blue swimming crab (BSC) fishery management for sustainable in Trang province studied from 1) BSC biology and stock assessment 2) BSC distribution and 3) BSC fisher socio-economic. Studied data were analyzed to integrate BSC fishery management for sustainable.

BSC stock assessment in Trang province showed that was overfishing. For maximum sustainable yield and maximum sustainable economic should be decrease fishing effort to 40 and 60 percent from present. Distribution of BSC showed that small size of BSC lived near shore specially channel mouth, river mouth and seagrass beds; medium size of BSC distributed cover area and large size of BSC found at eastern of Kradan island. Trend of large size of BSC area ratio on October was increase and highest on February. And trend of small size of BSC area ratio on March was increased and highest on June. BSC density was high at near shore especially seagrass beds. Factors of BSC distributions are depth of area and seagrass beds. Five fishing gears are mainly employed, i.e., crab gill net (CGN), red crab trap (RCT), collapsible crab trap (CCP), traditional crab trap (TCT) and crab dip-net (CDN). Different of fishing gear types were fishing time and crab yield. Factors of fisher decision for selecting fishing gear were: 1) depth of fishing area, 2) distance of fisher house to fishing area and 3) fishing gear cost. Fisher agreed to follow most of the appropriate BSC fishing practices excepted BSC yield and area limitation.

The recommendations for integrate BSC fishery for sustainable must be classify by fishing area. The recommendation for BSC policies were; 1) create fishers networks; 2) decrease small BSC fishing; 3) increase BSC recruitment; 4) increase fisher household revenue from minor occupation; and 5) growth BSC conservation for fisher community.

Keywords: -



The Project of Producing Good Longan Quality with Lower Price

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Abstract

Most of the Longan growers are now facing with the problem of obtaining no profit in Longan production. Such the problem is due the growers had expanded their cultivated areas that caused of over production in the season, low fruit quality and low price of the product. In order to solve this problem, off season fruit produce must be considered to extend duration of Longan availability. For the season, the project of “producing good Longan quality with lower input” was proposed to assist the growers’ problem. The project was aimed to produce odd season fruit with safe and good quality. Lower input, and available when the market is needed. Project activities involved problem analyzing, gathering of off season Longan production technologies, Longan grower grouping, and coordinating between the growers and exporters. Besides, technology transfer and consulting in off season Longan producing were also included in the activities.

After carried out of the project, the technologies for off season Longan producing were included of tree pruning, plant nutrient management, control of flower induction, improving fruit quality by fruit thinning, and insert pest and disease management. In Chiang Mai province, the Longan growers were divided into 11 groups. Than four different pictorial posters of off season Longan production were produced and handed out in the training session. The result showed that the growers did gain more of knowledge. All transferred technologies were moderately utilized by the growers in the orchards.

All Longan producing technologies were used in the orchards; the trees were them looked healthy and set good flower after pruning. Also, the spreading of Longan pests was drastically reduced. The average investment input to produce of off season Longan was 7.2 Baht per 1 Kilogram. Amount of fruit and net income (profit) per Rai were considerably good and they were turned out as 866.7 kilograms and 16,139 Baht per Rai respectively. The total income of the 104growers was equivalent to 14,149,988.00 Baht. All aspects of the project were evaluated by the Longan growers and the good rate of satisfaction was given by them.

Keywords: -



Development of Pradu Hangdum Chicken for Farmers and Commercial Producers

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Abstract

Seventy sires, three hundred and fifty dams of Thai indigenous chicken that phenotypic characteristics look like Pradu Hangdum chicken were collected from many regions of Thailand and were raised at Chiang Mai Livestock Breeding and Research Center, since October. The objective were breeding selection and development for pure breed chicken that uniformity of phenotypic characteristics, vary in genetic diversity, high chance to selection and improvement for economics and increasing important economic traits better than general Thai indigenous chickens.

The results found that phenotypic characteristics of pure breed male of Pradu Hangdum chicken had red face, rich red neck and saddle plumage, black body plumage, black shanks and black beak, whitish yellow skin, yellowish brown eyes and pea comb. For phenotypic characteristics of female were similar to male, except no color of neck and saddle plumage. Color of egg shell was tinted. Economic traits that raising in farm condition had total number of eggs 135 ± 40 eggs/yr. Body weight of market age at 12, 16 weeks for male and female were $1,394 \pm 121$, $1,868 \pm 132$ and $1,104 \pm 100$, $1,416 \pm 126$ gm., respectively. Number of eggs and chicks that rising in local condition were 35 ± 17 eggs/yr. and 24 ± 13 birds/yr., respectively.

The significant results of the research were pure breed of Pradu Hangdum breed of Thai indigenous chicken that developed by scientific method as other standard breed of foreign countries and still dominant character of maternal ability, high potential of breed to produce pure breed and crossbred chicken. The productive performance of pure breed that rising in farm condition was higher body weight 20-25% and egg production 39% than regular Thai indigenous chicken. The knowledge to develop other chickens of Thailand, increased value of pure breed and crossbred chicken business more than 50 million Baht/yr. For higher egg production can be developed to produce high potential of pure breed chicken in farm condition, which apply to produce in industry scale. Chicken could be survived and brooded, while chick raising in local condition was the same as Thai indigenous chicken.

Keywords: -



“Khon Had” Software Program and “Map Window GIS “ Free Software” Geography Information Technology Program for supporting the Decision Support System-DSS in Tambon (Sub-district) Level

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Abstract

Information management in Tambon (Sub-District) level to support the Decision Support System – Dss of Municipality and Tambon Administrative Organization and community leader group in 14 Tambon in 5 Southern province (Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattalung, Trang, Songkla, Satool) was one of the activities of the Family and community Information System Development Project in 5 province in the South, in order to indicate direction of development according to the sufficiency economy philosophy.

The results of the operation in 14 Tambon in 5 Southern provinces in the first 9 months was satisfied. The project could set the information management system in Tambon level including personnel, training, computer system, information coordination to be input for “Khon Had” program and Map Window GIS program.

It was found that both software programs were appropriate program for Tambon level information management system. They were easy to learn, low cost and suitable for the operation of area based research in local level. Thus, these 2 software programs were disseminated and expanded to the area of the cooperative project for poverty solving, health and social development in Nakhon Si Thammarat province and other 4 Southern provinces.

Keywords: -



Sufficiency Economy Funeral of Ban Laihin, Laihin Sub-District, Koh Kha, Lamphang

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Abstract

A funeral was a ceremony marking a person's death. The globalized trend has moved gradually gradually from the metropolitan to local districts replacing the local culture with the civilized culture. The local culture of funeral has been changing from the depressed felling and caring to the wealth popularity which was the main factor of increasing expenses in the funeral management. The collaborated action research was conducted by studying the format of funeral management in the 2 villages of Laihin district based on the sufficiency economy philosophy and expanded to the whole 4 villages of the district.

The research methodology included interviewing the elders, monks, liaisons, leaders, teachers, housewives and sponsors related to the funeral. Questionnaires were submitted, collected with students' involvements. The analyzed issues were proposed and exchanged based on the sufficiency economy philosophy in the communities for suggestions and referendum. The research committees evaluated the suggestions and referendum in the village meeting using media such as video, brochure, documents, future board and website.

The significance research finding was the format of funeral management consisting of 16 committed item based on the sufficiency economy philosophy from the referendum. The result was applied to other neighbored districts as tools for leaders, liaisons, elders, housewives, teachers and village committees adding more specific issues of their villages.

Keywords: -