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The Sustainable Development of Farmer Schools Model Network in Nakhon Sawan to the Participatory Knowledge Management

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Abstract

Nakhon Sawan province has been a major rice plant since the past to the present day. But by the modern agriculture to intensive rice production. Farmers have problems with large farm. Since after half 2540 decade, farmers have established the farmer schools to solve problems and developing the rice knowledge, However by the widely expended. The problem had begun, causing a lack of strong leader, a communication problem between groups, lack of consistency, lack of coordination and cooperation with local government. The Research issues: The Sustainable Development of Farmer Schools Model Network in Nakhon Sawan to the Participatory Knowledge management was aimed to find the model for the participatory knowledge management, and explored patterns of school network for farmer knowledge management with the local organization. Moreover this project supported the role of local government organizations, to supporting an old group and expending a new group, included supporting the budget to develop the facilitator (FT) for a local networks, as well as to created a set of peasant schools network management's knowledge

This research was studied by the participatory research, which has resulted in the development of model farmer school network in Nakhon Sawan areas: (1)a restructuring of management as a corporate entity. The model is established The Foundations of knowledge management for farmer schools networks in Nakhon Sawan and established the working groups in the provincial level from representatives of each region to develop strategies. (2)to develop the networks processing, developing farmer groups in the area schools to be representatives of the district, and developing the learning center in each district as a source of training and transfer knowledge to farmer schools in the nearby communities. (3)to develop the knowledge within the farmer school network, such as scientific knowledge, creating innovative, to experiments between network members and the central members (4) to develop 30 facilitators in the farmer school network. (5)to supplement the local government organizations in. 5 pilot areas, supported the budget, personnel and technology and plan to establish the learning center in the responsibility area of each local government organization.

Keywords : The Sustainable Development of Farmer Schools, Farmer knowledge management



Research and Development of Remote Island Schools : A Case Study of Ban Koh Adang, Satun

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Abstract

The study on community context and education management of a remote island - Ban Koh Adang school in Satun Province purpose was to develop the school in accordance with the needs and the context of the community. Ban Koh Adang School was located on Koh Lepeh, a small island in the Andaman Sea. In 2003, there were 882 people. Most of them were Chao Lae called Urak Lawoi. They had their own language and their own way of life which was so precious and important to preserve. The new generation of Chao Lae could read and write Thai because of their formal education the island school established in 1958.

The analysis of the education management found that the outstanding aspect of the school was based on its abundance of natural resources and an especially beautiful sea environment. Therefore, students got a good opportunity to learn foreign languages and exchange culture with foreigners, as well as having the opportunity to earn a good income in the tourist season. The school faced several problems due to the inferior education management, poverty, poor education and minimal participation of the community in education management. The remote geographic location of the island caused lack of variety of learning resource and communication difficulty with the outside world. The growth of the tourism industry had the impact on the community way of life and natural resource and environment. The school was in need of teachers in some specific majors, as well as adequately trained personnel and up-to-date academic information. Most teachers didn't know the Chao Lae language. There were the problems of insufficient budget, welfare and support for teachers. The research term cooperated with local teachers in planning and developing 5 main activities for the school ; modifying the strategic plan and school curriculum, developing the information technology skills of school personnel, running student development activities with the Camp of Environment and Nature Conservation, working on the content and production of a language skills manual including English-Thai-Chao Lae expressions used in tourism including a collection of current Urak Lawoi vocabulary, and obtaining and setting-up a computer system. As a result of the research and development, the school teachers had become more attentive to develop both themselves and had got a better knowledge and understanding of the education processes. They recognized education and research as a benefit to all involved - students, the school and the community.

Keywords : Education management, Education management of a remote island, Chao Lea language, Develop the school



Utilization of Biodiversity's Edemic Plant to Prepare a Meal According of Local Wisdom

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Abstract

Modern medicine Science and nutrition choices has recognized endemic plants which local villagers brought to consume. Beyond to be nutritions then, mostly also as a herbal medicine, and endemic plants is associated to Thai way since the past. There are different endemic plants in each locality, depending on the terrain and nature of biodiversity. This research project aimed to collect the usefulness of various endemic vegetables to the villagers and neighbors who live by the feet of the mountains in Nanookok sub district, Lublae district, Uttaradit province, where had natural disaster of flood and landslide on 22th May 2006. In order to concluded knowledge management of local vegetables for sustainable agriculture, and transfer knowledge to the community. This research was studied by Participatory Action Research (PAR), which found that there are 50 families 77 genera 100 species of endemic plants which can be edible. The parts of endemic plants to be eaten most are buds, shoots, leaves, stems, and tubers. There are 23 recipes with endemic plants. The illness can be cured with endemic plants mixed in the medicine are hypertension, dizzy spells, gastritis, diabetes, stomachache, sore throat, cold and indigestion. The pattern of growing endemic plants in Nanokok village is the original pattern, that are the integrated agriculture and agro-forestry which are the agricultural systems concerned with the economy and social. These systems can help improve the environment and use the resources economically: Besides, the villagers started groups of the endemic plants gardeners. The researcher supported budgets for providing and expanding endemic plants seedling and breeding stocks according to the requirements of the groups which may aim either planting for food or additional occupations. With the success of the research resulted in expanding the study of the pattern for a complete endemic plants planting by local researchers from Thailand Research Fund in the North. Moreover, the knowledge was disseminated to students in the communities. Students grow endemic plants in Nanookok school to cook for school lunch with the local recipes. The housewives still cook with original recipes at homes.

Keywords : Utilization of endemic plant, Local endemic plants for meal, Benefits of endemic plants, Endemic plants



The Development of Land Management Systems in The Community Forest Area in Mae Hong Son Province

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Abstract

Mae Hong Son province has the mostly area as the forest area. The population consists of various ethnic who often settle and livelihood in the forest area of National park. Cause tone frequently conflicts on land. By this problem, The Development of Land Management Systems in The Community Forest Area. Mae Hong Son Province was purposed to create a sustainable system of land management in the community forest area by the community sector, government and academic sector in all processing, to manage the public resources together. This research was studied by using Participatory Action Research villages of 4 districts of Mae Hong Son province. Each area has different characteristics in ethnic, communities, culture and management, as well as ecosystem and landscape.

This research project found a key of the land management system as follows: (1) the role of parties responsible for policy and law. They were getting consensus to unlock or lessen the operational problems, such as giving the rights documents. That based on the community is situated in the forest area by conserve and develop the stability career. (2) processes operating included the creation of clear area, based on participation of all parties to create a processing management, tracking surveillance, coordinate exploration the area, specified the area, targets and problems. Moreover using database to prove the right And setting the principles to conserve the soil, the water and the forest by cultural communities, forestry and laws. (3) By the first and the second processes had led to the processing of a sustainable as 3 types, 1 sustainable in the holdings, 2 sustainability of living, and the environmental and natural resources sustainable, which solved the poverty problem. Then when the project nearby end, a result was expanded to combine between Solving the Poverty Center and Community Organizations Development Institute to coordinate defining strategies to resolve the deficient land problem.

Keywords : The Sustainable, The Development of land management systems



The Development of Sweet Shrimp Paste Processing for GMP Standard to Sell in the Enterprise Community, Klong Si Housewife Farmers Groups, Pathumthani

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Abstract

Klong Si farmer housewife Group, which has main products as Talingping cookies and crystallized. They intended to produce a new products as the bottled sweet shrimp paste for eating with Talingping and that have a standard. Therefore they and researcher had coordinated together to develop the product that has objectives: 1. Bottled sweet shrimp paste processing. Finding the standard formula and the right process to be consistent the product, with those studied the type of shrimp paste, type of container and the cooking temperature. 2. Improve the environment and factors of bottling sweet shrimp paste processing system according GMP. 3. To transferring the sweet shrimp paste (GMP stand) processes to entrepreneurs. Planned to trial as Factorial in CRD, measuring color values. The sensory results in the product that control in Brix degree, in all experiments it was the same value which measured from samples. Then found K brand Shrimp paste with baked in the stainless pot at temperature 80 Celsius degrees was the most accepted. After that bottled and shut the lid, then bake in the oven at temperature 180 degrees Celsius for 20 minutes, and completely close the lid and bake another 5 minutes. Moreover this research was transferring techniques and methods of production. to Long Is farmer housewife Group, and training system as well as GMP, including improve manufacturing facilities. The Research period was in March 2550 - March 2551.

Keywords : The Development of Sweet Shrimp, GMP



The Research and Development of Water Filter for Agriculture

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Abstract

This research aimed to transfer technology of making water filter for agriculture, in Nongyaplong district, Petchaburi province, and to develop efficiency of the invented water filter. Target groups were farmers who had used to join the Project of Asking for Reserved Expense to Stimulate Economy 2002, who still having unusable micro irrigation system. The research was a PAR one, which were academic seminar on dripping and it's problems, including knowledge about the water filter and procedure of making, 2 times, each time a day. A survey research by using interview form on problem situation and the farmers knowledge about dripping system, and action research on transferring the filter making, 2 times, 1 month each time. Then the farmers placed the filters in farms. Data was collected by interviewing, analyzed by percentage, and presented by descriptive report. The research revealed that, before research conducting, 100% of the farmers had no knowledge about filter making. 91.49% had no knowledge about looking after the dripping system, no ability of solving its problems. During the research, 47 farmers joined academic seminar and making filter workshop. After the research, 100% of the farmers achieved the knowledge of filter making and of looking after the dripping system.

As for efficiency of the made water filter, there was 36.19 sq.inches more area for passing through water, it's 66.75%. Suspended solid catching ability mean was 19.45%, whilst of the original filter was 5.04%. And 100% of farmers cleaned the inner part of the filter with draining system rightly.

Keywords : Water filter, Drip irrigation, Trickle irrigation



Development of Tanowsri Karen Chili Products to Global Standard

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Abstract

This research studied the potential to meet global standards in Karen Chili products produced in the local communities of Tanowsri Sub-District and Suanphung Sub-District in Suanphung District Ratchaburi Province. The research revealed that three communities; the Processing Karen Chili Group, Tanowsri Chili Processing Group and Na Khun San Chili Processing Group had the potential to produce dry Karen Chili, KangPa and Tadang chili paste, and Namprik Lap respectively. These three communities must understand how to use good hygiene practices to ensure food safety. To development the Karen Chili products to the standard, Drying Karen Chili at temperatures of 50°C, 60°C, 70°C, 80°C and 90°C, resulted in significant differences in moisture content and drying time and aw at statistic scores $p < 0.05$, 70°C. The dried Karen Chili was red-A (RED Group A) and moisture content was $< 10\%$ and the dried Karen Chili were stored in vacuum OPP plastic bags. The products being studied were stored under two conditions; in a paper carton for 4 months at 24-30°C and not in a paper carton for 4 months. The products did not have visible molds and there were no differences in color. The KangPa chili paste formula which used coriander seed and Prik Pan at the ratio of 7:7 was the most acceptable.

Keywords : Chili