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Eco-Efficiency Analysis and Development of Enterprise in Rayong Province

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Abstract

The expansion of industries in eastern of Thailand especially in Rayong province has been contributing factors for both enhancing economic activities as well as sources of environmental pollutions. The development of eco-efficiency, which is a balancing between economic and environmental aspects, is an important mechanism for industries towards the target of sustainable development.

The eco-efficiency analysis and development of enterprise in Rayong province project consist of 2 research objectives, which are i) eco-efficiency analysis of industrial sectors in Map Ta Phut (MTP) area, which aimed to develop the eco-efficiency indicators for assessment of industrial sectors in Map Ta Phut industrial estate (MTPIE) and Padang industrial estate (PIE) ii) eco-efficiency development of enterprise in eastern of Thailand, which aimed to develop the eco-efficiency networking and Enterprise-Link-University (ELU) research projects.

This research can demonstrate the application of eco-efficiency indicators as a useful tool for assessment of industry both in micro and macro scales. In order to evaluate the eco-efficiency performance of industrial sectors in MTPIE and PIE, water consumption of each industrial sector was selected to be as an example environmental indicator compared with the specific economic indicators, which can provide the strategies for increasing of water consumption performance and encourage industrial sectors for further development of eco-efficiency in MTP area. Moreover, the eco-efficiency networking and ELU research projects were initiated, which would enable further development of human and enterprise toward to the goal of sustainable developments

Keywords: Sustainable developments, Eco-efficiency



The Project of Synthesize the knowledge and Lesson Learned of Ak-Kha Medicine Development

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Abstract

The main objective of this research was to synthesize the body of knowledge of Ak-Kha medicine and medicinal plants in order to form the Ak-Kha medicine referenced book. In addition, experience of Ak-Kha healers was also constructed for development policy making. The research methods were carried out through literature review, in-depth interview, participant observation, workshop, focus group and participation of Ak-Kha's healers who were practicing in Ak-Kha medicine with respect to culture and religion of the Ak-Kha ethnicity. The duration of the study was April 2004 to March 2007. The outcome of the Ak-Kha medicine referenced book consists of 2 parts. The part I is concerning the beliefs in God, including the history, the cosmology and the ideology of the Ak-Kha medicine. The beliefs also involve in health practices such as the etiology, midwifery, classification of healers, symptoms and diseases, diagnosis, health care and treatment process that is ritual therapy, physical therapy and herbal therapy. The part II is concerning the medicinal plants which consist of 221 varieties, including local name, indication, usage, characteristic and habitat. The finding shown that it could be able to use the traditional practices as an alternative health care for daily life, to generate income from herbs, herb products and health services in tourism industry as well as to educate the young generations. In other words, the intangible cultural heritage founded in Ak-Kha community can be applied an appropriate know how for sustainable development.

Keywords: Ak-Kha medicine



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Process of Creating and Developing Efficient Networks for Groups of Occupation : A Case Study Jaehom, Maetha, Maemoh and Muang District. Lampang Province

Abstract

The objective of this project was to study the community context, the relationship structure of individual member and their local community, including the basic factors leading to networking for groups of occupation, Study the problems and constraints of the groups of occupations and Study the process of creating networks for Groups of occupation for 8 groups in 4 districts of Lampang province.

The population of the study consists of members, group representatives and involved individuals in development of groups of occupation. The research tools acquired for this study are SWOT technique, AIC technique, questionnaire survey and interview and analysis of the raw data by based on the Small Business Management. The study reveals the close similarity of settlement environment of these provinces. The main factors for relocating of their settlements are natural famines, floods and natural disasters. These communities have to struggle and adapt themselves to their new environment. It is resulting in the variation in term of each individual province's development and progress in according to their community context. The technology and economic conditions also influence on their more commercial advanced life style.

The relationship structure of community can be classified into 2 levels. Firstly, family and relatives level where knowledge can be gained from self-learning. Secondly, community level where local cultures and customs links community to internally engage and communicate with each another.

Furthermore, the study also discovers 2 types of grouping format. First, the related network which has outsiders such as government and local organizations bring resources to support the group and make the group lack of self thinking. It's probably said that it was sparked from outsiders. Second, the network that was created from problems and then the members of the group solved the problems by collecting network to support. The network has regulations and condition clearly, emphasize in system and functions noticeably including contact more organizations outside the community. It's probably said that it was sparked from insiders.

In summary, the small business in the key economic driven forces by based on capital investment, manpower, raw materials with local available knowledge and experiences. It also stimulates the within commercial relationship for value-added business to community.

Keywords: -



The Management of Travel Route for Not River Kilns Site

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Abstract

This research aimed to study the history of Not River Kilns Site. Emphasizing the route of Thai and international trade, and mapping the community near Now River Kilns Site, This project was also studied the travel routes and a variety of Noi River Kilns Site, wherewith the target group is travelers abroad. Including made the guide book. This research was participation action research in Bangrajan District, Sing Buri province by 1 documents research, 2 survey field, 3 interviews, 4 participant observations, 5 people forum and 6 trial tourism management.

The research found that Not River Kilns Site as the large pottery's manufactory in Ayutthaya period, these potteries were exported from Ayutthaya Kingdom to the International. Moreover this project aimed to management the knowledge to the community on cultural heritage by the community mapping, that for understanding the community value, the community pride and awareness the tenacious cultural heritage of their indigenous knowledge. The community mapping as a starting point of tourism management by communities, and seeking a travel program together, learning in management and development of community tourism. That depend on the principles of tourism resources for manage the travel routes format, with regarding to conversation of the cultural community., the program can be adjusted to suit the travel needs of tourists Then created a model and guide leaflets, and guide book in 3 languages: English, Thai and Japanese.

Keywords: -



The Integrated Learning Management in Communication Arts Subject for Folk Media Knowledge Management Through Community Participated Communication at Lab Lae District, Uttaradit Province

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Abstract

The study aimed to integrated learning management on research in communication arts subject for folk media knowledge management through community participated communication at Lab - Lae district Uttaradit and the evaluation on integrated learning of research in communication arts subject using participation action research. The study was divided into 3 stages. The First stage was basic study and location preparation. The second stage was research action and the third stage was evaluation. The sample groups were 38 students who registered for the study of research in communication arts subject in the first semester of 2551; and 28 participants comprising the local leader, senior citizen leader of Lab - Lae district Uttaradit. The collected data was analyzed through content analysis, criterion set comparison, average and standard deviation. The study lasted one year from June 2551 to May 2552.

The study revealed that the integrated learning management had the following factors: 1, the goal setting of learning management. 2, The learning process that contained 2 import hat factors: the cooperative preparation of party and learning sources in the community; and the learning activities management comprising 4 steps: the abstract learning (A); cooperative field working with community learning sources (P); integrated problem solving experiment (L); evaluation and learning feedback (E) and 3, The learning evaluation using integrated management was simply called APLE model. This model helped learners for better research understanding and better attitude for the study of research in communication arts subject. Also the learners could operate the research and folk media management through surveying as well as folk media collection for public. This helped learners knew more about folk media information and created community participated communication on folk media information and created community participated communication on folk media learning management. The learners not only got folk media but also created network of cooperative working with educational institutions clouding among communities as well. So doing would cause information movement and the public realized the importance of folk media, and they would satisfy with this integrated learning management model.

Keywords: -



A Design and Development of Products from Sugar Palm Fiber of Noudting Network, Chathingpra Sub-district, Sathingpra District, Songkhla Province

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to study and select the existing designs of products from Sugar Palm fiber in order to solve the problem of limitation in both design and production. This will lead to the improvement and diversification of the products, and will enhance their market opportunities. The target group was the Noudthing Network producing handicraft products from Sugar Palm fiber with an upline in Chathingpra sub-district, Sathingpra district of Songkhla province. As applied participatory action research (1 year) was conducted. It was composed of 5 steps, e.g. 1) Overall surveying of Sathingpra District and Noudthing Network. 2) Studying of designs that best represented the Sugar Palm products. 3) Selecting of Sugar Palm products to be developed as the product prototypes. 4) Implementing the improvement process of the product designs, and 5) Surveying the opinion of the public towards the new product designs.

The selection, improvement process and survey revealed that the improvement of the product design that attached to the pattern of using Sugar Palm wood and its woven fibers as the prototypes were in favor. It came up with a set of 7 designs with this pattern of prototypes.

The overall satisfaction for the 7 designs of Sugar Palm product in terms of their appropriateness and attractiveness were all at high level, which can be arranged respectively from high to low as followed : Pentagon lamp shades, memoir boxes with lateral weaving design, multi-angular napkin boxes, multi - purpose boxes with woven fibers, multi - purpose rectangular boxes with knitted fibers, circular napkin boxes and memoir boxes with horizontal weaving design.

The study results will partially serve to stimulate both the government and private organizations in support of product design improvement towards more diversified, artistic weaving ones, as well as the acquiring of more efficient machines, technology, marketing and production process for the continuous improvement of the products. These organizations should also take part in the product publicity as well as the improvement in management of the group and net-work. These activities should be done comfortably to the targets of the project for community net-work of knowledge - based OTOP in the year B.E. 2549, under the supervision of the Center for Community Development Support Region 9, Department of Community Development, Ministry of Interior. As a partner in this project, the research team had determined to do our best to upgrade the community producer capability and had carried out as a pilot project, in order to obtain the concrete results to be applicable for the sustainable sufficiency economy of the group latter on.

Keywords: -



The Research and Development on Learning Process in the Local Science on Nakhon Chaisri River and the Way of Tha Phood Community

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Abstract

This study aims to develop the learning process and local science lessons focusing particularly on the enormous relevance of the Nakhon Chaisri River upon the Tha Phood community's ways of life and for the sake of the grade-three, high-school level students in Wat Tha Phood School. The science -learning processes and Participatory Actions have been intensively focused. The participants in this research consist of the teachers and students in grade-three, high-school level at Wat Tha Phood School including also the school administrators, the community leaders, the local philosophers, and Tha Phood community folks taking part in between January 2007 and March 2008.

This investigation will be undertaken through the following processes : 1) To explore the school and the community contexts ; 2) To establish the frame of thought and determine the lesson structure in compliance with the community contexts; 3) To determine relevant topics, objectives and learning activities ; 4) To gather data ; 5) To evaluate the learning process and the formulated lessons.

In Conclusion, the findings reveal the following: 1) There are miscellaneous ways of living having led by the community people along the riversides. With respect to the folklores and folksiness as well as the homestead. In addition, a wide variety of occupations has been found, for instance, agricultural, industrial, transportational, communication, commercial, and the eminent emergence of tourism ; 2) Concerning the quality of water in the Nakhon Chaisri River regarding both its physical and chemical aspects. The water flowing by or in the vicinity of Tha Phood community is still at the standardized level, however, it cannot be actually consumed or used on account of its improper physical and chemical attributes to some extent. It is, for example, muddy, silty, lichenous together with high amount of phosphate; 3) The organization of teaching and learning processes is overall satisfactory in terms of contents, the learner's opportunities to participate in activities. They are satisfied with the process and consequence of assessment and evaluation. Best of all they are certain of the high possibility of utilizing what they have acquired in their daily life. As a result, the post-learning achievement was higher than the pre-learning. The learners could successfully perform their experiments. More or less, they have learned to work in groups. With respect to their learning behaviors, it indicated considerable level of improvement; 4) They have applied the scientific process skill in their learning process. There exists the scientific mind and such a thinking process that contributes to generating the scientific layout. Learners were capable of transferring the existed body of knowledge to others to such an extent that they could understand on the basis of scientific knowledge and understanding; and 5) Learners could realize the worthwhile value of the Nakhon Chaisri River and had a strong desire for the river to endure such a sustainably good status.

Keywords: -