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Ethnic Bru Villager's Participation in Preservation and Restoration of the Bru Language : A Case Study at Ta Long Village, Huai Pai Subdistrict, Khong Jeam District, Udon Ratchathani

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Abstract

This study examines the historical accounts, language, and culture of the Bru ethnic group residing in Ta Long Village. It also explores existing knowledge about the Bru language, its use, and causes of its change in order to find ways to preserve and reintroduce the language through collaboration with Bru ethnic villagers at Ta Long. The study employed the following techniques: researcher-participation, examination of relevant printed documents, and field data collection by different methods: participant observation, in-depth interviews, knowledge-sharing platforms, and descriptive analysis.

The findings show that the Bru ethnic group under study was originally from Lad Sua in the Lao PDR and migrated to Ta Long village, Thailand in 1909. The group used to believe in spirits and practice their spirit-associated traditions in which the concept of family was determined by the practice of shared traditions. They also had their own spoken language. The Bru family system was based not only on sanguinal but also fictive relationships; especially those who worshiped the same traditional spirits are regarded as close family members to one another. They needed to participate in crucial traditional ceremonies such as Ra Puep (merit-marking ceremony for their ancestors). During this time period, the villagers had little contact with others outside of their community. Therefore, the only language used in the community was Bru. In 1987, the Bru people at Ta Long gave up this traditional practice in worshipping spirits and adopted Buddhism. There were also social and cultural changes including Thai nationalistic movements. These changes caused the people to use less of their native language and younger generations began to use Esan dialect or central Thai to communicate among themselves and with outsiders.

The Bru people realized these changes and therefore studied and sought ways to preserve and reintroduce the language by searching for and compiling a collection of the Bru vocabulary, songs, and folktales. They also used the collection in activities promoting the learning of the language. Other activities include reading texts in Bru over the village loudspeakers, making Bru flashcards, telling stories in Bru (in this activity older villagers created picture stories which individual families used in their households), and Bru learning activities in the community and school. This attempt seeks to preserve and reintroduce the Bru language to the community in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: -



Pattern of Community Participation in forest Fire Prevention : a Case Study of Phu Rua National Park

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Abstract

This qualitative research has 3 folds: 1) to study the situation, causes, and impacts of forest fire on communities situated close to Phu Rua National Park since the past to present; 2) to study local wisdom on forest fire prevention; and 3) to find appropriate patterns of the community network on forest fire monitoring and preventing. The target areas were Ban Nam Mee Village in Tha Li District, Ban Khoke Hangwang and Ban Phu Rua in Phu Rua District, Loei Province.

The data were collected by convenient structured and unstructured interviewing, group discussion, each village forum where the participants were specified, and the forum for the communities situated close to Phu Rua National Park.

The research found that, 1. The forest fire at Phu Rua National Park occurs every year between March to April. Man activities are the most cause. These include weed-burning for plant-preparation and collecting forest products. The impacts are air pollution, ash and dust which causes hard breathing, dirty clothes and houses, dirty water, forest decreasing which causes the decreasing of water reservoir, plants and animals, 2. The community members have good knowledge but more knowledge and encouragement on continuous problem solving should be supplemented, 3. The community network in the target areas is rather weak because of wide areas and diverse types of community ways of life. The pilot village, Ban Khoke Hangwang Village, however, could reach the satisfied goal because of the community unity and the village leader capacity. Then the pyramid pattern of community participation is expected to be the possible solution in forest fire prevention and control. That is, the network relationship from the policy decision level to the communities should be strictly conducted systematically.

Keywords: -



A Research and Development of Tai Yuan Local Weaving Cloth Using Natural Thread and Colour and the Products Produced from Weaving Cloth of Tontan Weaving Cloth Group, Saohai District, Saraburi Province

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Abstract

The purposes of this research and development were to study the process of Tai Yuan local weaving cloth of Tontan weaving cloth group, problems and obstacles, extracting colour, natural colouring, weaving cloth, a difference of cloth woven by artificial silk and cloth woven by natural thread, the processing of marketing local weaving cloth from natural thread and colour into products, distribution and set prices. The research process was participatory action research. Studying documents, interviewing and experimentation were used to develop the model of One Tambon, One Product goods of Saraburi Province.

The study showed that the Tontan weaving cloth group brought artificial silk from factory into use for weaving by using looms. Weaving character, equipment and material were the same as the cloth weaving in the north and the northeast. Fewer members caused problems and obstacles – they could not keep pace with the rush orders; no enough time for natural colouring was a problem too.

The problems were solved by training the members and interested people to practice colouring from nature. The cloth woven with artificial silk differed from the cloth woven with natural thread due to the different sizes of the “feum”-the comp like a part of a loom. The artificial silk was easy to weave and could designate the wanted colour easily. The cost of colouring from natural was more expensive and the members themselves had to colour it. Extracting colour was made by bringing various parts of plants, chopped or ground into small pieces, then boiled and filtered the rubbish. Colouring thread was made by adding salt and sodas into the colour water, boiled and fermented. Cloth weaving from natural colour and thread could be made the same as that by artificial silk. The natural thread and colour could be processed into products such as napkins, scarfs, bags, clothes, curtains, bedspreads, pillowslips, and bolsters. Concerning the cost of cloth production, setting prices and the difference per meter, the price of the artificial silk cloth was 100 baht per meter whereas the cost was 116.50 bath. The different value of the cost and the price of the weaving cloth made from natural thread and colour ranged from 30.50 to 84.25 bath per meter.

Keywords: -



Participatory Action Research for Local Science Curriculum Development in Sakon Nakhon

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to develop and study results from implementing local science curriculum in school at Sakon Nakhon province. The research and development which was a participatory action research was applied to this study. This research was composed of 6 following step: 1) Analysing the local education needs for data base curriculum development. 2) Analysing Science content and wisdom. 3) Developing local science curriculum. 4) Implementing local science curriculum. And 5) Evaluating and improving curriculum. 6) Seminar and dissemination.

The results of research were as follows :

1. The local education need was to combine science and vocational and technological substances.
2. The developed curriculum was an integration of science and vocational and technological substances called science and bamboo weaving curriculum.
3. The curriculum implementation was then experimented with 25 students from Mathayomsuksa II of Bannongmaklor School taught by teacher and local wisdom specialist for 16 weeks in the academic year 2007. The results were as follows: 1) The school and local education need developed curriculum was an integration of science and vocational and technological substances entitled science and bamboo weaving curriculum. After the curriculum implementation, learning achievement showed that student's post-test scores were significantly higher than their pre-test scores at the.05 level and the average skill scores was higher than criteria of 75 percent. Student attitude toward local wisdom and average opinion on this curriculum was at a high level. (4.19) ,significantly at the.05 level 3) Administrator, teachers, parents specialist perceived that the curriculum was efficient according to the objectives and it also promoted good relationship between the school and community, and could supplement their income Administrator, teachers, students, parents, and wisdom specialist perceived that the curriculum was efficient according to the objectives and it also promoted good relationship between the school and community ,and could supplementary their income.

Keywords: -



The Study and Management of Traffic System on Udonthani-Bandongloi Road, Amplur Mueng, Udon Thani

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Abstract

In this research, there are two objectives. The first to study the traffic status on UdonThani – Ban Dongloi Road especially Ban Samphrao, and the second to create suitable the traffic signal models and crossing road models. This traffic signal models are being used as a tool to explain a time -controlled cycle at the front of the Samphraw District Health Centre, and to measure the pedestrian's waiting-time to cross the road at the front of SamPhraw community school. This study will be the guidance to establish the light signals and the marked-crosswalk. Methodology of this quantitative survey using the enumeration and time-counting during the rush hour starting from 06.30-08.30 am., and 15.00-17.00pm. The data was collected from August 4 -September 14, 2008.

The study found that the controlled traffic flow was the hand and flag signals in two directions. The traffic volume were 1,148 average vehicles during two hours, mostly are motorbikes and motor tricycles 51.56%, passenger cars 39.87%, and the other 8.57%. The average traffic flow rate 575 vehicles per hour and more than the minimum criterion volume for the light signals will be existing 500 vehicles per hour, the density was 12 vehicles per 100 meters, the speed average of the motorbike 36 km/hour, car 30 km/hour, it was not over the criteria of the community speed limitation, (40 km/hour). The average queue length waiting signals in each direction was 15 meters. Average stopover time in each signal cycle 25.70 seconds. The average number of 408 bicyclists per hour crossing the road, and each group bicyclists crossing the road was 7, average crossing time consumed was 10 second, and average waiting time was 2 minutes. The traffic signals models found that the traffic flow of the signal cycle time in each direction has a relation to the queue length and the vehicle types. The traffic crossing models found that the waiting time has a relation to traffic flow rate and exponential distribution.

Keywords : Traffic, Traffic system, Volume, Flow rate, Density



The Development of Agro-tourism Potential by Communities Participation in Saraburi, Lopburi, Singburi and Chainat

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Abstract

The objectives of this study were to 1) survey the important and interesting farms and product processing sources in Saraburi, Lopburi, Singburi and Chainat provinces on being tourist attractions. 2) examine Thai tourist's behaviors and their requirements of agro-tourism. 3) analyze the potentials of farms and product processing sources in developing to be agro-tourism resources. 4) provide knowledge and training farmers in order to be able to run an agro-tourism business and 5) develop networks of agro-tourism resources in Saraburi, Lopburi, Singburi and Chainat provinces. The employed method of study were field work in target farms and product processing sources, interview, focus group interview and inquiry, The research instrument were field notes, semi-structured interviews, farmer and tourist questionnaires and training evolution and satisfaction evolution of visiting the trial agro-tourism resources. Statistical techniques used were frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean and standard deviation.

The results of the study were as follows, 1. There were many important and interesting farms and product processing sources in Saraburi, Lopburi, Singburi and Chainat provinces for example, pomelo orchards, herb soap producing, rolled banana baking and handicrafts of coconut shell etc. 2. Thai tourists were interested in agro-tourism resources at a mid level but their thoughts were at a high level about a lot of interesting argo-tourism resources which were in Saraburi, Lopburi, Singburi and Chainat provinces. The product processing sources and orchards were at a high level of the most interesting places for visiting. 3. The potential of farms and product processing sources in developing to be agro-tourism resources was at a high level. 4. The evaluation of trainees on subject of agro-tourism showed that the trainee's satisfaction was at a high level. 5. The evaluation of tourists in visiting the trial agro-tourists' satisfaction was at a high level. 6. The network of agro-tourism that consisted at least of one coordinator and four groups of members had been developed in each of those four provinces.

Keywords: -



Participatory Action Research for Developing Standardization on Plara-Bong : A Case Study of Moomon Tombon, Muang District, Udon Thani Province

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Abstract

Plara-Bong is the popular local food especially in the Northeast. However in the survey was found mostly of Plara-Bong products in the market is off standard products (FDA standard). The housewife of Moomon tombon, Muang district, UdonThani Province was the one of the manufacturers had found the quality products problems, lack of standard raw materials shortages, and the process that is not sanitary, as well as the lack of management skills. From that problems the housewife of Moomon tombon was necessary to improve production processes and quality packaging, including assessment of consumer satisfaction with the quality of Plara-Bong.

The participatory Action Research on developing standardization of Plara-Bong in case of MooMon tombon, Muang district, UdonThani province. The objectives are as 1) to review the context of Moomol community for identify its problem, 2) to develop effectively management system, 3) to develop raw material on Plara-Bong, 4) to develop the process of Plara-Bong production, 5) to develop Plara-Bong package, and 6) to develop marketing management system. The result showed that there were a number of problem on developing the standard of Plara-Bong. The problems were such as the low-quality fresh fish, unstable fish price, the lack of fish, lack of a roasted machine, unattractive package, lack of management knowledge. In addition, members of Plara-Bong Moomon have participated in development of 10 pools, attractive packages, customer satisfaction system. Finally, Plara-Bong has been approved by Food and Drug Administration.

Keywords: -



The Learning Management via the Mae – Tan Watershed Learning Based to Develop Creative Writing Skills of the M.2 Students, Hangchat Wittaya School, Amphur Hangchat, Lampang Province

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Abstract

This study aimed to develop the learning management process via the Mae-Tan watershed learning resources and to examine the learning process of the student's creative writing skills. The participated of this study were 30 students studying in M.2 level of Hangchat Wittaya school, in the academic year 2008. The instruments used were learning units and learning management plant – with a standard efficiency scale of 80/80 – consisted of essay writing, story writing, critical essay writing, free writing, and the Mae-Tan watershed based writing plans. The data were collected from the pre-test and post-test assessment as well as the evaluation of individual and group assignments. The results were as the following.

Research results were as follows : 1) the knowledge of development process consists of 11 learning process, area coordination, literature review, learning organized unit, learning content, teaching plans, defined media activities, defined method and evaluation, design a new learning plan, operated the plan such as students learned from local sources, processing data from all learning, processing the creative writing, written presentation, improving performance of students, evaluation of work and bringing the knowledge to be applied and to be published a broad 2) conditions of successful management from test results that as follows : teachers who operated the new management, director of schools supported the new program, head of project serves as a mentor, the experimental practice of students in data collection and writing, and the summary of lessons on the way, etc. and 3) the measurement was found students can write in a creative good level as well as the test scores was better than the previous test.

Keywords: -