Area Based Development Research Journal

Official Translation of วารสารวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาเชิงพื้นที่
Thailand Research Fund

Vol. 2 No. 4 March – April 2010 E-ISSN 2408-1752

Area Based Development Research Journal.2010;2(4) Article No. 255309
http://abcjournal.trf.or.th/

The Development of Local Science Learning Center for Conservation and Restoration of Water Resource in Agriculture Sector

Supaporn Womgkhamjan

Faculty of Science and Technology, Nakhon Sawan Rajabhat University, Muang District, Nakhon Sawan Province, Thailand 60000

**Corresponding author's E-mail: vsuphawan@hotmail.com*

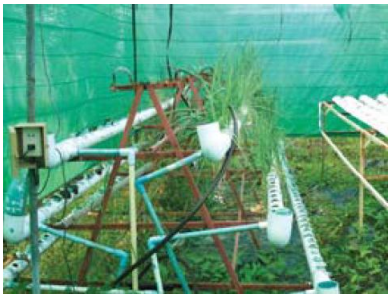
Abstract

This research aimed to (A) to determining the appropriate format for establish the local science learning center for conservation of water resource in agriculture sector (B) to developing science process skills to the target such as teacher, student and community, (D) to synthesizing the knowledge to develop the local science lessons,(E) to developing the local science learning center , as It is a database of water resources for sustainable water management planning. This project was the participatory action research by mean 1) surveying 2) depth interviews 3) focus group interview 4) people Forum and 5) training among community, educational institution and local organizations. Therefore this research was processing in Nakhonsawan, Utaitani and Chainat. Then the participates of this study were 300 people.

The results were collected the local database, situation, problems, problem-solving approach, local wisdom, setting up the organization and community leader, and forms of learning center. Moreover this research developed the learning process and science process skills to teacher and student, beside it were synthesized the knowledge for developing a set of science lessons, and share the ways to ways to solve the water problems.

Keywords: -

Area Based Development Research Journal.2010;2(4) Article No. 255310
http://abcjournal.trf.or.th/



Development on Soilless Culture Grower's Group in Pattani Province

Manoon Sirinupong

Faculty of Science and Technology, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Muang District, Pattani Province, Thailand 94000

**Corresponding author's Email: smanoon@bunga.pn.psu.ac.th*

Abstract

According to the public brain storming held on September 5, 2007 at the Faculty of Science and Technology, Prince of Songkla (PSU). Two groups of members were represented as hydroponics vegetable grower and the ex-hydroponics vegetable grower. Both group were supported the starter kit such as, hydroponics vegetable growing set, nutrient solution etc. The problems and general situations were discussed and exchanged each other in soilless culture information. The problem were concluded and categorized into many topics, such as lacking of basic knowledge, nutrient preparation, facilities for production, pest management, quality, and standard of produce including postharvest. The produces were limited in the type, format, and kind of product since the growers did as routine. Therefore, the produces probably were not predominate in the market. All of disadvantages were brought into low competition. The soilless culture had more the expenditure and cost than conventional material production. Moreover, all of inputs, growing material, seed, and nutrient solution were purchased from Bangkok. So, the costs of growing set and equipments were expensive and slightly increase. During that time, the growing set required maintenance but the growers lack of the skill and knowledge to renew when its deterioration. As a result, some growing sets were not maintained until out of use. Low demand had effect to the growers who could not generate business plan. Finally, hydroponics vegetables were oversupply, so some growers neglected in their farm. Consequently, the groups had a resolution together to solve their problems in various approaches. Namely, growers should have the cooperation to support all of growing materials (eg. seed, nutrient solution, spared part, and hardware), packing house, and center market. The soilless culture learning center was initiated at Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Pattani campus and played a role to support the technical information and supply growing materials as well. Afterwards, the local learning center were held up in 4 districts as Maung, Ya-Ring, Panalea, and Kok-Po district. The learning center were responsible for the sustainable production of their members. In the future, the growers can develop hydroponic set and solve any problem by themselves. They will be supported both trains and practices on basic knowledge including the skill in soilless culture management. Besides the learning center will help in the part of quality control, packaging, marketing, and developing the combination into the network hydroponic growers in Pattani Province.

Keywords: -

Area Based Development Research Journal.2010;2(4) Article No. 255311
http://abcjournal.trf.or.th/

E-San Sericulture Network Development

Nimnaun Jantaroon

Silk Innovation Center, Mahasarakham University, Kantarawichai District, Mahasarakham Province, Thailand 44150

**Corresponding author's E-mail: nim_msu@yahoo.com*

Abstract

E-san sericulture network development was a project under the responsibility of clinic technology projects, Mahasarakham University. This project purposed to help the farmers who produce Thai traditional mulberry silk especially in northeast (E-san) to developed silk products and share the ideas for developing mulberry silk cultivation. This research project focused to networking the Thai traditional mulberry silk group network.

The significant results was 1) by sharing the ideal between network the farmer conserve and restoration natural dyeing knowledge, 2) improvement of traditional Thai silk by farmer network in Chuak and Phon District by mean cross-breeding species 3) established a learning center and transferred a technology of indigo cultivation at Naa Nok Kaot village, Huai Yang district, Muang, Sakon Nakhon, 4) this project created a space for farmer network to share their ideas of weaving, patterns design, Developing the appropriate product for market demand. Then this knowledge can be lead to developing the innovation in the future.

Keywords: -

Area Based Development Research Journal.2010;2(4) Article No. 255312
http://abcjournal.trf.or.th/

Youth's Administration on Garbage Participatory Action Research :Case Study Pra Nakorn Si Ayutthaya Rajabhat University Elementary School

Noppawan Theerapuncharoen

Faculty of Science, Pra Nakorn Si Ayutthaya Rajabhat University, Pranakorn Si Ayutthaya District, Pra Nakorn Si Ayutthaya Province, Thailand 13000

**Corresponding author's E-mail: tnoppawan@aru.ac.th*

Abstract

This research studied in Pranakorn Si Ayutthaya Rajabhat University Elementary School. Objectives of participatory action research aimed to: 1) provide knowledge on waste management in various form to solve the environmental problems according to the context of the target school, 2) build up of the youths in the target school getting correct knowledge and conscious about waste management in order that they could be able to carry out the waste management in the school. This research collected data by exploring the area at the beginning, exploring some documents, in-depth interviewing with key informants, focus group discussion and participatory action meeting and questionnaire. Analysis method of qualitative data used triangulation method, content analysis and induction analysis. Quantitative data used statistical analysis was percentage and mean.

The results showed that 1) the management of solid waste by staff in schools only, 2) most students have knowledge of solid waste as good level, but participation in the management of solid waste was low, 3) policy management garbage was not clear, 4) activity resulting from knowledge about solid waste management to integrate the subjects they teach regularly in schools as : 1.educating about garbage and sorting garbage after student respect the flag, 2.the knowledge's management for students based of environmental 5th) student's knowledge of solid waste management increased after the process of research, 6) the solid waste format in schools after the research project as follows: a) Activities in the conservation of water resources and electricity, b) bringing garbage to make compost, c) bringing recycling to distribute and planning to implement wastes of banks, d) to release the appliance for students to donate, e) to establishing the environmental volunteers in schools ,and f) expanding the network to the Primary School.

Keywords: -

Area Based Development Research Journal.2010;2(4) Article No. 255313
http://abcjournal.trf.or.th/

Development of Curry Paste Processing for Pakku Agricultural Women Group, Kanjanadit, Saratthani

Narisa Lehduwi

Department of Food Technology, Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research, Klonglaung District, Patumtani Province, Thailand 12120

**Corresponding author's E-mail: narisa@tistr.or.th*

Abstract

In the present day the human life style has changed, people turn to eat the delicatessen more than fresh food. Therefore the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) process is necessary to produce food for sale. Pakku Village Group is the community enterprise which produces traditional curry paste products. However, the products obtained have short shelf life due to lacking of knowledge in good manufacturing practice (GMP). This research aimed to improve the process and extend storage, including design packaging for the products. As the target population were 40 farmers in Moo 1, Ban Pak, that processed in the target area number 11 / 5 Moo 1 Tambol Changsai, Kanjanadit, Surattani. This project had provided the training and practicing, analysis the paste product with the scientific method. So that group members had knowledge of the principles of hygienic products featured products comply with community standards. Moreover Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR) offered suggestions and consultancy services on GMP guidelines. Techniques in extending shelf life introduced to member of group was sterilization of curry paste which was packed and sealed in bottle glasses. The result showed that the shelf life could be extended to 18 weeks. Packaging of products were also improved focusing on product labeling up to packaging standard. The four curry paste labels were sour curry (southern style), green curry and coconut milk curry.

Keywords: -

Area Based Development Research Journal.2010;2(4) Article No. 255314
http://abcjournal.trf.or.th/

Adding Values to 3-star OTOP Products through Package Development In Udon Thani, Nong Khai and Nong Bua Lam Phu

Teerayut Pengchai

Faculty of Technology, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Muang District, Udon Thani Province, Thailand 41000

**Corresponding author's E-mail: teerayutta@yahoo.com*

Abstract

This study, adding value to 3-satr OTOP Products through package development in Udon Thani, Nong Khai, and Nong Bua Lam Phu, aimed to investigate package development processes for community products in order to add value to OTOP products and to increase their competitive abilities in business. The study investigated the old package designs and needs for product packages of 3-star OTOP community products in Udon Thani, Nong Khai, and Nong Bua Lam Phu and analyzed the results in order to design and develop product packages and brand images for six 3-star OTOP products in Udon Thani to be unique and beautiful. The satisfactions of consumers towards these new developed 3-star OTOP product packages were studied.

The results of the study can be concluded as follows : 1. The investigation of old product packages revealed that graphic designs with beautiful colors attracted consumers' attentions, differentiation of product identities to be able to compete better and to be recognized well in the market, package designs and package structures that could protect the products inside, and package creations for the outstanding sales capacity in the market of the same kind of products. 2. From the results of focus group interviews, six package designs were chosen as 1 Sand roasted peanuts : B (Modern design), 2 Local woven fabrics : A (Contemporary design), 3 Decorations from Jewel beetle wings : A (Contemporary design), 4 Bamboo sticky rice boxes : A (Contemporary design), 5 Smoked fish : A (Contemporary design), 6 Peanut brittle : B (Modern design), and 3. The results from consumers' satisfaction study revealed that all the six product packages received the high level of satisfactions.

Keywords: -

Area Based Development Research Journal.2010;2(4) Article No. 255315
http://abcjournal.trf.or.th/

The Development of Local Science Learning Unit: Application and Management of Biodiversity in Nong Han Wet Land, Kumphawapi, Udon Thani

Varanya Jeeravipoolvarn

Faculty of Science, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Muang District, Udon Thani Province, Thailand 41000

**Corresponding author's E-mail: jvaranya@yahoo.com/jvaranya@gmail.com*

Abstract

The purpose of this participatory action research endeavor was how to develop the Learning Unit for Indigenous Science: Application and Management of Biodiversity in Nong Han Wet Land. The objectives were: 1) to study community context 2) to development local science learning units 3) to study local natural resources reservation plan. Participants were organizations comprising local representatives, administrators, officials and teachers with their students in the office of Udon Thani Education Area 2, and researchers of Udonthani Rajabhat University.

Multiple methods were conducted to fulfill the purpose these included workshops, focus group discussions, field surveys, laboratory activities and in depth interviews. Data sources were collected from those activities, attitude Questionnaires, and developed learning units. All data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and grounded theory, independently and together to triangulate data while constructing a research conclusion.

The research findings were: Nong Han wetland was a large pond, 170, 160 meters (max, min) from sea level and 1-2 meters deep, with normal water quality and diversity of planktons, plans, fishes and benthos and birds. Local people used resources from the pond as food, medicinal plans, material for fuel and building and so on. Indigenous knowledge (IK) has been transfer from ancestors to new generations by elder people, Tau Jum (spiritual ceremony conductor) local official and occupation, training, questioning, problem solving and monitoring their environment. IK has been classified in to habitat, environment, plans, animal and weather forecasting.

Keywords: -