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The Participation of People in the Watershed Management for Tourism: A Case Study of LamPatown Watershed, Changwat Chaiyaphum

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Abstract

This research is the qualitative research, which had objectives to 1) study the general feature of Lampatown watershed 2) study the factors affecting tourism plan in Lampatown watershed area 3) develop tourism plan for Lampatown watershed with participation of the people from communities. The finding revealed that Lampatown watershed located on Phulanka mountain. The middle area of the mountain is featured as a pan. There are 44 villages setting around the Lampatown watershed. Lampatown watershed is the origin of other watersheds and is an important tourism place of Chaiyaphum province. Lampatown dam is on Lampatown watershed. Lampatown watershed is the source of Tadtone waterfall. The people in the area of Lampatown watershed have used the water from Lampatown watershed for making agriculture, doing fishry, supplying water and for developing as natural tourism place.

Factors affecting tourism plan in the area of Lampatown watershed according to SWOT framework are as follows: Supplying utilities throughout the area, readiness of the Lampatown dam, readiness of the communities and being natural tourism place are the strengths. Deterioration of Lampatown watershed, a lack of management participation of involved sectors and a lack of realization in conserving natural resources and environments are the weaknesses. Having many tourism places connecting to Lampatown watershed, investment in tourism public relation of Chaiyaphum province, preference of tourism in Chaiyaphum province to tourism outside the area due to the economic low circumstances, having groups that conserve natural tourism are the opportunities. Natural disaster and a lack of budget for managing tourism places are threats.

As for tourism planning in the area of Lampatown watershed, watershed, communities and involved various sectors had set the vision or the direction for tourism as "Lampatown is the natural tourism center with sustainability on economics, society and environment". In order to attain the vision, tourism strategies were determined by them as follows: developing realization of conserving natural resources and environment to the people in communities, supporting career for adding revenue to the people in communities, conserving natural resources and environment, developing infrastructure, developing tourism activities and developing personnel for serving as the guide and safeguard.

Keywords: -



The Knowledge Management for Water Quality Surveillance in Samrong Canal: Case Study of the Old Floating Market of the Old Floating Market of Bangplee, Samuthprakarn

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Abstract

The objective of this research aimed to study water quality problem in Samrong canal, create and promote a knowledge in water quality surveillance and to create realization of water quality to people, community, locality organization, and related organization of the Old Floating Market, Bangplee town via the method of knowledge management, work in cooperation between researchers and officers of Bangplee Municipality for water quality surveillance that affect to the learning and participation which we have many leaders corporation of the eight community i.e. Rak-Pracha, Thara, Luang-Po-Toa, Prasarn-Sampan, Pratumam, Kongkaram, Samakkee-Ruamchai-Pattana, and Chumchon-Pattana.

The results are shown that the water quality of Samrong canal in April to May 2007 is fairly good under standard comparative. And after the researchers give the knowledge about wastewater management and surveillance, have a joint conference with villagers, and plan the scheme of water quality control which tend to know the three major cause of wastewater problem i.e. 1) from cloth washing, cleaning, and throw garbage into the canal, 2) from industries, and 3) a lot of water hyacinth. From above, the researchers can create a method of water quality control i.e. 1) promote a knowledge of wastewater treatment, 2) promote to the villagers for don't throw garbage into the canal and classify the garbage into different type, 3) build a wastewater pond in the centre of community, 4) campaign to people in the community cooperation to take care of the canal, 5) use and Effective Microorganism (EM) to treat wastewater, 6) follow the water quality of canal every month, 7) build a group of surveillance, 8) promote the knowledge to tourists that they should be take care canal and do not throw garbage into the canal. And finally, the result is shown that the water quality of Samrong canal is better and villagers have a realization and supporting in order to control a water quality under the board of director of Bangplee Municipality.

Keywords: -



The Development of English Learning Process and English Teacher for Tourism in Local Area: Attractions in Bangkok Areas

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Abstract

The purposes of this study were: 1) to trial English learning process for tourism 2) to develop the local English teacher in the network school of Saun Sunandha Rajabhat University. The study population consisted of English teachers and high school's students in matthayom 3-4, Academic year of 2548. As a research tool was testing achievement. Then lesson plans of English for Tourism was taken to test in Wat Ben Jama Bopit hi school, Wat Makut Kasat hi school, Sri La Chan Pipat high school, Saun Sunandha Rajabhat University Secondary Demonstration School, Wat Dusitaram high school, Wat Sangwet hi school and Yothinburana hi school.

The results showed that the structure of the curriculum framework includes results of learning, the learning process, the content, the activities learning, media / innovation, measurement / evaluation, indicators, results of creating a course, English lesson plans based on the designated structure. As wellas Wat Ben Jama Bopit hi school has 13 learning plans, Wat Makut Kasat hi school has 13 plans too, 8 plans in Sri Ka Chan Pipat high school, Saun Sunandha Rajabhat university secondary demonstration school has 6 plans, Wat Dusitaram high school has 13 plans, Wat Sangwet hi school has 3 plans and Yothinburana hi school has 5 plans. The courses testing results in 7 schools were showed that all schools complied with the purpose of the course. And results of the academic study achievement found that after testing the course that was different at the 0.05 level.

Keywords: -



Simple Process to Increase Yield and Improve Qualities of Cold-Pressed Rice Bran Oil

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Abstract

This research was conducted in cooperation with small scale cold-pressed organic rice bran oil manufacturer. The aim was to develop simple method for increasing production yield and purifying the rice bran oil product. It was found that heating of rice bran by hot air oven to reach 60°C before being extracted by screw press machine increased the yield from 4.80 to 8.30%w/w. This research suggested three simple steps for crude oil purification: (1) filtering by filter papers (2) sedimentation with 4%w/v bentonite and (3) bleaching by packed column of activated carbon. These steps significantly reduced contaminants and enhanced the qualities of rice bran oil when compared to crude oil before treatment. It was found that the brightness of oil as indicated by color value (L^*) increased from 22.77 to 28.73 gum and wax decreased from 3.56 to 1.33 %w/w. However, the purification method had no effect on peroxide value and free fatty acid content. Moreover, it induced the loss of oryzanol content from 2.80 to 2.23 %w/w.

Keywords: -



The Model of Rice Insurance affected by Flood and Drought in Kamphaengphet Province

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Abstract

This study aimed to propose the index based insurance for paddy rice fields in Kamphaengphet province. The semistructure questionnaire was used for interviewing 555 farmers and the in-depth interviews were carried out for head of agricultural offices and for managers of BAAC at district level. The data gained from all three stakeholders were finally synthesized to propose the model of rice insurance initially launched in the target areas of Kamphaengphet province.

The results showed that 75.3% and 83.8% of total farmers had strong interest in buying index-based rice insurance and participating adaptation fund, respectively. Farmers expected to receive partial monetary support from the Government for insurance adaptation fund generated at local level. Farmers were willing to pay for insurance at 25-50% of total their cultivating land and at maximum 150 Baht/rai. To buy insurance, farmers want to have options to choose insured contract coverage period rather than insured rate. Farmers were more interested to buy rice insurance if they can get benefit from the Government said programmes, especially in rice pawn and reduction of loan interest. In farmer's opinion, BAAC should play the most important roles for this insurance, especially in consultancy, cooperation, and operation. Regarding farmer's adaptation for new insurance approach, therefore, model of index based rice insurance was proposed into 2 aspects; insurance contract and implementation of index based rice insurance. The results from this study will be further used for operational research for carrying and index-based rice insurance pilot project in target areas of Kamphaengphet province.

Keywords: -



The Project of Conserving Khelang Nakorn Lampang Ancient City

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Abstract

The Project of Conserving of Khelang Nakorn Lampang Ancient City was the Participatory Action Research (PAR). The purposive samples consisted of 75 people who were the mainstay of a community in the ancient city area, 1,200 people from the ancient city. 750 people dwelling in the periphery of the ancient city selected by means of an accidental random sampling technique, and representatives from groups of organizations, associations, and five agencies in charge of conserving and improving the ancient city. Totally, there were 2,130 samples. The instruments used consisted of minute-keeping, focus group activities, fieldtrips, observations, interviews, fieldwork, and questionnaires. The research study was conducted from December 2550 B.E. until May 2552 B.E.

The findings found that the mainstay of the community co-operated to make the master plan of Khelang Nakorn Lampang Ancient City including the vision, "Lampang Ancient City is valuable, beautiful, livable, and safe. The community is strong to conserve historic sites, archaeological finds, Lanna way of life and makes it become tourist attraction spots for recreation and learning. This can create jobs, occupation and community economy under co-operation and a good management system." Moreover, there were three strategies, namely (1) the strategy of opening up the ancient city area having seven projects; (2) the strategy of re-constructing activities having four projects; and (3) the strategy of cultivating community members' mind with the attitude of conserving and improving the ancient city having three projects which were in accordance with the Strategy of Conserving and Improving Nakorn Lampang Ancient City, 2549-2551 B.E.(extended to 2556 B.E.) of Lampang Municipality. The strategy mentioned was under the responsibility of Conserving and Improving Khelang Nakorn Lampang Ancient City Association Which was in charge of operating and linking the network of allies and fulfilling the plan. The use of culture to lead development was able to bring about participation in a likened manner of using economy of the mainstream in the present Thai society.

Keywords: -



The Research and Development of the Community Enterprise for Self Dependence and Encouraging for Integration of Poverty Problem Solving: Case Study of Community Enterprise of Food Processing Products Phasamutjedee Samuthprakhan

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Abstract

The research objective for this project was: to develop community enterprise for self dependence and encouraging for integration of poverty problem solving as well as for the development of the group of community enterprise. The population used in this study was the entrepreneurs as a group of housewives at Laemfhapa, concerned organizations, government sectors as office of community development, office of agricultural extension, The local government as Laemfhapa sub district municipality Thonburi Rajabhat University as faculty of sciences and technology, faculty of humanities and social sciences and the Business Inoculators of the university.

The development of the community enterprise groups and the housewives group at community enterprise consisted of the development of food processing products of mushroom such as mushroom burn chili paste, fresh shrimp and mushroom chili paste, dried shrimps and mushroom chili paste, shredded mushroom. And the development of packaging and logos for examples the packaging and the group logo and the logo for the 4 type of products; whereas the administration management consisted of group gathering, brainstorming, group planning and group regulation allocation

The research results were the management of community enterprise consisted of the study of environment, the processes of develop, the cooperation, the co-workings among the concerned organizations, the chains of cooperation. Whereas the groups of community enterprise should have the following features: having own need for development, having abilities to be developed and owning some original resources.

Concerning the process of development, it was found that there were 2 types of work integrations namely the integration among organization and the integration between organizations and the chains of cooperation as the development chains, the learning chains, the material chains and the product chains. And these chains resulted in broadening knowledge of the community enterprise groups, having part-time job and gaining more incomes. These led to the supported chains which would lead to the potential on self-employment and the solving of poverty problems.

Keywords: -



The Development of Krayasart to be One Tumbol One Product (OTOP) In Udon Thani Province

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Abstract

The participatory action research was conducted in this study. Sample were 17 women of Ban mai srivilai community enterprise in Nicosongkrau subdistrict, Muang district Udon Thani Province. Krayasart was developed in four formulas included, original formula, raisin formula, bael fruit formula, and pineapple formula. The package was developed to be cylinder shape. Krayasart was to give an assurance from The Standard of Community Product committee number 709/2547 and Drug and Food committee number 41-2-03149-2-001. The results of sensory characteristics of food testing of consumer indicated that four formulas of krayasart have not differently significant in color, flavor, taste and whole image acceptance at confidential level 95% It was selected to be the third stars of One Tumbol One Product (OTOP) of Udon Thani province from OTOP Product Champion (OPC) festival. The krayasart was promoted in www.krayasart.com to public relations. It should develop to be international business in future study.

Keywords: -