



# Area Based Development Research Journal

Official Translation of วารสารวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาเชิงพื้นที่  
Thailand Research Fund

Vol. 3 No. 6 July – August 2011

E-ISSN 2408-1752

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| The Development of an Ideal Child Care Center : A Case Study of Tambon Donkaew Child Care Center, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai Province<br><i>Phittayaporn Manajuti</i> | Article No. 255424 |
| The Management of Native Plants in Forests using Local Knowledge<br><i>Suphawan Vongkajan</i>   | Article No. 255425 |
| The Participation Process in Rice Stubble-Straw of Nongtard Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Muang District, Buriram Province<br><i>Suteera Suntararak</i>      | Article No. 255426 |
| Application of food Safety Management System in Production of Ready to Eat Dried Fish<br><i>Supearwan Lohalaksana</i>   | Article No. 255427 |
| The Quality Development of Banana Paste Product<br><i>Piyawan Palad</i>   | Article No. 255428 |
| The Development of Bamboo Shoots boiled with Herb Product in Tambon Tha Sao, Amphur Saiyok, Kanchanaburi<br><i>Lalida Chayawat</i>                                      | Article No. 255429 |
| The Study of Cotton Yams Dyeing with Dyes from Yellow Flamboyant Bark<br><i>Pornphet Chochai</i>  | Article No. 255430 |



## The Development of an Ideal Child Care Center : A Case Study of Tambon Donkaew Child Care Center, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai Province

Phittayaporn Manajuti

*Faculty of Education, Chiangmai Rajabhat University, Muang District, Chiangmai Province, Thailand 50300*

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

---

### Abstract

The purposes of this research were to investigate the operation of Donkaew Child Care Center. To seek the appropriate model to monitor an ideal child care center, and to develop the teaching staff in participation. The procedures used included both quantitative and qualitative techniques. The data were collected by in-depth interview, focus group discussion, questionnaires and test paper method. The content analysis was conducted with the application of mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard deviation (S.D.)

The research result showed that there was little involvement from both inside and outside the center at the beginning of the project. Six groups of participants were developed to participate under the application of "Maneerat Model" to monitor and evaluate the program. At the end of the study, the program yielded productive results at a good level in all aspects; place, activities, services and management. All participants showed satisfaction with success at the high level. The children's development increased significantly in all ages at a good level.

**Keywords :** An ideal child care center, Participation, Development



## The Management of Native Plants in Forests using Local Knowledge

Suphawan Vongkajan

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

\*Corresponding author's E-mail: [vsuphawan@hotmail.com](mailto:vsuphawan@hotmail.com)

---

### Abstract

In the past, times Sang Pha Sub-District, Loei Province had an abundance of native plants. With the population increasing, there has been a change from self-sufficient to making money with the destruction of many native plants. The objective was to examine the management of native plants using local knowledge combining economic efficiency. Methods included preparing, surveying, interviewing; meetings with focus groups, training and educational visits, experimental practice on land owned by local inhabitants and evaluation of lessons learned. Health workers, local government officials, people with a knowledge of traditional methods, village leaders and other villagers as well as some government employees were involved. The study ran from 11 July 2008 to 11 July 2009.

Success was achieved with the application of local knowledge and economic efficiency for managing; 1) people: from an individual level to a community level. Examples included the production of Saton sauces; cooked palm fruits. Progress was made in the development of methods to increase the propagation of native plants, such as bamboo and rattan. This provided a year round source of income in contrast to the planting of crops such as corn which only provided income for part of each year. 2) management: there was a change with the use of a sustainable environment by a culture of thrift. This sub-district organized events such as 4 rock symbol ceremonies and a celebration marking the establishment of the temple using soil to build up a Stupa Din Than, reminding the local people of the need for protecting the forest, Also there was the local tradition respecting the land, rivers, forest and happiness of the local communities. 3) materials and location: results were obtained by activities in the temples, the center of community life, helping to resolve conflicts between groups. 4) money : contributions were given from the region and further away.

**Keywords :** -



## The Participation Process in Rice Stubble-Straw of Nongtard Sub-district Administrative Organization, Muang District, Buriram Province

**Suteera Suntararak**

*Faculty of Science, Buriram Rajabhat University, Muang District, Buriram Province, Thailand 31000*

*\*Corresponding author's email : tangmay-jaa@hotmail.com*

---

### Abstract

Open burning generally results in the emission of smoke and other pollutants which affect air quality, soil degradation and public health. This is especially so in agriculture where open burning is used to remove the crop residue after harvest. This practice can cause respiratory diseases and also a decrease in visibility that can cause traffic accidents. Because of the importance of these problems, it is worthwhile studying the open burning behavior of farmers for suitability in problem solve about management in rice stubble-straw. The area of Nongtard sub-district administrative organization, Muang district, Buriram province was selected for the research. The examination of quantitative and qualitative data was divided into 3 stages. Stage 1, preparing the study by collecting data from documents, survey, and structured and unstructured-interviews from random sample of 385 farmers who were growing rice; stage 2, action by analyzing the collected data base from the meeting about problem management in rice stubble-straw from researcher part of people 26 persons, stage 3, follow of the project plans and making conclusions on the study results by holding a workshop from the meeting with research project that development from the action relied on cooperation between the researcher and researcher part of people.

The results of the study revealed that after meeting had the pattern from a community participation on learning process construction of easy management in rice stubble-straw technology with become upper price for use in materials of flower pot and paper. The pattern was developed from group activity under the concept of useful direct to agriculturist in the short time on requirement base. After this research, the Community was development a new research in researcher part of people format 26 persons such as village leader/agent and government authority in area for be able to agent of researcher from Buriram Rajabhat University for model of community participation on learning process construction of easy management in rice stubble-straw technology with become upper price for use in materials of flower pot and paper projects to villager including interest people in Nongtard subdistrict administrative organization, Muang district, Buriram province 22 villages. Therefore, this model could be a navigate community for study center about management in rice stubble-straw with use for easy of technology for reserve occupation construction.

**Keywords :** Knowledge transfer, Management in rice stubble-straw, Flower pot and paper from straw



## Application of food Safety Management System in Production of Ready to Eat Dried Fish

*Supearwan Lohalaksana*

*Faculty of Science and Fisheries Technology, Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya, Trang Campus, Sikao District, Trang Province, Thailand 92150*

*\*Corresponding author's E-mail: [supraewan@yahoo.com](mailto:supraewan@yahoo.com)*

---

### Abstract

This research was an experimental research that aimed to apply food safety standard system in manufacturing process or HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points) of one tambol one product (OTOP) ready-to-tat dried fish by the Tung Raung Tong wife's household association in Palean district, Trang province. Then data collected by survey method with questionnaires in hygiene and production place in sense, Microbiological, chemical compare the result of before and after using HACCP system. The research results were used into practical for the agricultural housewife group in Rong thong village Moo 4, Tambon Tha Kham, Palian sub-district, Trang province.

The findings from the survey showed that the harmful potential of production were the biological hazards as microbial and fungi contaminants, the preparation of raw materials not good enough, equipment not clean, place of production is not proportional and no personal hygiene. When applied the safety management system in product system were found that two critical controlled points were drying temperature and drying period. Critical limit were 150 C and 30 minute. Pre-test and Post-test HACCP results were measured to be compared. The results showed that application of food safety management system led to a reduction in total viable count, total yeast and mold and aw of product.

**Keywords :** -



## The Quality Development of Banana Paste Product

Piyawan Palad

Faculty of Agriculture, Uttaradit Rajabhat University, Muang District, Uttaradit Province, Thailand 53000

\*Corresponding author's E-mail: [nupiyawan@hotmail.com](mailto:nupiyawan@hotmail.com)

---

### Abstract

This research was mixed research. its aimed to study the process and developing the quality of banana plate product and reduced the production costs by using cane sugar instead of granulated sugar. The research located in Maeplian banana plate shop Laplae district, Uttaradit province. By using equipment and tools for the analysis of product quality standards in the laboratory, data field by field observation, interview, consumer survey towards the products of banana, stirring to 100 people and quality products. With study the factors that affect to the color and texture of bananas, such as raw material (fresh banana, mashed banana), system to provide heat. (gas and steam boiling), stirring container (pan, steel pan, stainless steel pan and brass) and a mixture of molasses instead of sugar cane to sugar ratio. 100:0, 75:25, 50:50, 25:75 and 0:100. Moreover analyzed of qualitative data and quantitative data, showed the average in descriptive statistics form then test the difference of the average in DMRT. Test sensory using 9 point Hedonic Scale (9 is the most points). The results showed that suppliers used non-uniform of raw materials , the survey found that most consumers like Maeplian banana plate because of a tan color, fits sweetness. But the smell of bananas is too less and the texture is quite stiff and sticky, beside it found the materials, heat and stir the container had a different effect on the color texture and consumer acceptance of statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ). So that found by mixing a banana with a brass pan, heating by direct gas oven, the color and texture would be high acceptance by consumer. In case of reduce the production costs using sugar cane instead of the molasses sugar that found the fit portion is 20:80. For the operators has led to research on improving the manufacturing process, with more consistent quality.

Keywords : -



## The Development of Bamboo Shoots boiled with Herb Product in Tambon Tha Sao, Amphur Saiyok, Kanchanaburi

Lalida Chayawat

*Faculty of Science and Technology, Kanchanaburi Rajabhat University, Muang District, Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand 71000*

*\*Corresponding author's E-mail: pangpun9@gmail.com*

---

### Abstract

This research was made under the method of participation research; the researcher cooperated with the community to use some herbs in bamboo shoot boiling. The research studied for the herbs that are good for bamboo shoot boiling and also made physical feature analysis on herbal boiled bamboo shoot in various aspects, to get Acidity rate and amount of microbes by making quality analysis in every 30 days for the duration of 90 consecutive days. This research is consisted of 8 sets of trial by the following process 1) Peel the bamboo shoots, trim and remove the tough flesh then rinse them well 2) Cook bamboo shoots in boiling water about 5 minutes until they turned to yellow color 3) Pound the bamboo shoots then cut them into pieces 4) Put bamboo shoots in the pot of 6 liters of fresh water until water is boiling 5) 10 minutes after the bamboo shoots were boiled, add herbs and 2 tea spoons of salt, Continue boiling for another 20 minutes 6) Fill boiled bamboo shoots in wide open 500 ml bottle with the portion of 400 grams of bamboo shoots per top water filled bottle the sealed the cap 7) Sterilize boiled bamboo shoots by steaming with boiling water for 15 minutes then let the bamboo shoot cool. The herbs that were used for this research are Yahnang leaves, Grachai roots, Licorice roots and bark of Tarnsern tree.

The study revealed the propiate herbs for bamboo shoots boiling are Liquorice roots, bark of Tarnsern tree, Yahnang leaves, Grachai roots by order. The quality of boiled bamboo shoots from Tha Sao Community has the physical feature of color, odor, taste and texture in range of Fair to Very Good. Acidity is in the range of 5.28-6.38 and the amount of microbes were less than the community's product standard when products were kept for 90 days in the products of Bamboo shoots boiled with Liquorice, Bamboo shoots boiled with bark of Tarnsern tree, Bamboo shoots boiled with Yahnang leaves mixed with Liquorice. The result from this study can be used to educate the community to apply the new knowledge in the production for bamboo shoots products that can be kept for longer time ads also to create expand the product's line from bamboo shoots.

**Keywords :** -



## The Study of Cotton Yams Dyeing with Dyes from Yellow Flamboyant Bark

Pornphet Chochai

*Faculty of Science and Technology, Kamphaeng Phet Rajabhat University, Muang District, Kamphaeng Phet Province, Thailand 62000*

*\*Corresponding author's E-mail: pen\_706516@hotmail.com*

---

### Abstract

The objectives of this research are to study the cotton yam dyeing by natural dye from yellow flamboyant bark, the dyeing in family industrial level and technological transferring to community. The methodology of research has 2 steps, the first is the study of dyeing in laboratory consists of the physical and chemical studying, the cotton yam preparation, the dyeing processes, the user satisfaction and the color fixation. The second is the family industrial dyeing and workshop operation to the community.

The results are

1. Dyeing: dye extracted is orange, acidic solution with tannins and anthraquinones as composition without flavonoid. Its maximum absorption wavelength is 476.12 nm. Which blue light absorbed. The color values in CIELAB system are in orange range with medium satisfaction by user. The color fixation is good in washing and medium in xenon light irradiate.
2. The family industrial dyeing gives the color the same as in laboratory and the user can understand the method of dyeing after workshop.

**Keywords:** Dyeing, Color value, Mordant, Family industrial dyeing