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The Participation of Community to Learning Establishment of Children in the Conservation of Forest and Water Resources and Use Local Natural for Classroom of Tumbol Nongno, Amphur Muang, Maha Sarakham

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Abstract

This project was a qualitative research focusing on participatory action research of community. The purposes were to provide people in community to participate in creating learning natural resources on conservation of local natural forest and water resources for children, and develop the concepts of the conservation of local natural forest and water resources. The research area was Nong No Forest and Nong Tum Reservoir, water and forest learning resources in Nong No SubDistrict, Muang District, Maha Sarakham Province. The population was village leaders, monks, teachers, and students in Nong No Sub-district. The sample subject were 8 informants from village, temple and school (VTS) in Nong No sub-district, and thirty-five grade 5 students in 2/1999 from three primary schools in Mong No sub-district. They were selected by the purposive random sampling. The research methodology consisted of focus group discussion of the representatives from village leaders, monks and teachers, and activities-based learning. The research instruments were 5 lesson activities of the creating learning plans, an observation form, an interview form, a test, an assessment form of satisfaction, an attitude test, an idea presentation and monitoring of students' behavior after learning. The research finding indicated that the students should learn both of technicality and directly about natural resource conservation from local natural resources. The results of research were brought to create learning pattern as a learning camp. Regarding the knowledge of natural resource conservation, it was found that the average post-test score of the students was significantly higher than that of pre-text score at the 0.05 level. The finding showed that the average level of the satisfaction with the learning activities was high. The attitude of the students towards the conservation was more right after attending learning activities. The finding showed that the average level of the participation in all learning activities was high. Regarding monitoring of student's behavior, it was found that the students improved their behavior towards the conservation of natural resources and environment.

Keywords: -



The Analysis of Lesson Learned Applying the Development of Nature and Biodiversity Resources: Case Study in Huay Mae Sai Community Forest, Maeyao Sub-District, Muang District, Chiangrai Province

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Abstract

The Analysis of Lesson Learned from Applying the Development of Nature and Biodiversity Resources: Case Study in Huay Mae Sai Community Forest, Chiangrai Province using the participatory action research method (PAR).

The research aimed to survey additional plant and animal species in the data-base system along the nature study trails to follow up the learning management of the learning resources, including participation with community, teachers and local administrative organization staffs. Furthermore, the implementation of learning manuals and instruction books. Also the evaluation and analysis of the “best practice model” from these learning resources through the process of community participation.

These local biodiversity data-bases were used by the community, schools, and local administrative organization for management planning and student learning in school.

The target area was Huay Mae Sai community forest, Maeyao sub-District, Muang district, Chiangrai province with the population including the community leaders, key informants. Teachers and students of Huay Mae Sai School, the staffs of Maeyao sub-District Municipality. The research methodologies were surveys, in-depth interviews, observations, focus group discussions, community forums and nature communication camps.

The findings of the study revealed that there were 324 species of perennials utilized for local wisdom. There were 90 species of birds, 95 species of butterflies, 39 species of dragonflies, 17 species of amphibians, 13 species of mammals, 13 species of fishes and others.

The follow up of the learning process and learning resources management through community participation resulted in the improvement of management guidelines, learning resources management committee setting, enhancement of community and local network potential through community site visits, learning process management workshop for local guides and students, English training for youths in Maeyao sub-District, biodiversity learning camps, camp training for young guides, developing lesson plans by teachers in Huay Mae School. Finally, manuals and instruction books about nature and biodiversity studies were developed and used with Prathom 5-6 students.

The assessment of appropriated manuals and instruction books were assessed at good levels and the appropriated learning management were assessed at very good levels. Finally, the research created the development process “Tree Model” For community to implement for learning resource management and planning.

Keywords: -



Research and Development of Competences of Leader in Chiang Khan Community into Brand Image Promoting Concerning Local Arts for Managing Sustainable Tourism in Chiang Khan Municipality, Chiang Khan District, Loei

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Abstract

This research was a participatory action research which aimed to: (1) study local arts and tourism resources, (2) find the image of local arts and cultural tourism resources as a selling point for tourism management, (3) determine the route of local arts and tourism, and (4) develop competences of local people in presenting the image of local arts and tourism resources. The area used in this study was in Chiang-khan municipality, Chaing-khan District, Loei Province. And the tourism resources consisted of six temples, one enterprise group, and old buildings located along the Mekong River road. Participants were 50 informants providing the key information about tourism area, and 10 attendants participating in the competences development process of presenting the image of tourism resources who were selected by purposive sampling method. Interview, focus group, observation, photograph recording, evaluation form and experimental study were employed to collect data. Content analysis was presented by analytical description of the photos, while percentile, mean, and standard deviation were presented by tables with explanations. It was found that Chiang-khan municipality, Chiang-khan District, Loei Province has its own prominent area with geographic condition. It is located near Makong River and opposite Loas. This community required experiences in tourism management and the competences in presenting the imaged of local arts and tourism resources. The results in this study also revealed that: (1) tourism resources concerning arts and local cultures in Chiang-khan municipality were related to Buddhism and local arts were influenced by Luang Prabang art, Lanna art, Chakri art, and local art which consisted of mural paintings, sculptures, architectures, and handicrafts, (2) the image of local arts and tourism resources in Chiang-khan municipality was also based on mixed cultures; creative mix of techniques and materials, simply work which were reflected from local technicians and construction support, (3) four tourism routes were determined in Chiang-khan municipality, and (4) the competence development process of local people in presenting the image of tourism resources concerning arts and local cultures were at high level, especially, the presentation of the area context in Chiang-khan District and knowledge as well as understanding aspects about local arts and local cultures.

Keywords: -



Development of a Nature Trail for Ecotourism with Community Participation: A Case Study of Moo 9 Bankhunsamutchin Laemfapha Sub-district, Phrasamutchedi District, Samutprakran Province

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Abstract

The research entitled “Development of a Nature Trail for Ecotourism with Community Participation: A Case Study of Mu 9, Ban Khun Samut Chin, Laem Fa Pha Sub-district, Phra Samut Chedi District, Samut Prakran Province” was aimed at developing a nature trail with community participation and studying tourists and local people’s opinions about the trail. In this research, the participatory action research process was employed to develop a place as a tourism education area for studying the effects of mangrove forest destruction and global warming on Thailand. As Ban Khun Samut Chin is located on the coastline of the Gulf of Thailand, it has been affected by severe coastal erosion, and this has impacted local residents.

The original nature trail was a single route. The interpreters’ narration lacked information about the severity of global warming and the effects of coastal erosion on the community, and it was not linked to the knowledge about the importance of natural resources to local people’s living. Thus, in the new trail, interpretive signs according to the objectives of preparing the nature trail were provided. The tourists and local people using the developed trail regarded that the trail’s physical characteristics were suitable for walking and the new interpretive signs allowed them to share information and ideas with the interpreters, thus enhancing their knowledge, understanding and awareness of the importance of the mangrove ecosystem. In addition to raising consciousness of natural resource conservation and the seriousness of global warming in Thailand, the trail bettered natural resource-related knowledge among local people so that they realized the value of local natural resources, and this created a good relationship between the community and government agencies concerning participatory eco-tourism management. Moreover, in the nature trail development, a bike path connecting Mu 8, Mu 10 and Mu 11, communities affected by coastal erosion, was developed.

Keywords: -



The Participation of the Local Community to Develop the Package and Brand Sign for the 'Deep Fried Banana' Product of Baan Sarabhi

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Abstract

This project is a research, development and technology transfer. The methods of quantitative research, methodology participatory action research of communities in the area of research. Baan Sarabhi Bangkanathi, Samutsongkram population is engaged in research and sample size the people of the province of Samutsongkram 400 people and tourists. 3 represented manufacturers of home fried banana Sarabhi Life are not less than 5 years, and 3 professional logo designs, packaging and product design that are experts at not less than 3 years. The research tool of closed end and open-ended questionnaire were used both before and after the logo design, packaging and home fried banana Sarabhi, Samutsongkram province and evaluation of customer satisfaction forms, packaging and brand-new. The test of public attitudes and tourists Samutsongkram of use and beauty of form, packaging and logos. As well as the area to exchange ideas and lesson learn together with the production community, qualitative data analysis, the theory and reasoning and descriptive analysis, quantitative data, the basic statistical analysis software packages. Classification and use of data to find relationships and issues are linked. The simple correlation coefficient for comparison between samples. The results showed that consumer demand for convenient, easy to use as many products as possible ($\bar{x}= 5.00$). The second model should be universal and contemporary ($\bar{x}= 4.55$) was identity ($\bar{x}= 4.40$) the overall theme should be simple to remember it well ($\bar{x}= 4.00$) drawing upon the demand of consumers to participate in the process of synthesis, analysis, design development and participation of manufacturers. Model derived from the color of the banana, banana leaf draw pictures and Thai House for the logo, packaging and fried bananas. Evaluation by the experts found that logo design, a simple model as a whole was able to be recognized it in the most ($\bar{x}= 5.00$). The second was to use the product in a manner as possible ($\bar{x}= 4.67$) was identity in the most ($\bar{x}= 4.63$). There was a universal form of contemporary ($\bar{x}= 4.45$) the design of the packaging. Forms could be deposited in the gift ($\bar{x}= 5.00$). The form could be expressed in many local art ($\bar{x}= 4.00$) found that public opinion and tourists. The packaging could be encapsulated for transport to be distributed safely as possible ($\bar{x}= 5.00$). Form could be protected quality of the product in most ($\bar{x}= 4.91$). Model could be described as providing explanations for the consumer – the consumer level ($\bar{x}= 4.67$) sales and marketing ($\bar{x}= 4.53$). Form of protection to protect the safety of product to prevent damage on many levels ($\bar{x}= 4.33$).

Keywords: -



The Development of Ceramic Products for Home Utensils and Decoration

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Abstract

This research is quality research by using practice research, participation of the community. The aim is to develop the ceramic product which will be used as home decoration. This is the product of Thamkrabok community, Tambon Khunklone, Amphur Phra Puttabat, Saraburi province. This developed product is responded to the desire of the consumer at present. The community had problems with the old design which was large size. The designs on the products are not clear, not beautiful, not artistic. The products lack their own symbol and there is no standard in production. The design is the same as the designs of the products being marketed. Therefore, the researcher proposed the development of the ceramic product for the Thamkrabok community, to be different, outstanding and for the product to be beautiful and to have the Thamkrabok symbol by using the shapes of natural materials until finally the ceramic products of vases and tea-coffee sets are being marketed and are self-supported. This has become the sample in the development of designs which gives the product more added value. This can be used as an example for other communities. So, the products will be beautiful and useful. There are 33 designs, 10 sets of ceramic products which is quite perfect. The bamboo coffee set (1) has the highest mark for creativity, average mark of 4.47, vase of earth (1) has the highest mark for it's usefulness, average mark of 4.36, vase of sweet chili (1) has the highest mark of the beautiful art, average mark of 4.63, vase of leave (2) has the highest mark in industrial production average mark of 4.52. The overall picture of the product, all of 10 sets, is that they can be used accordingly. They give comfort, warmth, freshness and satisfaction to the consumer.

As a result of developing process of ceramic products for furniture and home use, the vases and coffee-tea sets have been produced for 10 set of design with 33 style sets. The products have been tested and reviewed with the ceramics specialists and many people living in the Thamkabok temple. All reviews and comments are being calculated as the average rating scores below. The products are designed to suit any purpose of use and to meet ultimate satisfaction of the consumers.

Keywords: -



Water Management for Consumption of NongPaco- NongYaRangKa, Tambol PhangNgu, Amphur Nong Han, Udon Thani

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were to study water management for consumption of NongPaco-NongYaRangka water resources in Tambol Phung-ngu, Amphur Nong Han, Udon Thani Province. The purposes of this study were to investigate quantity of water used for consumption within the community; to study water quantity in NongPaco and NongYaRangka; and to find the power saving method to convey water. Participatory Action Research (PAR) method was conducted by including representatives from the communities, local resource people, Phung-ngu Sub-District Administrative Organization, and Udon Thani Provincial Meteorological Office. Related literatures and case studies were also reviewed. Equipment for water convey was invented and experimented. The results of the study were as followed: 1) The average quantity of water in NongPaco and NongYaRangka consumed by the communities were 106.32 liters/person/day and 108.82 liters/person/day respectively, while the total average was 107.01 liters/person/day. The water consumption as stated was for washing, cleaning and gardening purposes, 2) The capacity of NongYaRangka was 40,500 m³ with no catchment are capacity of while the capacity of NongPaco was 285,600 cubic meters with 1.5 km² catchment area. The quantity of rain and streamflow in NongPaco area was higher than its capacity and could be sufficiently distributed to NongYaRangka, and 3) The communities got some method for saving to convey water.

Keywords: -