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Next Generation and Sustainable Local Development

Article No. 255507

Chanin Vaseenonta

Knowledge Management of the Local Wisdom on Hyacinth

Article No. 255508

Wickerwork of Baan Tomdong Housewife Group, Tumbon Baan Tom,
Muang District, Phayao Province

Siraprapa Kobayashi

Supply Chain Management for Organic Vegetables Group Micro

Article No. 255509

Community Enterprise Development in Huang Chat District, Lampang
Province

Boonthawan Wingwon

Development of Community Enterprises Network Plan for Increasing
in Distribution Channel for the Royal Projects at Don Khun Huai,
Phetchaburi Province

Article No. 255510

Chertchai Thurapaeng

Kiriwong Hydropower Unit: Local Innovation to a Micro Community
Enterprise

Article No. 255511

Usa Boonbumroong

Enhancing Health Communication System on Reproductive Health
for Shan Migrant Workers

Article No. 255512

Susanha Yimyam

Cooperative Model between Local Organizations and Community in
Tourism Management of Lumnannan National Park, Uttaradit
Province

Article No. 255513

Ratchanee Petchang



Next Generation and Sustainable Local Development

Chanin Vaseenonta

Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University, Muang District, Sakon Nakhon Province, Thailand 47000

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

Abstract

Participatory Action Research (PAR) was applied in this qualitative research study. The objectives of this study were to study the conditional factors that affected the new generation for sustainable managing and living in local areas, formulate the model for creating the new generation and then for implementation and create the learning process for living in the community and evaluate their management and living through the learning process model. CIPP model was applied with Inpang network as the case study. The areas of the study covered 18 sub-districts of Kalasin, Sakonnakhon and Udonthani province. The population consisted of the key informants, coordinators and Inpang network leaders. Samples were 70 people of the new generation whom were selected by the network leaders. Data were collected by means of in0depth interview, semi-structured interview, participant observation from the community learning through various knowledge management activities such as community feedback forum, exchange learning among Inpang network and community research process. The study was conducted for 3 years (2008-2010).

The results of the study were as follows:

There were conditional factors for the new generation which could make them stay in the community. This was brought for building up the model, the input was social and cultural capital with mutual help, cares from leaders, self-resource basis and family opportunities provision. The process consisted of strategic management, knowledge management, and resource management. These contributed to wellbeing. Also, the model was conducted with the new generation creation process. This could provide 33 people of the new generation to live in local areas and caused community economic improvement. This could bring their confidence to live in local areas and make family warmth. Moreover, they could manage their own resources. Besides, the evaluation of economic worthiness indicated that the project was deserved for investment.

Keywords: -



Knowledge Management of the Local Wisdom on Hyacinth Wickerwork of Baan Tomdong Housewife Group, Tumbon Baan Tom, Muang District, Phayao Province

Siraprapa Kobayashi

Faculty of Agricultural Production, Maejo University, Chiang Mai, San Sai District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand 50290

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

Abstract

Phayao Lake is a large natural water reservoir and valuable to people surrounding. Main problems threatening the values are water hyacinth invasion that is approximately one third of the surface area. HM the Queen Sirikit has founded and funded Hyacinth Wickerwork Center in 1984 as additional income to the people. Nowadays, Hyacinth Wickerwork Center lacks raw material supply in terms of quantity and quality, no new patterns development and no concrete marketing place. These results in the people including new generation ignore succession of this unique local wisdom. The objectives of this research are 1) to investigate the context of hyacinth wickerwork groups in 9 villages 2) to use knowledge management as a tool to lessen the threats. The first phase of this research was to investigate context of hyacinth wickerwork in Muang District, Phayao Province to identify sources of knowledge by using secondary data analysis, in-depth interview and focus group discussion. The second phase was to perform knowledge management by observation, in-depth interview and focus group discussion in 7 steps including: knowledge identification, knowledge creation and acquisition, Knowledge organization, Knowledge codification and refinement, knowledge access, knowledge sharing and knowledge learning. Population of the research was 9 villages of hyacinth wickerwork. Data from investigation was confirmed by data triangulation before analysis. Results from the first phase showed that there were 1827 households and 5625 people in the population. Their occupations ranged from number of people were farmers, vendors and hired labors. There were sources of knowledge distributed in each group. Comparative completeness of production procedures ranged in highest level was from groups 1,3,5,6 and 8. Comparative amount of raw material ranged in highest level was from groups 5 and 6. Results from the second phase showed that knowledge management procedure resulted in 1) body of knowledge in hyacinth wickerwork was gathered and disseminated to public 2) Knowledge exchange network was create 3) housewife groups were able to develop skill in production to meet market requirements 4) members of the housewife groups were increasing 5) increased income and concreted groups that developed to welfare fund for the groups.

Keywords: -



Supply Chain Management for Organic Vegetables Group Micro Community Enterprise Development in Huang Chat District, Lampang Province

Boonthawan Wingwon

Faculty of Management Science, Lampang Rajabhat University, Muang District, Lampang Province, Thailand 52100

**Corresponding author's E-mail: boonthawan2009@gmail.com*

Abstract

The purpose of the research was (1) to analyze the community context, (2) to analyze the operational situation with SWOT technique and (3) to find the supply chain management format in order to develop the micro community enterprise at Huang Chat District, Lampang Province. The research method was conducted in Participatory Action Research (PAR) format. The population was the group leader, group members, group treasurer, Kamnan, chief of villagers, municipality representatives and 13 community members of Huang Chat District. The research tools consisted of survey. In-depth interview, group seminar meeting conference with community researchers, with villagers and with relevant government officials to transcribe community data and micro community enterprise context through activities and projects for empirical data conclusion. The researched revealed the supporting community context were (1) leader, (2) social, (3) location, (4) participation, (5) economic, (6) cooperation and (7) community culture. The operational situation of micro community enterprise revealed its strengths were the group members, the continue participatory activities, the government supports on budget and raw materials, the local fresh market to support delivery and selling of crops, the strong leader and the internal and external networking. The weaknesses were the lack of proactive management, the lack of water supply for planning during summer season. The opportunities were the provincial policy is moving toward organic planting, the community hygiene, the standard of living and the planting area. The threats were the climate condition during summer season, the limited crop productivity, the insufficient crop supply for market demand and flood at plantation area in Huang Chat District.

The finding for the supply chain management format in order to develop the micro community enterprise through research process revealed that the process were (1) requirement management: the condition of plantation area, the selection of standard and quality seeds, the sufficient of water source and the organizing of supporting market with the objective for the sustainability of micro community enterprise, (2) the supply chain management: the planting plan at family, micro community enterprise and SMEs levels, e.g. planter, area, tools, raw materials, and fertilizers; the annual plantation of 5-6 crops (crop type rotation), vegetable garden, nursing (insects, weeds, soil conditions) according to planting condition and harvesting (twice daily), (3) packaging for distribution to markets and consumers under supporting system, i.e. the operation assessment, the human resource management, the stakeholders management, the micro community enterprise network and the customer satisfaction, (4) social outcomes: the application of local knowledge, the good quality of life and the community strength.

Keywords: -



Development of Community Enterprises Network Plan for Increasing in Distribution Channel for the Royal Projects at Don Khun Huai, Phetchaburi Province

Chertchai Thurapaeng

Faculty of Science and Technology, Muban Chombucng Rajabhat Universit , Chomnueng District, Rachaburi Province, Thailand 70150

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

Abstract

The physical of community enterprises about economic and society the occupations of the people are 65.65 percent of farming, 22.76 percent of merchants, and 11.59 percent of officials and labors. The important places in the village include Wat Rai Mamuang, Baan Don Khun Huai School, Baan Don Khun Huai Health Station, Child Development Center, Pavilion, Agricultural Cooperatives of Don Khun Huai, and natural sources of water, reservoir, salty swellings, Don Khun Huai weirs, and 2 artesian wells of the Department of Water Resources. The outstanding local product is fresh pineapple.

The problems and obstacles of the community enterprise have been included: Economic problems: high cost, low income. Infrastructure issues: the travelling for selling is not uncomfortable. Water resources issues: a lack of water consumption. Health issues: toxin, common house mosquito, hydrophobia vaccine, a lack of bin. Education issues, religion and culture: to suffer a loss of education. Other issues: housing, and family problems.

Increasing in distribution channels of the royal thought project Don Khun Huai, Phetchaburi province. There are 5 frameworks; the supporting for learning and ability in the management, the development programs for the careers in the community under the marketing systems and mechanisms, the development of community products, the supporting to be strong family structure, and the preservation of natural environment of the community.

Keywords: The network of community enterprises, To increase distribution channels, The royal projects Don Khun Huai



Kiriwong Hydropower Unit: Local Innovation to a Micro Community Enterprise

Usa Boonbumroong

Pilot Plant Development and Training Institute, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (Bangkuntien), Bangkuntien, Bangkok, Thailand 10150

**Corresponding author's E-mail: usa.boo@kmutt.com*

Abstract

This paper reports on the Kiriwong Hydropower Unit development. This research project is the collaborated project between Kiriwong Village and King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT). Kiriwong is a small village located in the west of Nakhon Sri Thammarat province, south of Thailand. This project aims to enhance the capability of a small hydropower unit, which was locally designed for using in fruit farms far off the mountain. The local-made hydropower unit was further developed by improving its efficiency and promoting the use of this application. Testing showed that the overall system efficiency is typically only around 10%, with the unregulated electricity. The integration of an academic knowledge and local innovative technology will improve the villagers' quality of live in a sustainable way. The modification of the "Kiriwong hydropower unit" resulted in the cheap and locally made hydropower system. The total energy efficiency is about 30-40%. Furthermore, the output electrical voltage is steady. Despite the prototype, there are 2 unit made during the training and 30 unit duplicated by local people.

Keywords: -



Enhancing Health Communication System on Reproductive Health for Shan Migrant Workers

Susanha Yimyam

Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand 50200

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

Abstract

This project aimed at developing a reproductive health communication system for Shan migrant workers. The process consisted of three strategies as follows: 1) a strategy to develop a network of health communication, 2) a strategy to build capacity of leaders for health communication, and 3) a strategy to develop reproductive health media. The project had employed participatory methods in every activity. Results of the project were as follows: 1) A network of reproductive health communication for Shan migrant workers was set up. The network consisted of health and communication faculty members from Chiang Mai University, an official from Chiang Mai Primary Health Office together with Shield Project, and an official from MAP Foundation. The networking was a multi-lateral coordination for reproductive health care; 2) There were health communicators who were aware of the importance of reproductive health care and were equipped with basic knowledge on reproductive health communication; and 3) There were various forms of health media which included audio media, print media, and campaign media such as radio spots and radio dramas. Pamphlets, flip charts, and display boards aimed at reproductive health care promotion. The suggestions from a synthesis of key lessons learned of this project conclude that 1) developing an effective and sustainable health communication system should include three main partners for health distribution to reach target groups thoroughly and creatively; 2) health communication system with a wide-range impact should consist of prime key movers and secondary; and 3) developing media for health campaigns needs technical-oriented factors to increase both efficiency and efficacy of the media.

Keywords: Health communication, Network development, Capacity building of health communicators, Health media development, Reproductive health, Shan migrant workers.



Cooperative Model between Local Organizations and Community in Tourism Management of Lumnamnan National Park, Uttaradit Province

Ratchanee Petchang

Faculty of Science and Technology, Uttaradit Rajabhat University, Muang District, Uttaradit Province, Thailand 53000

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

Abstract

This research aimed to study: 1) the geography, society, culture and natural resource context and the potentiality for tourism management of Lumnamnan National Park 2) the biodiversity of edible herbs, orchids and fishes along eco-tourism route of Lumnamnan National Park and 3) the cooperative model between local organizations and communities in tourism management of Lumnamnan National Park, Uttaradit.

This qualitative resource, a participatory action research applied a number of different items to collect data including interviewing, observation, focus group discussion, and documentary analysis. The data were, then checked and descriptively analyzed. The researchers were the traveling agents relating to rafting and tourism activities, the government officials at the district and sub-district levels, and concerned people in the communities. This research has studied biodiversity of edible herbs, orchids and fishes along eco-tourism route of Lumnamnan National Park.

The results of the research were as follows: The community contexts about geography, social, culture and natural resource supporting tourism management of Lumnamnan National Park were; The area was covered with beautiful mountains, waterfalls connecting to the Sirikit reservoir. There were abundance of natural resources in the area, consisting of the diversity of about 27 families, 35 genera and 38 species of edible herbs, 2 subfamilies, 15 genera and 36 species of orchids. After the inundation and mud collapsing, government officers came to help Ban Num-Lee village and the Ban Num-Lee hone-stay project was born, but still unsuccessful as expected. Ban Haut-Charoen village thrived in this area was a new born village in Tha-Pla District, as the effect of the construction of Sirikit Dam in 1968. Their occupations were fishing, picking forest products, and home-staying business, but still unsuccessful as expected. The model of tourism management appropriate for environmental conservation within Lumnamnan National Park should be developed. The tourism activity should follow way of life style and culture of each community. The activities should emphasize on nature of conservation such as the activities of growing trees for memorials, growing wild orchids using seed cultivating and growing edible herbs in gardens. Also, they emphasized various activities which were appropriated to the requirements, such as ages of tourism and their interests, adventurous, or health. The related organizations should hold short training courses and additional activities according to the tourists' interests. The training courses should be done to potential develop villagers. The concerned organizations disseminated this eco-tourism site and arranged a pilot eco-tour for Thai and foreign tourists. The satisfaction rate was very high.

Keywords: Model Tourism Management, Cooperative Local Organizations and Community Lumnamnan National Park, Community-based Tourism.