



# Area Based Development Research Journal

Official Translation of วารสารวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาเชิงพื้นที่  
Thailand Research Fund

Vol. 4 No. 6 July – August 2012

E-ISSN 2408-1752

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Integration Research Program for Developing Model of Sufficiency Economy Learning Center: A Case Study of Pro-Junthee Prathumpha Sufficiency Economy Learning Center<br><i>Tawee Watcharakiettsak</i>            | Article No. 255520 |
| Sufficiency Economy Philosophy Participation Extension Strategies of Mae Ra Wan Local Wisdom Network Center, Sam Ngao District, Tak Province<br><i>Thanabodin Wongmuangkaen</i>                                  | Article No. 255521 |
| The Participatory Action Research to Study the Pattern of Fund Raising and Collection Contribution for Sustainable Development<br><i>Wilailux Promsen</i>  | Article No. 255522 |
| Development of Elementary Children Grade 4-6 with Reading Literacy through Lampang Learning Enrichment Network<br><i>Duangchan Diowwilai</i>   | Article No. 255523 |
| Approach for Participatory Extension of Organic Fertilizer Use by Tambon Nong Luang Administrative Organization, Lan Krabue District, Kanphaeng Phet Province<br><i>Sirinapa Onbangklen</i>                      | Article No. 255524 |
| VDO Production Approach for Disseminating the Body of Knowledge on Funeral Management Based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy: Lessons Learnt from Baan Lai-Hin, Lampang Province<br><i>Burin Rujjanapan</i> | Article No. 255525 |
| Learning Management by Local Wisdom of Praewa Weaving in Local Corporative: A Case Study of Mahachaikokkwarng School, Kalasin Province<br><i>Chaemchan Na Kalasin</i>  | Article No. 255526 |



## Integration Research Program for Developing Model of Sufficiency Economy Learning Center: A Case Study of Pro-Junthee Prathumpha Sufficiency Economy Learning Center

Tawee Watcharakiettisak

*Faculty of Management Science, Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand 30000*

*\*Corresponding author's E-mail: [tawee88@hotmail.com](mailto:tawee88@hotmail.com)*

---

### Abstract

This quantitative participatory action research was aimed to contribute continuity the model of learning center management in the areas of: Learning center development plan; creating database system for the operation; the services; and the development of the learning center into the learning organization with self-reliant personnel based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy. Hence, the four sub-project researches were organized for integrating all systematic knowledge which composed of: 1) The research program for evaluating the administrative environment of learning center with SWOT analysis technique; 2) The participatory action research for evaluating the learning center projects with the empowerment evaluation technique; 3) The comparative study of the physical changes by using Geographical Information Systems (GIS); and 4) The study of knowledge management model for training with sub-learning units in the learning center. The curriculum of Household Account with CIPP Model was used in the studies. The research areas were the Pho-junthee's sufficiency economy learning center and 10 agricultural fields from network members of the center at Ban Nonrung, Amphoe Chumphuang, Changwat Nakhon Ratchasima. Populations in this study were divided into 2 types: 15 center committees and 16 researchers for the main population; and Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operative, Department of Agricultural Extension, Minister of Agricultural Co-operative, and Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University's leader students for the specific population. Research instruments were in-depth interview form, conversation recording form, observation form, formal and informal interviewing, focus group technique, and seminar session for taking lesson. Data were analyzed by content analysis, deductive analysis, and descriptive analysis for conclusion. Furthermore, internal and external data were corrected by triangular evaluation and differential theory for analytical step of evaluation.

The research findings were: 1) Learning center could get the good opportunity from government's sufficiency economy policy, but the treat would be the new competitors who made the diffusion of learning consumer. However, the learning center's strength was the local wisdoms' leadership visions; 2) From the empowerment evaluation, they found that the Learning Center should be promoted and expanded more services such as more training programs and more training curriculums available for the interested participants. Planning in developing the experts for training was needed; 3) Not only GIS System in Ban Nonrung was better changed, but also the plant diversity was occurred and water storage could made the surrounding areas more succulent; and 4) The training environment of Household Account Course was appropriated because of the effective lecturers and simple training processes which could emphasized on self-awareness and enhanced learning consciousness toward the usage of sufficiency economy practices. Although the training course could helped the trainees approached the learning objectives, it still needed to be revised which the trainees could applied and used the knowledge in the real world.

**Keywords:** -



## Sufficiency Economy Philosophy Participation Extension Strategies of Mae Ra Wan Local Wisdom Network Center, Sam Ngao District, Tak Province

Thanabodin Wongmuangkaen

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

\*Corresponding author's E-mail: [thana.bell153@gmail.com](mailto:thana.bell153@gmail.com)

---

### Abstract

The purposes of this research were: To analyze the context of Mae Ra Wan Local Wisdom Network Center (LWNC), To analyze the operational situation with SWOT and develop specification strategies of LWNC. The research method was conducted in the Participatory Action Research (PAR) format. The population was LWNC board and 12 community members in Yokkrabat Sub-district and gathering information by Interview, Participant Observation, Focus Group Discussion, Activities from lesson and studying from the documents. The data analysis was identified and compared the research framework. The results of this research First, The factors affecting the operation of the LWNC were sage, trainers, farmers to participate, staff operators, community participation, budget, government policy, and the network between the center. Second, Analysis of the potential that the center has many strengths and opportunities especially to problems that are important. Some training courses can't give a respond to the needs of farmers so the farmers don't want to use the knowledge in their daily life. Third, The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy Participation Extension Strategies of LWNC (1) to develop potential of trainers, (2) to improve activities that meet the needs of farmers, (3) to seek the source of budget, (4) to spread knowledge to the society, and (5) to create a community of scholars. Finally, There are many factor's effect to the processing of develop and promote the sufficiency economy philosophy participant's strategies. Include facilitating of learning process, main research teams, activity's plan, accept the opinions of all parties, seriously performance and tracking operations.

**Keywords:** -



## The Participatory Action Research to Study the Pattern of Fund Raising and Collection Contribution for Sustainable Development

Wilailux Promsen

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Lampang Rajabhat University, Muang District, Lampang Province, Thailand 52100

\*Corresponding author's E-mail: [tawee88@hotmail.com](mailto:tawee88@hotmail.com)

---

### Abstract

This is a qualitative research using participatory method for (1) studying the thought of funding and distribution of Na Bon community and (2) studying process and method of funding via “Pha Pa” tradition and (3) studying a distribution fund for development community. Area research is Na Bon community, Tung Ngam sub-district, Serm Ngam, Lampang. Population consists of advisor, leader, monk, committee and people in area. Research tool is meeting by community stage, in-depth interview, focus group, participatory observation via “Pha Pa” tradition. The result finds that context of Na Bon community is a rural. Principle career is agriculture. In the part, the relationship is mutually dependent as relative. Since 1977 the villagers has gone abroad to be labor so the relationship of community is decreased. Lifestyles are changed shifting money and materialism as a success indicator of life quality development. The privacy is increased. Old people are ignored. Children lacks of parent’s interest. Breach of thought and separates into groups leading to snatch a benefit strongly till “No entry temple. “No respect Buddha, Graveyard trespassed, and No cremation”. Thought of funding and distribution derives “Community Plan” and goal of “Strong, Peace, and Open handed community” under the slogan “Protect house and city”. 4 processes and methods of funding are (1) community meeting (2) planning (3) targeting and (4) coordinating. The distribution found that community funds welfare for people in village following a target of development community.

**Keywords:** -



## Development of Elementary Children Grade 4-6 with Reading Literacy through Lampang Learning Enrichment Network

Duangchan Diowilai

*Institute of Research and Development, Lampang Rajabhat University, Muang District, Lampang Province, Thailand 52100*

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

---

### Abstract

This project is a participatory action research (PAR) using the qualitative and quantitative research methodology. The objectives were to study the form and guidelines to develop network of learning reinforcement for basic education in the area of Lampang province, and to improve the reading literacy of primary students in grade 4-6 by Lampang Rajabhat University as the coordinative center for network co-organized activities to strengthen learning in order to develop students and teachers. This study focused on exchanging learning activities for all parties to involve activities to develop the ability of reading literacy efficiently. The target groups were 19 primary schools Grade 4-6 in Lampang Primary Education Service Area 1,2 and 3, and 1 primary school in Sobprab Subdistrict Municipality. There were 1, 502 students, 41 teachers, school administrators, the director of Education Service Area, Sub-district Administrative Organizations which those schools are located in the area, educational supervisors and partnership networks both public and private sectors. The instruments used were reading effective tests for before and after reinforced development to measure reading capability 3 aspects on comprehension reading, analysis reading and critical reading. The researchers divided the ability of reading literacy into four level. Strengthened activities were divided into two parts; activities to develop teachers' potential and activities to support students learning. There are two main activities for teachers. The first activity is "Leaning Camp...Teachers persuade students to read" which focused on training teachers to get innovative ideas for reading literacy development to students. The second activity is "Exchanging Learning...Teachers persuade students to read" which exchanged learning among teachers and network in the project to fulfill, to stimulate, and to encourage one another continually. These guidelines would be brought to develop learning management to improve reading capability for students in the project. Activity "Tying to the camp ... Reading foe life ... Observing nature and environment" is reading through the knowledge base by practicing outside schools with other participants and focused on three reading competence including living together with others and problem solving skills. The duration of the study was from September 15, 2009 – March 3, 2012. Percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze data and compare achievement in reading performance at each level.

The results of this study were found that students' reading competence of the target group increased statistical significantly, but its level was needed to improve. The results also showed that the form and guidelines to develop network of learning reinforcement for basic education in the area of Lampang province was the creation of a model called "A bunch of balloons" It means to bind and join the network both within and outside the university in order to support the project on academic, place, materials, budget and support other projects in the schools. The project used colors of the balloons to show the power of the network into 4 groups. These are green for former known social alliance within universities, white for social alliance outside the universities, burgundy for the new internal alliance, and yellow for the new external alliance outside the universities respectively. The project distributed knowledge and results of the research by holding an exhibition called "The Promotion of Lampang Reading Agenda", an academic market for network administrators, teachers and partners to develop reading capacity. The celebration of reading to conclude the project among researchers, network parties and school representatives for the presentation of the reading competence of each school. The project also arranged the stage to return research result data to universities, schools, the Office of Education Service Area, networks, as well as other interested parties in order to acknowledge the research results and to summarize the lessons learned from the research to be guidelines for the educational development.

**Keywords:** -



## Approach for Participatory Extension of Organic Fertilizer Use by Tambon Nong Luang Administrative Organization, Lan Krabue District, Kamphaeng Phet Province

Sirinapa Onbangklen

*Division of Agricultural Extension, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand 50200*

*\*Corresponding author's E-mail: destination.igo2@gmail.com*

---

### Abstract

The research of “Approach for Participatory Extension of Organic Fertilizer Use by Tambon Nong Luang Administrative Organization, Lan Krabue District, Kamphaeng Phet Province” has the main purpose to determine, review the methods and problems in promoting the use of organic fertilizers from the past to the present and the factors contributing to the promotion of organic fertilizers as part of the Tambon Nong Luang, Lan Krabue District, Kamphaeng Phet Province. The research methodology were participatory action research (PAR), the research question from the brainstorming stage, gathering information by interview, exchange of ideas in individual and Focus Group Discussion, activities’s plan and study from educational materials. Area of research was Tambon Nong Lyang. Lan Krabue district. Kamphaeng Phet province. Tools and population being used were interviews and focus group discussions with the farmers who used organic fertilizer persons and unused organic fertilizer 38 persons, Lesson Learned of Organic fertilizer manufacturers 45 persons, individual exchange of ideas, Focus Group Discussion and the study of documents. Data analysis used descriptive and content analysis. A simple statistical such as percentage average etc. and classification information to answer the research objectives.

The research found that in the process of promoting the use of organic fertilizers, Tambon Nong Luang only plays roles as policy makers, allocating budget and responsible for training, field trip, building and purchasing equipments. None of the participatory processes lead to the successful promotion. Moreover, the problems in the promotion are no lessons and local knowledges management. In order to be practiced. The members are encouraged to extend by “word of mouth“

Farmers have mis understanding that they cannot buy organic fertilizer, and cannot participate in the group. All these problems determined the Approach for Participatory Extension of Organic Fertilizer Use by Tambon Nong Luang Administrative Organization, Lan Krabue District, Kamphaeng Phet Province. The process involved the lesson learn synthesis, of the lesson, sharing their learning, post-action review. Moreover Tambon Nong Luang Administrative Organization has factors contributing to the promotion of organic fertilizers such as the vision of administrators, policies and development plans, budget management, personnel, province’s strategies, support agency, the founder and co-operation of farmers, local knowledges, activities and learning processes of farmers.

**Keywords:** -



## VDO Production Approach for Disseminating the Body of Knowledge on Funeral Management Based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy: Lessons Learnt from Baan Lai-Hin, Lampang Province

**Burin Rujjanapan**

*Faculty of Health Sciences and Technology, Naiton University, Muang District, Lampang Province, Thailand 52000*

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

---

### Abstract

Participatory Action Research (PAR) was applied in this qualitative research study. The objectives of this study were to study the research process of Funeral Management based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, develop the video about topics and process for disseminating, and study the model formulation of utilization. Tools consisted of the in-depth interview, questionnaire, focus group and video clip. The area of the study covered 13 Baan Lai-Hin villagers, 25 students from Baan Lai-Hin school and 31 students from Lai-Hin Wittaya school.

Rural community can develop the workable knowledge that can concretely solve community problems. Yet the utilization of such advance media as VDO to disseminate such knowledge both within village and to other communities needs support and collaboration with students from local university. This research article discussed how fourth year students, academic staff from Yonok University and village leaders of Baan Lai-Hin participatory produced the VDO of Sufficiency Economic-oriented Funeral Management as the tool to widely disseminate this knowledge. It was found that the VDO production process was as follows: data collection through interviewing the local wisdom on village context and the regulations of funeral management, data analysis, development of story structure, VDO tape recording and editing, evaluating the satisfaction of the villagers and school students. Accordingly, all audience satisfied with VDO at the highest level ( $X=4.37$ ,  $S.D. = 0.62$ ). Similarly, the satisfaction of Baan Lai-Hin villagers, Baan Lai-Hin school students, and Lai-Hin Wittaya school students appeared at the highest level ( $X=4.31$ ,  $S.D.=0.64$ ); ( $X=4.35$ ,  $S.D=0.64$ ); and ( $X=4.42$ ,  $S.D. = 0.59$ ) respectively.

**Keywords:** -



## Learning Management by Local Wisdom of Praewa Weaving in Local Corporative: A Case Study of Mahachaikokkwarng School, Kalasin Province

Chaemchan Na Kalasin

*Faculty of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Kalasin Rajabhat University, Namon District, Kalasin Province, Thailand 46230*

*\*Corresponding author's E-mail: Chaem49@hotmail.com*

### Abstract

The purpose of this research are as follows:

1. To study and develop the learning process by using the local wisdom of Praewa Weaving
2. To allow teachers and students to conserve the local wisdom

The research was done in cooperation with Mahachaikokkwarng School, Tambon Mahachaikokkwarng Wittay, Amphur Somdej, Kalasin Province.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) was used in this study by conducting interviews and implementing planning by the researcher, school, and community. The study was conducted during the period of October 2006-September 2007.

The results of this research revealed that the girls are more interested in Praewa Weaving than the boys are and that most of them have basic knowledge which has been passed on from their families.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) was used as a learning process and, eventually, "Praewa Weaving" was added to the local curriculum as an extra course and was offered 2 hours per week, with course number, ๓23201.

The twenty five documents used in the local wisdom of Praewa weaving learning management are as follows:

1. The documents for local wisdom learning management or teachers' manual for course number ๓23201 (Praewa weaving in Dok Kaew Bencharat pattern).
2. An analysis of the local curriculum using 3:7 learning management: 30% is a school curriculum which has been created from learners' need or learners' real life situations in each local community. The remaining 70% is the basic education core curriculum including occupational and technological groups.
3. Teaching Plans #1 - #7 on the topic Praewa weaving in the Dok Kaew Bencharat pattern.
4. Reports from the local wisdom of Praewa weaving in the Dok Kaew Bencharat pattern were used.
5. The documents were used together with the local wisdom learning records to study the degree of level of satisfaction teachers and students had towards learning management.

The results found that the average level of satisfaction for teachers and students was "High". The evaluation of the local wisdom curriculum of Praewa Weaving that was used showed that the learner's level of understanding was "High", which means that the learning management of the local wisdom of Praewa Weaving at Mahachaikokkwarng School is suitable and in alignment with the community's needs.

The study of Learning Management by using the local wisdom of Praewa Weaving has shown that the ideas of teachers, students, parents, and the community have been shifted towards conserving the local wisdom. Schools and communities are creating projects and activities to assist in conserving local wisdom of Praewa Weaving.

Initially, there were 18 projects, 8 of which have already been done, and in the near future the remaining 10 will be done. This study has indicated that these concepts can really be carried out and concrete results in conserving local wisdom can be accomplished.

**Keywords:** -