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The Model of Participatory Management of Alternative Energy at Sub-district Level, Kham Khwang Municipal Sub-district, Warin Chamrap District, Ubon Ratchathani Province

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to seek for the cooperative management model of alternative energy utilization and productivity of Kham Khwang community (Sub-district) that match to context and resources of the community. The research was conducted during the year 2556-2557 using qualitative and quantitative research methodology. The sample group of 310 in this research was randomized from 10 villages in Kham Khwang. The qualitative methodology of this research was participatory action research including several steps of the research activities. The research tools were questionnaires, survey, and practicing/experiment record and participatory observation. The processes of the research divided into 4 phases 1) pre-preparation: research team preparing and research conducting planning 2) preparation: reviewing of concepts and theory related to the research, community and community leaders meeting for research explanation, volunteers recruiting for alternative energy practices/experiment and data analyzing 3) implementing: meeting for knowledge conclusion and setting of the model for the alternative energy practicing/experiment, meeting with the community and community administrators to set the experiment model then conduct the experiment follow the set model 4) conclusion and assessment: meeting for conclusion of learning at the household level and sub-district level, knowledge extension and community cooperation. The result of the research showed that the alternative energy participatory management model of Kham Khwang Sub-district could be explained into 2 parts 1) holistic management of 7 phases: understanding and motivating, problems and need realizing, decision making, preparing, operating, instrument and operation maintaining and monitoring 2) production management: input management, processes management, output management and outcome management. This research found that the suitable alternative energy for Kham Khwang Sub-district was solar cell and buffalo dung biogas.

Keywords: Alternative energy, Management, Participatory Action Research, Solar cell, Biogas
Elderly Care System Model by Community and Local Government with Self-Management Case Study: Targnam Sub-district Local Government, Inburee District, Singburee Province

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Abstract

The objectives: This study was qualitative research by Rapid Ethnography Community Assessment Program: RECAP. The objectives were to address social capital and capacity building for developing, organizing and identifying healthy management concepts in elderly care system at Targnam sub-district, Singburi Province. Material and method: Data collection included 1) Document analysis such as basic sub-district data, individual data, community data and Annual report. 2) In-depth interview, focus group, participation and non-participation observation. Purposive selection 105 key informants were local administers, community leader, village leader, head of the group’s volunteers, elderly families, local organization, people in community government officer and stakeholders who involved in transforming healthy Sub-district. Content analysis and matrix method were used for data analysis.

Results:

1) Concepts, principle, management and development comprises community participation, sharing vision, solving problems with multi networking, building volunteer. They were management for establishing self-care system, environment development for community health, health care service system and social fund and social welfare with the use of data base.

2) The elderly community care system based-on of local self-management focuses on the use of database, the integration of social capital and potential, both internal and external, the emphasis on quality of life, equality and self-reliance. The system composed of 4 dimensions 1) Long-term care, 2) the development of potential, learning, job and an income of the elderly, 3) the preparation for elderly and 4) the alignment of building and safety environment for elderly and pre-elderly.

Keywords: Elderly Care System Model
A Model of Competency Enhancing for Elder Teachers in Using ICT to Support Administration and Teaching: A Case Study of Baan That School, Saensuk Sub-district, Warin Chamrap District, Ubon Ratchathani Province

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Abstract

Baan That school, Saensuk Sub-district, Warin Chamrap District, Ubon Ratchathani Province under the Ubon Ratchathani Primary Educational Service Area Office 4. The school opens a continuum of instruction from kindergarten 1 through Grade 6. Currently, there are 12 instructors. This research was community-based participatory action research. Collecting of data was by using a focus group, participant observation, documentary surveys and analysis/synthesis of information. The study revealed that the majority of teachers at Baan That school were over 50 years of age. This is considered an obstacle to learning and using ICT, along with health problems and attitude problems. The research result is a model of competency enhancing for elder teachers called the THAT Model. There are 12 sub elements: Theory, Tool, Technique, Heart, Health, Happy, Action, Activity, Assessment, Training, Take care and Teaching. In addition, the efficiency on the E1/E2 formula compares learning achievement during study and post-study using the model. The results revealed that the efficiency of the model was 88.37/82.82, which were higher than the established criteria 80/80. Finally, the follow-up evaluation for the model of competency enhancing and processing revealed that the overall opinion of elder teacher was found to be at a high level (X = 4.65, S.D. = 0.49). The results of this research can be appropriately applied and used as the model of competency enhancing for elder teachers in using ICT to support administration and teaching effectively.

Keywords: Competency, Elder teacher, ICT, THAT Model
Knowledge Management for Effective Accounting System of Bangkhen City Funds, Bangkhen Bangkok

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Abstract

The objectives of developing an effective knowledge management of city accounting funds are to ferret principle information on Bangkhen city funds from history up to present, focusing on accounting and fund management study, ten communities of Bangkhen were explored in collaboration with the acquisition of existing problems in order to find out the appropriate pattern for the city fund accounting system of Bangkhen.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) was conducted between the research team and the Bangkhen community representatives. Main purpose was to exchange the ideas between the teams. The process begun by the arrangement of team meeting to quantify the processes. The existing knowledge was paraphrased from the community representatives in complementing with new collaboratively designed activities. Activities include site visits, training program on accounting, and studying of existing material. Various knowledge extracted from activities were synthesized to put into the design of the Bangkhen city fund accounting. Sample selected by voluntary community representatives comprises 10 committees; community leaders and those involved in the administration of the fund.

The results showed that the Bangkhen city fund has deployed computers to record revenue and expense. The information on revenue and expense was then processed to generate financial statements. Noticeably, there were outstanding accounting issues because accountants and the committees of those 10 communities lack of understanding on how to standardize the accounting records, or systematically process the accounts. Therefore, the source of information in the financial statements was confusing since the document, accounting procedures and the preparation of accounts were not well-managed which induced problems in the development of city fund accounting. The proposed system is designed to be uncomplicated and can be verified for reliability. This procedure can be conducted manually, starting from the process of document separation, recording expenses and income, creating receive vouchers and payment vouchers. The recording of those transactions were prepared in cash book and payment book and transferred to general ledger for online acknowledgement of account balance. Lastly, financial reports can be confidentially generated to report in the meeting for related personnel.

Keywords: Knowledge management, Bangkhen city funds accounting, Effective
The Model Development of the Community Products by Participatory Action Research Method Case Study: Household Products of Baan Khlong Dua Pattana in Tambon Tha Manao, Amphoe Chai Badan, Lopburi Province

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Abstract

The research on The Model Development of the Community Products by Participatory Action Research Method, the Case study: Household products of Baan Khlong Dua Pattana in Tambon Tha Manao, Amphoe Chai Badan, Lopburi Province was aimed to (1) find out the problems and determine the needs in developing product models for community products of the entrepreneurs of Baan Khlong Dua Pattana (2) to develop a logo and graphics on the packaging of community products using participatory action research method (3) to survey the customer satisfaction towards the product models which have been developed. The sample groups consist of 10 people from Khlong Dua Pattana housewives group, 8 personnel of Tha Manao Sub-district Administrative Organization (SAO) who are associated with the seven learning centers in Tha Manao Community and two representatives from PTT Public Company Limited. Purposive sampling was used as a tool for sampling. And 80 selected consumers who were the field-trip attendants at the Tha Manao Sub-district Administrative Organization (SAO) and the people in the area, were chosen by means of accidental sampling to assess their satisfaction with the logo and graphics on the packaging. The instruments used in the research were: guideline questions for discussion groups to explore the issues and the needs to develop the models of community products, guideline questions for the comments of logo experts, guideline questions for the comments of the experts on graphical formats on the packaging, and the questionnaire created to assess the consumers’ satisfaction with the logos and graphics on the packaging. The data were analyzed by percentage, mean, and standard deviation.

The results showed that before the research project, the community products of Baan Khlong Dua Pattana, Chai Badan District, Lopburi province, have simple forms; the product details were only described in text forms and typed on plain paper affixed to the products; some types of products were poured into used plastic water bottles, even without any labels resulting in lack of product credibility. Although there are organizations from both public and private sectors helping the group in designing logos and packaging graphics, they did not accept the designed logos because they did not participate in expressing their own ideas.

When the research team entered the community and inquired the needs of the Khlong Dua Pattana group, they then would like the research team to design the logos and graphics on the packaging, using a participatory process, and the designs from such participatory process reflected clear identity of the group, resulting in the great recognition and immense pride of the group. From satisfaction surveys on logo designs, it showed a satisfaction with high level, and a satisfaction with the graphics on the packaging of household consumers products: shapes, colors appropriate to the nature of the products, clear illustrations which can add value, reliability, safety, beauty and prominence, it was found that the consumers’ satisfaction was at the high level.

Keywords: Community products, Household products, Participatory Action Research