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Community's Awareness of Songkhla Old Town Heritage Value among the Youth Through Participatory Learning Process

Apisada Thongsard

School of Education, Arsorn Silp Institute of the Arts, Tha Kham, Bang Khun Thian, Bangkok, Thailand 10150

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

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are to develop 1) a cooperative learning process among students, youths, local people, and networking to support the awareness of Songkhla old town values towards the world heritage promotion, 2) a framework of local school curriculum to raise awareness on the value in Songkhla old town among students from Pratomsuksa 1 to Pratomsuksa 6, and 3) an informal study unit to raise awareness of Songkhla old town in Songkhla's people and tourists. This participatory action research is conducted in cooperation of academicians, local scholars, Kaohong community on Nongjig Nang-Ngam streets, Songkhla Provincial Administration organization, Songkhla Municipality as well as the school administrators and teachers from 10 schools in Songkhla province. Three schools are located outside of Bo Yang sub-district. Of the seven schools located in Bo Yang sub-district, Muang district, six schools are under Songkhla Primary Educational Service Area Office 1 while the other one is under Songkhla Municipality. The collaborative learning process is employed in the following 5 steps: 1) creating the relationship and learning networking, 2) sharing vision and building common goals, 3) forming the participation with the community, 4) creating the experience to cultivate good conscience of citizenship to the preservation of Songkhla old town's value, and 5) awakening to the curriculum development and trusting its implementation. The results indicated that 1) networking is formed among academicians, local scholars, Kaohong community on Nong Jig - Nang Ngam streets, Songkhla Provincial Administration organization, Songkhla Municipality, school administrators, and teacher from 10 schools in Songkhla province. All stakeholders are united to share knowledge and local wisdom, and develop the curriculum and learning management guidelines within the value-based system and active learning conceptual framework. The aim is to stimulate the youth's contemporary consciousness in recognizing the values and cultural heritage of Songkhla. 2) The framework of local school curriculum for the youth caring for Songkhla: Sam Lak Pa Som Kliao Pen Neung Dieow Nai Bo Yang (The unity of the three segments in Bo Yang). 3) The informal study unit: Street of learning and culture in Kaohong community on Nong Jig - Nang Ngam streets is developed.

Keywords: Songkhla old town, Awareness of value, Framework of local curriculum, Learning with local community, Participation in creating local learning



The Participation of Happy Laying Chicken with Iodine Supplementation Farmer Group in Samokhae Sub-district, Phitsanulok Province

Prapasiri Jaipong¹ Patthanun Kotham¹ Tuan Nguyen Ngoc¹ Adisak Kaewkongsap¹, Wisanu Thongchai² Sirikarnda Yaemkong³ and Suphawadee Yaemkong^{1,*}

¹Animal Science Program, Faculty of Food and Agricultural Technology, Pibulsongkram Rajabhat University, Phitsanulok Province, Thailand 65000

²Chemistry Program, Faculty of Science and Technology, Pibulsongkram Rajabhat University, Phitsanulok Province, Thailand 65000

³Human Resource Management Program, Faculty of Management Science, Uttaradit Rajabhat University, Uttaradit Province, Thailand 53000

*Corresponding author's Email: suphayaku@hotmail.com

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to develop participation of happy laying chicken and iodine supplementation farmers group in Samokhae sub-district, Muang district, Phitsanulok province in order to enhance the ability to generate income and to strengthen the local economy. In particular, the ability to enable a group of farmers contributes to the sustainability of economy and society. The research team employed the participatory action research method with 30 laying chicken farmers and researcher students and staff from local administrative offices. The integrated framework is employed in this study to collaboratively drive the organization through observation, interview and participating meeting. The research aims to identify problems, obstacles, and needs of the farmers in happy laying chicken with iodine supplementation; and suggests the best practice to solve the problems. The findings suggest that 1) for the cost of feedings, the farmers should save up by buying raw ingredients and mix the feedings by themselves. 2) The marketing process can be extended to online channels like on a Facebook page. 3) The needs for processed eggs are responded by making herbs salted egg. For data analysis, 6 farms are selected by purposive sampling to represent the best farms. Their egg qualities, amount of iodine in eggs and average daily revenue from selling eggs before and after activity are compared by t-test at $\alpha = 0.05$. The results show that egg qualities, amount of iodine in eggs and average revenue per day from selling eggs is significant at $p < 0.05$. Moreover, this operation has led to potential establishment of the happy laying chicken with iodine supplementation farmer group in Samokhae sub-district community enterprise in the future. The key success factors contribute to community strengths and will lead to career development for the farmer group.

Keywords: Phitsanulok province, Samokhae sub-district, Participation, Group of farmers, Laying chicken



Application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy to Reduce Household Expenses of Farmers in Ban Thung-Sri, Phrae Province

Thira Thongluea* and Viganda Maifaey

Community Management Department, Maejo University – Phrae Chalerm Prakiat, Rong Kwang District, Phrae Province, Thailand 54140

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

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Abstract

This Participatory Action Research (PAR) aims to study the application of the sufficiency economy philosophy in reducing household expenses of farmers in the context of Thung-Sri area, Phrae province. Data are collected from 40 farmers in 51 families who participate in reducing household expenses activities for a year (January 2014 - May 2015). There are 4 activities: planting vegetables around the house, earthworm farming for castings and waste disposal, making products for household use, and making biological organic fertilizer. The research shows that by planting vegetables and raising earthworms to make organic fertilizers and household products, the farmers can cut down their household expenditure, especially on chemical fertilizers, vegetables, and household expense.

Keywords: Phrae province, Thung-Sri area, Sufficiency economy philosophy, Reduction of expenses, Sustainable development



The Model of Community Operation for Reduction of Chemical Pesticide Use among Agriculturists, Ban Pitham Village, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

Thanawan Songprasert^{1,*} Urai Jaraeprapal¹ Samart Suwanpakdee² and Kamlai Somrak²

¹School of Nursing, Walailak University, Thasala District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand 80160

²Ban Hua Khu Tambon Health Promoting Hospital, Thasala District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand 80160

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

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Abstract

This qualitative research aims to distill the lesson of community operation to reduce chemical pesticide use in agriculture at Ban Pitham village in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. Purposive sampling is applied to recruit 79 participants. Data are collected through in-depth interview, group discussion, informal observation, field note and document review. Data are analyzed by the content analysis method. Essentially, the community employs 5 processes of community participation which include 1) participation in identifying and prioritizing community problems, 2) participation in analyzing causes and sources of problems, 3) participation in planning and solving problems, 4) participation in carrying out the plan, and 5) participation in evaluating. The study results reveal that the operation has contributed to 1) a leader council with skills and extensive experiences, operated under a clear organizational structure and responsibilities, 2) rules to regulate chemical pesticide use in the community, 3) the forming of four organic agricultural groups, 4) the forming of five organic demonstration farm plots, and 5) the participant's decreased level of chemical residues in blood. Success factors are the community's social factors, especially the proficient and well-respected community leaders. The core strategy is to establish a strong leader council spearheading the community's chemical pesticide reduction.

Keywords: Nakhon Si Thammarat province, Ban Pitham village, Community participation, Agricultural chemicals, Community leader council



A Development of Dental Service System in Type-2 Diabetic Patients at Kongra Hospital, Phatthalung Province

Chakraphong Wareerat, Janpim Hintao* and Wattana Pithpornchaiyakul

Improvement of Oral Health Care Research Unit, Department of Preventive Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province, Thailand 90110

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

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Abstract

The aim of this action research is to develop a dental service system for type-2 diabetic patients at Kongra Hospital, Phatthalung province. The research is carried out from 1 October 2017 to 30 April 2018. The development of the dental service system is divided into 4 phases: 1) the problem survey phase, 2) the design phase, 3) the implementation phase, and 4) the evaluation phase. The samples are selected based on a set of selection criteria. The research features 15 type-2 diabetes mellitus patients, 11 members of the multidisciplinary team and 2 stakeholders. The qualitative data are collected using in-depth interview technique and transcription data using word by word for content analysis. The quantitative data are collected using periodontal status form and data are analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results of the research in the view of the sample show rises in both prevalence and severity of type-2 diabetes mellitus in Kongra district, Phatthalung province. The existing dental service system at Kongra Hospital is found to be difficult to access by type-2 diabetes patients and reactive in nature. The development of the dental service system relies on cooperation between diabetic patients and service providers to design and constantly launch activities that suit the context, meet the key of type-2 diabetic patients seeking dental treatments, and fit the capacity of the service unit. The dental services developed under this research include the creation of special channels for dental treatment and the improvement of individualized diabetes booklets and telephone notification. It has proved to increase the rate of dental service utilization and improve periodontal status of type-2 diabetic patients.

Keywords: Phatthalung province, Kongra district, Dental service, Type-2 diabetes mellitus, Service system development



Community-based Health Promotion Model of Ban Bo Lo, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

Pikuntip Kunset* and Urai Jaraeprapal

School of Nursing, Walailak University, Thasala District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand 80160

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

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Abstract

Elderly health promotion in the context of community helps strengthen the community. It requires specific methods and patterns that meet the needs of each community. The research team has conducted Rapid Ethnographic Research for Community Study in Ban Bo Lo, Chian Yai district, Nakhon Si Thammarat province, Thailand, where the community-based health promotion for the older adult is offered. This study aims to distill the lesson learned and synthesize the community-based health promotion model. The research reveals that the community-based health promotion model consist of input factors from cooperation between the Elderly's Tall Narrow Drum Club and social development personnel of Maechoa Yoo Hua sub-district administration organization. Partnership network includes health promoting hospitals and sub-district administration organizations, and other supportive agents, namely, Bo Lo temple, Maechoa Yoo Hua temple, and Wat Bo Lo school. The process of health promotion emphasizes all-parties participation in planning and issuing the plans in written form, and running the plans thorough effective communication. The plan focuses on reinforcing the elderly's potential to look after themselves. Furthermore, regular and periodical evaluations must be implemented so that the process is assessed, monitored, and improved to match Ban Bo Lo community's lifestyle. The success factors of health promotion process are attributed to the inherited local wisdom of Tall Narrow Drum, which can be seen as an entertaining exercise. The activity is a major tool to stimulate the elderly's aggregation as well as promote physical exercise among them. Such entertainment is a pride of the community that has been passed down from generation to generation. It brings together family, friends, relatives, and acquaintance. Finally, the community has the learning process that helps develop the elderly health promoting model that leads to community strengths in health promotion development.

Keywords: Nakhon Si Thammarat, Ban Bo Lo, Health promotion, Elderly, Community