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System and Mechanism Development in Area-Based Collaborative Research Management of Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya

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Abstract

This article presents the research management system and mechanism of Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya developing as an Engagement University. Description of the system covers all stages of the research process management -- upstream, midstream, and downstream. The important management tools include logical framework analysis, stakeholder analysis, and impact assessment. Notably, a support system is provided for smooth operations, which include mentoring system, researcher's competency development, and follow-up session or periodic progress report. The university ensures availability of co-working spaces to connect researchers and users. Most important of all, the university is rather adaptive with policy management, as seen in adjustment in regulations to serve research work conduct. The results of research management system in the year 2017-2018 reveal the research grants totaling 8.2 million baht for 22 research projects, with 100% of sub-research project completion. The research results have been sustainably transferred to communities in the Palian basin for authentic use. Academic achievements include 8 research article publications, 5 patent submissions, 68 area-based researchers from 10 faculties in 3 university areas -- Songkhla, Trang and Nakhon Si Thammarat. In summary, the management of area-based research mechanisms successfully develops researcher's skills required to advance the university towards an institution for social engagement.

Keywords: Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya, System and mechanism, Area-based collaborative research management, Engagement university, Competency development



Information System for Supporting Surveillance and Warning of Natural Disasters, Uttaradit Province

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Abstract

This research paper aims to develop an information system to support surveillance and warning on natural disasters in Uttaradit province. The research process has designed collaboration among the academic department, the Office of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Uttaradit and UTT TEAM. The Information system designed for natural surveillance and warning can monitor and provide warnings of 3 natural hazards, which are 1) flood, 2) landslide, and 3) forest fire. The system is operated by analyzing the risk of natural disaster from data obtained from central geographic information system database with a collection of topographical data, climate data, and the past 10-year records provided by relevant agencies. Analysis is also based on real-time data received automatically from 3 devices that have been developed, which are 1) the environment detector 2) the water flow meter in the sub-basin and 3) the surveying and alarming equipment on landslide. The information system can analyze and assess the initial stage of disaster situation for the province. It processes the information to alert in specific conditions: 1) Warning of floods from the amount of water levels in the sub-basin every 5 minutes, 2) Landslide warning from the slope level data every week, 3) Forest fire alarm according to the hotspot data reported every 3 hours. In summary, corresponding data processing enables the Office of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Uttaradit and UTT TEAM to monitor the current situation and immediately plan to prevent natural disasters promptly and efficiently.

Keywords: Uttaradit province, Warning system, Natural disaster, Information system, Surveillance



Community Preparation: Thai Geographical Indication Logo for Pla-Salid Bang-Bo, Samut Prakan Province

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Abstract

The study aims to prepare farmers and processors of four districts of Samut Prakan province -- Bang Bo district, Bang Phli district, Muang district, and Bang Sao Thong district -- in development of Bang Bo snakeskin gourami production process to earn geographical certification and brand logo. By employing participatory action research process, researchers, farmers and processors of snakeskin gourami, as well as government agencies are involved in the study. The research process contains four phases: 1) raising awareness and knowledge on geographical certification of Bang Bo snakeskin gourami, 2) developing farming methods for Bang Bo snakeskin gourami, 3) developing dried salted snakeskin gourami processing, 4) developing a quality control system for Bang Bo snakeskin gourami production, and 5) sharing with the community, preparation plans on management. The findings indicate that the number of snakeskin gourami farmers whose production process has met geographical certification standard rises to 59.02% while the snakeskin gourami processors who meet the geographical certification standard counts for 12.5%. Moreover, a manual for quality control and quality assurance was developed for Bang Bo snakeskin gourami, which can be immediately used by Samut Prakan province. Finally, the newly developed information system promotes public relations of Bang Bo snakeskin gourami as it consists of Bang Bo snakeskin gourami database, qualification verification process, geographical certification and brand logo application process; which include a database on communal participation and learning outcome via social media and websites.

Keywords: Samut Prakan province, Community preparation, Geographical Indication, Pla-salid Bang-Bo, Thai Geographical Indication logo



Multicultural Activities to Promote Cultural Tourism in Ko Kret, Nonthaburi Province

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Abstract

Ko Kret community, Nonthaburi province is a multicultural society that Thai Buddhists, Thai Mon and Thai Muslims with a history of coexistence. The objectives of this research are therefore to select and organize cultural activities that integrate multi-cultural identities of Thai Buddhists, Thai Mon and Thai Muslims in Ko Kret through the participatory action research process. The research implementation was as follows: 1) Searching for common identities of multiculturalism; 2) Selecting cultural activities that reflect common identities, and 3) Creating guidelines for organizing cultural activities that reflect common identities. The guidelines for organizing cultural activities can be classified into 7 steps as follows: 1) Setting community goals; 2) Appointing working groups; 3) Planning; 4) Building networks; 5) Spreading the message and publicizing information; 6) Organizing activities; and 7) Monitoring and evaluation. The research shows that the cultural identities of Ko Kret is a result of communal appreciation and mutual acceptance presented through the “living together in peace” principle. Such aspect is observable through the community’s appreciation of their own history, fair shares in resources, and respect towards rules for coexistence. Additionally, the community’s presentation of their common identities through cultural performances that combine and integrate the features of performing arts among Thai Buddhists (Thai Dance), Thai Mon (Mon Dance) and Thai Muslims (Li-ke-hulu) during the Ko Kret Songkran festival contributes enormously to the communal pride. In summary, Ko Kret community appreciates the value of their common identities, takes great pride, and acknowledges the shared cultural space, while providing multi-cultural activities under the community mechanism collaboratively run by appointed committee and Ko Kret Subdistrict Administrative Organization, which promotes new trends in cultural tourism of Ko Kret.

Keywords: Nonthaburi province, Ko Kret, Multicultural community, Group identities, Cultural tourism