



(PROCEEDINGS) 

**3rd National and International Research Conference 2019
(NIRC III 2019)**

**“Challenges of Higher Education in Production
of Graduate Students in the 21st Century”**

**1st February 2019
Buriram Rajabhat University**



PROCEEDINGS

3rd National and International Research Conference 2019

(NIRC III 2019)





Buriram Rajabhat University

BRU Motto

SUVIJO JANE SUTO HOTI: A person who has good knowledge is the best of all people.

BRU Philosophy

BRU is the institute for local development.

BRU Vision

By 2021 BuriramRajabhat University will become a leading higher education institute in the Northeast of Thailand with the goals set for local development and international competition.

BRU Uniqueness

BuriramRajabhat University places great importance on educational management for local development.

BRU Identity

BRU graduates are equipped with good sense, knowledge, morals and leadership in community development.

BRU Mission

- 1.To produce high quality graduates and create educational opportunity implemented under acceptable academic and professional standards
- 2.To conduct research, establish bodies of knowledge and create research networks
- 3.To provide academic services, transfer technology, and upgrade and Strengthen the community
- 4.To preserve arts and cultural heritage and promote and inherit local wisdom
- 5.To produce and develop high quality teachers and educational personnel
- 6.To promote and continue royal projects, support and participate in managing national resources and environment in the local community

Message from the President of Buriram Rajabhat University

The main important roles of Buriram Rajabhat University (BRU) are to develop local communities and to produce graduates with bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degree. Another BRU role is to produce and publicize research works of lecturers and students. This commitment has been made continuously in order to acquire the academic accomplishment with high efficiency. In the 3rd National and International Research Conference 2019 under the theme, "Challenges of Higher Education in Production of Graduate Students in the 21st Century," it is considered as a good fulfillment in academic and research works since it will help support the lecturers, researchers and students to publicize their own research works. To accomplish this conference, the Graduate School is assigned to be the main host under the cooperation with Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Industrial Technology, Faculty of Management Sciences, Office of International Relations, and Research and Development Institute.

In addition, the conference is also supported by Office of the Higher Education Commission, Knowledge Network Institute of Thailand, Council of the Graduate Studies Administrators of Thailand, educational institutes and universities in overseas which are the academic networks with the BRU. That is a great pleasure.

On behalf of Buriram Rajabhat University, I would like to welcome eminent persons, lecturers, researchers, students and participants both from Thailand and overseas to BRICC and NIRC. My special thanks go to all four keynote speakers from Niagara University, Lewiston, New York, U.S.A. and all featured speakers both from Thailand and overseas, peer reviewers, and commentators. I also sincerely thank the organizing committee for their great effort and contribution to make this conference possible and successful. It is highly hoped that this conference will be beneficial for all participants and those who are interested.



(Associate Professor Malinee Chutopama)
Acting President
Buriram Rajabhat University

**3rd National and International Research Conference 2019
: NIRC III 2019**

**“Challenges of Higher Education in Production of Graduate Students in
the 21st Century”**

Date: 1st February 2019

**Venue : Buriram Rajabhat University
Buriram Province, Thailand**

Rationale

Buriram Rajabhat University, a higher education institute for developing the local area, has missions to produce graduates, to manage education quality in accordance with academic and professional standard, and to build knowledge from research works, innovation and creative works to develop the local area. To achieve these missions, Buriram Rajabhat University, therefore holding the 3rd National and International Research Conference 2019: NIRC III 2019 on 1st February 2019 at Buriram Rajabhat University, Muang District, Buriram Province. The conference title is on “Challenges of Higher Education in Production of Graduate Students in the 21st Century”. This conference give an opportunity to organizations, researchers, scholars and those interested both in Thailand and abroad to present their research works, and to have a look at creative works and innovations obtained from these works. In addition, they will have the opportunity to join the academic seminars, share opinions, publicize the research works and exchange experience as well. The conference objectives are as follows:

1. To give an opportunity to lecturers, researchers, students Rajabhat University and other educational institutes both in Thailand and abroad by presenting their quality research works and sharing experiences developing of Thai education,
2. To publicize the research works, creative and innovative works of lecturers, personnel, students and researchers Rajabhat University and other educational institutes both in Thailand and abroad.
3. To promote learning activities through the development of quality and standard research works, creative and innovative works and of lecturers, personnel, students and researchers in Rajabhat University and other educational institutes both in Thailand and abroad in order to utilize these works for sustainably developing the local area, community, society and nation; and
4. To link the quality research works of Thailand and abroad to the target users in academic aspect, policy, social issues and community both in Thailand and abroad.

Types of the conference

1. Academic Conference
 - 1.1 Keynote address by national and international scholars
 - 1.2 Oral and poster presentation of national and international research in the following aspects:
 1. Education
 2. Humanities and Social Sciences
 3. Science and Technology
 4. Agriculture and Animal Sciences
 5. Health Sciences
 6. Management and Tourism
 7. Arts and Designs
 8. Creative Works and Innovation
2. Conducting proceedings and publishing research works in three journals of Buriram Rajabhat University; Rommayasarn (TCI 1), BRU Academic Journal (TCI 3), BRU Research and Development Journal (TCI 2), and foreign journals.

Schedule

No.	Activities	Date
1.	Publicize the project	30 Aug. 2018-31 Jan. 2019
2.	Submission of full paper	31 Aug. 2018-30 Dec. 2018
3.	Announcement for full paper acceptance	5 Jan. 2019
4.	Return of full paper correction	12 Jan. 2019
5.	Registration for presenters	31 Aug. 2018-5 Jan. 2019
6.	Registration for participants	31 Aug. 2018- 31 Jan. 2019
7.	Dinner Talk	31 Jan. 2019
8.	Academic conference	1 Feb. 2019
9.	Foreign network meeting	2 Feb. 2019
10.	Publication online proceedings	28 Feb 2019

Date and Venue

Opening ceremony, keynote address, and poster presentation will be held at Witcha-attasart Auditorium. Oral presentation will be held on floors 6, 7, 8, 9 10 and 11, Building 15 of Buriram Rajabhat University. Poster session will be at 3th floor, Buddharaksa Meeting Room.

Expected Outcomes

1. Lecturers, researchers, students and those interested can gain knowledge utilized in developing research and academic works and life quality.

2. Research works, creative and innovative works can be brought to the development for all utilizers.
3. Cooperation is conducted amongst Rajabhat Universities and university networks both in Thailand and abroad.
4. The quality research works are publicized and published in proceedings or in national and international journals.

Conference Organizers

Graduate School, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Industrial Technology, Faculty of Management Sciences, Office of International Relation Affairs, and Institute of Research and Development of Buriram Rajabhat University

Conference Promoting Organizations

Office of Higher Education, National Archives Institute and Institute of Higher Education from foreign countries which have done MOU with Buriram Rajabhat University namely;

1. Niagara University, U.S.A.
2. University of Winnipeg, Canada
3. Akdeniz University, Turkey
4. Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
5. Hue University of Foreign Languages, Vietnam
6. Ton Duc Thang University, Vietnam
7. Philippine State College of Aeronautics, the Philippines
8. Qiannan Normal University for Nationalities, China
9. Shangrao Normal University, China
10. Kathmandu University, Nepal
11. Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia
12. National Pingtung University, Taiwan
13. Institute of Advanced Studies in English, India
14. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeet, India
15. Mandalay University of Distance Education, Myanmar
16. Provincial Teacher College, Siam Reap, Cambodia
17. Savannakhet Teacher Training Collage, Laos PDR
18. Middle Tennessee State Univerisy. MTSU., U.S.A.
19. University of Norhern Univeristy, Philippines
20. Chungnam National Univeristy, Daejeon, Republic of Korea

Application

Participants who want to present their research works can apply at NIRC2019.bru.ac.th from now until 5th January 2019. The individuals who want to join but do not present research works can apply from now until 31st January 2019.

Registration

Participants must pay the registration fee based on the follows rates:

1. International Conference
 - 5,000 Baht for Thai presenters
 - 200 USD for foreign presenters
 - 50 USD for all participants both Thai and foreigners who don't want to present the research works
2. National Conference
 - 3,000 Baht for research works presentation
 - 1,000 Baht for participants who don't want to present the research works.

N.B. : The article conducted by more than one person is allowed to register only one person. Co-researchers or followers register as participants. Then keep receipt to refund the meeting documents, food/drinks coupon on 1st February 2019 in front of Witcha-attasart Auditorium. In case of being absent for presenting or not being allowed to present the research works, the applicants will get no refund.

3. Methods for Registration Payments

3.1 Pay by cash with the application form to Mrs. Prakai Sirisamran, Office of Graduate School, (8th floor, Building 15) Buriram Rajabhat University 439 Jira Road, Muang District, Buriram Province, 31000

3.2 Electronic Bank Transfer

Name of Account : National and International Academic Conference, Buriram Rajabhat University (Saving)

Bank : Bank of Ayudhya (Thailand)

Account Number : 427-1-26004-1

Swift Code : AYUDTHBK

Address : Bank of Ayudhya Branch : Buriram Rajabhat University, 439 Jira Road, Muang District, Buriram Province, 31000

N.B. : Send a copy of transferring receipt to Email : nirc2019@bru.ac.th after money has been transferred

Preparation of Research Article Manuscript

It is recommended to study the preparation of research article manuscript at the website: NIRC2019.bru.ac.th. The presenters must strictly follow the form of writing articles.

How to Present the Research Works

1. Research works fall into two categories as follows:

1.1 Graduate students' research works approved by the appointed committee

1.2 Research works from general researchers

2. Types of presentation:

2.1 Oral presentation

The oral presentation must be presented using PowerPoint 12 minutes are allotted per one title, and 3 minutes for answering questions. The presenters must submit PowerPoint file as in PDF to nirc2019@bru.ac.th before 20th January 2019.

2.2 Poster presentation

The presenters must attach their posters on the board provided and be ready to present according to the schedule at Buddharaksa Meeting Room , 3th floor, Building 15 of Buriram Rajabhat University on 31st January 2019 at 01.00 p.m.- 05.00 p.m. The language used to present is Thai or English for national presentation, but only English will be allowed for international presentation.

Announcement of Selected Presenters

The selected presenters will be acknowledged on 5th January 2019.

N.B. : The correct full paper will be collected as online proceedings and can be accessed from Google Scholar. The papers will be published in six academic journals of Buriram Rajabhat University or foreign journals if it is approved as an excellent one. Publication in academic journals must follow each journal's regulations, and also the researcher must present the paper by him/herself following the schedule. The published research works would be partial fulfillment of education according to the announcement of Office of Higher Education Committee.

Selection of Research Works

The appointed committee of Buriram Rajabhat University reserve the right and follow the university announcement relevant to the, Criteria for selecting research and academic articles to publicize and publish in the 3rd National and International Research Conference 2019 and the university order on the Appointment of Proceedings Editorial Staff in the 3rd National and International Research Conference 2019. The following are the committee's consideration:

1. Selection of groups and type of presentation
2. Selection and publications research works in academic journal, or proceedings
3. Disqualification paper presentation as in the following cases:
 - 3.1 Abstract, research article and posters which do not comply with the required form and the peer reviews' suggestions;
 - 3.2 The delaying registration and payment and/or incomplete registration and payment; and
4. The committee's consideration is considered final.



February 2, 2019

08.30 a.m.- 09.00 a.m.	Registration
09.00 a.m.- 09.15 a.m.	Opening ceremony by Assoc.Prof. Malinee Chutopama, Acting President of Buriram Rajabhat University
09.15 a.m.- 12.00 a.m.	Foreign research network meeting
12.00 a.m.-13.30 p.m.	Lunch

N.B. : The schedule is subjected to change as appropriate.

Oral Presentation Session Room No. 150901 (ED 1)
Floor 9, Building 15, Buriram Rajabhat University

No	Code	Name	Organization	Topic	Type	Time
	Featured Speech	Prof. Dr. Ted Yu-Chung Liu	National Pingtung University	Towards a research methodology with learning: the implications of narrative approach in education		1:00-1:40 p.m.
1	ED-O-15	Zin Me Soe	Mandalay University of Distance Education	EFL Teachers' and Learners' Perceptions towards Culture and Culture Learning in Myanmar Context	Education	1:40-1:55 p.m.
2	ED-O-16	Ni Ni Hlaing	Mandalay University of Distance Education	Students' Perceptions on 21st Century Learning Skills: Myanmar Context	Education	1:55-2:10 p.m.
3	ED-O-17	Khin Mar Mar	Mandalay University	Perceptions on Parental Involvement and Autonomy Support by Basic High School Teachers and Parents in Myanmar	Education	2:10-2:25 p.m.
4	ED-O-18	Ni Ni Hlaing	Mandalay University of Distance Education	Pre-Service Training for Teacher Quality Improvement of Educational Context in Myanmar	Education	2:25-2:40 p.m.
5	ED-O-19	Soe Soe Oo	Mandalay University of Distance Education	The Use of Lecture-related ICTs and Technology-related Pedagogical Practices of University Teachers in Myanmar	Education	2:40-2:55 p.m.
6	ED-O-20	Honorato R. Patubo	University of Northern Philippines	OPTIMIZING STUDENTS WRITING PROFICIENCY USING METALINGUISTIC CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK	Education	2:55-3:10 p.m.
7	ED-O-21	Ma. Jesusa D. Ridor-Unciano	University of Northern Philippines	K to 12 Deliverance: Basis for the Generation of 21st Century Instruction	Education	3:10-3:25 p.m.
Certificate Presentation						3:30-4:00 p.m.

Oral Presentation Session Graduate School Meeting Room 9th Floor (ED 2)

Floor 9, Building 15, Buriram Rajabhat University

No	Code	Name	Organization	Topic	Type	Time
	Featured Speech	Prof. Dr. Leslie Barratt	University of Malaya, Malaysia	What English Skills Do Graduate Students Need?		1:00-1:40 p.m.
1	ED-O-01	พลพิศิษฐ์ ตาละซอน Polpisit Talason	โรงเรียนมัธยมยางสีสุราช	The Development of Problem-solving Ability and Learning Achievement in Chemistry Subject of Mathayomsuksa 6 Students	Education	1:40-1:55 p.m.
2	ED-O-02	ชญานี โนนคู่เตโขง Chayanee Nonkhukhetkhong	มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏอุดรธานี	The Development of English Reading Comprehension Ability Using Collaborative Strategic Reading of Matthayomsuksa 5 Students	Education	1:55-2:10 p.m.
3	ED-O-03	ระพีพรรณ บุญราศรี Rapeepan Boonrasri	มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏอุดรธานี	The Development of English Reading Comprehension Using 4MAT Learning System Of Matthayomsuksa 1 Students	Education	2:10-2:25 p.m.
4	ED-O-04	KORRAKOD PANPOOM	Udon Thani Rajabhat University	The Development of English Vocabulary Learning Ability Using Total Physical Response Storytelling for Prathomsuksa 5 Students	Education	2:25-2:40 p.m.
5	ED-O-05	PONGSAKORN BOONSORN	UDON THANI RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY	THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY USING ACTIVE LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF MATTHAYOMSUKSA 3 STUDENTS	Education	2:40-2:55 p.m.
6	ED-O-06	WAROONSIRI SURAKITBOWON	Udon Thani Rajabhat University	The Development of English Speaking Ability using Four Communicative Activities for Matthayomsuksa 3 students	Education	2:55-3:10 p.m.
7	ED-O-07	Emalyn Bofil Chairathpong	Udon Thani Rajabhat University	The Development of English Vocabulary Learning Ability Using Visual Aids of Prathomsuksa 1 Students	Education	3:10-3:25 p.m.
Certificate Presentation						3:30-4:00 p.m.

Oral Presentation Session Room No. 150902 (ED 3) Floor 9, Building 15, Buriram Rajabhat University

No	Code	Name	Organization	Topic	Type	Time
	Featured Speech	Prof. Dr. Ni Ni Hliang	Mandalay University of Distance Education	University Students' Engagement in International Experiences and the Development of Intercultural Competencies: Myanmar Context		1:00-1:40 p.m.
1	ED-O-08	Podjaman Inudom	Khon kaen University	Problem-posing approach in English language teaching: A critical study of Thai undergraduate students	Education	1:40-1:55 p.m.
2	ED-O-09	MORSHED SALIM ABDULLAH AL-JARO	University of Malaya	Guide me please! EFL Student Teachers' Perceptions of their Teaching Practice from a Yemeni University	Education	1:55-2:10 p.m.
3	ED-O-10	Milinda NORLASEN	Savannakhet Teacher Training College	Teachers' Perceptions towards Teaching English Vocabulary Techniques at Foreign Language Department, Savannakhet Teacher Training College	Education	2:10-2:25 p.m.
4	ED-O-11	Verasak Boonyapitak	Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University	Development of Multi – Cultural Curriculum for Primary School in Yala Province	Education	2:25-2:40 p.m.
5	ED-O-12	Souk Vongviman	Savannakhet Teacher Training College	A Comparison of Scripted and Unscripted Role Play Techniques on Lao EFL College Students' Speaking Ability	Education	2:40-2:55 p.m.
6	ED-O-13	Katika Rajboutra	Buriram Rajabhat University	The Current States of Teachers' Doing Classroom Action Research at Savannakhet Teacher Training College, Lao People Democratic Republic	Education	2:55-3:10 p.m.
Certificate Presentation						3:20-3:45 p.m.

Oral Presentation Session Room No. 150903 (HSS 1)

Floor 9, Building 15, Buriram Rajabhat University

No	Code	Name	Organization	Topic	Type	Time
	Featured Speech	Prof. Dr. Ashok Thorat	Institute of Advanced Studies in English, Pune, India	New Directions in the Humanities		1:00-1:40 p.m.
1	HSS-O-08	Jidapa Chanjomlong	Khon Kaen University	Thai Secondary Students' Perceptions on Using Note-Taking Strategy to Enhance Vocabulary Learning	Humanities	1:40-1:55 p.m.
2	HSS-O-09	Lihua Fu	Khon Kaen University	Thai Graduate Students' Perceptions on Using Collocation in Thesis Writing	Humanities	1:55-2:10 p.m.
3	HSS-O-10	Neha, Dr. Kalpana Rajput	Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University	STUDY OF THEMES IN CHITRA BANERJEE DIVAKARUNI'S: BEFORE WE VISIT THE GODDESS	Humanities	2:10-2:25 p.m.
4	HSS-O-11	Prayong Jandaeng	University of Phayao	Harmonious Living in Multi-Religious Society according to Buddhadasa Bhikkhu	Humanities	2:25-2:40 p.m.
5	HSS-O-12	Zin Me Soe	Mandalay University of Distance Education	Gender and Handling Environmental Challenges: Myanmar Education Context	Humanities	2:40-2:55 p.m.
6	HSS-O-13	May Thae Su	Monywa University	Implementing Democracy in the Classroom: Myanmar Higher Education Context	Humanities	2:55-3:10 p.m.
7	HSS-O-14	Yu Yu Htwe	University of Medicine	Communication Skills in Day to Day Practice of the Doctors: Myanmar Context	Humanities	3:10-3:25 p.m.
8	HSS-O-15	Saw Thida Khin	University of Medicine	The Importance of Language Support in Medical Tourism	Humanities	3:25-3:40 p.m.
Certificate Presentation						3:40-4:00 p.m.

Oral Presentation Session Room No. 150904 (HSS 2)
Floor 9, Building 15, Buriram Rajabhat University



No	Code	Name	Organization	Topic	Type	Time
	Featured Speech	Asst. Prof Dr. Justin Bucchio	Middle Tennessee State University	Experiences of a Collaborative Graduate Social Work Program		1:00-1:40 p.m.
1	HSS-O-01	Eak Prasad Duwadi	HMU KU, Nepal	Ethos, Logos and Pathos in Patient-Doctor Communication at a Nepali Hospital	Humanities	1:40-1:55 p.m.
2	HSS-O-02	Ulrike Guelich	Bangkok University, School of Entrepreneurship and Management	The Impact of Short Academic Programs in Entrepreneurship Education on Self-confidence and Entrepreneurial Intentions in Students	Humanities	1:55-2:10 p.m.
3	HSS-O-03	Searivuth Vorn	Surindra Rajabhat University	Pottery Business Development Guidelines to Promote Community Economy: Case Study of Andong Reusy Village, Kampong Chhnang Province, Kingdom of Cambodia	Humanities	2:10-2:25 p.m.
4	HSS-O-04	Damrongsak Tadwong	Chiang Mai University	Modernization and Modernity as Represented in Uthis Haemamools The Brotherhood of Kaeng Khoi in the Characters: Dreams and Aspirations	Humanities	2:25-2:40 p.m.
5	HSS-O-05	Wanwisa Meunchong	Phetchabun Rajabhat University	The Development of English for Selling Product Pocket Book for OTOB Entrepreneurs in Phetchabun Province	Humanities	2:40-2:55 p.m.
6	HSS-O-06	Min Xiao	Uttaradit Rajabhat University	Comparison of Chinese Learning Motivation between Thai University Students and Overseas Students in China	Humanities	2:55-3:10 p.m.
7	HSS-O-07	Surasit Udomthanavong	สถาบันเทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น	The causal model of factors affecting continuance intention to the taxi application of the generation-C in Bangkok	Humanities	3:10-3:25 p.m.
Certificate Presentation						3:30-4:00 p.m.

Oral Presentation Session Room No. 150906 (SC 2)

Floor 9, Building 15, Buriram Rajabhat University



No	Code	Name	Organization	Topic	Type	Time
	Featured Speech	Prof Dr. Ilhan Cagirgan	Akdeniz University, Turkey	A Fragile Capsule Mutant for Combine Harvestable Sesame		1:00-1:40 p.m.
1	SC-O-07	Nwe Nwe Hninn	Yadanabon University	Asparagus: A Small-Scale Agriculture Alternative in Myanmar	Science and Technology	1:40-1:55 p.m.
2	SC-O-08	Nwe Nwe Hninn	Yadanabon University	Bamboo Diversity and Traditional Uses in Myanmar	Science and Technology	1:55-2:10 p.m.
3	SC-O-09	Khin Myint Aye	Monywa University	Socio-economic Survey of Commodity Flow in Monywa District of Myanmar	Science and Technology	2:10-2:25 p.m.
4	SC-O-10	Khin Myint Aye	Monywa University	Flow of Agricultural Produces in Monywa District of Myanmar	Science and Technology	2:25-2:40 p.m.
5	SC-O-11	Thin Myat Nwe	Mandalay University of Distance Education	Acute Toxicity, Hypoglycemic Activity and Isolation of Spiro Compound from the root of Myanmar Indigenous Medicinal Plant, <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L. (Tsu-te)	Science and Technology	2:40-2:55 p.m.
6	SC-O-12	Thin Myat Nwe	Mandalay University of Distance Education	Acute Toxicity, Antimicrobial Activities and Structure Elucidation of an Isoflavonoid Compound Isolated from the Bark of <i>Mucuna macrocarpa</i> Walt.(Pauk net)	Science and Technology	2:55-3:10 p.m.
Certificate Presentation						
3:20-3:45 p.m.						

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Rice, fish and salt's field, way of life in Tung Kula Dimensions

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Abstract

Tung Kula was originally a subdistrict of Phunkrok and Phrammatap subdistrict. Later, more populations were established. In 1984, it was named Tung Kula and it is still today. The village consists of 10 villages, namely, Ban Pao Man, moo. 2, Ban BuaKhao, moo. 3, Ban Tannop, moo. 4, Ban Nam Om, moo. 5, Ban Non raveang, Moo.6, Ban Ta Seau, moo. 7, Ban Taha, moo. 8, BanTa ek moo. 9, Ban Phom, moo. 10 . Study of methods: Using qualitative research and data collection through document research (literature reviewed, key informants and in-depth interview technique included snowball technique to find out the main informants were community leaders in the past, surname, Meshbud line, TermSuk line, and Pitspeng line, and used the oral history technique, which had the descendants of the Kamnan; subdistrict's leader. The first is Mr. Mao Meshbud, secondly of the village chief is Mr. Udom Trem Suk, the third is Mr. Banjong Pitspeng. Empirical content: It was found that Tung Kula field has heard the territory covers up to 5 provinces in the northeastern region of Thailand. Surin Province Roi Et Province, Yasothon Province, Maha Sarakham Province and part of Buri Ram Province. In the context of the five provinces, the government has a policy to develop the area to be sustainable, which is difficult. The area is divided into the Northeast, upper and lower provinces. There are also many agencies that are responsible but the development is not accessible to the context of the area. Anyway, the authors have developed their views on the management of a single agency area management to cover the development of complete contents with surrounding and access to the benefits of further development to be a province. That means the context of the five provinces in Thung Kula regions. It should have a policy that covers all aspects of development

and has a holistically integrated management structure. Maybe developed into an industrial estate in the center of Jasmine rice cereal world. In terms of a viewpoint in research and community development that focuses on the importance of rice and salt's field in the context of Thung Kula.

Keywords : Context of Thung Kula, Way of life

1. Introduction

Context and geography of Thung Kula, approximately 67 square kilometers or about 75013 rai, about 16 kilometers north of the district office of Tha Tum, which borders the district is north, adjacent to Suvarnabhumi and Kaset Wisai. Roi ed South contact with Mun River, Tha Tum district. Surin Province. East side of Pho Nakhon district, Tha Tum district, Surin province. West of Promthep Cape. Chumphon Buri District and Pracha Kha Subdistrict, Tha Tum District, Surin Province The area between Mun River and Phanom Dong Rak or Phanom Dong Rak. The nature of the soil is sandy loam. Covered by scrub (Atsak Chomdee, 2009, page 173), especially Tha Toom and Chumphon districts are located in the Mun River basin in the area of Thung Kula Rong Hai.

2. Study of methods and area of the study

Using qualitative research and data collection through document research (literature reviewed, key informants and in-depth interview technique included snowball technique to find out the main informants were community leaders in the past, surname, Meshbud line, TermSuk line, and Pitspeng line, and used the Oral history technique, which had the descendants of the Kamnan; subdistrict's leader. The first is Mr. Mao Meshbud, secondly of the village chief is Mr. Udom Trem Suk, the third is Mr. Banjong Pitspeng. Population and social context: As of September 2000, population data for Tung Kula District, Tha Tum District, Surin Province. As of December 2017, a total of 5275 people was classified as 2655 males and 2620 females, the majority of Cambodian dialects are Cambodian (8 Khmer). Less than 20% of the population speaks the Lao Language in Nam oom and Ta seau village.

3. Empirical content

3.1 Economic and occupational status

The main occupation is farming in the Tung Kula subdistrict. Silk weaving and animal husbandry Cowboys make extra career. The majority of revenue comes from the sale of Hom Mali rice. Average yield of rice is about 450 kg / rai. The income of about 20,000 baht per household per rai. Overall, the economy of Tung Kula. Considered at a relatively low level. (Information in 2002) And the area of rice cultivation from the agricultural office in Tatum and Agriculture. Tung Kula subdistrict, the area of cultivation and rice field viewer Annual output produced per household. The number of households that fish is sold. And average daily income or monthly income during the fishing season.

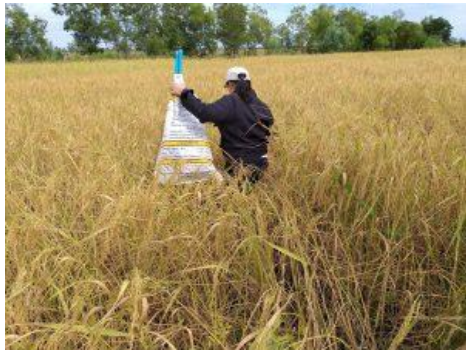


Figure1: rice field



Figure 2: rice productions



Figure 3: rice farmer



Figure 4: rice stock



Figure 5: fisherman boat



Figure 6: fish seller



Figure 7: fish selling



Figure 8: fish from Mun river



Figure 9: Mun river

Males mainly do hard labor as a fisherman, a machine and equipment's were used for catching fish and vehicles such as boats in Mun river at Tatum district and females do light labor, fresh fish seller including the care of children or making meals.

According to the authors' survey, it was more common for men than women to inherit river and land.

3.2 History of geological features

The study and research of many scholars and folk wisdom especially about jasmine rice. From the question, why rice in this area is the most fragrant in the world? This is because the geology of this area. In the past, geology collapsed as a river or a central basin of the Mun River. The upper stream. In the mountains of Phanom Dong Rak. During the flood season, there will be plenty of flooding to flood the Tung Kula, caused large water, making this area looks like a flood. Traveling to and from the boat. Go to the neighborhood and travel from Roi Et. province connecting through Surin province will have to use the boat to travel almost. Before the road cuts through this area, Traveling, it has used to travel by boat in the past 100 years. The current is very different. Later, there was a road cut to facilitate transportation. Between Roi Et and Surin so the road number 226 and the road between Roi Et. and Maha Sarakham, it was made a waterway obstruction.

The upper Mae Mun River flows into the Mid Mun River, thus making the path of this waterway. Change direction and cause flood. The runoff from the Tung Kula area to the north flows into Tung Kula, and floods in the south make agriculture damaged. Since this area is a lowland area and retains its natural water content during the rainy season from ancient times. And from the geological evidence of submerged woods.

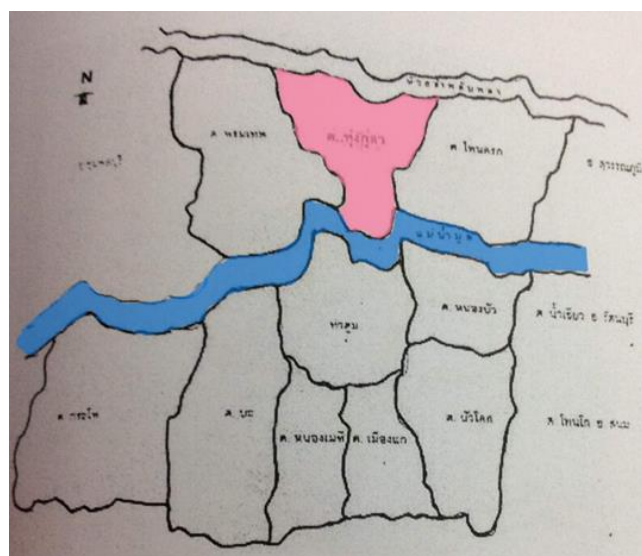


Figure 10 Mun river as blue color and pink color is Tung Kula's area

Source: Kakarndee (2002, p. 16)

The authors are aware of the conservation of resources and environment. Focus on this issue. Therefore, it is interesting to study the relationship of ecology in Tung Kula area. Due to the geological characteristics. Relate to spatial geography. And the excavation has found that. The remains of the trees become many stones. It is estimated that from the surface down to the depth of 8 meters from the ground plane. The area of Phon Sai. Roi Et. and Kan Dong district, Buriram province. It looks like a curly ball which a depth is up to 8 meters before reaching the ground level. It is found that there are large trees lying on the front line full. If dig into the ground so can find it. This is an inorganic substance that lies close to the Earth at a depth of 8 meters beneath the ground.

From this inorganic deposition, geothermal gas is partially evaporated through coarse sandy soils. Partially and evaporated through sandy soils or sandy soil and then pass through the sandy loam that is suitable for agriculture, especially farmers have rice fields. Rice farming, in this area, the inorganic material has evaporated on the top soil. The root of the rice causes the smell of aromatic rice in the world. It is in line with the study of academics who mentioned organic matter in soils. Later, large trees were deposited for a long time. Rubber trees. Wood tree, the deposit is long underground, which may cause a flood or a natural tsunami. It takes a period of 10,000 years, and when it digs into any area, it is visible.

Because of this, it is the origin of the rice cultivar. If the jasmine rice is grown from this source to be cultivated in other areas, it will not smell like rice in the area of Tung Kula. It does not smell like fragrant because of the rice in this area. It is a source of rice is fragrant. The rock salt is seen. In this area it is a part of organic matter caused by the deposition of weeds. And the remains of the tree in the soil until the appearance of fine sand, fine sand, then became a rock salt. Rock salt is a biological fertilizer. It is a component of the chemical fertilizer. In the case of salt, if too much salt in the soil, it will cause death. The salt content must not be too high to prevent the rice from dying. This is due to the movement of the crust. The author has the view that if anyone lives for another 200 years, the area in Tung Kula will see this. All conditions are salt. No longer a rice field. Especially the boundary of Tung Kula adjacent to the border of Nakhon Ratchasima province at Dan Khun Thot district, Nakhon Ratchasima, the condition of the salt field instead of rice fields almost gone. Especially in the past 50 years, salt fields have not been found. As in today, in less than 50 years, the salt field will spread into Tatum district, Surin Province Because of the sliding of the crust. This is a threat to the jasmine rice fields of Tung Kula. It will become a rock salt field in not

more than 100 years because Tatum district is located in the Central Lam Mun. The lower Mun River in Ubon Ratchathani. Mae Mun central area consists of Surin, Sisaket, Roi Et. The Upper Mun River In the area of Buriram and Nakhon Ratchasima. And the area of Dan Khun Thod and Phimai, Nakhon Ratchasima All that is going to become a source of salt. From the shifting of the crust, which moves 1 centimeter per year (cited by the Center for World Scientific Learning and Astronomy, accessed 24 November 2011). Gradually, rice field becomes a salt field, which is formed. It is not likely that over 100 years will become a salt field in this area. In the context of here. Salt production, In the commercial part is also in the Baan Nong Kham Tao's village, Opposite to NongPhai's village, the district of Chumphon buri, Surin Province. On the side of Tha Tum, is a private home in Promthep district, the other side is Ban Prong Sub-district, Tha Tum district, Surin province. Three crescents, there are more than 100 wells in the basin that can bring salt water to the ground. Sandy loam, In the soil there is sodium and low silica.



Figure 11: rock salt



Figure 12: production of rock salt's method

In the past, the author has studied the history of Surin (Asadang Chomdee, 2009, p. 194). In the past, Surin province was the capital city of Khmer. The rainforest was located in the south-east of the lower part of the Mun River, which was a source of civilization. The history of the founding of Surin and the appointment of the governor or chiefdom of Surin. From, oral history and recording told that use of salt in this area for consumed was carry into Surin city area located in the north, it is the city of Surin in the era of the establishment of Khmer forests in the north. During the reign period under the rule of Ayutthaya and Ratanakosin (Suwat Kaew Suk, 2009, pages 193-198). And history tells about salt Caravans, and the love between men and women stories

happened during the caravan, salt people and the marriage of people who came to trade whether it is a noble in the past, the merchants and villagers. It also found that Khmer ethnic groups from the Thai-Cambodia border, coming the Tatum district married people in the area of salt, ancestors who settled in Tung Kula 200 years ago. First, let's use the " surname ". The relationship of Khmer people on travel to trade and connect to the marriage of people in Tung Kula with outsiders from other regions. From the traces of silk to embroidery. (Provincial Administrative Organization, DPF, pages 29 and 70), which is high-grade silk in the royal court or high-grade cloth for the boss. In the past Surin province. There are also fine silk weaving traces. In Khmer villages with traditional handicrafts, silkworm silk fabric is produced in the style of ancient silk. High class silk textile can see in the area of Chumphon buri district. Patterned of hand-woven silk was similar to (OTOP) fabric, Chan Saoma came from Tha Sawang village, Muang Surin district, Surin Province look like the pattern of the fabric designer named Mr. Veeraydham Trakulgaengthai, an ancient weaver's artist in Surin who designed a silk pattern woven with Indian silk.

Especially the Sompod or Sompad 'Sompod' is a sarong. There is a beautiful pattern which high silk fabric, it is called 'Silk handcraft' which produced high quality silk and was selected as the top product of Chumphon buri district, Surin province and exhibited at the product center of the Muang Thong Thani (OTOP with five stars), and became the heraldry of Dress in the TV movie about Naga. Later, earned a reputation and the fabric pattern. This reflects the natural and geographic resources of Tung Kula. It has a long history, especially as a valuable natural resource for the life of the people in the community. Four basic needs, the rice is the main food and farming. Mulberry growing for silk is used as a material for weaving, as clothing and as an expensive item because of the ancient patterns of cloth used in the royal court.



Figure 13: movie star silk decorated



Figure 14: silk textile

3.3 Way of life in cyclic year

The role and duties of the congregation, in addition to preaching the practice of Dharma and the practice of principles in Buddhism for the benefit of the people in the community. The monks in the district where in Tha tum still have responsibility for community development. Recognizing the conservation of natural resources and environment in the context of Tung Kula subdistrict, Tha tum district, Surin Province. It can be said that the conservation of natural resources and environment, which is the main factor in living and is essential in the community economy at the household level. Rice farming, farming, gardening, home cooking and trading, bringing home and community produce into the community market.

In view of the conservation, values, lifestyle and traditions of the ancestors, the activities of the monks have been supported. Encourage conservation and preservation of ecological environment in this area as: Merit Boat Racing, In the month 12th of the year, or in December and celebrate the end of the year, Loy Krathong festival... In month 11th. End of Buddhist Lent Day. In month 10th. Worship ceremony... In month 9th. In the month 8th and the Lenten season... In month 6th. Songkran Festival in the month 5th and the Thai New Year, Traditional worship Day in the month of Makha Bucha, or February Witches worship in the month 3rd for the Khmer ethnic group, and in January is celebrate New year day.

4. Summary

Linking the role of the Sangha to the community to the traditional culture of the year in Tung Kula, ThaTum district, Surin Province on February, there are folk-related activities related to beliefs, such as the worship of the goddess in the month of Khmer Surin. In April, Songkran festival and respect ceremony adults. There are weddings. In October, there are merit making Buddhist ceremonies. In November, there is a ceremony and a Loy Krathong ceremony. In December, and make a rice field merit. The role of the monks in the conservation of resources and the environment.

In the Loy Krathong festival, the community along the Mun River in Tung Kula area still inherits the tradition of the Loy Krathong to worship, which is a faith, a belief that is integrated with Buddhism. In the middle of the 12th, we have prepared Krathong, the fire of the ornamental offerings. Krathong is also called Loy Krathong.

"So today, we come to Loy Krathong, the spokesman announced that this year we have no floating lantern. Because it is dangerous. But today, according to the tradition of Loy Krathong, we float krathong in floating water with in floating canals in

the river, where we have the water lovers. But if the water must be clean as a bush.” The word “worship” means to show respect to a person or to respect something. There are many relics with flowers, incense, candles, etc.

Physical and sociological context links which is a broadly to be interpreted. To put it; Krathong in the river, it was flowing through as the serpent or the golden dragon purposing, will be worshiped to the Buddha and Loy Krathong Festival in the mid-12th month to worship of the footprints on the banks of the river. And worship making to the relics in the Lord Buddha. There are four the tooth of relics which compost of a bottom right tooth relics stayed in Kandy city, Sri Lanka, On the left side of Buddha relics located at China, it is in the Sinkong temple in Beijing, the lower left, it is stay in under water city. The relics part of buddha bone are located around the world and at the Chedi Pagoda, etc." (PhraBrahma vedi, Speechs, Loy Krathong Festival, November 24, 2018)

Loy Krathong is also hidden behind environmental management, "said the water in the canals of the world flow together." History tells the story goes far to the past, linked people traditions with the use of water. To conserve the canal, we worship the water with the float to the footprint. The riverside of India, although footprints. Mostly stamped on the mountain."Water flows through everywhere, (23 November, 2018: Loy Krathong preaching at Sanam Chandra Palace), “compared with the words as "Butterfly moves the wings so effected around the world” (Pinyo Rattanapan, 2011 page 8, from the theory of butterflies move the wings)

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