



SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
AND GENERAL EDUCATION
WALAILAK UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
WALAILAK UNIVERSITY

SMART EDUCATION IN THE POST COVID PANDEMIC



Organized by
Center of Excellence for Ecoinformatics
School of Languages and General Education
School of Science



Smart Education in the Post COVID Pandemic

Smart Education in the Post Covid Pandemic

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28 March 2022 (1-5pm)
Online via Zoom
English Language Teaching/Language Studies

	Parallel Session 1		Parallel Session 2	
Time	Presenters	Title	Presenters	Title
1:00-1:05	Welcome/Introduction of the Keynote speaker Asst. Prof. Mark B. Ulla			
1:05-1:40	(Does Thai English Exist?) How Do English Language Teachers In Thai Universities Navigate The Ideologically Charged Terrain Of Thai English? Asst. Prof. Dr. Veronico N. Tarrayo, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines			
1:40-1:50	Q and A			
1:50-2:00	Moving to parallel sessions 1 and 2			
2:00-2:30	Mark Treve School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	Adaptation Of Socrative Application As Online Teaching Platform During The Covid-19 Pandemic	John Mark G. Lachica Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University, La Union, Philippines Saint Louis University, Baguio City, Philippines	Hit The Like Button And Subscribe!": Incorporating Educational Tiktok Videos To Explore Learning In The Online Classroom
2:30-3:00	Luthfi Nicola Sereni, Elih Sutisna Yanto University of Singaperbangsa Karawang	A Story Of South-East Asian Tesol Why Teach Abroad: Its Opportunities And Challenges	Dao Nguyen Anh Duc Faculty of Foreign Languages, Banking University Ho Chi Minh City, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Teacher preparedness for emergency remote teaching (ERT): Implications for language teacher education

3:00-3:30	Stephenie O. Busbus, Geraldine S. Wakat, et al. Saint Louis University, Baguio City	Enhancing the 21st Century Broadcasting Skills of High School Teachers	Nurhamdah IAIN Parepare, South Sulawesi Indonesia	COVID 19 Pandemic Changes Lecturers' Behavior in Teaching
3:30-4:00	Le Khanh Linh Ban Mai High School, Hanoi, Vietnam	Constructing Personal Learning Environments Using ICT Tools in Teaching Foreign Language- a Case Study in a High School in Hanoi	Uswatun Khasanah, Kiki Juli Anggoro School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	A Flipped Classroom Model to Improve Students' Online EFL Learning
4:00-4:30	Van Thanh Lai Faculty of Applied Linguistics, International School, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam	A Comparison between Teachers' Perceptions on Using Online Assessment at Two Universities in Vietnam and Thailand.	Feng Min, Lim Chong Ewe Walailak University	Teaching Chinese language outside of China: The Case of Chinese Teachers in Thailand

4:30-5:00	Rinarose B. Budeng Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University, La Union, Philippines	Assessing pragmatic competence: A case of Filipino ESL learners	Jennelyn Lacar-Raymundo, Janice Carambas, Analyn Caroy, Maureen Casiano, Jonalyn Sad-ayan-Lacambra, Charmaine Mendoza, Stephenie Busbus Saint Louis University, Baguio City, Philippines	Exploring the Linguistic Landscapes of Baguio City through Socio-Cultural Lens
Moderators	Dr. Marlon Sipe Dr. Sandeep Lloyd Kachchap School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand		Asst. Prof. Dr. Budi Waluyo Mr. Thinley Wangdi <i>School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand</i>	

29 March 2022 (8-12 am) Online via Zoom Science and Technology				
	Parallel Session 1		Parallel Session 2	
Time	Presenters	Title	Presenters	Title
8:00-8:05	Welcome/Introduction of the Keynote speaker Asst. Prof. Dr. Rungruang Janta			
8:05-8:40	Keynote speech: Smart Agriculture, Machine Learning and AI By Assoc. Prof. Dr. Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee, Director of Center of Excellence for Ecoinformatics, School of Science, Walailak University			
8:40-8:50	Q and A			
8:50-9:00	Moving to parallel sessions 1 and 2			
9:00-9:30	Wah Wah Min, Kathiresan Kandasamy, Balasubramaniyan Balakrishnan Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, Parangipettai, India	Crab species-specific excavation and architecture of burrows in restored mangrove habitat	Siriwan Kajornkasirat Faculty of Science and Industrial Technology, Prince of Songkla University, Surat Thani Campus, Surat Thani, Thailand	The Business Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) at Ban Ta Khun District, Surat Thani Province using Project-based Learning

9:30-10:00	Premrudee Noonsang, Paisal Pumduang, Pattranit Yothin-watthanabam-rung, Suchart Sermsiri, Wichukorn Dandecha Center for Digital Technology, WU, Thailand	Apply Application for Hybrid Learning in the Post COVID Pandemic	Sirilak Chumkiew, Mantana Jamklang Institute of Science, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand	Integrating GLOBE Observer Application as Online Environmental Observation Tools for Schools during COVID-19 Pandemics
10:00-10:30	Sirat Somchuea, Mullica Jaroensutasinee, Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee Centre of Excellence for Ecoinformatics, School of Science, Walailak University, Thailand	Coral Reef Recovery Following the COVID-19 Event at Racha Yai Island, Thailand	Piyatida Boonsanong, Mullica Jaroensutasinee, Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee Centre of Excellence for Ecoinformatics, School of Science, Walailak University, Thailand	Effects of Irrigation Methods on Yield, Fruit Quality and Environment of Mangosteen

10:30-11:00	Phusit Horpet, Mullica Jaroensutasinee, Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee Centre of Excellence for Ecoinformatics, School of Science, Walailak University, Thailand	Microplastic detection from Burrow Excavation of fiddler crabs <i>Austruca perplexa</i>	Jantira Rattanarat, Mullica Jaroensutasinee, Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee School of Science, Walailak University, Thailand	Land Use and Land Cover Change Detection using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System in Ban Don bay, Surat Thani province, Thailand.
11:00-11:30	Laksanara Khwanchum, Satit Khwanchum School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	Academic Service Project Management in the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Integrated Economic and Social Enhancement Project for Subdistrict (One Tambon One University)	Rungruang Janta, Titamaporn Srichun School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	Nitrogen dioxide in Tourist Destination Area under COVID Pandemic: Case Study Kiriwong Village, Nakhon Si Thammarat

11:30-12:00	Nanthanat Pansuksan, Mantana Jamklang, Watsana Penkhrue, Chompunoot Wangboon, Sirilak Chumkiew Institute of Science, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand	The prevalence of <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp. and Gram-negative bacteria in dairy cattle and antibiotic sensitivity of bacteria that cause mastitis in Pakchong, Nakhon Ratchasima	Sinlapachat Pungpa, Pantip Piyatadsananon, Sirilak Chumkiew Institute of Science, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand	Estimation of Aboveground Biomass and Carbon Stock using Remote Sensing Data in Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand
12:00-12:30			Watcharee Ruairuen Faculty of Science and Technology, Suratthani Rajabhat University	The contamination of heavy metal in Khun Thale Swamp, Suratthani province, Thailand
Moderators	Asst. Prof. Dr. Laksanara Khwanchum Aj. Pagornsit Thana School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand		Asst. Prof. Dr. Rungruang Janta Dr. Fonthip Makkluang School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	

29 March 2022 (8-12 am)
Online via Zoom
Social Sciences/Education

	Parallel Session 1		Parallel Session 2	
Time	Presenters	Title	Presenters	Title
1:00-1:05	Welcome/Introduction of the Keynote speaker Miss Pavirasa Praditsorn			
1:05-1:40	Keynote speaker Smart education: perspectives of Thai graduates after the COVID-19 crisis Asst. Prof. Dr. Nibondh Tipsrinimit, School of Languages and General Education			
1:40-1:50	Q and A			
1:50-2:00	Moving to parallel sessions 1 and 2			
2:00-2:30	Rowena S. Navera, Rene E. Bersoto Philippine State College of Aeronautics (PhilSCA), Manila, Philippines	Mind the Gap: Sustaining a Gender Responsive Aviation Industry Amidst COVID-19 Pandemic	Lalhmunmawii Kachchhap, Gracel Ann Saban, Mary Grace De Guzman, Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies, Philippines	Hybridizing Synectics and Inside-Outside Circles in the Multi-level Learning Instruction: An Action Research
2:30-3:00	Taweeluck Pollachom, Uswatun Khasanah, Rahmah Bakoko School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	Walailak students' perspectives on LGBTQ+	Novi Sriwulandari University of Gresik	Run, Read, Remember and Write (3RW): Pursuing a Joyful Extensive Reading Activity

3:00-3:30	Ronnie B. Ilagan, Rene E. Bersoto Marian Learning Center and Science High School, Inc., Batangas City, Philippines	Guidance Leadership Integration in Managing Private Schools	Pagornsit Thana, Siriporn Tansuwan School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	An Analysis of Student emotions of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic as Expressed on Thai Twitter
3:30-4:00	Piyanut Khunsawat School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	Yoga Training Course with Buddhist Meditation Practice upon the Mental Health Development and Learning Achievement	Ruby A. Gabor North Luzon Philippines State College, Philippines	Cussing Among Teacher Education Students: An Input for a Moral Recovery Program
4:00-4:30	Jayrome Lleva Nuñez Visayas State University, Leyte, Philippines	Losing My Code: An Autoethnography on Language Attrition	Thachamon Kamlangkuea School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand	Co-Root Culture: Making Merit for Thai-Mexico Ancestors
Moderators	Dr. Khemmanit Wattanatinnachot Miss Pavirasa Praditsorn School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University		Mr. Kiki Julie Anggoro Ms. Annisa Laura Maretha School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University	

Session I: **English Language Teaching/ Language Studies**

(Does Thai English Exist?) How Do English Language Teachers in Thai Universities Navigate the Ideologically Charged Terrain of Thai English?

Veronico N. Tarrayo, Ph.D.

Department of English, Faculty of Arts and Letters
Research Center for Social Sciences and Education
University of Santo Tomas, Manila, the Philippines

This talk explores perceptions of university English language teachers in Thailand regarding Thai English, an area in the literature which has received relatively minimal attention. Specifically, based on qualitative data collected from individual semi-structured interviews with 11 English language teachers from two Thai universities, the discussion focuses on these key issues or concerns: (1) What are the Thai university English language teachers' perceptions of standard English?; (2) How do these teachers view the existence of Thai English?; and (3) What beliefs do they hold as regards the legitimacy of Thai English? By and large, although the teacher-participants agreed that Thai English exists as a localized variety of English, an indication that Thai English is slowly emerging or developing, they were inclined to conform to the "native-speakerism" ideology, which has been maintained by educational infrastructures and cultural norms.

Bionote

Veronico N. Tarrayo is an assistant professor at the Department of English, Faculty of Arts and Letters of the University of Santo Tomas (UST), Manila, the Philippines. He is also a research associate at the UST Research Center for Social Sciences and Education. He obtained his Ph.D. in English Language Studies degree (as cum laude) from UST. He earned both his Master of Arts in Language Teaching degree and Bachelor of Arts in English degree (as magna cum laude) from the Polytechnic University of the Philippines-

Manila, where he taught English language courses from 2004 to 2011. He has recently published research articles in ESCI- and Scopus-indexed Q1 and Q2 journals. He served as the editor-in-chief (2018-2020) and a member of the editorial board (2013-2017) of the Asian Journal of English Language Studies, the official research journal of the UST Department of English. At present, he is a member of the editorial board of the International Journal of TESOL Studies, and a reviewer of Professional and Academic English, the journal of the IATEFL English for Specific Purposes Special Interest Group. Among his research interests are stylistics, English language teaching (ELT), gender perspective in ELT, discourse analysis, and teacher beliefs/ideologies.

A Story of South-East Asian TESOL Why Teach Abroad: Its Opportunities and Challenges

Luthfi Nicola Sereni

Elih Sutisna Yanto

University of Singaperbangsa Karawang

(Author's corresponding email: luthfinstkj@gmail.com)

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate a story from a South-East Asian TESOL teacher. The purpose of this study is to inspire and guide in-service and pre-service English teachers to teach EFL/ESL overseas either to native English-speaking or non-native English-speaking countries. The participant of the study is a BA TESOL Teacher from the Philippines teaching English in the Kingdom Saudi of Arabia. The data were collected through a semi-structured interview and analyzed through Braun & Clarke's thematic analysis. The data then will be coded, read multiple times, and themes were assigned and generated. The findings describe that teaching abroad provides better prosperity and additive and transformative development for the teachers. However, teachers that aim to teach abroad should be globally accepted and possess proper identity and agency to overcome culture shock, language differences, homesickness as the common challenges of teaching abroad. Overall, teaching abroad should be considered greatly by teachers who are interested to receive a higher salary and are involved in various teachers' development experiences. The following three items should be included, if relevant to your paper: This study is not without limitation, the study only explored a Filipino ESL teacher who teaches in an ESP institution. It would be more insightful if the study covered various stories of NNET ESL teachers who teach in different settings such as in public schools, private schools, and language centers, through this setting, a variety of procedures could be generated that the readers could follow regarding teaching abroad.

Adaptation of Socrative Application as Online Teaching Platform During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Mark Treve

School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University

(Author's corresponding email: trevemark@yahoo.com)

Abstract

This study aimed to examine university students' perspectives toward Socrative as an online teaching tool and a student smart response system (SRS) at Walailak University (WU) during the COVID-19 school closure. The Socrative application, Microsoft Team, and other e-learning programs were among the many remote teaching applications used during this period. However, because of its alleged high levels of reliability and effectiveness, the researcher concentrated on proprietary e-learning Socrative application. A mixed method of quantitative and qualitative research design was used to investigate the attitudes of a sample population of (n=90) second-year undergraduate students toward Socrative as an online teaching tool and real-time feedback after using the aforementioned application for three months during the COVID-19 school closure. The results revealed that Socrative is a useful tool for educators to use to enhance virtual learning outcomes such as learning engagement. Gender had no statistically significant influence on students' attitudes toward using Socrative applications for remote learning, according to the findings. According to the findings, the Socrative application appears to be suitable for remote teaching and learning during the COVID-19 pandemic in this digital era because of its most important characteristics, such as ease of use, straightforwardness, minimal hardware requirements, and a long list of useful features. This study's findings have significant pedagogical and research implications. If policymakers and practitioners in the field begin to change their practices in response to the findings of this study, pedagogical

practices can be revolutionized. A practical implication is the availability of participants, which influences sample size. This is due to the fact that larger sample sizes improve external validity and reliability.

Social implication: COVID-19 protocols such as social distancing, had a significant social impact on this study.

Bionote

Mark Treve is an English language instructor with over 14 years of experience with ambition of students' satisfaction and growth. He joined SOLGEN formerly known as WULI on 13th March 2018. Mark Treve graduated from the University of Cape Coast in 2006 with a BA in English Language Teaching. He was awarded a Master of Business Administration in 2016, followed by a PhD in Management Studies in 2020. His research interests include Teaching English as a Foreign Language, Educational Leadership, and Human Resource Development. His long-term goal is to become a well-known researcher in educational administration.

“Hit the Like Button and Subscribe!”: Incorporating Educational TikTok Videos to Explore Learning in the Online Classroom

John Mark G. Lachica

Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University, La Union, Philippines

Saint Louis University, Baguio City, Philippines

(Author’s corresponding email: jmlachica@dmmmsu.edu.ph)

Abstract

This study used an action research approach, in line with the research query – which is to investigate what in-class instructional design for an online classroom can be used to stimulate learning. This study specifically focuses on exploring the use of educational TikTok videos to exploring learning in the online classroom. The results demonstrated a clear connection between social media and how it can be effectively used in engaging pedagogical ways. Students were enlivened about the fact that social media and school can work in tandem. The TikTok videos promoted individualized learning for students as some of the students used the opportunity to replay and pause the online lecture to absorb it better. The results showed that most students in the online classroom who were exposed to the educational TikTok videos were able to relate new ideas to previous knowledge build an understanding of the concepts taught. Further, TikTok is only one of many enticing social media platforms to use as an academically constructive pedagogical tool. Hence, in this new normal set up in the Philippine Education, it is no exaggeration if educators of today would hit the like button and subscribe to another form of learning.

Keywords: Nano Learning, Online Classroom, Tiktok Videos

Bionote

John Mark G. Lachica is a language and literature instructor at the Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University- South La Union Campus College of Education, Agoo, La Union, Philippines. He teaches courses both in the undergraduate and graduate studies programs. He is currently enrolled in the Doctor of Philosophy in Language Education at Saint Louis University, Baguio City. His research interests include academic fields related to Applied Linguistics. Most of his previous works focus on speaking anxiety, and language revitalization through investigating language use and preferences of his immediate locality. His latest publication appeared in The Asian EFL Journal.

Assessing Pragmatic Competence: A Case of Filipino ESL Learners

Rinarose B. Budeng

Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
(Author's corresponding email: rbudeng@dmmmsu.edu.ph)

Abstract

This study aims to develop tools that would resonate to the local needs of Filipino ESL learners in assessing their pragmatic competence along comprehension and production. The tools were developed in a number of stages such as generating speech acts situations, likelihood investigation, organization of situations, checking for content validity and checking for reliability. The research instruments developed were a pragmatic comprehension test and a pragmatic production task contextualized to Filipino learners. These were administered to 70 BSE English pre-service teachers. The results revealed that the Filipino ESL learners' level of pragmatic comprehension is very high; however, their pragmatic production is slightly off compared to native speakers but is overall acceptable. The results suggest that they still have difficulties with linguistic forms specifically grammatical and lexical proficiency in their production of speech acts and that their ability to comprehend and produce contextually appropriate utterances still needs to be promoted.

Keywords: Apologizing, Inviting, Refusing, Requesting, Thanking, Speech Acts, Pragmalinguistic, Sociopragmatic

Bionote

Rinarose B. Budeng is currently an assistant professor at Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University. She holds a B.A. in English (Cum Laude), an M.A. in Language Education (Cum Laude) and a PhD in Language Education (Magna Cum Laude) at Saint Louis University. Her research focuses mainly on pragmatics and second language learning.

Teacher Preparedness for Emergency Remote Teaching (ERT): Implications for Language Teacher Education

Dao Nguyen Anh Duc

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Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
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Abstract

During the COVID-19 pandemic, teachers have had to switch to online teaching for the continuity of learning. The extent to which expected learning outcomes can be achieved during ERT largely depends on the teacher preparedness to deliver instruction. The current study aims to examine the preparation English teachers in Vietnam have had for ERT during the fourth wave of the pandemic. Specifically, it investigates whether the teacher's pedagogical and technological knowledge can afford language teaching during the crisis. It also looks at their attitudinal readiness and the institutional support that is offered to them. Within two weeks, 97 teachers in the southern areas of the country completed an online survey. The responses were analyzed descriptively, and item-level means were calculated to identify the greatest challenges encountered by the teachers and the instructional aspects they found most confident about. Cross tabulations were also employed to compare the readiness to teach online among different groups of teachers. Survey results show that in general, the teachers in the affected areas perceived themselves to be relatively prepared for the swift transition. They were substantially positive about their pedagogical approach to lesson delivery in the virtual environment. Regarding technological know-how, they exploited a variety of ready-made resources, but were unknowledgeable about authoring software and uncertain about how to use technological tools pedagogically appropriately. They also reported receiving little support from their superiors and authorities and facing problems

in finding enough time for lesson planning as well as in engaging their students in the online class activities. The findings from this study may be used to inform authorities and teacher educators about what language teachers need to be better prepared for ERT so that appropriate measures can be taken in response to similar incidents in the future.

Keywords: Teacher Preparedness, ERT, Teacher Education

Bionote

Dao Nguyen Anh Duc has been teaching English for more than fifteen years and is currently Head of Language Skills Division – Faculty of Foreign Languages at Banking University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. She also works as a local trainer for Cambridge University Press. She earned her Ph.D. from the University of Nottingham, Malaysia campus. She also holds an MA in TESOL Studies from the University of Queensland, Australia, and an MBA from Bolton University, UK. Her research interests are teaching methodology, L2 pronunciation teaching and learning, and teaching writing. She has presented at a number of local and international conferences

Enhancing the 21st Century Broadcasting Skills of High School Teachers

Stephenie O. Busbus, Geraldine S. Wakat, et.al

Saint Louis University, Baguio City

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a shift particularly in the education sector, from face-to-face classes to distance learning due to the community lockdown and quarantine being implemented. The Department of Education adopted learning delivery modalities which includes Modular Distance Learning, Blended learning, and Homeschooling. The researchers found only a few researches which focus on the Broadcasting Skills of teachers. Therefore, this study was made in order to address this dearth of study in line with the Broadcasting Skills of teachers, and to develop a training material which would enhance the 21st Century Broadcasting Skills of teachers as they immerse themselves in Blended Learning in the New Normal. Through the use of developmental research design, the researchers had the High School teachers of the Diocese of Baguio Schools as their participants. The data was collected from the respondents through questionnaires (Google Forms) and treated using the 4-point Likert Scale found on this paper. The findings show that the teachers are good in Non-Verbal skill particularly on the use of appropriate gestures and employing eye contact which had a mean of 2.67 and 2.62 respectively. Furthermore, the findings show that when it comes to video editing, sketching, set designing, and camera angling and positioning, these skills can be somewhat employed by the teachers but they need assistance in applying these skills having low mean scores of 1.95 , 2.06 , 2.11 ,and 2.11 respectively. With these findings, it was clear that the teachers are expected to enhance their skills when it comes to such skills. Furthermore, teachers should be introduced to some innovative ways on applying these broadcasting skills in teaching. The researchers were able to craft a Training Design which would help the teachers to enhance their 21st Century Broadcasting Skills.

Bionote

Stephenie O. Busbus, and Geraldine S. Wakat are faculty researchers from the School of Teacher Education and Liberal Arts of Saint Louis University, Baguio City, Philippines. Along with them in this research endeavor, within the academic year 2020-2021, are 21 student researchers under two different courses. Nine (9) are taking the BA Communication course that includes EUGENIO, FLORES, LIKIYAN, OSIA, RAZALAN, TIBALDO, URMAZA, VALMORES, and ZULUETA. On the other hand, 12 are taking BSED English course namely CATO, MENDIORO, NUGOY, PAAT, PAGOLI, PIO, TABING, TAMING, UBALDO, UYOD, VIERNES, and WANGIWANG in the same university.

Constructing Personal Learning Environments Using ICT Tools in Teaching Foreign Language- a Case Study in a High School in Hanoi

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Abstract

The age of digitization has brought about enormous changes to all aspects of life, with it, an inevitable shift in teaching and learning. However, not all TEL (technology enhancing learning) solutions could meet the expectation of both scholars and learners on account of insufficient personalization and a lack of orientation toward individual learners. As a consequence, the application of Personal Learning Environment theory to tech-based solutions has emerged as a promising answer to the existing problems that remained insoluble by traditional approaches. According to the research of The Economist Group (2021), the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the development and adoption of the personalized learning experience, thus predicting that such a paradigm shift would be the future of education. This is a mixed-method case study on creating a student-centric and personalized environment in the context of language teaching for 100 high school students in Ban Mai School, Hanoi, Vietnam. By applying digital tools to construct a learning environment conducive to student needs, the study aims to explore the potential and opportunities to heighten the effectiveness of language teaching and learning. In addressing the question, a combination of semi-structured interviews with the teacher and scaling along with open question questionnaires were used to collect the data. Based on the textual and statistical data, the result indicates numerous ways for teachers to facilitate personalized, time and space independent learning environments

for students using ICT. The author reveals that ICT (Information and Communication Technology) is capable of assisting teachers in organizing a pool of activities to help improve students' satisfaction and engagement. It follows from the study that students reported increased motivation and attentiveness when teachers employed a different set of digital tools in a hybrid learning environment of online and in-person classes. The research demonstrates that those teaching practices promoting adaptive learning (with the use of adaptive content, adaptive assessments, and adaptive sequences) can pave the way for further research opportunities for institutional practice and professional development in the future

Keywords: Personal Learning Environment, Information and Communication Technology, Adaptive Learning

Bionote

Le Khanh Linh is an ESL teacher at Ban Mai School (a part of the International Cambridge system). Khanh Linh formerly pursued her bachelor's degree in the English language at Hanoi University where she specializes in educational solutions, technology-mediated assessment, and gender equality in language education. Driven by a passion for teaching optimization she is especially keen on the development of adaptive learning and personalized learning environments due to her extensive background in pedagogy. An active member of the Microsoft Education community in Vietnam, Khanh Linh is also working to implement innovative teaching methodology and foster a cooperative global community of teachers. Her latest work in E-learning solutions for ELT has been nominated for the national competition in designing digital tools for education.

A Comparison between Teachers' Perceptions on Using Online Assessment at Two Universities in Vietnam and Thailand

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Abstract

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic all over the world, the traditional face-to-face classroom has been replaced by face-to-screen one, with no exception in Vietnam and Thailand universities. It is undeniable that assessment is an integral part of teaching and learning process; therefore, online assessment obviously has also been adapted quickly to meet the global demand of teachers and students. Assessment and feedback help to provide a great opportunity to assist and boost student learning. The paper would share how Vietnamese and Thai lecturer experienced using online assessment by using semi-structured interviews with 10 lecturers from both universities. The qualitative collected data provided an insight into a variety of benefits that online assessment can support the efficiency and convenience, while there were several challenges that still occurred. It concluded with a summary and recommendations to be taken up in subsequent efforts.

Keywords: Online Assessment, Teachers' Perceptions

Bionote

Van Thanh Lai is currently Lecturer of English at International School, VNU. She received a bachelor's degree in English Language Teaching from University of Language and International Studies (2015), then a master's degree in TESOL from Victoria University (2017). She has worked at British Council,

Victoria University, Walailak University and various English centers around Hanoi, which has molded her beliefs in equity, celebrating diversity, and developing positive English language teaching for students of all ages. Her research interests are in the areas of teacher professional development, English Language Teaching, and applied linguistics.

COVID 19 Pandemic Changes Lecturers' Behavior in Teaching

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Abstract

The COVID 19 pandemic has changed learning patterns from offline to online. Sevima Edlink is one of the alternative learning applications used in many universities in Indonesia, which is still being developed by Sevima management. This learning application is very helpful for lecturers in Indonesia in conveying the material to students. Then what about the use of Sevima Edlink by lecturers in post COVID pandemic, where many campuses have considered face-to-face or continue to study online? This consideration is a very heavy decision which will involve stakeholders on campus with various aspirations. This study aims to examine lecturers' behavior regarding the use of Sevima Edlink during the post-COVID pandemic in universities in Indonesia. A case study research design adopted by interviewing 15 lecturers of English at IAIN Parepare Indonesia, who have been used Sevima Edlink in their English classes during the COVID pandemic. The result shows that the COVID pandemic has changed lecturers' behavior in teaching. At the beginning, most of them were not ready to hold online learning like most lecturers in Indonesia. They are apathetic about the success of online learning compared to face to face learning. There is a tendency to reject virtual. By using the Sevima Edlink application turned out to be very helpful for them in presenting their material. The ease of this application has led to changes lecturers' behavior towards teaching. They argue that language learning should be maintained online even in the post COVID pandemic. This research has a limitation to the scope. It needs a survey of all lecturers in Indonesia how COVID pandemic as "antecedent" may change lecturers' behavior in language teaching. Meanwhile, how does government as a "consequence" provide smart education in the post COVID pandemic.

Bionote

Nurhamdah Zain is a lecturer for 24 years at English Education, State Islamic Institute of Parepare, Indonesia. She starts her career in 1997 as a teaching assistant at the same year after graduating from English Education IAIN Makassar. Encouraging students to be a professional English teacher is one of the two dedications in her life. She already wrote lots of recommendation letters for her students who pursuing scholarship for further studies.

A Flipped Classroom Model to Improve Students' Online EFL Learning

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged educators to research ways to perform better online instruction. This study utilized a new model that adapts the flipped classroom model using asynchronous and synchronous learning technologies. There were two objectives of this study. One was to investigate students' achievement. The other objective was to explore students' perceptions of the utilized model. 32 students who were beginner English learners in Walailak University participated in this study. This study was conducted for eight weeks from March to early May 2020. Pretest and Posttest were used to compare students' achievement. An online questionnaire was utilized to gather students' perceptions. Descriptive and inferential statistics were performed to analyze the quantitative data, while content analysis was used to interpret qualitative data. The findings show that there was a significant difference in the scores for pre-test ($M=13.87/80.00$, $SD=3.03$) and post-test ($M=64.12/80.00$, $SD=6.86$) conditions $t(31)=-41.79$, $p=0.00$. Moreover, students showed positive perceptions of the flipped classroom model utilization. The results shed light on the application of synchronous and asynchronous combination of a flipped classroom concept in online classes.

Keywords: Flipped Classroom, Online EFL Learning

Bionote

Uswatun Khasanah is a lecturer at Walailak University. She holds a B.A. in English Language and Literature at Sebelas Maret University and an M.A

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Kiki Juli Anggoro is a lecturer at Walailak University. He holds a B.Ed. in English Language Teaching at Yogyakarta State University and an M.Ed. in Educational Technology and Communication at Naresuan University. He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in Educational Technology and Communication at Naresuan University. His research interests include English language teaching, English educational technology, and online tools for ELT.

Teaching Chinese language outside of China: The Case of Chinese Teachers in Thailand

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Abstract

In response to the increase in demand for teachers of Chinese in Thailand, many Chinese teachers are now working as volunteer teachers for Hanban. This study explores the perceptions of 13 Chinese teachers about the difficulties and challenges of being Chinese teachers in Thailand. An online questionnaire and an individual follow-up interview were used to collect the data. Findings revealed that participants held a positive perception with regards to being Chinese language teachers in Thailand. Some reasons why they came to teach in Thailand include Thai ancient culture, and a chance to broaden their working experience and horizon. However, they also reported that the language barrier, lack of classroom management experience, and inappropriate textbooks for tertiary education hampered their teaching. The findings indicate that Chinese language teachers urgently need professional and ongoing training to ensure their teaching quality. In addition, further efforts for developing textbooks for higher education are demanded.

Bionote

Feng Min is currently a lecturer at Walailak University. She holds a B.A. and an M.A. in English. Her research focuses mainly second language learning.

Exploring the Linguistic Landscapes of Baguio City through Socio-Cultural Lens

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Abstract

Language is visible everywhere in textual form on commercial signs, government notices, posters, traffic signs, graffiti, advertisements, and others. The way languages enshroud public spaces is a direct expression of their power and cultural and linguistic identity. This paper explores the linguistic landscapes (LL) of Baguio City through a socio-cultural lens. Specifically, it determined the languages representing the linguistic landscapes of the city by surfacing the socio-cultural implications of all the collected LL signs as the corpus of the study. The study used a qualitative approach which includes analyzing photographed linguistic landscapes. Essentially, signage plays a vital role in the speech community to transmit a message to persuade individuals what to do and what not to do, thus acting as a stationary, persuasive

communication with the expected recipients of the message. Hence for the implication, the presence of languages in the speech community will be further strengthened should these signs be visible around the city so that the next generations will not only be acquainted with the spoken Ilocano, Kankanaey, and Ibaloi languages but also with their written counterparts to preserve the said languages and their corresponding cultures and maintain their vitality and power in a multilingual setting. Despite the diffusion of English in every local landscape due to the concept of globalization, as unique ethnolinguistic groups, everyone should be reminded of the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights, which states that all language communities have the right for their language to occupy a pre-eminent place in advertising, signs, external signposting, and in the image of the country. This creates an impetus on the co-existence of local languages and national or international languages as every language and culture is unique.

Keywords: Linguistic Rights, Socio-Cultural, Culture, Multilingualism, Communication, Language

Session II: Science and Technology

Smart Agriculture, Machine Learning and AI

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Abstract

Traditional experience based agriculture has been transformed to smart agriculture using Internet of Things (IoT), machine learning and artificial intelligence. IoT technology enables farmers to use low cost sensors, simple deployment and high communication efficiency to collect both spatial and temporal data. Machine learning and artificial intelligence have been applied to smart agriculture in many dimensions. This study showed a case study of using IoT sensors, machine learning and artificial intelligence in Siam Ruby Pomelo Plantations. For sustainable and profitable agriculture, real-time agricultural data analysis, heterogeneous data assimilation, and providing automatic and operable information are very important. Therefore, applying machine learning and artificial intelligence methods to this important social demand can be regarded as a revolutionary extension of the agricultural industry.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Smart Agriculture, Big Data, Internet of Things

Bionote

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee is the head of Research Department, School of Science (Physics). He received the DPST scholarship, graduated BSc. in Physic (2nd class honor) from Chulalongkorn University and

Ph.D. from Warwick University, UK. He is the representative of GLOBE technology working group from Asia Pacific Region since 2014-Present. He actively involves in teaching and learning and received the Senior Fellow HEA (UKPSF). He is currently the chair of MSc. and Ph.D. in Data Science and AI. He is also the director of Center of Excellence in Ecoinformatics. His research interests are science education, coral reef research, artificial intelligent, machine learning, internet of things, smart agriculture, spatial database, social marketing, web database system, information technology, and digital storage, processing & visualization. He received several awards: WU Best Research Award in 2015. DPST Hall of Fame in 2017, GLOBE Star Award for Scientist in 2019 and Best Community Services on Diversity and Indigenous Knowledge of Medicinal Plant, Nakhon Si Thammarat from Walailak University in 2020.

Crab Species-Specific Excavation and Architecture of Burrows in Restored Mangrove Habitat

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Abstract

Burrowing crabs are considered to be the ecosystem engineers in mangrove ecosystems because they have an impact on the ecosystem functioning through bio-geochemical transformations. This process depends on the size and shape of burrows. The present study analysed the architecture of burrows constructed by crabs in a restored mangrove habitat. Fourteen crab species were found to construct the burrows of 13 different shapes with a predominance of 'I', 'J', 'L'. The burrow shape was diverse in *Metopograpsus messor*, followed by *Austruca occidentalis*, *Gelasimus vocans*, and *Austruca annulipes*. Likewise, the burrow structural complexity was higher in *Avicennia* or the open zone during summer. Sesarmids were larger than fiddlers, making the burrows have a wider opening. Fiddlers were relatively smaller in size. They constructed complex burrows at the vertical position, making longer and deeper burrows, in contrast to sesarmids, which formed simple burrows at a horizontal position, digging shorter and shallower burrows. The sesarmids have smaller burrows without branching in mangrove zones, whereas the fiddler crabs (except *Austruca variegata*) have larger burrows with or without branching in open and *Avicennia* zones. The fiddler crabs, especially *Austruca occidentalis* and *Austruca annulipes* have separate openings and passage for exit and entry as an adaptation against predators. The present work identified *Austruca occidentalis* and *Austruca annulipes* as the most potent bio-turbating

crab species for restored mangrove habitats due to their efficiency in soil excavation and large-sized burrows.

Keywords: Crabs, Fiddlers, Sesarmids, Burrowing, Bioturbation, Mangrove Restoration

Bionote

Dr. Wah Wah Min is currently a visiting professor at School of Sciences, Walailak University. She holds a B.Sc (Hons), M.Sc, Ph. D. in Zoology at Yangon University, Myanmar and Post doct at Center of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, India. Her research is mainly on mangrove crab ecology.

The Business Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) at Ban Ta Khun District, Surat Thani Province Using Project-Based Learning

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the effectiveness of teaching and learning management using a Project-based Learning process with hands-on experience. This method is one of the processes of research methodology to achieve the objectives of the Electronic Business Technology course. In the same way, local entrepreneurs have used results from the courses that students have worked on to increase the efficiency of trading products for small and medium enterprises (SME), Ban Ta Khun District, Surat Thani Province. The researcher formed students into five groups to use five SME products, including Pad Thai by Khun Ooy, Honey Bee Klong Hin Khao, Massage Oil Ban Khao Wong, Pickled Fish Ban Park Nam, and Batik Bag. Twenty-seven 3rd year students in the Information Technology programme that enrolled in the Electronics Business Technology course for semester 1/2563 participated in the study. The students used the process of learning in the course composed of online marketing strategies, online media creation, building a customer base from online media, comparative results between traditional marketing and online marketing. The results showed that using technology to help manage the SME business has more customers and income. The students can see the performance and ability to continue to expand into their own business and community. Additionally, entrepreneurs realize the importance of using digital technology to help promote sales and to be able to apply them in electronic business.

Keywords: Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Online Marketing, Electronics Business, Project-Based Learning (PBL)

Bionote

Asst. Prof. Dr.Siriwan Kajornkasirat received the Ph.D. degree in Computational Science from Walailak University, Thailand, in 2011. She has done on Ph.D. research experience in Deakin University, Australia funded by the Royal Golden Jubilee Ph.D. Program (RGJ-Ph.D. Program). In 2014, she was invited for STEM Education workshop under the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP). This is a program of the U.S. Department of State with funding provided by the U.S. Government. Currently, she is Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Science and Industrial Technology, Prince of Songkla University, Surat Thani, Thailand. She got the PSU Pride: Golden level award for the year of 2020 and 2021 for mentoring of new lecturer. Her research interests include Data Science, Computing Science, Advanced Analytic Online, STEM Education, Smart Farming, Internet of Things (IoT), Smart Health, Digital Marketing, E-Marketing for Tourism. She can be contacted at email: siriwan.wo@psu.ac.th.

Apply Application for Hybrid Learning in the Post Covid Pandemic

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Abstract

The Post COVID pandemic forced Walailak University (WU) to shift to Hybrid Learning for all students. The Center for Digital Technology (CDT) is responsible for supporting online applications and Internet bandwidth for each classroom at WU. There are many online applications for teaching and learning online. CDT developed e-Learning and e-Testing based on open-source. For e-Learning, lecturers can upload files and assignments for students' self-learning from anywhere. Lecturers can track learning progress for each student and discuss it with them via online meetings. For e-Testing, lecturers can set up online testing for students. This application supports any quiz such as multiple-choice, texts, Mathematics formulas and has a feature for shuffle questions. We assigned our staff to review Google Meet, MS Team, WebEx, Zoom and summarize how to use each software easily (access online at <https://cdt.wu.ac.th>). Lecturers have many applications to use for hybrid learning. CDT has a help desk to generate users for each application and support for both students and lecturers via online messenger and hotline phone number 075-673400. WU has five buildings for Smart classrooms on site. Moreover, CDT has a monitoring team to monitor internet bandwidth for every building. We can conclude that for hybrid learning at WU, both lecturers and students can manage the time for teaching and learning by our applications in the Post COVID.

Keywords: Hybrid Learning, E-Learning, E-Testing, Smart Classroom

Bionote

Dr. Premrudee Noonsang is currently Director of The Center for Digital Technology, Walailak University. She holds a B.A in Business Computer (Prince of Songkla University), an M.A. in Management Information Technology and PhD in Computational Science (International Program) at Walailak University. Her research focuses on System Health Monitoring and IoT.

Integrating GLOBE Observer Application as Online Environmental Observation Tools for Schools during Covid-19 Pandemics

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Abstract

The COVID-19 Pandemic has become a big challenge for teaching management in all classes in Thai schools. Thai students have to turn from the onsite-school setting to online learning from home for almost two years. In this work, we present a platform for the school teacher and student engagement to learn and observe the home environment. We used the GLOBE Observer Application to assist teachers in operating environmental education using online hands-on activities. Our strategy was to train the school teachers to learn the GLOBE protocols, including the atmosphere measurements, hydrosphere, and biosphere, which can be reported via the GLOBE Observer App. This application can be installed on teacher and student mobile phones. Therefore, teachers could encourage students to learn in the online classroom. Students can proceed with activities on observing their surrounding areas at home and collect the environmental data to report into the application on their phones.

With the support from the Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology (IPST), we held training for five teachers and students. There were 13 schools with 40 teachers, and 350 students joined the training during 2021. The outcomes from the training have shown educational success.

Some teachers developed the learning activity for their students for environmental observation during online classroom using the GLOBE Cloud, GLOBE tree, and GLOBE mosquito habitat mapper. The applications were user-friendly and convenient for the teachers and students. Consequently, the online activities also encouraged the students to develop environmental research projects. Therefore, the GLOBE Observer App is the potential tool for student engagement to do online environmental observation during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: GLOBE Observer Application, Environmental Observation, Hands-On Activities, GLOBE Program, Covid-19

Bionote

Dr. Sirilak Chumkiew is currently a faculty staff at School of Biology, Institute of Science, Suranaree University of Technology. She holds a B.A. in Computational Science (First class honors) and a PhD in Computational Science at Walailak University. Her research focuses are about environmental science, biodiversity, and conservation.

Coral Reef Recovery Following the Covid-19 Event at Racha Yai Island, Thailand

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Abstract

Coral reefs provide an important ecosystem for life underwater, protect coastal areas by reducing the power of waves hitting the coast, and provide a crucial source of income for millions of people. Due to the COVID-19, we had less number of tourists diving and snorkeling, resulting in fewer disturbances on coral reefs in Southern Thailand. This study examined how low tourist disturbance due to post-COVID-19 affects coral reefs in Southern Thailand. We examined the percentage of live coral and dead coral at Racha Yai Island, Southern Thailand, during 2018-2021 at low (Patok Bay) and high (Khonkhae Bay) tourist disturbance sites. We used a permanent quadrat method along 50-m three transect lines at each bay, took 25 0.5*0.5 m² underwater photos per transect, and used CPCe software to estimate the percentage of live and dead coral cover per transect. Our results showed that the percentage of live coral cover were positive associated with years at both bays by 8-10% (Khonkhae Bay: $Y_{KK} = 0.393x + 2010.182$; Patok Bay: $Y_{PT} = 0.473x + 2005.639$) and the percentage of dead coral were negatively associated with years (Khonkhae Bay: $Y_{KK} = -0.450x + 2040.751$; Patok Bay: $Y_{PT} = -0.810x + 2046.253$). Our results indicated that the COVID-19 event had a large impact on coral recovery by increasing the percentage of live coral cover and decreasing dead coral cover at both Bays.

Keywords: Coral Reef, Recovery, Covid-19, Southern Thailand

Bionote

Ms. Sirirat Somshuea is currently a Ph.D. student in the Computational Science program, School of Science at Walailak University. She holds a B.A. in Marine and Coastal Resources Management Technology, at Walailak University. Her research focuses on ecological research, oceanography, biostatistics, Mathematica, Machine Learning, and AI.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee is the head of Research Department, School of Science (Physics). He received the DPST scholarship, graduated BSc. in Physic (2nd class honor) from Chulalongkorn University and Ph.D. from Warwick University, UK. He is the representative of GLOBE technology working group from Asia Pacific Region since 2014-2021. He actively involves in teaching and learning and received the Senior Fellow HEA (UKPSF). He is currently the chair of MSc. and Ph.D in Data Science and AI. He is also the director of Center of Excellence in Ecoinformatics. His research interests are science education, coral reef research, artificial intelligent, machine learning, internet of things, smart agriculture, spatial database, social marketing, web database system, information technology, and digital storage, processing & visualization. He received several awards: WU Best Research Award in 2015. DPST Hall of Fame in 2017, GLOBE Star Award for Scientist in 2019 and Best Community Services on Diversity and Indigenous Knowledge of Medicinal Plant, Nakhon Si Thammarat. Walailak University in 2020.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mullica Jaroensutasinee is the dean of School of Science and acting dean of School of Languages and General Education. She received the DPST scholarship, graduated BSc. in Biology (1st class honor) from Prince of Songkla University and MA/Ph.D. from University of California, Santa Barbara, USA. She was the chair of GLOBE Science Working Group since 2014-2021. She actively involves in teaching and learning and received the Senior Fellow HEA (UKPSF). She is currently the chair of MSc. and Ph.D in Science. She is the vice director of Center of Excellence in Ecoinformatics. Her research interests are data analytics, animal behavior, coral and reef fish ecology, fiddler ecology, coral sensor network, reef restoration, biostatistics,

smart agriculture, terrestrial ecology. She received several awards: Development and Promotion of Science and Technology Talents Project (DPST) in 1987-1998, (Royal Government of Thailand scholarship) (Grade 10-Ph.D.), Outstanding Young Scientist Awards in 2004, Foundation for the Promotion of Science and Technology under the Patronage of H. M. the King in 2004. L'ORÉAL Thailand Fellowship for Women in Science with the support of the Thai National Commission for UNESCO in 2004, TWAS Prize for Young Scientists in Thailand in the Field of Biology in 2005, Best Teacher of the Year in Research, Walailak University in 2008, Best School of Science Alumnus in Career Achievement, Prince of Songkla University in 2014, Best Prince of Songkla University Alumnus in Outstanding Career in 2014, Best Community Services on Coral Reef Restoration at Samui Island, Walailak University in 2014, GLOBE STAR Awards for Scientist, IPST in 2019, Walailak University Senior Research Productivity (Scopus/ ISI) Award in 2020, Best Community Services on Diversity and Indigenous Knowledge of Medicinal Plant, Nakhon Si Thammarat. Walailak University in 2020, Women's Exemplified Award 2020 in Science and Technology from the Thai Social Foundation in 2020, DPST Hall of Fame, IPST in 2021.

Effects of Irrigation Methods on Yield, Fruit Quality and Environment of Mangosteen

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Abstract

This study investigates how irrigation affects climatic/soil parameters, mangosteen trees, and production. We deployed automatic weather/soil stations to collect weather/soil data at irrigation/non-irrigation mangosteen orchards. We randomly selected 40 mangosteen trees and counted the number of flowers per branch, the number of fruits per branch, the starting date of the flowering period, the harvesting period, harvesting duration, and flower blooming to harvesting. We randomly selected 10 fruits per selected tree to measure fresh fruit weight, peel thickness, numbers of edible pulp segments, the percentage of fruit gumming, translucent flesh, and fruit scar. Results showed that from March to August 2020, the monthly rainfall had an average of 191.16 ± 46.59 mm with the minimum monthly rainfall (6.20 mm) observed in March and the maximum monthly rainfall (239.60 mm) observed in April. Both air and soil temperature were lower at the irrigation mangosteen production, but relative humidity and soil moisture (drier soil) were higher than at the non-irrigation mangosteen production. Mangosteen tree size (DBH and crown size) did not differ between irrigation and non-irrigation mangosteen production. For irrigation and non-irrigation mangosteen productions, the flowering period occurred from 15 April-15 May 2020, with its flowering duration of 121 days. The harvesting period occurred from 14 August-21 September

2020, with a harvesting duration of 37 days. There were more flowers per branch at the irrigation mangosteen production, numbers of fruits per branch, and fruit weight. However, they have lower peel thickness, numbers of edible pulp segments, the percentage of fruit gumming, translucent flesh, and fruit scar than at the non-irrigation mangosteen production. There was no difference in fruit circumferences between the irrigation and non-irrigation mangosteen production. Comparing the percentage of fruit damages based on translucent flesh, fruit gumming, and fruit scars by dividing mangosteen fruits into three categories: 0, 1-25, and 26-50%, mangosteen fruits in the irrigation production had a higher number of 0% translucent flesh, fruit gumming and fruit scars than the non-irrigation production.

Keywords: Irrigation, Fruit Quality, Mangosteen

Bionote

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database system, information technology, and digital storage, processing & visualization. He received several awards: WU Best Research Award in 2015. DPST Hall of Fame in 2017, GLOBE Star Award for Scientist in 2019 and Best Community Services on Diversity and Indigenous Knowledge of Medicinal Plant, Nakhon Si Thammarat. Walailak University in 2020.

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Indigenous Knowledge of Medicinal Plant, Nakhon Si Thammarat. Walailak University in 2020, Women's Exemplified Award 2020 in Science and Technology from the Thai Social Foundation in 2020, DPST Hall of Fame, IPST in 2021.

Microplastic Detection from Burrow Excavation of Fiddler Crabs *Austruca perplexa*

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Abstract

This study investigated how *Austruca perplexa* burrowing activities affect the amount of microplastic based on the size, shape, and color of microplastics. We randomly selected 30 male and 30 female burrows and categorized these burrows based on shapes and categories: I-shaped and J-shaped burrows. We collected soil samples from the top and bottom soil of I- and J-shaped burrows. We classified microplastics based on size (<1 mm and 1-5 mm), shapes (fiber and fragment), and color (white, black, red, blue). Our results showed that microplastics were found more in the topsoil than in the bottom soil in both I- and J-shaped burrows. Likewise, fiber microplastic was found more than fragment ones and more fiber type in I-shaped than in J-shaped burrows. Black-colored microplastics were found the most, followed by white, blue, and red colors in both I-shaped and J-shaped burrows. This indicated that burrow excavation by fiddler crab *Austruca perplexa* caused microplastic to sink in the intertidal zone.

Keywords: Burrow Characteristics, Fiddler Crab, Southern Thailand, Microplastics

Bionote

Mr. Phusit Horpet is currently a lecturer at Marine Science Program, School of Science, Walailak University. He holds a B.Sc. in Fishery Technology

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Land Use and Land Cover Change Detection Using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System in Ban Don bay, Surat Thani Province, Thailand

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Abstract

Land use/land cover (LULC) change is a major concern with regard to change in the global environment. Humans have largely influenced the Earth's environment by changing the LULC dynamics. This study used satellite imageries to investigate LULC changes in the Ban Don Bay area during 1990-2021. In this study, land-use change detection was conducted within 10 km from the coast by categorizing them into mangroves, shrimp farming area, abandoned paddy field, an agricultural area, and the community's expansion. Our results showed that during 1990-2003, majority of LULC in Ban Don Bay area was the abandon paddy field covering an area of 214.52 km² (21.90%) in 1990, 212.21 km² (21.66%) in 1994, 229.70 km² (23.45%) in 1998, 273.8 km² (27.95%) in 2001, and 259.49 km² (26.49%) in 2003. During 2007-2021, majority of LULC in Ban Don Bay area was oil palm plantations covering an area of 323.20 km² (33.0%) in 2007, 329.6 km² (33.65%) in 2011, 345.9 km² (35.31%) in 2015, 360.23 km² (36.78%) in 2019, and 396.24 km² (40.45%) in 2021. Shrimp farming areas continued to increase during the 1990-2003 period and then rapidly declined in 2007. Shrimp farmers shifted their land from aquaculture to oil palm plantations. This indicated that the abandoned paddy field increased during 1994-2001 and sharply decreased during 2003-2007. Both

paddy fields and shrimp farming had changed to oil palm plantations. The oil palm plantation has been increased since 2007 and reached its highest point in 2021.

Keywords: LULC Change, Ban Don Bay, Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System

Bionote

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Academic Service Project Management in the Covid-19 Pandemic: The Integrated Economic and Social Enhancement Project for Subdistrict (One Tambon One University)

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Abstract

One Tambon One University program or University to Tambon (U2T) aimed to upgrade economic and social conditions at the subdistrict (Tambon) level. The agency responsible for this project is the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research, and Innovation. Under this project, one district will work with one university for local development. This research aims to study the obstacles and extract lessons learned from project management success from U2T (Koh Thuat Subdistrict, Pak Phanang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province). The study methodology was reviewed and improved the strategies and implementation measures in Phase I. It was found that the key to success is applying a project management approach under changing conditions that require constant adaptation. In particular, the second and third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic has become more severe due to the change in coronavirus strains. This is the reason why project workers are highly anxious to go to the site to collect various information. This paper provides an important source of analysis to support solutions and situations under uncontrollable constraints. The success of the project was also assessed based on 14 indicators and 16 goals overcoming poverty so that the project could meet the community needs. Koh Thuat Subdistrict from before the project started to be a Survive

Subdistrict, after the end of the first phase of the project, it is a subdistrict towards sustainability. That is why this subdistrict was selected as one of the eight successful subdistricts in the upper southern region, with a total of 80 subdistricts in Phase 1.

Keywords: U2T, Koh Thuat Subdistrict, Achievement

Bionote

Asst. Prof. Dr. Laksanara Khwanchum is currently an assistant professor at Walailak University. She holds her B.A. in Agricultural Technology, M.A. in Environmental Science and Ph.D. in Forestry at Kasetsart University. Her research focuses mainly on environmental management.

Nitrogen Dioxide in Tourist Destination Area under COVID Pandemic: Case Study Kiriwong Village, Nakhon Si Thammarat

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Abstract

Kiriwong Village is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Nakhon Si Thammarat. Over thousands of tourists visited this area in one week, particularly on weekends. The rapid growth of tourism increased road traffic-related to increasing nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentration. The COVID-19 pandemic started in Thailand early in 2020. The situation would become severe in many human activities and the economy in Thailand, particularly on tourism activities. This study aims to estimate the level of NO₂ in Kiriwong Village during the pandemic of COVID-19. Ambient NO₂ was collected by using a passive sampler from January to August 2021 at four areas in the village based on human activity, including (1) less human activity area, (2) recreation area, (3) less traffic area and (4) high traffic area. The concentrations of NO₂ in Kiriwong ranged between 0.2 and 16.6 µg/m³, which accepted the Thailand standard for ambient air. The concentration of NO₂ was the highest in the high traffic area (Kiriwong's bridge) because the tourists always park to take a photo, so this area always suffers from traffic jams and air quality problems. The local authorities should prepare a parking or traffic flow regulation in this area.

Keywords: Nitrogen Dioxide, Tourist Destination, Passive Sampler

Bionote

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The Prevalence of *Staphylococcus* spp. and Gram-Negative Bacteria in Dairy Cattle and Antibiotic Sensitivity of Bacteria That Cause Mastitis in Pakchong, Nakhon Ratchasima

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Abstract

Pakchong, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand, is one of the largest areas for agriculture and farming, especially cattle farms. Dairy products produced from Pakchong farms have been distributed throughout the country. Therefore, product quality and safety are the most important awareness for consumers. Mastitis is one of the major problems leading to health and economic problems. *Staphylococcus* spp. are skin flora of both humans and cows, and Gram-negative bacilli are enteric and environmental bacteria, that might be contaminated during a milking process leading to low milk quality. Therefore, we aimed to study the prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Staphylococcus* spp. and Gram-negative bacilli in this study. Four hundred and sixty-nine milk samples from 24 farms in Pakchong were collected and directed to bacterial cultivation on Blood agar and MacConkey agar. The bacterial colonies were identified and tested for their antimicrobial susceptibility. The results showed that coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* was mainly isolated, representing 22.81% of the mastitis etiology bacteria, followed by non-fermentative bacteria (NFB), *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Acinetobacter* spp.,

Klebsiella spp., *Enterobacter* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp. and *E. coli*, representing 3.41%, 2.35%, 2.13%, 1.92%, 1.49%, 1.28%, and 0.43% respectively. The antimicrobial susceptibility tests showed that the most inhibitory activity on the mastitis coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* in order of highest to lowest were cefoxitin, erythromycin, gentamicin, kanamycin, and doxycycline, respectively. Gram-negative bacteria were susceptible to several tested drugs. In conclusion, coagulase-negative *Staphylococci* have the highest chances to infect the udder tissue of cows and cause mastitis. These pathogens are susceptible to several antimicrobial agents leading to uncomplicated treatment. However, it is still necessary to investigate the transmission route to find a strategy to prevent the infection caused by this pathogen.

Keywords: Mastitis, *Staphylococcus* spp., Gram-negative Bacteria

Bionote

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Estimation of Aboveground Biomass and Carbon Stock using Remote Sensing Data in Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand

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Abstract

Forest plays an essential role in reducing greenhouse gas, especially carbon dioxide resulting from anthropogenic activities. Sakaerat Environmental Research Station (SERS), Thailand, is dominated by extensive fertile forests. Estimation of carbon stock in a massive area, SERS, is essential to show the significance of forest in this particular purpose. Therefore, this study aims: (1) to firstly calculate above ground biomass (AGB) by using remote sensing in SERS, and (2) to estimate carbon stock in SERS. Regression calculation has presented the relationship between the observed AGB inventory data in 2006 and 2009 and different indices from Landsat 5 (TM) images, then applied with the Landsat 9 to estimate the carbon stock. It shows that NDVI provides the highest correlation among the examined indices. The estimated result reveals that SERS contains approximately 7.70 tons/ha of AGB with 3.62 tons/ha of carbon stock. It can be concluded that the amount of AGB is directly related to the amount of carbon stock, which also depends on the forest type. A finer resolution of satellite images, such as Sentinel 2, would provide more accurate carbon stock estimation results.

Keywords: Remote Sensing, Landsat, Aboveground Biomass, Carbon Stock, SERS

Bionote

Dr. Sirilak Chumkiew is currently a faculty staff at School of Biology, Institute of Science, Suranaree University of Technology. She holds a B.A. in Computational Science (First class honors) and a PhD in Computational Science at Walailak University. Her research focuses are about environmental science, biodiversity, and conservation.

The Contamination of Heavy Metal in Khun Thale Swamp, Suratthani Province, Thailand

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Abstract

Heavy metal pollution has become interesting and may pose serious threat to ecosystem and human health through food web as a result of rapid urbanization, population expansion, sewage discharge, and heavy industrial development. The present study analyzed the concentrations of eight heavy metals on the surface sediments in Khun Thale Swamp, Suratthani province, Thailand. Sample collection was performed at 4 stations in June 2021. The concentrations of heavy metals were determined by employing Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES). The mean contents of heavy metals were in decreasing order Fe>Zn>As> Cr >Pb> Cu> Cd>Hg. The detected values of As, Cd and Zn were higher than sediment guideline concentrations from the Pollution Control Department of Thailand, and considered as the most hazardous pollutants to the aquatic ecosystem in Khun Thale Swamp. This indicates that upstream industrial and municipal wastewater discharges along the river bank are major sources of As, Cd, and Zn pollution. The results of this study provide a warning sign of heavy metal contamination in sediment and might pose an adverse threat to ecosystem health if no proper precautions are taken. Therefore, the continuous monitoring and assessment of pollutants in the areas will aid in the protection of the environment and the sustainability of resources.

Keywords: Heavy Metal, Sediment, Contamination, Khun Thale Swamp

Bionote

Dr. Watcharee Ruairuen is a lecturer and researcher at Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand. She holds a B.S. in Marine and Coastal Resources Management Technology, M.S. Computational Science at Walailak University, and a PhD in Natural Resources and Sustainability program, University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA. Her interests span micrometeorology in agricultural systems, soil and water management, Marine and coastal ecology, and environmental pollution.

Session III: **Social Sciences/Education**

Smart education: perspectives of Thai graduates after the COVID-19 crisis

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Abstract

How many people would have expected to witness this soon a concrete need for the “21st Century Learning Skills” -- a qualification desired by most countries around the world on their workforce in the 4.0 era? With the effect of the Covid-19 situation, people are forced to develop several skills in response to global trends. These skills include adaptability, global mindset development, self-awareness as a global citizen, resilience, modern literacy such as digital literacy and financial literacy, self-management, leadership, and collaboration with others in teamwork. All these skills are the significant indicators and compass for national production competency and skilled manpower development. In particular, the human resources are trained for highly-skilled performance or one with expertise with regards to a future tendency to replace unskilled and low-skilled labor force with robots and new technologies.

For Thailand, the term “21st-Century Learning Skills” has been included in the National Education Plan, 2017-2036 B.E. The Learner Aspirations goal aims that all learners will develop the characteristics and skills of the 21st-century (3Rs 8Cs). An emphasis is also placed on Life and Work in the 21st-century skills, implemented in three areas: learning and innovation skills, information, media, technology skills, and life and profession skills. These critical issues are what Thai educators and scholars have expressed their concerns on, urging relevant sectors to collaborate in promoting these skills with a concrete education development plan, especially at the tertiary level. A successful scheme would mean that the nation obtains a new breed of graduates (after the Covid-19 situation) with potentiality and qualifications

aligned with “Learning skills in the 21st century”.

The ideas of these educators and scholars have inspired several all-dimensioned schemes for a new form of smart education. One is a proposal for the government to implement as a national agenda the tertiary education transformation that aims to create a new breed of graduates. Another includes the need to shift an educational institution’s role as a learning resource to an innovation resource. The learning objectives should also shift from mere knowledge to learning for economic and social intelligence, and for real-life innovative application. Furthermore, a graduate should also have developed a life-long learning skill, and be encouraged to learn modules with cross-disciplinary content. Instructors themselves are suggested to change their role from someone who teaches to someone who guides or acts as a coach, learning designer, and innovator creator. Essentially, the instructor must have a growth mindset, believing that each individual is capable of developing oneself. These suggested ideas and perspectives are worth following and highly beneficial to the development of Thai education since they are parallel with the “learning skills of the century 21” that are currently pursued by most countries around the world.

Bionote

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Mind the Gap: Sustaining a Gender Responsive Aviation Industry Amidst COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The study is anchored on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030, specifically goal number 5 (SDG 5), which promotes Gender Equality. SDG 5 stipulates to ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. The Philippine State College of Aeronautics, a pioneer in public education in aviation, is mandated to “provide professional and advanced technical and technological instruction and training in the preparatory field of aeronautics and the liberal arts courses” as per RA 7605 (Sec2). Further, PhilSCA believes that academic institutions are a catalyst of change: economically, morally, spiritually, and physically to transform and develop the entire community in which it exists. This mandate includes all men regardless of their gender. Before the pandemic, the aviation industry showed remarkable achievements in addressing gender balance across sectors. The dramatic drop in demand for passenger air transport due to the COVID-19 and containment measures has threatened the viability of many firms in the air transport sector and the rest of the aviation industry, including jobs availability and security. A major input to the aviation industry value chain is the pool of manpower that provides the needed skills and technical expertise. Scaling up talent capabilities and inclusiveness must be put in place to encourage interest from young women to join technical areas and men to join the frontline staff. Diversity and inclusion will inspire discussion, dialogue, and forum about what men can do to support and advance women in the aviation industry.

Keywords: Aviation, Diversity, Inclusive, Gender Balance, Pandemic

Losing My Code: An Autoethnography on Language Attrition

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Abstract

This study aims to present the phenomenon of language attrition to a person who constantly moves from one language environment to another. Learning a new language can be a privilege when someone moves and stays there long; however, as the person stays and does not use the native language, the L1 and other acquired languages decline. In this research, I used the auto-ethnographic type of study. Autoethnography is an emerging qualitative research method that allows the author to write in a highly personalized style, drawing on his or her experience to extend understanding about a societal phenomenon. Autoethnography is grounded in postmodern philosophy and is linked to the growing debate about reflexivity and voice in social research. The author/participant has attested that he is gradually losing both L1 (Polillohing Tagalog, a variant of Tagalog speaking in eastern Luzon) and acquired language (Yloco). Being away from home and not practicing the native language every day contributes to the gradual decline of his native and acquired languages. Its value represents the individual experiences of people in the phenomenon being studied. It is a validation for someone who may not have an avenue to present their journey in a scientific undertaking. Since it is an autoethnography, it is limited to a single research subject or person experiencing language attrition. Language attrition is the field of language research that is less studied among all the aspects of language. Many research focuses on language acquisition and improving the skills in L2 or L3. Migration exposes people to different language environments. However, one of its disadvantages is that when people become assimilated with the local language, their native

tongues gradually decline due to minimal use in daily discourse.

Keywords: Language Attrition, Migration, Language Acquisition, L1, L2

Bionote

Jayrome Lleva-Nuñez is a Filipino citizen and a Master in Language Teaching student at Visayas State University, Leyte, Philippines. He also finished his post graduate certificate degree in Distance Education at University of the Philippines Open University. He currently works in the middle east as English instructor. His research interest is focused on post-modern qualitative type research such as phenomenological, auto-ethnography, and grounded theory and plans to publish more papers related to distance education, languages, and expatriate phenomenon. He is graduating his master degree this coming April 2022.

Guidance Leadership Integration in Managing Private Schools

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Abstract

The study assessed the guidance leadership of school heads in managing private schools. With guidance leadership, a new leadership style that employs empowering, empathizing and inspiring, the academic community members will be helped to achieve organizational goals and harmony especially during challenging times. The principal's leadership will be parent-like, assisting his followers wholeheartedly. The act of being a good provider and a caring leader will definitely keep the teachers and students going no matter what. The researcher used descriptive research through the survey questionnaire method. Interviews with other school heads and focus group discussions provided support to the gathered data. The school head's guidance leadership relative to faculty, students and instruction were manifested at a great extent. Major issues and challenges in guidance leadership of school heads included lack of communication or insufficient dissemination of information, professional development support, pressures and management concerns. To address each of them, the researchers proposed a guidance leadership program featuring customized guidance leadership activities. The spirit of 'gabay' in guidance leadership is said to be an additive value to the existing leadership styles that the school heads observe. Its personal touch and relevance will be its bullet towards an effective management of private schools. The principals will be armored to combat the concerns of teachers, students, and other stakeholders of the school. This is the ultimate objective

of guidance leadership - making it different from the existing leadership styles. Private schools have a home for guidance leaders - making guidance leadership specific and yet universal.

Keywords: Leadership Style, Guidance Leadership, School Management, Descriptive

Bionote

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Cussing Among Teacher Education Students: An Input for a Moral Recovery Program

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the cuss words used by teacher education students; discover when and where these cuss words are used; and explore the communicative functions and cultural manifestations of these cuss words. Gati (2014) argues that very little is known about the use of cuss words on students in teaching. This study fills the scarcity of studies conducted on teacher education students. The qualitative descriptive research design was used with the content analysis as a strategy. Sixty-one participants were chosen through voluntary response sampling. The data was gathered using a web-based questionnaire. Findings indicate that cuss words used in messages or conversations belong to three categories or themes: sexual, relating to words about human sexuality or genitalia; profanity which includes words about religious issues; and abusive words that offend or degrade another person. Cuss words are used in daily conversations in the community, classrooms, and social media. Cuss words have cultural manifestations depending on personal experience and the culture they are raised. Interestingly, the teacher education students considered cuss words as expressions to vent out their emotions and have not thought of their particular meaning and impact or effect on the recipients. As an integral part of the professional training provided by the College of Teacher Education to the students, a moral recovery program was developed as an output of the study to uplift the morale of the teacher education students.

Keywords: Cussing, Teacher Education Students, Content Analysis, Moral Recovery Program

Hybridizing Synectics and Inside-Outside Circles in the Multi-level Learning Instruction: An Action Research

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Abstract

Diversity is pervasive in classrooms today highlighting a variety of student needs. An eclectic approach towards teaching and learning allows for customized delivery of lessons. Consequently, the hybridization of teaching models creates effective instruction potentially supporting students' varied learning styles and multiple intelligences. It addresses the limitation of utilizing a single pedagogic approach to achieving better learning outcomes. This study aimed to explore the feasibility of hybridizing two teaching strategies-synectics and inside-outside circles. Qualitative research, specifically action research, was utilized to determine the effectiveness of the hybridized teaching strategies for instruction of multi-level learners-K to 6 students and teachers in a private international school in the Philippines. Convenient sampling was employed and three cycles were implemented: the first cycle was for the 8 K-G.3 students, the second cycle was for 8 G.4-G.6 students, and the third cycle was for 8 K-12 student-teachers. Data was collected through classroom observations, interviews, photos, worksheets, and researchers' logs and analyzed using Merriam's thematic analysis framework. Results showed that synectics, coupled with inside-outside circles, yielded improvements in learning outcomes. Critical thinking, metaphoric thinking, real-life awareness, knowledge retention, and creativity were some of the outcomes of the intervention. Implications for

pedagogy could include the use of synectics for the effective engagement of students. A recommendation made as a result of this study is to chunk lessons so that the whole cycle can be done in one meeting promoting learning retention. Additionally, inferences for the post-COVID teaching and learning environments can also be made such as the hybridization of synectics with cooperative learning via Zoom break-out sessions.

Keywords: Synectics, Inside-Outside Circles, Hybridized Teaching Strategies, Action Research, Differentiated Instruction

Bionote

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Run, Read, Remember and Write (3RW): Pursuing a Joyful Extensive Reading Activity

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Abstract

Coping with the boredom of reading activities for non-English students in the classroom has become the most challenging thing. One of the activities implemented for overcoming that problem is Run, Read, Remember and Write (3RW). This strategy was implemented in Reading class to pursue Activity Joyful Based Learning (AJBS). This study conducted a qualitative research method. This strategy was applied by the sophomore of Accounting Department, Economics Faculty of Gresik University. The researcher observed the students during the implementation of 3RW and interviewed the teacher and students to gain the data. The result shows that this activity can create an active atmosphere during the learning process and make the students enjoy the reading activity.

Keywords: 3RW (Run, Read, Remember and Write), Reading

Bionote

Novi Sriwulandari is an English lecturer also ahead of the personnel department at Gresik University, East Java, Indonesia. She received a bachelor's degree from the State University of Surabaya and a master's degree from the State University of Malang. Both of them are in English Language Teaching. She is interested in developing instructional media and strategies for Teaching English. She ever joined some courses such as IMOOC (Indonesian Massive Open Online Course) and AEE (American English E-Teacher Program) in 2018

to develop her professional skills in English Teaching. She published her articles in some magazines and also journals. Besides, she won a writing competition held by “Reading Aloud” Jawa Timur in 2020. Now, she and her colleagues are doing some projects. They are developing an English Book for Engineering Students and “The Challenge” Board Game in digital form.

Walailak Students’ Perspectives on LGBTQ+

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Abstract

This study aims to explore students’ perceptions of LGBTQ+ at Walailak University. The study will explore different aspects of students’ perceptions such as Campus atmosphere (university policies, facilitates, uniforms), gender identities (fashion and lifestyles), and social acceptance (courtship, leadership opportunity, and staff support). In terms of data collection, this study will adopt a combination of quantitative and qualitative research using a 100-item questionnaire and three open-ended questions to explore students’ perspectives on LGBTQ+. In terms of research contributions, this study will provide the University with the knowledge and understanding of LGBTQ+ and create healthy and conducive living environments.

Keywords: Perception, Walailak Student and LGBTQ+

Bionote

Dr. Taweeluck Pollachom is a lecturer in School of Languages and General Education at Walailak University. She obtained a bachelor’s degree in Political Science, a master’s degree in Women’s Studies at Thammasat University. She received a doctoral degree in Asian Studies at Walailak University. Her expertise in Women’s and Gender studies.

Uswatun Khasanah is a lecturer at Walailak University. She holds a B.A. in English Language and Literature at Sebelas Maret University and an M.A in Applied Linguistics at Montclair State University. Her research interests include English language teaching, EFL, linguistics, and phonology

An Analysis of Student Emotions of Online Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic as Expressed on Thai Twitter

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Abstract

Educational institutions adopt online learning to provide students with ongoing education during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, some studies showed that online learning affects students' mental health. This study aimed to analyze Student emotions of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic as Expressed on Thai Twitter in 2020-2021. The study collected 200 tweets (Twitter messages) with the hashtags #เรียนออนไลน์ [rian-ໂວນ-ໄລ] #ไม่เรียนออนไลน์ [mâi-rian-ໂວນ-ໄລ] #ไม่เรียนออนไลน์แล้วอึด [mâi-rian-ໂວນ-ໄລ-ໄຂ້w-ໂພ-ສັດ]. Using discourse analysis, the results showed that most students had negative emotions such as boredom, stress, anxiety, and anger in online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. To develop online learning, we must be concerned with the quality of teaching and educational technology and student emotions, experience, and need.

Keywords: Online Learning, Covid-19 Pandemic, Mental Health, Student Emotions, Twitter

Bionote

Pagornsit Thana is a lecturer at Walailak University. He holds a B.A. in Social Research from Thammasat University, an M.A. in Political Economy from Chulalongkorn University. His research interests are in cultural sociology, corruption studies, and governance, with a focus on culture of corruption.

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Yoga Training Course with Buddhist Meditation Practice Upon the Mental Health Development and Learning Achievement

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Abstract

This research aimed to study the effect of yoga and meditation practice on mental health development and academic achievement. Also, it compared mental health development and learning achievement before and after the yoga and meditation training. The sample was 60 purposively chosen Walailak University students in semester 2 of 2019. These students were enrolled in SRE61 -103 Yoga. They practiced yoga in conjunction with Anapanasati meditation in class 1 day a week for 12 weeks, 30 yoga poses, including the standing, sitting, and lying positions. The questionnaire included the three aspects of the mental health assessment: the psychological, social, and environmental relationship. The reliability was .96. The data were analyzed by statistics, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and comparison of the difference before and after using statistics.

The findings showed that yoga and meditation practice positively affect mental health development and academic achievement. Students' mental health development was significantly improved at .05, proven by their pre and post-training perceptions. Lastly, students' academic achievement before and after joining the course was significantly different at .01. Students had higher academic achievement after the course.

Keywords: Learning Achievement, Meditation, Mental Health, Yoga

Bionote

Ms. Piyanut Khunsawatis is a lecturer at Walailak University. She holds a B.Ed. in Physical Education at Prince of Songkla University and a M.Ed. in Physical Education at Burapha University. Her research focuses mainly on Physical education, sports, recreation and exercise. Her interests are fitness, health, tourism and recreation.

Co-Root Culture: Making Merit for Thai-Mexico Ancestors

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Abstract

Making merit for the dead is a ritual performed by many cultures in Asia and other countries in the world. This article intends to present philanthropy for Thailand and Mexico as analytical descriptive research with qualitative data analysis. The data for this study was collected using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions participated by “Sat Duean Sip” tradition in Thailand and research and explore the merit-making of ancestors in Mexico using Victor’s theory of symbolic behavior and ritual objects. Turner’s study found that the merit-making of the ancestors of Thailand and Mexico was similar in many respects in terms of beliefs and the meaning of objects in ceremonies and the expression of searching, finding meaning, gratitude, love, and family relationships.

Keyword: Co-Root Culture, Ritual, Sat Duean Sip

Bionote

Miss Thachamon Kamlangkuea is a lecturer at Walailak University in the School of Languages and General Education. She graduated with a bachelor’s degree in Integrated Thai Studies, Walailak University, and a master’s degree in Thai and Applied Thai Language Program, majoring in folklore from Prince of Songkla University. The research interest is folklore and cultural studies.

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