



Book of Abstracts of the First National and International Conference of Kalasin University 2019

The **1st** National and International Conference of Kalasin University 2019 on Recent Innovations of Science and Social Sciences for Sustainability

July 15 - 16, 2019
At Kalasin University, Thailand



Message from The President of Kalasin University Council

Moving forward to the 4th year of Kalasin University, this is the first time for the university to organize The First National and International Conference of Kalasin University 2019 on Recent Innovation of Sciences and Social Sciences for Sustainability. This conference is the public forum for sharing knowledge and ideas leading to building up academic network, improving research and innovation for national and international standard, and stimulating the development of research that helps producing the strength, sustainability, and serving the real need of nation. There are 26 co-host universities and organizations from 5 countries. The number of oral and poster presentations are 260 articles which is the good start. On behalf of Kalasin University, I would like to welcome all co-host universities and organizations. I would also like to wish this conference will be successful in all aspects as committed. Finally, I would like Kalasin University to be the “Pillar of Province” in terms of academic and local development of Kalasin province and nearby provinces as the Kalasin University’s determination of “Knowledge cultivates value, wisdom strengthens society”.

I strongly believe that all staff of Kalasin University will be able to use their harmony and ability to develop the university to be prosperous. I finally do hope that, the Kalasin University Conference will be continued and organized every year.



(The Emeritus Professor Dr. Soottiporn Chittmitrapap)

The President of Kalasin University Council

Message from The President of Kalasin University

Kalasin University has been directed to mobilize through innovation together with local wisdom which is the integration of local knowledge and modern science to develop the university for being the sustainable and continuous “University for Local Development”. With the connection of science, social sciences, technology, and innovation along with the integration of the King's Philosophy, local wisdom, and international knowledge to create academic outcomes and to be the well-recognized university. For this year, this is the first time for the university to organize The First National and International Conference of Kalasin University 2019 on Recent Innovation of Sciences and Social Sciences for Sustainability during July 15-16, 2019 at Kalasin University, Kalasin province. This is the academic event held by the cooperation of 26 co-host universities and organizations from 5 countries. The number of oral and poster presentations of both national and international levels are 260 articles which is the good start.

On this occasion, I strongly hope that this conference will be the academic public forum for us to share knowledge and solutions, and to strengthen the relationship between both person and organization leading to expanding the academic network to collaboratively develop research and innovation with national and international standard to serve the needs of nation and to reinforce the strength of science and social sciences of Thailand.

On behalf of Kalasin University, I would like to sincerely welcome all of our guests. I wish this conference will be very successful. Finally, my sincere gratitude goes to all committees, keynote speakers, experts, presenters, guests, and supporters to make this conference successful.



(Associate Professor. Jirapun Huaisan)

The President of Kalasin University

The President of the Committees for Organizing

The First National and International Conference of Kalasin University 2019



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Hue City, Vietnam, <June 14, 19>.

LETTER OF MOTIVATION

Dear Colleagues and Participants,

It is a pleasure to greet the First National and International Conference of Kalasin University on Recent Innovation of Science and Social Sciences for Sustainability.

Science, technology and society in innovation are crucial for addressing the challenges in the 21st century. For Sustainable Development Targets in Human and Health, Society, Science, Technology, Economy, Environment and so on, we must do not only to harness science for good, but also advance knowledge of innovation.

Thus, scientific literacy opening the door for development, I honor and would like to share on the publications and presentation of research works into KSUC2019 and also would like to receive more exchanges from all of you.

On behalf of Hue University, I wish you all the best and successfully.

Sincerely yours,

NGUYEN Quang Linh
Hue University President



Synergy for Excellence



H HONGBANG
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

Co-organizing the International Scientific Conference entitled “**Recent Innovations of Sciences and Social Sciences for Sustainability**” with Kalasin University, Thailand is a great opportunity of Hong Bang International University to expand cooperative relations on scientific research, training cooperation, academic exchange, cultural exchange with Thailand universities, in general and with Kalasin University, in particular. Furthermore, the International Conference is also an opportunity for scientists in the region and the world to publish valuable researches in Health Sciences, Engineering – Technology, Agriculture, Education, Business Administration, Services and Tourism, Laws, Politics and Government, and Humanities.

We do believe that this conference is an advantage opportunity for lecturers, researchers and prestige and reputable experts from other countries to exchange culture, expertise, and open up many more effective cooperation in scientific research, technology transfer in the future as well.

As a co-host university, we respectfully wish the health to the organizers and hopefully wish the International Conference a great success.

Best regards,

Dr. Ho Thanh Phong
President



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10 June 2019

Official letter of informing

To: Assoc. Prof. Jirapun Huaisan

President of Kalasin University

62/1 Kasetsomboon Road, Kalasin Sub-District, Mueang District, Kalasin Province 46000

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From: Northern Agriculture and Forestry College, NAFC

Re: To submit the opinion sheet from NAFC for the KSU international conference during 15-16 July 2019 at KSU, Kalasin Province Thailand

Referring to MoU between Northern Agriculture and Forestry College (NAFC) and Kalasin University (KSU)

We are honored to have received the opportunity to be a part of the First National and International Conference organized by Kalasin University. We would not miss the opportunity to attend this conference the invitation to present our research at the conference is highly appreciated and will surely contribute to the further development of our existing, strengthen for cooperation between 2 our institutes, but also further strengthen the relationship between our countries. Furthermore, as the conference is attended by a multitude of guests including dignitaries from Japan, Korea, China, Vietnam, Indonesia and other South East Asian nations, we feel confident that our participation can contribute to build up or further strengthen the cooperation within ASEAN and beyond. South East Asian nations need to overlook differences and need to collaborate across the borders of nations, but also of academia, policy-making and industry. We sincerely believe that we can come together and by putting our knowledge out there and gathering more knowledge from partners across Asia we can produce real change and acquire different perspectives and experiences on our own research.

Your sincerely,



Thongsamout PHOUMMASONE

Director of NAFC

KSU International Conference 2019

It is my great pleasure and honor to be invited by Hue University and Kalasin University (KSU) to participate in KSU first International Conference 2019 for Innovation in Sciences and Social Sciences for Sustainability.

Established in Silicon Valley, U.S.A, Canvas Gate has witnessed the great impact of Innovation in Sciences and Social Sciences and how they improve and develop a nation. Innovative scientists and social scientists are experts at analytical and communication skills which play significant roles in many industries and organizations. Therefore, I am really impressed by KSUC 2019 and its missions to connect and establish an academic network among students, lecturers, scholars, researchers, and educational personnel.

As we all share the same visions of improving social responsibility and supporting students to meet international standards, we are looking forward to the long-term cooperation with Kalasin University in improving international education and career assistance for students after they graduate.

On behalf of Canvas Gate, we wish KSUC2019 will enhance mutual understanding among students, faculty members, researchers, and scholars and foster chances to establish valuable networks between the participating organizations.

Sincerely,



Kazuyoshi Aoki
Canvas Gate Co., Ltd.
President & CEO

Tentative Schedule

The First National and International Conference of Kalasin University 2019: Recent Innovation of Sciences and Social Sciences for Sustainability (2019 KSUC)

July 15- 16, 2019

At Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building, Kalasin University

Date	Time	Activities	Details of Activities	Venue
Monday 15 July, 2019	07.30 - 09.00	Registration	Registration and Poster Attaching	1 st Floor at Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building
	09.00 - 10.00	Opening Ceremony	<p>Opening Ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcoming Address by the Governor of Kalasin Province - Inviting all 26 partner universities and organizations to the stage - Inviting the President of Opening Ceremony The Emeritus Professor Dr. Soottiporn Chittmittrapap - Reporting the background and purpose of the conference by Associate Professor. Jirapun Huaisan, the President of Kalasin University or representative - The President of Opening Ceremony the Emeritus Professor Dr. Soottiporn Chittmittrapap, the President of Kalasin University Council, Gives the Opening Speech - The President of Ceremony and 26 co-host Universities and Partner Organizations to Push the Button to project the Laser Beam to the Letters KSU. 	9 th Floor at Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building

Date	Time	Activities	Details of Activities	Venue
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The President of Kalasin University Presents Souvenir to the President of Kalasin University Council and Take Photos - The President of Kalasin University Presents Souvenir to all representatives of all co-host universities and Partner Organizations and Take Photos - Watching the Performances “Colorful Kalasin” 	
	10.00 - 11.00	Special Academic Lecture	- Special Lecture on “Management Technological Innovation” addressed by Prof. Yeon Gi Son From South Korea.	9th Floor at Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building
	11.00 - 12.00	Special Academic Lecture	- Special Lecture on “Agricultural Technology at a Crossroads” given by Professor. Dr. Charan Chantalakhana, the Advisor of Asia - Pacific Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	9th Floor at Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building
	12.00 - 13.00	Lunch at 8 th Floor at Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building (1 Performance)		
	13.00 - 17.00	Poster Presentation	The National and International Poster Presentation 1. Science and Technology 2. Social Science	1 st Floor at Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building
	13.00 - 17.00	The National Oral Presentation (3rd, 4th, and 5th Floor at Classroom and Information Technology Lab Building)		
		Health Science	Room 1541 (HE 1) 4th Floor	
		Engineering	Room 1543 (EN 1) 4th Floor	
		Agriculture and Science and Technology	Room 1545 (ST 1) 4th Floor	

Date	Time	Activities	Details of Activities	Venue	
		Business Service and Tourism		Room 1541 (BU 1) 4th Floor	
		Politics and Government		1st Group (Lampao Room) 3rd floor 2nd Group (Room 1531) 3rd floor 3rd Group (Room 1531) 3rd floor	
		Social Science and Humanities		1st Group (Room 1533) 3rd floor 2nd Group (Room 1534) 3rd floor	
		Education		1st Group (Fa Daet Song Yang Room) 5th floor 2nd Group (Room 1552) 5th floor 3rd Group (Room 1553) 5th floor	
	13.00 - 17.00	The International Oral Presentation			
		Health Science, Science and Technology		Room 1566 6th floor	
		Engineering		Room 1567 6th floor	
		Business Service and Tourism		Room 1568 6th floor	
		Social Science and Humanities		Room 1569 6th floor	
		Education		1st Group (Room 1561) 6th floor 2nd Group (Room 15610) 6th floor	
		Political and Government		Room 1544 4th floor	
		Agriculture		Room 1535 3rd floor	
	17.00 -17.30		The announcement of Best Articles Award The Best National Articles Award Selected from Oral Presentation The Best International Articles Award Selected from Oral Presentation	Boards in front of the Kalasin University Event Hall	

Date	Time	Activities	Details of Activities	Venue
		The Best National Articles Award Selected from Poster Presentation The Best International Articles Award Selected from Poster Presentation		
	17.00 - 20.00	Dinner Party -Watching the Performance “Muan Suen Ho Saew” - The Emeritus Professor Dr. Soottiporn Chittmittrapap, the President of Kalasin University Council presents the awards and photos taking. Performance “Naew Ngan Isan” Performance “Suk San Kalasin”		Kalasin University Event Hall
Tuesday 16 July, 2019	08.00 - 09.00	Registration / Field Study	Registration for Field Study	Tour Guide Team makes an appointment
	09.00 - 16.00	Field Study	Field Study on cultural and economic tourism in Kalasin Province	

Note: The schedule might be changed for the appropriateness

International Conference
Section: Health Science, Science and Technology
July 15, 2019 at Room number 1566

Chairperson	1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Buawaroon Srichaikul	Maharakham University
Chairperson	2. Dr. Gordon Bakker	Maharakham University
Coordinator	Bhutsakorn Suwannarong	Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
13:00 – 13:15	KSUC-OI-001	DNA Barcoding of <i>Hybos</i> Meigen, 1803 (Diptera: Hybotidae) from Northern and Northeastern of Thailand San Namtaku, Adrian R. Plant and Pairoit Pramual Kalasin University, Thailand
13:15 – 13:30	KSUC-OI-002	Classification of bamboo species varieties by morphology of leaves using image processing technique Songgrod Phimphisan, Panya Thaochalee and Sakawdaun Phimphisan Kalasin University, Thailand
13:30 – 13:45	KSUC-OI-003	Confidence interval for the standard deviation of a normal distribution with a known coefficient of variation and a restricted population mean Wararit Panichkitkosolkul Thammasat University Rangsit Campus, Thailand
13:45 – 14:00	KSUC-OI-004	The effect of hydroxyapatite adding and sintering temperature on physical properties of ceramic produced via rapid prototyping Kridsada Faksawat, Weeranut Kaewwiset and Kittisakchai Naemchanthara King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand
14:00 – 14:15	KSUC-OI-005	Multi-detector row CT in the preoperative evaluation of the vascular and upper urinary tract anatomy of living renal donors Duong Phuoc Hung, Le Trong Khoan and Nguyen Khoa Hung Hue University, Vietnam
14:15 – 14:30	Coffee break	
14:30 – 14:45	KSUC-OI-006	Study of prevalence reduction program implementation for malnutrition in Pekalongan district: A network, prevention and control efforts Rr. Vita nur Latif and Ardiana Priharwanti Pekalongan University, Indonesia

Time	Article ID	Article Name
14:45 – 15:00	KSUC-OI-007	Using hydroxyapatite derived from chicken eggshells as an additive in ceramic products applied for medical applications Aekgaran Sangmala, Weeranut Kaewwiset and Kittisakchai Naemchanthara King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thailand
15:00-15:15	KSUC-OI-008	Standardized karyotype and idiogram of the Glass Goby Fish (<i>Gobiopterus chuno</i>) (Hamilton, 1822) in Thailand Sippakorn Juntaree and Weerayuth Supiwong Khon Kaen University, Nong Khai Campus, Thailand

International Conference
Section: Engineering
July 15, 2019 at Room number 1567

Chairperson	1. Prof. Dr. Apirat Siritaratiwat	Khon Kaen University
Chairperson	2. Dr. Patumporn Piatanom	Ramkhamhaeng University
Coordinator	Dr. Narong Wichapa	Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
13:00 – 13:15	KSUC-OI-009	Fuel production from plastic waste with fast pyrolysis Keyoon Duanguppama, Kumpanat Chaiphet, Pakkip Kraisola and Chinnapat Turakarn Kalasin University, Thailand
13:15 – 13:30	KSUC-OI-010	Investigation and characterization of calcium oxide from waste eggshells as a desiccant materials Kanokwan Boonsook, Weeranut Kaewwiset and Kittisakchai Naemchanthara King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand
13:30 – 13:45	KSUC-OI-011	The newly designed Yanang leaf water distillation machine and its efficiency Thaithat Sudsuansee, Narong Wichapa and Supakit Sergsiri Kalasin University, Thailand
13:45 – 14:00	KSUC-OI-012	Experimental investigation of the performance of a solar tunnel dryer for drying chili in Thailand Pisarn Sombatwong, Orathai Jumpabai and Natawut Ponsri Sisaket Rajabhat University, Thailand
14:00 – 14:15	KSUC-OI-013	Electrospinning of PVA/CS composites nanofibers containing hydroxyapatite nanoparticles Chalongwut Boonpratum, Weeranut Kaewwiset and Kittisakchai Naemchanthara King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand
14:15 – 14:30		Coffee break

International Conference
Section: Business Service and Tourism
July 15, 2019 at Room number 1568

Chairperson Distinguished Professor Dr. Jamnean Joungrakul

Coordinator Mr. Joomphol Thongchamroon

Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
13:00 - 13:15	KSUC-OI-014	Tourism-Cum-Charity a new direction for the development of sustainable tourism in Hue - Vietnam Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Cẩm Hue University, Vietnam
13:15 - 13:30	KSUC-OI-015	Corporate social responsibility: A case study of accor hotels group Nguyen Thi Thanh Nga Hue University, Vietnam
13:30 - 13:45	KSUC-OI-016	Exploring the relationship between destination image, tourist behavior and heritage conservation at the Sydney Opera House Doan Thi Thanh Thuy, Do Thi Bich Thuy and Amie Matthew Hue University, Vietnam
13:45 - 14:00	KSUC-OI-017	Commercialization of inventions practice at some universities in Vietnam Doan Duc Luong and Ho Nhan Ai Hue University, Vietnam
14:00 - 14:15	KSUC-OI-018	Guidelines for the development and promotion of community based-tourism in Sahatsakhan Dino-Road Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province Poom Munpolsri, Funkieat Mahiphan, Mayurada Mahiphan and Kwankhao Poonperm Kalasin University, Thailand
14:15 - 14:30	Coffee break	
14:30 - 14:45	KSUC-OI-019	Small business empowerment strategy of towards independence with applying the professional management enterprises Nguyen Chalimah and Akhmad Sakhowi Pekalongan University, Indonesia

Time	Article ID	Article Name
14:45 – 15:00	KSUC-OI-020	Factors of tourism identity determination in Dino road walking street, Sahatsakhan district, Kalasin province Praphon Niamsa, Araya Lanumtieng, Hassaya Singsri and Montana Tongsupon Kalasin University, Thailand
15:00 – 15:15	KSUC-OI-021	Renovation and perfection of Vietnamese economic legal system for the sustainability Le Thi Thao Hue University, Vietnam

International Conference
Section: Social Science and Humanities
July 15, 2019 at Room number 1569

Chairperson 1. Assoc.Prof. Dr. Chumnong Wongchachom
Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University

Chairperson 2. Asst.Prof. Dr. Suparp Kanyacome
Kasetsart University Sakon Nakhon Campus

Coordinator Thongsakchai Saiprarat
Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
12.30 – 13.00	Special Lecture	Gear up for the future: NPUST as the forerunner of Practice-oriented University in Taiwan Prof. Dr. Vincent Ru-Chu Shih Graduate Institute of Vocational and Technological Education and Department of Modern Languages, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
13:00 – 13:15	KSUC-OI-022	The adaptation to flood disaster of the Khu Sawang community, Nong Kin Phle sub-district, Warinchamrab District, Ubon Ratchathani Province Eakarut Boonreang and Anothai Harasarn Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand
13:15 – 13:30	KSUC-OI-023	Research on the Status of Mountain Ethnic Culture in Thailand Yang Jing and Meng Yu Guiyang University, China
13:30 – 13:45	KSUC-OI-024	Preservation and development immaterial cultural values of Cham's ethnic community in sustainable development in An Giang Province Le Truong Anh Ngoc An Giang University, Vietnam
13:45 – 14:00	KSUC-OI-025	The participatory action research for development of local health public policy for the elderly in local: case study Tumbon Yodgang, Amphoe Namon, Kalasin Province Tawatchai Kahaban, Aphiradee Dononbao and Nittaya Prugratok Kalasin University, Thailand
14:00 – 14:15	KSUC-OI-026	Living museum: Management of museum based learning Narongrit Sumalee and Arnunnit Manorum Nakhon Phanom University, Thailand
14:15 – 14:30	Coffee break	

Time	Article ID	Article Name
14:30 – 14:45	KSUC-OI-027	Effect of English language training through cooperative learning environment for elderly Arnunnit Manorom Nakhon Phanom University, Thailand
14:45 – 15:00	KSUC-OI-028	Cross cultural interactions of exchange students: A case study of Kalasin University Students in Guiyang University Pilasluck Poolawan and Ninlawan Saisombat Kalasin University, Thailand
15:00 – 15:15	KSUC-OI-029	The innovative need to preserve Buddhist cultural manifestations Dipti Visuddhankoon Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand
15:15 – 15:30	KSUC-OI-030	An Application of the Buddhist Administration Sompong Suwannaphuma and Decha Kuppako Chaiyaphum Rajabhat University, Thailand
15:30 – 15:45	KSUC-OI-031	The Theory of Causation in Buddhist Philosophy Phramha Jaroon Ritthithit, Jaras Leeka, Nites Sanannaree, Phra Narin Sachaiyan, Pairote Boriboon and Kowit Saenpong Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Khon Kaen Campus, Thailand
15:45 – 16:00	KSUC-OI-032	Legal issues concerning the artificial intelligence and its progress Hoang Thi Hai Yen and Hoang Thao Anh Hue University, Vietnam

International Conference
Section: Education
July 15, 2019 at Room number 15610

Chairperson	1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thongchai Somboon	Ramkhamhaeng University
Chairperson	2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Apinya Ingard	Silpakorn University
Coordinator	Nuttanan Viengin	Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
13:00 – 13:15	KSUC-OI-033	The measurement of student achievement using fuzzy logic for general education in the mathematics of Rajabhat Mahasarakham University Nitaya Jantakoon Mahasarakham Rajabhat University, Thailand
13:15 – 13:30	KSUC-OI-034	Improving chemical literacy through open inquiry teaching: A Thai case study Rungrat Thummathong and Kongsak Thathong Khon Kaen University, Thailand
13:30 – 13:45	KSUC-OI-035	Student's metacognition: A case study on global warming issue Warawan Chantharanuwon Office of The Basic Education Commission, Thailand
13:45 – 14:00	KSUC-OI-036	The collaborative service learning activities of An Giang University's English-major students and suggestions for service learning courses Huynh Thanh Tien, Ellen Ku and Huynh Thanh Viet. An Giang University, Vietnam
14:00 – 14:15	KSUC-OI-037	Development of self- development activities based on Sangahavatthu 4 principles to develop public mind of first students of first year of Faculty of Education Rajabhat University in Lower North East Region of Thailand Thanunya Theeraakanit Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand
14:15 – 14:30		Coffee break
14:30 – 14:45	KSUC-OI-038	A study of the opinions of science teachers at the secondary schools towards teaching and learning practice in learning activities in learning area of science in The Secondary Educational Service Area Office 25 Pornpaka Noochan and Jeeruttikoon Dawnwichankajorn The Secondary Educational Service Area Office 25, Thailand

Time	Article ID	Article Name
14:45 – 15:00	KSUC-OI-039	Science teacher as researcher through the research based program regarding to students' thinking skills Warawan Chantharanuwong, Chaiyapong Ruangwuwan, Khajornsak Buaraphan and Gregory P. Thomas Office of the Basic Education Commission, Thailand
15:00 – 15:15	KSUC-OI-040	SPOC blended teaching mode reform based on Chaoxin Xuexitong Patlform a case study of course of Real Estate Property Management Jingting Lai Nanning College of Vocational Technology, China
15:15 – 15:30	KSUC-OI-041	Motivation towards speaking English outside the classroom: A case study of English and non-English major students at Kalasin University Preeya Phonratsami, Natsuda Sriwiset and Wilawan Tongsukkaeng

Kalasin University, Thailand

International Conference
Section: Education
July 15, 2019 at Room number 1561

Chairperson 1. Dr. Weerachai Thanamaimas Kasetsart University Sakon Nakhon Campus

Chairperson 2. Dr. Kittisak Jermsittiparsert Chulalongkorn University

Coordinator Dr. Suriyawuth Suwannabubpha Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
13:00 - 13:15	KSUC-OI-042	Enhancing pedagogical profession and personal improvement for Vietnamese student teachers through reality-experienced internship program in Thailand Huynh Thi, Thuy Diem, Kamonwan Kanyaprasith, Nason Phonphok, Chaninan Pruekpramool and Nguyen Ky Tuan Son Cantho University, Vietnam
13:15 - 13:30	KSUC-OI-043	An investigation into teacher practice of applying discourse analysis techniques to teaching reading comprehension at University of foreign languages, Hue University Do Thi Xuan Dung and Truong Thanh Bao Tran Hue University, Vietnam
13:30 - 13:45	KSUC-OI-044	Vocational education and training in Thailand Mou Xian and Cheng Chang Guiyang University, China
13:45 - 14:00	KSUC-OI-045	Developing English speaking ability using task-based language learning of undergraduate students at Kalasin University Kamollapat Chaisongkram Kalasin University, Thailand
14:00 - 14:15	KSUC-OI-046	Research on the application of smart classroom in the promotion of Higher Vocational College Students' English learning motivation Qin Jinxia Nanning College of Vocational Technology, China
14:15 - 14:30		Coffee break
14:30 - 14:45	KSUC-OI-047	A study of the international education collaboration in Higher Vocational Colleges under the background of the belt and road initiative Deng Xuemei Nanning College of Vocational Technology, China

International Conference
Section: Politics and Government
July 15, 2019 at Room number 1544

Chairperson 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Nattakant Akarapongpisak Maharakham University
Chairperson 2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Sanyarat Meesuwan Maharakham University
Coordinator Assoc. Prof. Dr. Parisha Marle Cain Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
13:15 – 13:30	KSUC-OI 048	Adoptation of companies in Vietnam to ISO 14001 Tran Thi Hong Ngoc and Nguyen Tran Thien Khanh An Giang University, Vietnam
13:30 – 13:45	KSUC-OI-049	Media technology: The ideological formation of digital capitalism Chayatat Supachalasai Suan Dusit University, Thailand
13:45 – 14:00	KSUC-OI-050	GIS in tourism – Building an interactive travel map of An Giang Doan Thanh Nghi, Bui Thi Thuy Trang and Nguyễn Trọng Nghi An Giang University, Vietnam
14:00 – 14:15	KSUC-OI-051	The Cham Islam values for tourism development in An Giang Province, Vietnam Vo Van Thang and Nguyen Huu Tri An Giang University, Vietnam
14:15 – 14:30		Coffee break
14:45 – 15:00	KSUC-OI-052	Producing floating rice of Vietnamese People in Triton District, An Giang Province from cultural view Trinh Thi To Phuong An Giang University, Vietnam
15:00 – 15:15	KSUC-OI-053	Business efficiency from non-credit activities the case of Vietnamese Commercial Banks Pham Xuan Quynh and Nguyen Thi Van Hanh An Giang University, Vietnam
15:15 – 15:30	KSUC-OI-054	Poetic Strategy and political strategy Susanto Peaklongan University, Indonesia
15:30 – 15:45	KSUC-OI-055	Environmental factors influence the development management of Thailand Parisha Marle cain Kalasin University, Thailand

Time	Article ID	Article Name
15:45 – 16:00	KSUC-OI-056	Positionality and trust building: Ethnographic fieldwork in the Thai-Lao Mekong border at Khong Chiam and Sanasomboun Thanachate Wisaijorn Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand
16:15 – 16:30	KSUC-OI-057	Petty corruption in local in administrative orgazation: A case study in Nakhon Ratchasima Province Sakda Nasongsi Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, Thailand
16:30 – 16:45	KSUC-OI-058	Political parties and populist policies in Thailand Nuchaprapar Moksart King Prajadhipok's Institute, Thailand
16:45 – 17:00	KSUC-OI-059	Innovation trending of environmental law with sustainability recently Dao Mong Diep and Phan Vinh Tuan Anh Hue University, Vietnam
17:00 – 17:15	KSUC-OI-060	Vietnamese labor law systems associate sustainability and development trends recently Đào Mộng Điệp Hue University, Vietnam
17:15 – 17:30	KSUC-OI-061	Legal issues in E-commerce brokerage activity in a sharing economy in Vietnam Cao Dinh Lanh and Phan Anh Thu Hue University, Vietnam

International Conference
Section: Agriculture
July 15, 2019 at Room number 1535

Chairperson	1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Kriangsuk Boontiang	Maharakham University
Chairperson	2. Dr. Supachai Sutticharoen	Maharakham University
Coordinator	Asst. Prof. Dr. Khakhanang Rattananikom	Kalasin University

Time	Article ID	Article Name
13:00 - 13:15	KSUC-OI-062	Investigation on pesticide use among small-scale vegetable farmers in Central Vietnam – A case study in Thua Thien Hue Province Nguyen Dang Giang Chau and Le Dang Bao Chau Hue University, Vietnam
13:15 - 13:30	KSUC-OI-063	Vietnam –JAPAN economic cooperation in the new context of Asia (2012-2017): Achievements and prospects Le Thi Anh Dao Hue University, Vietnam
13:30 - 13:45	KSUC-OI-064	Greening Perspective: A study of Kalasin Rice Distribution Centre for Central and Southern Regions of Thailand Arjaree Saengsathien and Krissada Namchimplee Kalasin University, Thailand
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July 15th– 16th, 2019

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Sustainable Development and the Roles of University with Special Reference to Sustainable Agriculture

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ABSTRACT

The world population as of April 2019 was approximately 7.7 billion with the rate of increase about 1 million people in every 4 to 5 days. This is the root cause of the depletion of the world resources, especially, natural resources, and the degradation of global environmental qualities, e.g. global warming, air pollution, drought, water pollution, and others due to the expansion of agriculture and industries to satisfy the demand of the ever-increasing world population.

It has been well documented that the impacts of socio-economic and technological development, especially in the less-developed countries, during the past one hundred years had contributed unfavorably to the people's quality of life, natural resources, and global climate change. Most economic benefits were confined to a small group of richer people, while the majority of people, especially farmers and laborers, has remained in poverty or unsecured life.

Past economic development in the developing countries under the capitalistic system has widened the income gap between the rich and the poor due to monopolistic business or large-scale multi-national enterprise in the globalization or free-trade period. The economic or market system with the belief that "Greed is good" has undermined the sound basic moral of the people, such as contentment or natural conservation, as evident by the significant increase in household debts of poorer families. The negative impacts of the past economic development have been harmful to the sustainability of the society as a whole due to careless use and subsequent depletion of the natural resources as well as the degradation of environmental qualities. More people become more materialistic, hence money becomes the ultimate goal of life. And as the government economic policies are being based mainly on increasing the gross domestic products (GDP), then the sustainability of the development activities or programs becomes secondary.

"Without morality, the world will be destroyed", had been warned or predicted by many highly revered religious leaders, including Buddhadasa Bhikku of Suan Mokkh Temple in southern Thailand. Therefore it is imperative that everyone of us must try our best to support and promote the sustainable development ... "to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs", as stated by the UN.

In Thailand the late King Rama IX had always emphasized the **Sufficiency Economy Philosophy** as a guidance for the Thai people to conduct their way of life with moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity, based on the principle of the **Middle Path** to achieve the sustainable development goals and human happiness.

With reference to agricultural production in developing countries where most farm products such as rice and other cereals, cassava, para rubber, livestock, and aquaculture are produced by smallfarmers, it is very important that real understanding in the principle and practices of sustainable agriculture should be promoted and extended to the farmers, based on optimum or appropriate productivity with special regards to the conservation of natural resources, while maintaining or enhancing the quality of the environment. The educational institutions must play major roles in research and development to support sustainable agriculture. The sustainable farming techniques such as organic farming, low external-input sustainable agriculture (LISA), no external-input sustainable agriculture (NISA), or integrated crop-livestock farming systems, should receive high priority in research funding. All academic study programs should be aware of the importance of the sustainable development.

In addition, the university personnel, as well as students, should have readily available access to local communities in order to learn about the problems of the people. Research for development should be directly relevant to the problems of local communities. Technical services offered by the university to any community should be assessed according to criteria of the sustainable agriculture guidelines.

The smallfarmers in developing countries have always suffered from low and fluctuating prices of farm products. One of the long-term solutions for this problem is the research and development of value-added technologies based on agricultural bio-processing of farm raw materials to produce high price products for longevity, beauty, happiness, and healthiness of people.

In conclusion, the universities must offer education with high regards for ethics and morality. The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy needs the support of human morality in order to reduce people's greediness. The natural resources can be conserved and the environment protected or enhanced only if people's greediness can be managed, contained, and controlled.

.....

“Beyond your diagrams and equations,
remember the face of the hungry man.”

.... Albert Einstein

Oral Presentation

KSUC-OI-001

DNA Barcoding of *Hybos* Meigen, 1803 (Diptera: Hybotidae) from Northern and Northeastern of Thailand

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Abstract

Species of *Hybos* Meigen, 1803 (Diptera: Hybotiidae) are important components of the insects community. The goal of this study was to test the efficiency of the mitochondrial cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit I (COI) barcoding region for species level identification of *Hybos* in Thailand. Four *Hybos* species were collected from 6 sites in North and North Eastern of Thailand. DNA barcoding identification analysis based on the best close match method performed well; with 100% of specimens agreeing with morphological identification. A phylogenetic tree based on the mitochondrial barcode sequences revealed a monophyly for all *Hybos* species.

Keywords: *Hybos*, DNA barcode, Cytochrome oxidase I, Hybotidae, Thailand

KSUC-OI-002

Classification of bamboo species varieties by morphology of leaves using image processing technique

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Abstract

This research presents the classification and image processing method of bamboo species, varieties by morphology of leaves. Based on the size, color, width, length and slope of the image with digital image processing techniques. The system consists of three main functions: 1) Find the edge. 2) Calculation of physical characteristic bamboo image and 3) image classification. The experiments showed 10 species, 43 types of bamboo leaf. The algorithms are composed of 4 algorithms, consisting of Decision Tree, Neural Network, Support Vector Machine and Naïve Bay to be used to check the morphology of leaves according to its physical characteristics. The results showed that the algorithms that can identify digital image of bamboo varieties by morphology of leaves. The best algorithm is Supports Vector Machine with an accuracy of 57 percent. Followed by algorithms decision tree techniques with an average accuracy of 44.

Keywords: Images processing, SMO, Decision tree, Bamboo

KSUC-OI-003

Confidence interval for the standard deviation of a normal distribution with a known coefficient of variation and a restricted population mean

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Abstract

This paper introduces the confidence interval for the standard deviation of a normal distribution with a known coefficient of variation and a restricted population mean. The situation in which the coefficient of variation is known occurs in many fields such as agriculture, biology, and the environmental and physical sciences. The proposed confidence interval follows the method introduced by Wang (2008). A Monte Carlo simulation study was undertaken to compare the performance of the new proposed confidence interval with the existing confidence interval based on the chi-square statistic. The simulation results showed that the new proposed confidence interval performs much better than the existing confidence interval in terms of expected length. A real data set are analyzed to illustrate the findings of the paper.

Keywords: Estimation, Normal distribution, Measure of dispersion, Parameter space, Simulation

KSUC-OI-004

The effect of hydroxyapatite adding and sintering temperature on physical properties of ceramic produced via rapid prototyping

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Abstract

The aim of this is to study effect of hydroxyapatite adding on physical and mechanical properties of ceramic. The ceramic was firstly produced from commercial clay and adding of the synthesized hydroxyapatite from chicken eggshell in commercial clay was various concentration from 5 wt.% until to 20 wt.%. Then, the green samples were cast via rapid prototyping process. The physical properties of sintered sample were researched by X-ray diffractometer (XRD) and universal testing machine (UTM). The results demonstrate that the adding of high hydroxyapatite concentration occur to rapidly high shrinkage of the sintered sample. The sintered sample has a homogenous microstructure and no interface between the printed layer and line was observed. The crystal phase of clay was rapid transformed from the metakaolin ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$) to the both cristobalite (SiO_2) and anorthite ($\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$) phases. The strength of samples increases gradually with increasing of sintering temperature. On the other hand, the strength of sample with hydroxyapatite content of 20 wt.% increase dramatically from 40.21 MPa (sintered at 1100 °C) to 88.01 MPa (sintered at 1200 °C). This experiment indicate that the synthesized hydroxyapatite could be enhance the physical properties of ceramic and used as a fluxing agent for ceramic industries.

Keywords: ceramic, chicken eggshell, hydroxyapatite, rapid prototyping, sintering

KSUC-OI-005

Multi-detector row CT in the preoperative evaluation of the vascular and upper urinary tract anatomy of living renal donors

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Abstract

Objectives: Preoperative evaluation of the living renal donors vascular and upper urinary tract anatomy with Multi-Detector CT (MDCT).

Material and methods: From Jan 2017 to August 2018, when carrying out a cross-sectional study at Cardiovascular Centre of Hue Central hospital, we have performed 64-MDCT with a three-phase enhancement CT scan using oral water as contrast medium of the renal vessels and upper urinary tract on 154 living donors and proceeded to nephrectomy. Renal vessels and upper urinary tract were compared with operational findings.

Results: 154 living renal donors (male/female: 83.77%/16.23%), mean age was 30.72 ± 8.21 years (Range: 20-60 years). 154 chosen kidneys were proceeded to nephrectomy (right kidneys/left kidneys: 49.35%/50.65%), 76 right chosen kidneys (artery variation/vein variation: 20.51%/32.90%) and 78 left chosen kidneys (artery variation/vein variation: 10.53%/1.28%). CT findings all corresponded with the operation, and the sensitivity, positive predictive value, specialty, and negative predictive value of CT were all 100%. 100% of donors experience no contrast-induced artifacts in renal parenchyme. 70.78% of visualization of contrast media (CM) of entire upper urinary tract filling and 100% of that of top half upper urinary tract filling in both kidneys. The majority of donors have single collecting system (98.08% in right kidney and 99.36% in left kidney). The rest has partial or complete duplex collecting system. 100% of living donors have normal renal function in the excretory phase at 5 minute after CM and saline 0.9% injection bolus. This allows reducing examination time and radiation exposure with the highest effective dose 12.86mSv in unenhanced and three enhanced phases CT scan.

Conclusions: MDCT contributes into more accurate diagnosis of the vascular and upper urinary tract anatomy of renal living donors, helps surgeons make appropriate planning in the operation of chosen kidneys of living donors and transplanting into patients.

Keywords: Vascular anatomy, Upper urinary tract, MDCT, CT Urography

KSUC-OI-006

Study of prevalence reduction program implementation for malnutrition in Pekalongan district: A network, prevention and control efforts

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Abstract

Background Pekalongan Regency is ranked 4th in the Regency with nutritional problems that have not been handled optimally, there are still many children under five who are underweight, so they have the potential to experience nutritional status problems. In 2018, there were 475 toddlers with malnutrition, 48 poor children under five and 91 children under five. While newborns with LBW category reach 746 toddlers (Dinas Kesehatan, 2019). Whereas for Stunting prevalence reached 28.30% at the age of under five years old (<https://www.suaramerdeka.com/smcetak/baca/120348/prevelansistunting-2830-percent>). Various efforts have been made by the Government of Pekalongan Regency to reduce it, so that this effort requires research support to improve better performance indicators. **Purpose** to find out the Program Implementation for Reducing the Prevalence of Malnutrition Children in Pekalongan Regency. **Methods** using a qualitative approach with an explanatory design approach with 4 Nutrition Program informant holders at the Puskesmas and the Health Office. **Result and Conclusion** the magnitude of malnutrition in the Pekalongan Regency is still fairly evenly distributed with the Tirta 2 region and the siwalan which are still quite high (15 and 10 cases), networking and intervention efforts have involved cadres and cross sectors such as the Dinas Pertanian (to monitor food availability and utilization), Office of PMD, P3A & PPKB and Dinas Sosial. **Suggestion.** Monitoring the intervention of prevention programs for malnutrition should be carried out continuously by involving cross-sectors so that a decrease in the number of malnutrition can be quickly obtained.

Keywords: Program implementation, Malnutrition

KSUC-OI-007

Using hydroxyapatite derived from chicken eggshells as an additive in ceramic products applied for medical applications

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Abstract

The ceramic samples were preparation by slip casting technique. The hydroxyapatite $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$ derived from chicken eggshells was used to be the additive material to apply in the medical applications. The ceramic samples contained with 5, 10, 15 and 20 wt% of hydroxyapatite. From our research, the hydroxyapatite could be used as the major fluxing agent for ceramic products. Especially, the hydroxyapatite could accelerate the clay materials to decompose and transform to amorphous glass phase after sintering. As the results, the hydroxyapatite can be improved the melting of clay materials and transformation to denser phases. Consequently, the flexural strength of ceramic samples was increased with increasing the hydroxyapatite contents. Finally, the ceramic samples were investigated the bioactivity. The results show that the ceramic samples containing hydroxyapatite content can induce the bone-like layer of hydroxyapatite to grow on their surface. All the results could confirm that the ceramic samples can to be used as the materials for medical applications.

Keywords: Bioactivity, Ceramic, Chicken eggshells, Hydroxyapatite, Slip casting

KSUC-OI-008

Standardized karyotype and idiogram of the Glass Goby Fish (*Gobiopterus chuno*) (Hamilton, 1822) in Thailand

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Abstract

The standardized karyotype and idiogram of the glass goby fish, *Gobiopterus chuno* (Hamilton, 1822) from Singburi Province, Thailand, were studied. Kidney (and testis in males) tissues were collected from ten female and ten male samples after soaking in the colchicine solution. Conventional staining (20% Giemsa solution) and Ag-NOR banding techniques (50% silver nitrate and 2% gelatin solution) were applied to stain the chromosomes. The results showed that diploid chromosome number of *G. chuno* was $2n=48$, and the fundamental number (NF) was 50 in both males and females. No strange sized chromosomes associated with sex were identified. Karyotype consisted of two large acrocentric, 24 large telocentric, 20 medium telocentric, and two small telocentric chromosomes. Positions of Nucleolar Organizer regions (NORs) were observed at the regions adjacent to the telomeres of short arms of the chromosome pair 2 (acrocentric). The karyotype formula for *G. chuno* is as follows: $2n$ (diploid) $48=L^a_2+L^t_{24}+M^t_{20}+S^t_2$.

Keywords: *Gobiopterus chuno*, Chromosome, Karyotype, Idiogram

KSUC-OI-009

Fuel production from plastic waste with fast pyrolysis

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Abstract

Production of fuel from plastic waste by fast pyrolysis method. The objective of this study aims to investigate the effects for pyrolysis temperatures four level at 450, 450, 500 and 550°C of yield and fuel properties. The pyrolysis temperature which provides the highest fuel consumption were used to determine the effect of dolomite and kaolin catalysts. The experiment on using PVC plastic wastes particle size 0.1 mm weight 700 g in fast pyrolysis one hours of fluidised-bed reactor. The results showed that the pyrolysis temperature of 500°C gave the maximum fuel yield of 64 wt%. The properties of fuel were a higher heating value (HHV) 39.4 MJ/kg, viscosity 1004 cSt, density 1.5 g/ml, flash point 110°C and fry point 111°C. When using catalyst, the yield of fuel gain decreased. The dolomite catalysts reduced the fuel yields to minimum at 43 wt%. However, the use of catalysts helps increase the heating value of fuel. The dolomite catalyst allows the maximum HHV to increase to 42.1 MJ/kg. In addition, the kaolin catalyst also helps reduce the viscosity of the fuel reduces by half.

Keywords: Fuel, Plastic waste, Fast pyrolysis

KSUC-OI-010

Investigation and characterization of calcium oxide from waste eggshells as a desiccant materials

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to develop the calcium oxide (CaO) from chicken and duck eggshells as a humidity adsorbent. The CaO powder was prepared from the calcined eggshells at 1300°C for 4h. The samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared analysis (FTIR) and scanning electron microscope (SEM). From the results, the hydration rate of CaO from chicken and duck eggshell was 0.1805 and 0.2406%RH·min⁻¹, respectively. Moreover, the hydration rate of sample decreased with increasing the cycle of repeatability testing. The CaO phase from both eggshells partly transformed into portlandite phase of calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂) after the humidity adsorption testing which confirmed by XRD result. Furthermore, the CaO from duck eggshells absorbed the humidity faster than chicken eggshells. In this study suggested that the CaO powder from the both waste eggshells could be used as an alternative humidity adsorbent for the commercial and industries.

Keywords: Adsorbent, Calcium oxide, Eggshells, Hydration rate, Moisture

KSUC-OI-011

The newly designed Yanang leaf water distillation machine and its efficiency

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Abstract

The objective of this project is to design and develop Yanang leaf water distillation machine from the traditional one to improve both efficiency. The new Yanang leaf water distillation machine differs from the traditional one in the condensation system. The new machine uses stainless-steel pipe curled in stainless-steel cylinder resulting in the condensation heat exchange area is larger than the traditional one in which the steam hits the bottom of the pot where the water is on top to form condensation. Furthermore, the newly designed machine's boiler is better. It has larger capacity and heat loss protection system. The new boiler is made of 2 layers of stainless-steel to prevent heat loss from heat conduction and steam leakage. All these improvements are important factors which cause increased the production rate of Yanang leaf water. In an experiment to compare Yanang leaf water production rate between the newly designed machine and the traditional one. The distillation of 70 liters of Yanang leaves and water, the new machine produced 40 liters of Yanang leaf water compared with 30 liters produced by the traditional machine. The distillation time to produce the same amount of water for the new machine is shorter than the traditional one. To produce 40 liters of Yanang leaf water, the new machine took time as less as only 10 hours compared with 58 hours took by the traditional machine.

Keywords: Yanang leaf water, Distillation, Distillation machine, Herbal leaf water

KSUC-OI-012

Experimental investigation of the performance of a solar tunnel dryer for drying chilli in Thailand

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Abstract

To investigate the performance of chilli drying using the solar tunnel dryer comparing to open sun drying method, a direct mode type forced convection solar tunnel dryer was used to dry hot red chillies under tropical weather conditions of Thailand. It is covered with transparent glass. The base of the dryer is a metal sheet with an area of 2x6 m². 5 AC fans were used to ventilate the air in the dryer. The dryer was installed at Sisaket, Thailand. Three batches of chilli were dried in the dryer comparing to open sun drying. It was found that fifty kilograms of chilli with the initial moisture content of 68-80 (wb) were dried within 3-5 days while the open sun-dried needed 7-9 days, depending on the initial moisture content and the weather condition. The chilli dried in the dryer was completely protected from insects, animals, and rain. In addition, good quality of chilli was obtained.

Keywords: Solar tunnel dryer, Chilli drying, Open sun, moisture content, Direct forced dryer

KSUC-OI-013

Electrospinning of PVA/CS composites nanofibers containing hydroxyapatite nanoparticles

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Abstract

In this study, the composites nanofibers were prepared by electrospinning technique. The spinning solution consists of chitosan (CS), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and hydroxyapatite (HA) as inorganic ceramics at different weight ratio. The functional group, morphology and diameter of the fibers were characterized using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The FTIR showed a strong interaction between chitosan and polyvinyl alcohol. The morphology showed that the average diameter of composites nanofibers decreased with increasing the concentration of CS. After mixing with different concentration of HA nanoparticles, the aggregation of HA particles appeared in fibers with increasing HA concentration.

Keywords: Chitosan, Electrospinning, Hydroxyapatite

KSUC-OI-014

“TOURISM- CUM- CHARITY” – A new direction for the development of sustainable tourism in Hue-Vietnam

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Abstract

“Volun-tourism” or “Charitable tourism” is a new trend of global tourism in recent years. It combines volunteer projects for environment and community with local tourism, and it’s now receiving generous and enthusiastic support from individuals and organizations. So the question is: how can we best develop “tourism - charity combinations” as unique, attractive products that importantly become bridges connecting all compassionate hearts in our ancient capital - Hue, Vietnam? “Volun- tourism” , aka charitable tourism, in Hue is in a fragmented and underdeveloped state, lacking in quality controls and support by the local authorities. This tourism product is still unsatisfactory; and the collaboration between the parties involved in providing tourists to charitable homes in Hue, in terms of organisation, economic as well as technological support, is still weak and unsynchronised. Until this moment, there has been little cooperation between investors and tour operators to develop “volun-tourism” so as to lengthen tourists’ stays in Hue. The network of charitable homes has yet to be firmly established, lacks a long term development plan as well as supporting policies from the local authorities in order to cultivate this type of tourism. We need to establish strong collaboration efforts between the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the charitable homes, and the tour operators to best utilise and commercialise this unique and compassionate tourism product, thereby establishing a sustainable community-based development plan for Hue.

Keywords: Tourism, Charitable tourism, Hue-Vietnam

KSUC-OI-015

Corporate Social Responsibility: A case study of Accor Hotels Group

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Abstract

CSR is an aggregate of ethics and responsibilities which involves organizations looking at their impact on society and considering their responsibilities toward both stakeholders and society. This paper will explore the concepts of CSR and examine the impact of it on the hotel industry. We choose a case study of Accor Hotels Group which is considered as one of the best practices of CSR. Accor Hotels Group takes responsible for involving all its hotels and their customers in a sustainable development program – entitled ‘Planet 21’. This programme has succeeded in the first period from 2010 to 2015 so that they have been implementing for the second season. Accor has implemented CSR activities more and more because it was more profitable than previous years. As a conclusion, if CSR is performed correctly in hotel industries, it can have a positive impact and direct effect on a higher performance of hotels.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR, Sustainable development, Accor Hotels Group

KSUC-OI-016

Exploring the relationship between destination image, tourist behavior and heritage conservation at the Sydney Opera House

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Abstract

Heritage and tourism growth is a general concept of many tourism research studies. Many scholars have argued that tourism influences the heritage site by tourist's visiting. Sydney Opera House is a famous destination that is represented by UNESCO list of World Heritage sites which attracts many tourists visiting. This thesis explores the relationship between destination image, tourist behaviour and heritage conservation at the Sydney Opera House. Particularly, its purpose is (1) explore tourists' perceptions of, attitudes to expectations for the site, and (2) consider how tourists' perceptions, attitudes, and expectations influence their behaviour at the site. This research employs literature on heritage and heritage conservation, heritage and tourism, and heritage and tourist impacts. Urry's theory of tourist gaze is used as a foundation to analyse the origin of tourist behaviour at the site. Furthermore, this journal conducted a survey questionnaire, a content analysis to look into question how tourists' behaviours at the Sydney Opera House impacts heritage conservation. This paper shows that there is a circular relationship between tourist behaviour and destination image of the Sydney Opera House, which affects to its heritage significance and conservation. Other further research can use the result of this study to broaden tourism studies regarding tourist behaviour with heritage conservation.

Keywords: Heritage, Conservation, Destination image, Tourist behaviour, Sydney Opera House

KSUC-OI-017

Commercialization of inventions - Practice at some Universities in Vietnam

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Abstract

Commercialization of intellectual property rights in general and inventions in particular is the form of transfer of intellectual property rights including inventions. Being new, creative and industrially applicable, inventions when transferred will result in high quality products, improve competitive advantage and income for businesses, the industries and nations. There is a significant number of inventions come from the scientific research outcomes of universities in Vietnam, but the commercialization of these results is very limited. This paper analyzes various forms of invention commercialization, identifies the current situation and causes of limitations in commercializing inventions in Vietnamese universities and offers some recommendations and solutions.

Keywords: Commercialization, Inventions, Practice, University

KSUC-OI-018

Guidelines for the development and promotion of community based – tourism in Sahatsakan Dino-Road, Sahatsakan District, Kalasin Province

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to 1) study the potential of tourism resources of Sahatsakhan Dino Road community, Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province 2) find out how to develop and promote the tourism industry of Sahatsakhan Dino Road community. The data used in this research was collected from the group discussion.

In-depth interview small group discussion and SWOT analyzed to get the true content of community. Then take all the results from every step of the study to analyze the content by triangular comparative study to find the conclusions of the corresponding study as a reliable conclusion in the study and then present the data with descriptive. The true content as the sample collected from all tourism stakeholders who related to the community, both of the representatives of government officers as a policy-makers and the private sector, entrepreneurs and community leaders, people, youth and more part of the community members who lived in the Sahatsakhan Dino road area. Kalasin Province The research found that the tourism resources of the Sahatsakhan Dino Road community were ready and diversified tourism to present to all the visitors who wanted to learn more about the cultural tourism of the northeast of Thailand or E-searn region. The best activity among several activities in Sahatsakhan was “Saturday-Merit Road” which is located in Dino road. This activity is a representative as a tourism promote for the community Based Tourism in this community is the Saturday morning activity along the road that all people come to offer food to the monk, it has acknowledged a lot of attention and popularity from the tourist or visitor who live in other area and all hosts come. More over to promote tourism for SahatsaKhan Dino Road they also present the variety of activity which came from their daily life that was ever more popular in the past. Besides they also use the old traditional dancing show to all of the visitors to join and dance together that they call "Kong-Ka Dance". This activity would show in front of the tourist in the evening of the day, after that all the host would take care of guest to share the best time to learn and live together in the homestay and to learn a cultural tourism in the real community. According to the research results, the sahatsakhan community has the potential to promote the tourism development into Sahatsakhan Dino Road. Firstly, the local product should be developed to be a well-known meaningless, popular and unique. Secondary, the local guides should be improved in order to be able to development community and distribute in the tourism information of the sahatsakhan

to the visitors. If the community follow the suggestions, they will they will be the best practice and get more popular and unique that become sustainable.

Keywords: Community-based tourism, Sahatsakhan Dino road, Tourism potential

KSUC-OI-019

Small business empowerment strategy of towards independence with applying the professional management enterprises

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Abstract

Small businesses (SB) has two dimensions contradictory, as a sector that absorbs labor, on the other hand the SB often encountered some problems; such as poor management, marketing difficulties, inadequate facilities, capital, and entrepreneurial spirit low. This condition raises challenges for SB actors to be able to create an organization that has the capability and high competitiveness and adequate performance. The purpose of this paper was: examines the phenomenon that affects SB difficulties: business, market, and technology access which can affect the process towards the development of SB strong, independent and healthy. These results indicate that (a) SB empowerment levels in the study area is still low. This is evidenced by indicators of empowerment that is still below the standard (less than 50%). The empowerment indicators include access to the business, market, and technology, (b) Priority of SB development is done by opening up market opportunities, training as an effort to cultivate entrepreneurship, and providing trade home and SB marketing (workshop). SB development can be done through empowerment strategy actively involving government, NGOs, academia, private sectors, and SB actors, (c) SB empowerment strategy in Pekalongan city with real action which is based on the priority / critical in short - term and long- term. For priority to be implemented is to provide training in management and production creativity, pioneering trading house, charted CSR opportunities, application of appropriate technology training.

KSUC-OI-020

Factors of tourism identity determination in Dino Road Walking Street, Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province

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Abstract

The Research aim to 1) Study the historical and context of Dino Road Walking Street 2) Analyze factors of tourism in Dino Road Walking Street 3) Determine the factors of Tourism Identity in Dino Road Walking Street. This study was a qualitative research which has total number of sampling population was 50 including the local 10 government sector, 15 local leaders, 25 local people entrepreneurs. The research instruments used in this study consisted of documentary research, fieldwork research including Interviews Target Sampling, Research Area Survey, Observation and group discussion. The data collecting from group discussion were most obtained to analyze in research which tells the situation of Dino Road Walking Street from past to present day. The Result revealed that

1. Dino Road Walking Street in past was the habitat, livelihood, 1st flourish district market, supporting place for migration from land expropriated from Lampao Dam was built which was established to new district call as “New District” or “Sahatsakhan District”. When time pass by to present day the economic in walking street was dull which makes creating Dino Road as Walking Street.
2. Dino Road Walking Street located on the center of Sahatsakhan district tourism under supervision of Sahatsakhan Tourism Service Center. Walking Street surrounding by many tourist attractions with many of activities of tourist area around as follow 1) Historical Tourist as Sirindhorn Museum (Dinosaur research center) 2) Religion Tourist as Wat Phuttawat Phu Sing, Wat Pootha nimit Phu Khao, 3) Agro Tourist as Lampao Dam as Walking Street itself has various activities of tourists such as Walking Street, Local Product shopping, Conga Dance, Local food, Alms monk giving, Homestay, Folk Plays, Sports and Cultural activities.
3. Tourism Identity factors of Dino Road Walking Street is to have the Community and Dino Road Walking Street establishment, Residence Format, Dinosaur, Tradition and Culture following the ideal of Merit district

Keywords: Tourism identity, Dino Road Walking Street, Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province

KSUC-OI-021

Renovation and perfection of Vietnamese of economic legal system for the sustainability

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Abstract

Economic legal system is the basic foundation forming legal framework for business activities, acknowledging and ensuring business freedom. It is also the foundation for the socio-economic development of a country. In the present economic integration process, the matter of renovation and perfection of economic legal system towards the sustainability is the core of a sustainable society. In the scope of this writing, the author would like to analyze, evaluate the real state of Vietnamese economic legal system during the past time, some orientations and some problems set out for the renovation and formation of economic legal system for sustainability.

Keywords: Renovation, Economic legal system, Stability

KSUC-OI-022

The adaptation to flood disaster of the Khu Sawang community, Nong Kin Phle Sub-district, Warinchamrab District, Ubon Ratchathani Province

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were 1) to study the problems and impacts of flood disaster to the Khu Sawang community, 2) to study the adaptation to flood disaster of the Khu Sawang community, and 3) to recommend the capacity building approach in adaption to flood disaster of the Khu Sawang community. The informants are the head of community, community committee, executive of Nong Kin Phle Sub- District Administrative Organization, and executive and officers of the Provincial Offices of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in Ubon Ratchathani province. The data was collected by in-depth interview, group discussion, and observation. Afterward, it was analyzed by categorizing, comparison, and synthesis. The results were revealed that villagers in the Khu Sawang community has adaptation to flood disaster before, during, and after flood disaster. The recommendations are the Khu Sawang community should be enhanced through the both structural and non-structural approaches for adaptation to flood disaster management.

Keywords: Adaptation, Capacity building, Flood disaster management, Community, Ubon Ratchathani Province

KSUC-OI-023

Research on the status of mountain ethnic culture in Thailand

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Abstract

Thailand is a multi-ethnic country with many ethnic groups living in the northern and northeastern mountainous areas. The Thai government currently recognizes 10 mountain ethnic groups. The present situation of ethnic culture in mountainous areas of Thailand is characterized by interethnic religious beliefs or mutual influence, or peaceful coexistence; inter-ethnic culture is inclusive and absorbable, or relatively closed. The Thai government gradually recognizes the importance of cultural diversity and gives ethnic minorities cultural freedom to some extent when making policies. Under the influence of the increasingly clear Thai national cultural policy, the Thai mountain ethnic culture shows a better development trend.

Keywords: Thailand, Mountain nationality, Cultural status, Cultural policy

KSUC-OI-024

Preservation and development of immaterial cultural values of Cham's ethnic community in sustainable development in An Giang Province

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Abstract

The Cham Muslims in the region of Hau River, also called the Chams in An Giang Province, is a group of people who have a strong relationship with the community. Main mosques and smaller ones are places in which their community life takes place. In the early years, they approached and adapted some cultural factors of their surrounding communities, especially of the Kinh and the Khmer, which created unique culture with elements of reception and integration. In the framework of the workshop, the author would like to contribute an article on "Preservation and Development of Immaterial Cultural Values of Cham's Ethnic Community in Sustainable Tourism Development in An Giang Province". Thereby, we have a deeper awareness of immaterial cultural values of Cham's ethnic community to preserve and develop them in An Giang tourism.

Keywords: Preservation, Development, Immaterial cultural values, Cham's ethnic community, Tourism community

KSUC-OI-025

The participatory action research for development of local health public policy for the elderly in local: case study Tumbon Yodgang, Amphoe Namon, Kalasin Province

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Abstract

This research There is a main target group: community leaders, secondary target groups are people in the community and the sample group is the elderly, have 3 steps in research, namely research preparation stage, research stage and research summary There is a way to collect information, namely, group discussion interviews Observation and group meetings The results showed that 1) the context and situation of the elderly in Yodkaew Subdistrict, Year 2016, there were 865 people, mostly aged 60-70 years. Activities for elderly development in the area comprised of health, economy and society for good results elderly people Along with the agencies involved in the development of the elderly in the area consisting of internal and external divisions and the elderly health situation in the area, consisting of potential problems and needs. 2) Public policy development process for Health of the elderly in the local community by participating in Yodkaeng Subdistrict, Na Mon District Kalasin Province Consists of the process of creating and determining public policy issues for the elderly at the process of determining public health policy choices for the elderly and Decision-making process in public policy for elderly health Brought to the public policy for the elderly health at Yodkaeng Sub-district, which is called the Elderly Health Charter 2017 "Elderly with dignity in sufficient methods" 3) Factors affecting the development of public policy for health The participation of the elderly in the local area consists of reasons for policy formulation. The goals of the policy or the expected results from the policy Methods or strategies to achieve the policy Factors that support the implementation of environmental policies and factors. 4) Development of public policy for health The elderly who participate are in line with the local context. The development of the law on elderly health level, namely the development process, is the policy formulation, policy formulation and policy implementation. Development lesson is that information is the power to change. A good person will lead to success. The development of potentials and participation is the key to coordinating plans / policies and assessments of follow-up and guidelines for the development of public health policies for the elderly. Therefore, there must be a variety of processes and participation from all sectors. From the area causing changes in High-level policies with a common goal is to create value and well-being for the elderly in the community.

Keywords: Elderly, Public policy development process for health, Health charter, Participation

KSUC-OI-026

Living museum: Management of museum based learning

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Abstract

This article is an experimental research using the participatory action research which is an implementing framework. The aims of the research are to examine and discuss the results of the experiment using the participation of local educational learning through the local museum-based learning in order to reinforce the primary students' learning activity process at Ban Phonchan School, Phon Chan Sub-district, Phon Sawan District, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province. This is to emphasize the community to participate in the research conduct starting from data collection, information check, data analysis to making the data's important priority for designing activities and method of learning evaluation including activity learning process and making the method of learning evaluation. The major samples consist of 3 teachers, 8 local philosophers, and 30 primary students studied in the grade 5. Living museum is the framework used in this research conduct; the research instruments used are 1) 3 bases of learning activities: 1.1) local historical base, 1.2) ancient object registration, and 1.3) language and local cultural bases, 2) learning result evaluation covering 3 aspects: cognitive domain, psychomotor domain, and affective domain divided into 3 stages: 2.1) prior- activity participation, 2.2) during activity participation, and 2.3) post-activity participation. The research results are classified into 3 aspects: 1) models and activity learning process, 2) students' learning process creativity and 3) museum management and network of local community's learning.

Keywords: Activity learning Process, Participation, Living museum

KSUC-OI-027

Effect of English language training through cooperative learning environment for elderly

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Abstract

This article aims to examine the effect of English language training for elderly people on cooperative learning environment and to find new knowledge set of English language communication used for elderly people based on various local communities in the Northeastern part of Thailand. The results of experiments found that various method of teaching approaches used in the two contexts of activity-based learning are still effective to motivate elderly people to adapt themselves to learn English for communication in the easy way. Cooperative learning through peers, students, and instructor influences the older people for learning in new setting. Cooperative learning by peers is quite effective method to help the ones who have not background of English proficiency. In two training contexts, there is the new knowledge set of English language learning used for elderly people in local communities. Both cases of Naratchakwai and Warinchamrap areas can be the model of setting up new knowledge package used in the local communities. Participants are able to bring new knowledge to extend to the further roles of training such as instructors or group trainers, etc. Moreover, both two various context trainings can be brought to be the framework of English language training in local communities (Yamkasikorn and Chotipradit, 2005).

Keywords: English language communication, Learning environment, Knowledge set

KSUC-OI-028

Cross cultural interactions of exchange students: A case study of Kalasin University students in Guiyang University

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Abstract

The purposes of this study were to explore the cross-cultural interactions of exchange students: a case study of Kalasin University students in Guiyang University and to investigate how cross-cultural interactions affect on exchange students. It is focused on the ways in which exchange students interacted with cultures different than their own expectations of cultural interactions prior to attending university, and how cross-cultural interactions impacted them as students. This study was sought to gather qualitative and quantitative information through questionnaire and interviews. The samples were nine students from Kalasin University, Thailand that had been enrolled at Guiyang University, China as exchange students. Results from cross cultural interactions affected students in four criteria; social interactions, knowledge of China, psychological and University perceptions. Moreover, the study indicated that cross cultural interactions of exchange students occurred often and were not often surprising to the individual.

Keywords: Exchange students, Culture shock, University students

KSUC-OI-029

The innovative need to preserve Buddhist cultural manifestations

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Abstract

Mindful preservation of age-old Buddhist cultural manifestations is an ethical duty, especially so in our present era when rapid cultural displacement and disruption have become the norm under the ongoing onslaught of capitalism and consumerist modes of practice. The unmindful sabotaging and annihilation of indigenous cultural patterns have become widely prevalent. To counter this detrimental trend it is essential to go back to the roots of different Buddhist cultural manifestations and preserve them in the original form for the ethico-religious educational training of the younger generation. Buddhist cultural identity is a very broad term and under its rubric we will discuss a distinct tradition from Northeast Thailand (Isan), which clearly depicts the adaptation and assimilation of a Buddhist Jataka story with local modes of expression and ideas. While adaptation and assimilation give rise to harmonious blending of differences, preservation of distinctiveness leads to a tolerant acceptance of the proliferation of the differences within and outside of one's own community or region. These are like two different flows of currents, but each can actually complement the other and in this regard helps actualize the reinforcement of the threefold training of *sīla*, *samādhi* and *paññā* through cultural preservation. If we take the case of Northeast Thailand, we can see the richness of the Buddhist cultural heritage of the region still being reflected through the very unique twelve-month tradition, collectively named as *Prapheni Heet Sibsong*, and of which the Mahachat Sung-sermon forms a major performative ceremonial event. But like the rest of the country, Isan too is rapidly changing due to various factors operative in the modernization process and we can witness a persistent eroding of ethico-cultural values and doxastic foundation among the younger generation. If the process of cultural erosion continues unabated, the younger generation would become completely 'illiterate' and hence indifferent to the richness of the indigenous Buddhist culture that was once shaped by their ancestors. Hence the need arises to give rise to innovative ways to preserve pristine cultural manifestations vis-à-vis the cosmopolitan forces that go against such preservation. The religion of urbanization is not Buddhism, but materialism, and to sustain this new *weltanschauung*, Buddhism gets either appropriated for material/worldly gains, or relegated and replaced by a more secular and non-religious identity and mind-set for sheer ideological purpose, both equally detrimental for Buddhists in the long run. Hence there is an exigent need for an alternative interventionist stance to dismantle the two polarized positions – one of appropriation for worldly consumerist gains, and the other of complete annihilation under the guise of the ideology of secularism. Accepting the truth of the ethical role of such a stance, this paper highlights the significance of preservation of Buddhist cultural identity in an inter-connected world from within the context of Northeast Thailand.

Keywords: Buddhist cultural identity, Prapheni Heet Sibsong, Mahachat Sung-sermon,
Alternative interventionist stance, Polarized position

KSUC-OI-030

An application of the Buddhist administration

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Abstract

This article presented the politics according to Buddhism. In terms of politics, it means the regulation that enhances many people to live happily. Thus, the politics is the Dharma practice that is very significant for those who are politician to follow it connectly according the Dharma principles. Buddhism is there for related to the politics in terms of the teaching principles because the teachings of Buddhism remarks on the politics provided by the Lord Buddha for the citizens' peacefulness. These political teachings appear in Tripitaka Scriptures. For this reason, the politics that will proceed smoothly and successfully needs the Dharma principles in Buddhism in order to be anchored and guided in political operations.

Keywords: Application, Buddhist administration

KSUC-OI-031

The theory of causation in Buddhist philosophy

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Abstract

This paper is to study the theory of causation in Buddhist philosophy. The Buddhist theory of *Patitccasamutpāda* has received greatest attention from the philosophers and scholars of Buddhism. Most of the thinkers who have analyzed Buddhist theory of causality which is known as Dependent Origination have deemed it to be the central doctrine of Buddhist Philosophy. The teaching of Dependent Origination is described by the texts as a doctrine which had never been heard before and as different from all other views proposed by any preceding or contemporaneous theory of causation. The first importance of Dependent Origination is to really know all phenomena and teaching of the Buddha as the Buddha saying in the following words: “One who sees Dependent Origination sees the Dhamma; one who sees the Dhamma sees Dependent Origination.” An understanding of Dependent Origination is integral to having a clear understanding of the Buddha’s teachings. It is described as a natural law that all phenomena (Dhamma): mental or physical, are dependent on conditions for their occurrence.

Keywords: Causation, Theory, Patitccasamuppāda, Buddhist philosophy

KSUC-OI-032

Legal issues concerning the artificial intelligence and its progress

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Abstract

Recently, the explosion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology made a huge change in our society and economy. However, the AI still be in a limited acceptability because of its alarmist visions. This concept, relies on the use of algorithms and refers to multiple technologies whose combinations are constantly changing, have numerous applications appears in many sectors. From that, questions are raised to our society: what are its opportunities and legal risks? Are Vietnam well positioned in the world race that has started? What legal principles should be used to direct the new technologies? Should national, EU, or international level of regulation be taken place?

A legal approach to the AI can help answer these questions. Based on a comparative approach, in this study, the legal strategies on AI of the European Union, France, China and Japan, will be presented. The article also focuses on the case of Vietnam when AI is such a very new technology and the legal framework still be designing for it.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI, Technology, Legal framework, Law

KSUC-OI-033

Measurement of students' achievement using fuzzy logic for the general education in mathematics at Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University

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Abstract

The purpose of this research aims to measure students' achievements using fuzzy logic for the general education in mathematics at Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University. The target group was students who enrolled on the subject of Mathematics and Statistics for Decision Making (1400003) of the academic year 2561, including 350 samples. An instrument in this study is the multiple choice test of knowledge level, learning level, and problem-solving level. In this paper, principles of fuzzy sets theory and possibility theory were used to describe the process of mathematical model in the classroom. The main stages of the model process are represented as fuzzy sets in a set of linguistic labels indicating the degree of a student's achievements in each of these stages. The total possibilistic uncertainty on the ordered possibility distribution of all student profiles was used to measure the students' achievements. The results of this study showed that the total achievement in mathematics was at a low level. The students have the highest average score in the knowledge, followed by learning skill, problem-solving skill, respectively.

Keywords: Fuzzy logic, General education, Mathematics, Achievements, Problem solving

KSUC-OI-034

Improving chemical literacy through the open inquiry teaching: A Thai case study

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Abstract

This article investigates the effect of the open inquiry teaching approach on the chemical literacy of undergraduate students at Northeastern University (Khon Kaen, Thailand). The target group was 100 first-year engineering students, who were divided equally into four groups, with two serving as control groups and the other two as experimental groups, in accordance with quasi-experimental research design. Research instruments include a chemical literacy test and open inquiry-based lesson plans. Data was analysed using One Way Analysis of Variance and orthogonal contrasts. Results show that there is a statistically-significant difference between the experimental groups' gain literacy scores and the control groups' gain literacy scores, suggesting that open inquiry teaching is more effective than traditional teaching at improving students' chemical literacy and should therefore be promoted.

Keywords: Chemical literacy, The open inquiry

KSUC-OI-035

Students' metacognition: A case study on global warming issue

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Abstract

The objectives of this study was to implement the learning activity plans based on metacognitive development process to promote students' metacognition on global warming. The metacognitive development process (MDP) is consisted of 5 steps, namely recalling, planning, investigating, evaluating, and relating. This study adopted with mixed methodology research design with an emphasis on interpretative discourse which was carried on Mattayom Suksa 5 student named Fahsai in every angle of metacognitive views both before and after participating in learning activity plans. The results of the pre-data, Fahsai lack of the ability to think by herself. As regards qualitative data of her metacognitive knowledge and metacognitive experience, it was found that her level of metacognition was low and insufficient. But after the implementation of the develop learning activity plans, her metacognition seemed to improve. She was able plan and evaluate her own learning. She seemed to understand her learning process better. She was able to plan her own learning, reading, and sharing activities with friends, self monitor, self control and directed friend to focus on learning activities and assignment so she could construct knowledge by herself. Her developed her metacognition due to metacognitive development process occurred in her daily life. When she understood well and mastered, the process is used not only in her study but also to be used at home and in her daily life. In addition, she was aware of learning process and gave importance to learning process. The main thing of this study was help the learners better by the "teacher" who gave guidance, moral support, motivation, and encouragement to see and focus on the main idea.

Keywords: Metacognition, Teaching process, Learning process, Global warming issue

KSUC-OI-036

The collaborative service learning activities of An Giang University's English-major students and suggestions for service learning courses

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Abstract

Service learning (SL) is a practical teaching approach combining meaningful services to the community with curriculum-based learning. Students improve their skills by applying their academic knowledge into real communities; they then reflect on their experience to enhance the connection between students' service and their academic learning (*Baltimore County Public Schools, 2018*). However, few Vietnamese higher education institutions have implemented this practical teaching method in their training courses. This paper aims to provides a glance at the SL application in some HEIs in and its benefits towards instructors and students in the SL project process. Two main research methods were used in this study: (i) the document analysis method used to explore the resilient advantages of the SL application from the websites of foreign institutions seen to be strong in the applicability of the SL approach, and (ii) an open-question survey was sent to 14 participative students from An Giang University to learn about their SL perceptions. This paper ends with providing recommendations for the SL applications in some of this institution's academic programs.

Keywords: Application, Community, Employability, Higher education, Teaching method

KSUC-OI-037

Development of self- development activities based on Sangahavattu 4 principles to develop public mind of first students of first year of Faculty of Education Rajabhat University in Lower North East Region of Thailand

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Abstract

This research aimed at studying and developing self-development activities based on Sangahavattu 4 principles to develop public mind of the first year students of Faculty of Education of Rajabhat University in Lower North East Region of Thailand. The population were 1,862 students who enrolled in Buriram Rajabhat University (n = 687), Surin Rajabhat University (n = 527), and Sisaket Rajabhat University (n = 648). The samples from first year student of Faculty of Education from Buriram Rajabhat University (n = 138), Surin Rajabhat University (n=106) and Sisaket University (n=130). The research Instruments used in the research were 1) learning achievement test 2) the public minds test 3) self-development activities based on Sangahavattu 4 principles. Data collection are as follows: The researcher clarified and asked for cooperation with Rajabhat University students in the lower northeastern region. Bringing learning achievement measurement scale, public mind test before test of Rajabhat University students in the lower northeastern region. The researcher organized self-development activities based on Sangahavattu 4 principles. Bringing learning achievement measurement scale, public mind test (the experimental group and the controlled group) after test of Rajabhat University students in the lower northeastern region. Data analysis and statistics used in data analysis are as follows: 1) Data processing from the opinion survey by the program using standard deviation. 2) learning achievement by using T-test statistics dependent sample 3) compare public mind scores of students of before and after within of the groups by using the T-test paired samples test and comparing the difference of public mind scores of students with before and after between of the groups by testing the F-test (One-way ANOVA). The result of comparison of learning achievement of the experimental group was significantly different at .05. and the result of comparative analysis of public minds after using self-development activities based on Sangahavattu 4 principles to develop public mind of the experimental group concluded that the overall public mind there is a significant difference at .05. and the controlled group no significantly different at .05.

Keywords: Self-development, Public mind

KSUC-OI-038

A study of the opinions of science teachers at the secondary schools towards teaching and learning practice in learning activities in learning area of science in The secondary educational service area office 25

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Abstract

In preparing a science lesson plan, teacher may deal with numerous difficulties. Having a deep understanding of their problems and their demands is extremely essential for the teacher in preparing themselves for the job. Moreover, it is also crucial for the stakeholders in planning suitable and in-need teachers' professional development programs, in school management, and in teaching aid. The purpose of this research was to survey the secondary science teachers' opinion towards practice of teaching and learning activities in science learning area. Participants were 84 science teachers that who teach in secondary school in Khon Kaen province in the academic year of 2018. Data were collected using questionnaire when consisted of closed and open-ended questions. The Results of investigation the opinions of the secondary school science teachers towards practice of teaching and learning activities in science learning area using questionnaire indicated that only three issues of learning management in science subject were rated at the "High" levels. They were your designed lesson plans help to improve students' learning achievement, you create your own lesson plans to solve the teaching problems in science contents, and our designed lesson plans help to develop your teaching profession. And the results of investigation the needs of the secondary school science teachers to participate in a training workshop on Lesson Study using questionnaire indicated that the secondary school science teachers are interested in attending a training course under the guidance of the Lesson Study by training on planning of management of learning of science to solve teaching problems in science contents by him/or herself.

Keywords: Science lesson plans, Lesson Study (LS), Science teacher, Secondary school

KSUC-OI-039

Science teacher as researcher through the research based program regarding to students' thinking skills

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Abstract

This program encouraging teachers as researcher to enhance students' learning and thinking included 3 years (2015-2017) with 39 science teachers and also approximately 1500 of their students. The project was conducted through the Khon Kaen Secondary Education Office, Office of Basic Education Commission, Ministry of Education, Thailand. The Research Based Training (RBT) consisted of four phases over the three years of the 'Teacher as Researcher' project. Year 1 (Phase 1) required teachers to learn and investigate current trends related to supporting students' thinking skills, and the associated teaching and learning processes. Year 2 (Phases 2 & 3) focused on developing the teachers as researchers, and consisted of (2.1) thinking skill and thinking research workshops, (2.2) inquiring and investigating minds workshops, (2.3) thinking research and evaluation tools workshop, and (2.4) the development of research proposal progressions undertaken via focus group procedures. Phase 3 involved the teachers seeking to improve and their students' thinking and learning skills in their own classrooms, and document their progress towards this goal. Phase 3.1 involved classroom observations, and in phase 3.2 involved the teachers' participation in a research seminar. In year 3, Phase 4 was undertaken. It focused on the teachers disseminating their research, which involved phase 4.1, a research writing workshop, and phase 4.2, attending and presenting at an international conference. The results revealed that can be promoted "Teacher Researcher" only 15 percent of all as well. By the way, as the "Researcher Practitioner" for 28 percent understanding the way to be researcher but that concepts weak on thinking characteristics. Most of all as "Knower Practitioner" about 50 percent understanding the way to be researcher but they were quiet. And the last as "Lower Practitioner" about 7 percent were nothing to do. For the researcher views, this research was involvement process that no direct knowledge of it, and the direct experience of. That teacher should have access to their own intentions and motives, thoughts and feelings. They ideally will usually have had long-term experience within the setting being studied and

be motivated to keep practicing their classroom research. Doing research to enhance their students' thinking skills is useful for teachers to retain and apply new strategies, skills, and concepts. The evidence from this study also suggest student's developed improved thinking and learning with a deeper understanding.

Keywords: Science teacher, Teacher as researcher, Research

KSUC-OI-040

SPOC blended teaching mode reform based on Chaoxin Xuexitong Platform - A case study of course of Real Estate Property Management

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Abstract

The mobile phones are adopted in the college classes in the era of mobile internet. In this paper, a small-scale online teaching SPOC resource library was built based on app platform of Chaoxin Xuexitong, the reform of blended learning model for the course of Real Estate Property Management has been discussed from three perspectives, that is, pre-class design, class design and after-class design.

Keywords: Chaoxin Xuexitong, SPOC, Blended learning model

KSUC-OI-041

Motivation towards speaking English outside the classroom: A case study of English and non-English major students at Kalasin University

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Abstract

The purpose of this study were 1) to study motivation in speak English outside the classroom 2)to illustrated the motivation obstacles of communication in English and 3)to observe the differences of motivation between non-English major and English major students. The participants of this study were 158 students who are students in Accounting, Marketing, Management, Computer Information system (ware), and English major at Kalasin University. The sample in this study were selected though purposive sampling technique. The research used a questionnaire in order to help answer the research questions. The gain data were analyzed by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences program (SPSS) and used to find the mean. The results of the study found that 1) non-English major and English major students have high degree of motivation ($M = 3.8$ and $M = 4.05$), 2) the students have high degree the motivation obstacle of communication in English ($M = 3.7$ and $M = 3.52$), and 3) They have no differences in their motivation.

Keywords: Motivation, Obstacle, Speaking English

KSUC-OI-042

Enhancing pedagogical profession and personal improvement for Vietnamese student teachers through reality-experienced internship program in Thailand

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Abstract

The article analyses significances of a reality-experienced program taking place in Thailand for the Vietnamese student teachers. The reality-experienced program enables students to explore the cultural features and education systems of the two countries, where the students' pedagogical profession enhancement and personal ability improvement are the objectives of this research. The research is carried out based on the naturalistic paradigm and application of the qualitative method on six students of nature sciences discipline in the School of Education of Can Tho University. There were many activities that the internship program provided for the participants such as: Visiting famous historical monuments, and demonstrations of the school; meetings to exchange cultures between two countries; working together to design lesson plans and conduct microteaching; discovering Thai culture; especially conducting practicum in the lower and upper secondary school. Therefore, the data collected include photos, personal journals, and reports by those students. The data of the research are analyzed by using the constant comparative method. The results show that all these students have learned valuable lessons from those cultural features and education systems, when using English to communicate, working in group, developing pedagogical competences and improving personal abilities. Moreover, the experiences learned from overcoming the challenges should be the ground for a better program in the future.

Keywords: Reality-experienced program, Pedagogical profession, Personal improvement

KSUC-OI-043

An investigation into teachers' practice of applying discourse analysis techniques to teaching reading comprehension at University of foreign languages, Hue University

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Abstract

This paper presents the results of a research project which investigated teachers' practice of applying Discourse Analysis to teaching reading comprehension at University of Foreign Languages, Hue University. The participants in this research were 30 teachers of English and 100 students randomly chosen among those who were taking reading classes of first-year English major. A multi-faced method combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches was employed to collect the data for the answer of the research questions. It can be drawn from the research results that Discourse Analysis brings definite benefits to teaching Reading comprehension in terms it helps maximize the potentials of students' metacognitive use of language for the purpose of communication which is the main target of the language teaching and learning process. Besides, there are certain difficulties including time constraint, choosing proper reading materials, different English language proficiency levels among students and other factors which teachers and students as well often encounter in the employment of Discourse Analysis. More importantly, some suggestions for teaching reading skills were thus offered to help teachers exploit Discourse Analysis techniques and apply them in their teaching reading more effectively.

Keywords: Reading comprehension, Discourse, Discourse analysis, Teaching reading

KSUC-OI-044

Vocational education and Training in Thailand

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Abstract

The vocational education of Thai has a long history. Thai government continues to consolidate the vocational education system with some effective efforts, such as improve legal policies and assessment system, abundant financial support and so on. The prosperity of vocational education and training in Thailand provide a sustainable development way for Thai's economy.

KSUC-OI-045

Developing English speaking ability using task-based language learning of undergraduate students at Kalasin University

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Abstract

The purposes of the proficient goal which strong point of study English speaking to promote, serve and acquire fluency and accuracy over English speaking ability to learners of this purposes of this research were: 1) to study and compare the English speaking ability before and after learning through Task-based Language Learning of 26 undergraduate students, and 2) to study the students' attitudes towards teaching English speaking ability using Task-based Language Learning. The sample consisted of 26 undergraduate students at Kalasin University, Namon District, Kalasin Province, Thailand in the first semester of the academic year 2018. The research was a one group pretest-posttest design. The research instruments included 12 lesson plans, an English speaking ability test and an attitude questionnaire. The experiment lasted 12 weeks, 2 hours a week, or 24 hours for all. The instrument employed were percentage that concern with scores of speaking pretest and posttest, mean, standard deviation, and t-test. The findings for this research of the students' leaning speaking English using Task-based Language Learning were as follows: 1) the students' pretest were 35.22 or 32.02 percent and posttest were 94.56 or 85.96 percent respectively. The posttest score of the students' leaning speaking using Task-based Language Learning was significantly higher than that of the pretest. 2) The students' attitude towards teaching English speaking ability using Task-based Language Learning was at a very good level ($\bar{x}=4.95$).

Keywords: English speaking ability, Task-based language learning, Attitude

KSUC-OI-046

Research on the application of smart classroom in the promotion of Higher Vocational College Students' English learning motivation

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Abstract

The recent English ability of students of higher vocational college has made them be not able to satisfy the communication need of “The Belt and Road” strategy. One of the most important reasons is that they have really poor motivation in English learning. Through the review of the previous researches on their English learning motivation, this paper has found that both their instrumental and the integrative motivations are poor. In order to improve it, it is urgent to strengthen their instrumental motivation firstly because all students are expected to graduate on time, and then the integrative one. Then, the paper studies how to realize them in teaching with the help of smart classroom after the literature review of it. It suggests that the traditional evaluation should be transformed and the students' emotional performance (such as attitude, initiative, cognition) should be recorded and evaluated in digit to strengthen the instrumental motivation, while diverse learning strategies should be encouraged and supported in smart classroom to activate their integrative motivation.

Keywords: English learning motivation, Smart classroom, Teaching mode

KSUC-OI-047

A Study of the International Education Collaboration in Higher Vocational Colleges under the Background of the Belt And Road Initiative

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Abstract

In recent years, with the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative, a large amount of labor force with international qualifications are needed by all industries. It is higher vocational colleges who should take the mission of training such skilled labor force. Being internationalized has become a main trend for higher vocational colleges around the world. With the same goal, international education collaboration can hopefully help student to achieve their academic goals and promote the development of higher vocational education.

This article aims at putting forward the improving measures and suggestions for higher vocational colleges by researching current situation, analyzing the problems and influences, summarizing and studying internal experience. It hopefully promotes international exchange and cooperation between higher colleges and institutions in China and foreign countries. Thus, an approach of International Education Collaboration is put forward. There are five ways to follow in the approach:

- To set goals for international collaboration;
- To specify job responsibilities of International Personnel;
- To Integrate International programme into specialized Courses and Daily Teaching Affairs;
- To Have Cooperation between College and Enterprises;
- To build a Teaching Team with an International Vision.

This article draws a conclusion that the approach of International Education Collaboration is helpful and effective for higher vocational colleges.

Keywords: International cooperation, Higher Vocational Colleges, The Belt and Road Initiative

KSUC-OI-048

Adoption of companies in Vietnam to ISO 14001

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Abstract

The vietnamese economy is in international integration period and thus faces numerous challenges. The government has taken a sustainable development strategy as the foundation for its development plans, with particular attention paid to combining economic development and environment protection. However, in addition to macro policies, it needs to take concrete and effective measures to implement this strategy. The application of the ISO 14000 series may be an important contribution to realization of that strategy. However for trade, it may either pose a great challenge or give a good opportunity for the businesses to improve their international competitiveness. This article has given the negative impacts to environment from business production activities and pointed out challenges and opportunities of enterprises when applying ISO 14001. In addition, the article also gives a few evidence and indicate some benefits if businesses implement ISO 14000. Finally, appeals to business organizations to act for our living environment.

Keywords: ISO 14001, EMS, Environment management system, Vietnam

KSUC-OI-049

Media technology: The ideological formation of digital capitalism

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Abstract

This article aims to interpret and take a significant aspect of media technology in critical theories. This article will employ essences of Marxism, post colonialism, and psychoanalysis of Jacques Lacan to understand media technology. It argues that media technology should avoid being emphasized as a means of communication. Media technology should move from a means of communication deprived of political economic reason to the ideological one that has foreshadowed with political economic reason. Places in the context of digital capitalism, media technology will be pervasively recognized as an ideological formation of the capitalist. Precisely, the priority is to understand media technology not in a rationality of communication but of political economic reason which produces ideological formation of the capitalist. To convince the main argument, this article highlights ideological formation by dividing in three interrelated modes; a mode of production, a mode of social relations, and a mode of accumulation.

Keywords: Media technology, Ideological formation, Digital capitalism

KSUC-OI-050

GIS in tourism – building an interactive travel map of An Giang

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Abstract

Industry 4.0 presents several opportunities and challenges for tourism industry. Tourism market in Vietnam is dramatically changing due to the development of technology, especially the rapid growth of online tourism. An Giang province has many landscapes, rivers and canals with rich and diverse ecological and environmental forests; having a system of road and waterways for trade with Southern provinces, many border gates to Cambodia, Laos and Thailand; There are several historical and cultural relics ranked nationally; There are many famous cultural, religious and spiritual festivals. This is the potential, advantages and important conditions for developing tourism, contributing to the province's sustainable socio-economic development. In order to exploit this tourism resources, in addition to investing in infrastructure, upgrading tourism services, An Giang government needs to promote tourism information widely. One of the effective promotional ways is to build an online smart travel map. In this paper we will present the research on construction of a new online smart travel map of An Giang by using WebGIS technology and advanced technologies of artificial intelligence. By constructing this system, management agencies, businesses and tourists have been actively supported in providing information on the current state of resources, tourism environment, travel and climate journeys, geology for tourism in An Giang. This helps An Giang to make a long term planning, forecasting and investing in developing tourism according to the characteristics of each local area in the most effective way.

Keywords: An Giang, WebGIS, Smart travel map, Tourism forecast

KSUC-OI-051

The Cham Islam Values for Tourism Development in An Giang Province, Vietnam

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Abstract

An Giang is a province with many advantages in tourism development. However, tourism products of the province have not yet affirmed their own brand in the tourism product system in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta due to overlap in resources between localities. Tourism development based on the values of Cham culture is one of the solutions to build specific tourism products, locating An Giang tourist destination in the present and in the future. The paper aim to understand how the Cham values will help tourism development and how solutions will improve the competitiveness of the province.

Keywords: Cham Muslims value, Tourism development, Cham An Giang

KSUC-OI-052

Producing floating rice of Vietnamese people in Tri Ton District, An Giang Province - from cultural view

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Abstract

Producing floating rice is a smart choice of Vietnamese people in Vinh Phuoc commune, Tri Ton district, An Giang province. Since ancient times, people have taken advantages of what is available from nature to produce floating rice. At the present, they are also the contributors who provide clean food to consumers with a cultivation method of "by God" (totally dependent on nature) without using any kind of pesticide. This method of cultivating doesn't pollute soil, water, conserve a lot of beneficial organisms, and ensure public safety. This is also an urgent problem on food safety and environment of the local community and all over the world. In this article, we want to introduce a behavioral culture of Vietnamese people to the natural environment through the producing floating rice in Vinh Phuoc commune, Tri Ton district, An Giang Province, Vietnam that is suitable with the way of development forever.

Keywords: Floating rice, producing floating rice, local pure rice, Tri Ton, An Giang

KSUC-OI-053

Business efficiency from non-credit activities: The case of Vietnamese Commercial Banks

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Abstract

Using data from the financial statements of 23 Vietnamese commercial banks from 2006 to 2018, this study evaluates and analyses the relationship between non-credit incomes and business efficiency of Vietnamese commercial banks. Statistical results show that the ratio of non-credit income is still quite low; however, it tends to increase in recent years. Moreover, estimated results based on table data show that non-credit incomes have positive correlation with business efficiency as well as risk-adjusted business performance. The income growth from financial services, business and investment can lead to profit growth. In addition, the bank's characteristics and macro-economic variables acting as control variables in the regression model are found to significantly affect the performance of the banks.

KSUC-OI-054

Poetic strategy and political strategy

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Abstract

During the Indonesian election in 2018-2019, poetry has an important role as one of the political strategies. Through poetry on social media, politicians, especially from the opposition, criticized the policies and work of the government and incumbent presidential candidates as their political opponents. One of the opposition politicians who used poetry as his political strategy was Fadli Zon (FZ). In order to avoid the legal entanglement of ITE laws (information and electronic transactions) and humiliation to the president, the FZ used certain poetry rhetorical techniques. This paper examines how FZ's strategy in writing his political poems to criticize political opponents and avoid government legal panishment. To answer this question, a structural approach is used to find out how elements of poetic texts such as themes, diction, figurative languages and rhymes are arranged and chosen in such a way that they become an effective means of voicing criticism to political opponents and avoiding lawsuits. The result of this research is that FZ in his poems used 1) unclear subject/character, 2) intensive repetition of sound and 3) denotative and contextual dictions. By using those strategies, FZ's poem can avoid government lawsuits and still can deliver his political messages to audience effectively.

Keywords: Poetic strategy, Political strategy, Political poems

KSUC-OI-055

Environmental factors influence the development management of Thailand

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Abstract

The purposes of this article were to show the environment that influences the development of the country, consisting of content 1) meaning and type of development management environment 2) the impact of the development management environment on developing behavior which is divided into the impact of the environment from outside the country, impact of population, effects of physical and biological technology, impact of ideology, impact of politics, economic impact, and the impact of society, and 3) the environment that influences the development of Thailand is divided into Global environment and environment in Thailand. Global environment consists of changes to the new rules of the world, the emergence of many economic centers in the world, the aging society of the world, global warming and the balance of energy and food crisis. As for the environment in Thailand which consists of social and economic changes, natural resources and environment and national development management.

Keywords: Environmental factors, Influence of development management

KSUC-OI-056

Positionality and trust building: Ethnographic fieldwork in the Thai-Lao Mekong border at Khong Chiam and Sanasomboun

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Abstract

This paper is titled *Positionality and trust building: Ethnographic fieldwork in the Thai-Lao Mekong border at Khong Chiam and Sanasomboun* which is part of my thesis in the fulfilment of my PhD degree at Loughborough University (UK) in 2018. Between March and August 2016, I as a researcher conducted an approximate five to six month-fieldwork at the Mekong border at *Khong Chiam* in Thailand and *Sanasomboun*, in Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). The question of this research I am going to present asks '*What are the ways*'.

KSUC-OI-057

Petty corruption in local administrative organizations: A case study in Nakhon Ratchasima Province

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Abstract

Corruption is a major problem which impedes economic growth, weakens the rule of law and undermines the legitimacy of institutions. Local government corruption is a phenomenon right across the world. This research was systematically examined the issue about petty corruption empirically and how pervasive corruption can be persistent in local administrative organizations (LAO.) in Thailand. Despite the presence of anti-corruption measures and incentives, corruption has a strong tendency to persist. The mixed-methods research was employed. The qualitative data was gathered from 50 key informants, by documentary and in-depth interview. The questionnaire was constructed to collect the quantitative data from the sample of 400 people. The major findings were 1) petty corruption was accepted as the common way to use the service from LAO and found that they felt more convenient when they give bribe to officials. 2) It was also found that people concerned petty corruption could not impact the local development. 3) Three main reasons for corruption were low salary, low education and lack of transparency. This also analyze how non-corrupt behavior can survive over the long run. The analysis has been somewhat speculative and rudimentary, a detailed development is left for future research.

Keywords: Corruption, Petty corruption, Local administration organization

KSUC-OI-058

Political parties and populist policies in Thailand

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Abstract

This research is aimed to study the role of political parties and populist policies in Thailand. During Thaksin Administration populism was used as a mechanism to alleviate poverty in Thailand and as a political strategy to win elections. Populist policies help increases people's well-being through policies that provide health care, education, pensions, allowances etc. Even though populist policies had redistributive element, which see benefits being shared with the wider electorate. However, many policies had a negative impact to the society as well, such as rice pledging scheme, first car tax rebate policy, 2000 baht help cheque, and the national welfare scheme card etc. as some of them led to fiscal mismanagement and ineffective during implementation process. Today populism subjected to 2017 Constitution Article 142 aimed at prevent economic mismanagement of the past. However, the policy approaches introduced by political parties in the 2019 election had shown that most of political campaigns did not follow the guidance of the new constitution because there are few explanations about the sources of revenues including the policy strategic plan, expected outcomes from the payments and policy evaluation process etc. As a result, populist policies can backlash and cause negative consequences to the economy and society as happened in the previous governments if political parties did not concern the adverse impacts of populist policies.

Keywords: Populist policies, Political campaign, Redistribution, New constitution

KSUC-OI-059

Innovation trending of environmental law with sustainability recently

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Abstract

The living environment in the 21st century is facing some serious global challenges. Environmental pollution, environmental degradation and environmental incidents ... are no longer too strange issues but on the contrary, occurred with dense frequency and leave serious consequences for human life and living things. There is an inseparable link between environmental factors and people. This means that the negative behaviors that happen to the environment are the way people creating dangerousness for their own lives. Legal adjustment of the environmental law focused on protecting, preserving and promoting the value of the ecological environment. With a trending of rapidly development, especially under the economic pressures, to meet the requirements of the management and protection of the ecological environment, the fundamental changes in this law must be set and promoted, to ensure human rights to live in a a healthy environment which has been widely recognized.

Keywords: Environmental law, Sustainable development, EIA, Cleaner production.

KSUC-OI-060

Vietnamese Labor Law Systems Associate Sustainability and Development Trends Recently.

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Abstract

Labor law plays an important role in regulating labor relations between employees and employers. In this process, the labor law has established a legal corridor to protect employees and employers, directing labor relations to develop harmoniously and stably. Sustainability in labor legislation exists and maintains throughout the development process. Especially in the current period, the development of labor relations is more and more diversified, the trend of new adjustment and the improvement of labor law is always considered a key issue.

Keywords: Labor law, sustainability, innovation, development.

KSUC-OI-061

Legal issues in E-commerce brokerage activity in a sharing economy in Vietnam

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Abstract

A sharing economy is an economic model that has just developed in the context of Industrial Revolution 4.0. Along with the strong development of information technology, providing access to goods and services for customers that is facilitated by a community based on-line platform has overcome the time and distance limitation, gradually met the customers' demands, as well as minimize the cost of transportation. E-commerce brokerage is one of important commercial intermediary activities of the economy which play a role as a connection channel among traders who carry out commercial activities in order to help them find their partners to sign commercial and service contracts easily. However, the Vietnamese law system which is governing this type of activity in a sharing economy has exposed many problems. Therefore, this paper aims to raise and analyse the problems of e-commerce brokerage activity in a sharing economy and propose some solutions to perfect the legal regulations on e-commerce brokerage in the coming years.

Keywords: A sharing economy, E-commerce brokerage, Solutions

KSUC-OI-062

Investigation on pesticide use among small-scale vegetable farmers in Central Vietnam – A case study in Thua Thien Hue Province

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Abstract

The study aimed to have an insight into the use of pesticides in vegetable production in Thua Thien Hue Province, in which a social practice approach was employed. Data collection was based on both qualitative and quantitative methods. Three communes were selected for this study, including Quang Thanh, Huong An, and Dien Hai. The results show that up to 84.5 % of the vegetable farmers were under secondary education. All the interviewed farmers applied pesticides to their vegetable crops. Up to 20 different active ingredients were utilized for vegetable production at the study sites, in association with incidents of overdose application. Either age, educational level or gender are the main impact factors to the pesticide use of local farmers. The practices on pesticide use were mainly based on the experience of individuals or oral communications. There were few farmers having knowledge on pesticide toxicity as well as awareness of environmental protection, expressed by an indifference to labor protection, or improper pesticide storage and waste disposal that might cause unexpected harmful issues to the environment and to the farmers themselves.

Keywords: Pesticide use, Small-scale, Vegetable production.

KSUC-OI-063

Vietnam - Japan economic cooperation in the new context of Asia (2012 - 2017): Achievements and prospects

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Abstract

Vietnam and Japan are both located in Asia and have built a close relationship for years. This relationship has changed and developed more into several field in time of cooperation and integration for development. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (2012-2017), it strongly developed, especially in the field of economic cooperation. The countries' political and military ties as well as economic development are strengthened, enhanced and strongly influenced by the achievements in economic cooperation between the two countries. Economic cooperation between Japan and Vietnam has created certain advantages for Vietnam's expanding market and opened a favorable environment for Japan to penetrate into Vietnam in particular and ASEAN in general. In the new context, economic cooperation between Vietnam and Japan has attained remarkable achievements. The prospect of this relationship in the future is believed to certainly bring about better results. The report deeply studies the Vietnam-Japan economic cooperation under Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (2012 - 2017). This is the period when the two countries accomplished great achievements in all fields and affected the development and integration of Vietnam. At the same time, it further enhanced the role and position of Japan in East Asia - Southeast Asia.

Keywords: Vietnam - Japan, Economic cooperation

KSUC-OI-064

Greening perspective: A study of Kalasin rice distribution Centre for central and southern regions of Thailand

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Abstract

Kalasin province is located in the center of the Northeast. Rice is an important economic crop of Thailand. Owing to global warming, emissions from energy usage and costly but unbeneficial packaging, an effort to connect the green rice supply chain started from Kalasin to downstream is a way in supporting agricultural sector and preserving environment. This research studied the suitability of rice distribution channel with low greenhouse gas emissions. A case study of rice distribution was done in comparison to the direct delivery from each of three neighboring provinces to ICD Lat Krabang. When rice distribution center is located at Kalasin, greenhouse gas emissions was reduced by 17.89% per month, equivalent to 10,337,868.6 kgCO₂e per year. Road transport using diesel and gasohol, routes determination towards minimum total cost, delivery scheduling towards emissions reduction, and applications of IT are the driving forces and image development for the province to compete.

Keywords: Rice, Kalasin, Green logistics, Distribution Centre

KSUC-OI-065

Carbon and nitrogen mineralisation and N recovery from ¹⁵N labelled plant residues under controlled conditions

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Abstract

This study was carried to evaluate the dynamic of carbon and nitrogen under different conditions. Five different labeled plant species (cacao, mucuna, lablab, flemingia and maize) by ¹⁵N and sandy soil were used in this study. About 2g of ¹⁵N residues mixed with 1.5kg of 2mm soil and were mixed into soil or were maintained on the surface under greenhouse condition in 7 months. In the meanwhile, approximately 2 g labelled residue was mixed with 500g soil in 3L closed-pot and incubated for 119 days. In general, ¹⁵N recovery from added residues was significantly influenced by the harvested time and the season rather than by method application. The amount of ¹⁵N recovery in plants at 6 weeks after planting (WAP) was higher significant than at 12 WAP in all treatment. After 6 WAP in the first season, the total amount of ¹⁵N recovery in almost treatments reached about 50% compared with following seasons. The residues application has not influenced on the N recovery, especially in the third season. After 3 seasons, total ¹⁵N recovery mainly depended on the residue types rather than the residue application and harvesting time. Linear regression analysis showed strongly related between total ¹⁵N recovery and the lignin content. All residue-amended treatments resulted in similar immobilisation of N for the first 6 weeks. After 6 weeks, following by a short mineralisation of N, the net N immobilisation was mainly dominant in all added residues when mixed them with soil. In contrast, there was a slightly net N mineralisation when applied residues on the surface after 12 weeks and this process maintained till the end of treatment. Over 17 weeks of the incubation, cumulative CO₂-C from flemingia treatment was much higher than from other treatments (14325 μg CO₂-C kg⁻¹ soil). During the first 4 weeks of incubation, there was a rapid increase of CO₂-C flux release from lablab, maize and mucuna accounting for around 70% compared with the total amount of CO₂-C flux during treatment. A negative correlation between lignin content and the CO₂ release was observed after 7 days of incubation whereas the positive relationship was found in the later of the decomposition. The net N mineralization was recognised from lablab and mucuna in the beginning of the incubation. Meanwhile this process was occurred after a short immobilisation (1st week) in other residues.

Keywords: Carbon, Nitrogen, Mineralisation, Immobilisation, ¹⁵N, Nitrogen recovery

KSUC-OI-066

Using a moldboard plough for tillage a rice straw in the field after harvested installed with small tractor

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Abstract

In the current situation, farmers have experienced problems in managing stubble and rice straw after harvesting before farming in the next season or grow other plants causing farmers to use machine tools to cut rice stubble and rice straw from farmland. Many farmers may burn rice stubble and rice straw Farmers burned stubble. This research aims to development a moldboard plough for plowing the stubble into the paddy field after harvested by setting up with farm tractor about 34horse power. The following methods and procedures: (1) To study the context of rice stubble management by using Ask for data collection (2) Develop a moldboard plough for plowing the stubble into the paddy field after harvested by setting up with farm tractor about 34horse power (3) to test the ability and efficiency of the moldboard plough. The results of this study were follows: Farmers burned stubble and rice straw 67.57 percent due to the convenience, easiest way and lack of tools to manage stubble. And tractors that farmers have in the size of 30-50 horsepower. The moldboard plough, 3 type boilers are 120x156x 160 cm in size, weighing 120 kilograms. Each plow can be adjusted independently. And the results of the test were as follows: The average practice plow width was obtained around 123 cm. The average depth of the plow was obtained around 24 cm. The theoretical work capability was 2.08 rai / hour. The ability to perform the work was obtained around 1.2. rai / hour, rice stubble removal efficiency was obtained around 90.68 percent and performance was obtained around 57.69 percent.

Keyword: farmers, moldboard plough, ability and efficiency

KSUC-OI-067

Assessment of impact of drought and people's adaptation in agricultural production in the coastal sandy area of Thua Thien Hue Province: A case study in Quang Loi Commune, Quang Dien District

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are two-fold: (i) to assess the impact of drought on agricultural production in the coastal sandy area of Thua Thien Hue province, and (ii) to identify the adaptation measures on agricultural production of the local community to adapt to drought. In-depth interviews and group discussions were conducted with 60 households in Quang Loi commune, Quang Dien district. Findings show that there were three main causes of drought in the locality, including: (i) temperature rise, (ii) Southwest winds' impact, and (iii) a decrease of rainfall in the dry season. Land and water are two resources directly affected by drought; about 96.7% of respondents said that their land was reduced due to drought. Moreover, in summer, dry soil and water shortage for irrigation are common phenomena in the study area. In adaptation to drought, the local farmers have been applying many different measures. The findings of this study would be useful for the local authorities in improving the efficiency of agricultural land use and support them in restructuring their agricultural production.

Keywords: Adaptation, Agricultural production, Drought, Quang Dien

Poster Presentation

KSUC-PI-001

Poisson approximation for beta negative binomial distribution via the Stein-Chen identity and the z -function

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Abstract

This paper, at first we explain about beta negative binomial distribution. Then we use the Stein-Chen identity and the z -function associated with Beta negative binomial distribution to give a result on the Poisson approximation to beta negative binomial distribution in terms of the total variation distance.

Keywords: Beta negative binomial distribution, Negative binomial distribution, Stein-Chen identity, Z-function

KSUC-PI-002

Efficacy of *Chromolaena odorata*, *Curcuma longa* extraction and povidone-iodine on surgical wound healing of laboratory rats

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Abstract

The efficacy of *Chromolaena odorata*, *Curcuma longa* extraction and povidone-iodine (PVI) were tested on surgical wound healing of adult female rats. Sixteen of adult female rats were divided into four groups. Group 1 is negative group, the rat don't treated with herbal extraction. Group 2, rats were treated with 10% of PVI. Group 3, rats were treated with 6% *C. longa* extraction and group 4, rats were treated with 6% *C. odorata* extraction by applied over the lesion. Wound healing was examined at day 3, 6 and 9 via wound reduction determination, wound area and histological evaluation. The results found 6% of *C. odorata* extraction showed great result of wound area and wound reduction, with better than that the result with 6% of *C. longa* and 10% of PVI treated. All rats were demonstrated decrease in wound size that were seen in all groups at all-time observe. At the final experiment, rats were treated with 6% of *C. odorata* had highest of wound reduction (0.43 cm), followed by treated with 6% of *C. longa* (0.35 cm) and treated with 10% of PVI (0.32 cm), the result of PVI is similar with negative group (0.33 cm). These results at day 6 and day 9 were presented different significant ($P < 0.05$) between group of wound reduction. The result of wound area correlated with wound reduction, we demonstrate that the female rats were treated with 6% *C. odorata* extract had greatest result of wound area at all day treated. The finish experiment, rats were received with 6% of *C. odorata* can reduced surgical wound area from 1.00 cm to 0.57 cm at day 9. In addition result, histological evaluation, rat in all groups found similar cytology include collagen, connective tissues, lymphocyte and macrophage, while in group that treated with herbal extraction showed add of neutrophil and leukocytes.

Keywords: Wound healing, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Curcuma longa*, Povidone-iodine

KSUC-PI-003

First chromosome analysis on olive flathead-gudgeon, *Butis amboinensis* (Perciformes, Gobiidae)

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Abstract

The first chromosome analysis and nucleolar organizer region (NOR) pattern of Olive flathead-gudgeon (*Butis amboinensis*) were studied. Ten fish samples were collected from Institute of Marine Science, Chonburi Province, Thailand. Chromosome preparations were directly performed from kidney tissues. The chromosomes were harvested by colchicines-hypotonic-fixation-air drying method. Conventional staining and Ag-NOR banding techniques were applied to stain the chromosomes using 20% Giemsa solution and 50% silver nitrate solution, respectively. The results showed that the number of diploid chromosome (2n) of *Bu. amboinensis* was 46. The fundamental number (NF) was 46 in both sexes. The karyotype consisted of 24 large telocentric, 20 medium telocentric and 2 small telocentric chromosomes. A single of NORs of *Bu. amboinensis* was observed on the single pair at the region adjacent to the centromeres of the medium telocentric chromosome pair 17 (interstitial NOR). The karyotype formula of *Bu. amboinensis* is as follows: 2n (diploid) 46 = L¹₂₄ + M¹₂₀ + S¹₂

Keywords: *Butis amboinensis*, Chromosome, Karyotype, Nucleolar organizer region.

KSUC-PI-004

Using of pregelatinized flour from lotus root (*Nelumbo nucifera*) in biscuits

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Abstract

This research was studied on using the pregelatinized flour from the root of *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn (lotus root) in biscuit products and determined their antioxidant properties. The lotus root had been washed, cut and soaked in one percent potassium metabisulfite solvents for 5 minutes before blanched in 70 °C water for 15 minutes. The blanched lotus root was dried by drum dryer before ground to powder (as pregelatinized lotus root flour: PLRF). The PLRF was used as wheat flour replacement in biscuits, the percentage of the replacement were 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 percent. The result of wheat flour replacement by PLRF in biscuits had been found, the PLRF replacement affected to the increasing of phenolic content and antioxidant activities.

Keywords: Pre-gelatinized flour, Lotus root, Biscuits, Bakery product, Antioxidants

KSUC-PI-005

Cytogenetic analysis of Black Shark Minnow, *Labeo chrysophekadion* (Bleeker, 1850) (Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae) in Thailand

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Abstract

In the present study, we investigated the karyotype and chromosomal characteristic of nucleolar organizing regions (NORs) in *Labeo chrysophekadion* from Mae khong River, Nong Khai Province, Thailand. The metaphase chromosomes were prepared from kidney cells of five male and five female fish. Conventional and Ag-NOR staining techniques were applied to the chromosomes. Karyological analysis revealed that $2n= 50$ and $NF= 86$. The karyotype of *L. chrysophekadion* comprising five pair of metacentric, three pairs of submetacentric, ten pairs of acrocentric and seven pairs of telocentric chromosomes. Thus, the chromosome formula could be suggested as $2n= 50, 10m+ 6sm+ 20a+ 14t$. There are two pairs of NOR-bearing chromosomes which are located at the telomeric position of the short arm of the acrocentric chromosome pair 12 and 13. The chromosome characters between male and female fish cannot be distinguished by conventional and silver staining. The number of active NORs in metaphase cell varies between two and four among the observed metaphase cells in the same sample.

Keywords: Black Shark Minnow, *Labeo chrysophekadion*, Karyotype, Chromosome, NOR

KSUC-PI-006

Effect of metabolizable energy and balance essential amino acids with reduced crude protein levels on egg production performances and egg albumen of brown laying hens

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Abstract

An experiment was conducted to determine the influence of dietary metabolizable energy and balance essential amino acids with reduced crude protein levels on egg production performances and egg composition of brown laying hens. The experiment was designed as a 2x2x3 factorial arrangement with 2 dietary energy levels (2,800; control and 2,900 kcal of ME/kg) and 2 levels of digestible lysine – methionine ratio (0.75:0.68; control and 0.85:0.77%) and also with 3 levels of crude protein levels (15, 16 and 17; control; %). This experiment lasted 16 wks. Isa Brown hens (n=540) in 28 weeks of age were randomly divided into 12 treatments (5 replicates of 45 hens per treatment). Performances and egg composition were evaluated in 28-d intervals from the 28 to 45 weeks of age. The results shown that increasing dietary metabolizable energy and crude protein levels did not improve performances and egg composition. However, increased digestible lysine-methionine ratio from 0.75:0.68% to 0.85:0.77% improved egg mass, feed conversion ratio and albumen percent. The results of this experiment had been concluded that the levels of 2,800 kcal of ME and 15% protein and also with 0.85: 0.77% of digestible lysine-methionine ratio were sufficient for brown laying hens without decreasing their performances and egg composition.

Keywords: Metabolizable energy, Crude protein, Digestible lysine-methionine ratio, Performance, Egg composition

KSUC-PI-007

Nutritional status and food consumption of adults people in Somsa-ad Sub-district, Kuchinarai District, Kalasin Province

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Abstract

This cross-sectional descriptive study research aimed to study nutritional status, food consumption (practice with The nine principles of nutrition) and study the relationship between personal data and nutritional status, food consumption (practice with The nine principles of nutrition) and nutritional status of adults people in Somsa-ad sub district, Kuchinarai district, Kalasin province. 281 samples from stratified sampling collected by questionnaire through examination content validity by 3 experts, and test the reliability by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The reliability was 0.91, data were analyzed using descriptive statistics including frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Inferential statistics are Chi-Square Test and Fisher's Exact Test. The results showed that. Body Mass Index (BMI) was normal 47.69 percent, overweight and had a risk 23.49 percent, female had a Waist Circumference (WC) exceeded standard criteria 43.36 percent, male had a WC 34.06 percent, Waist to Height Ratio (WHtR) exceeded standard criteria is mostly male 56.52 percent. Practice with The nine principles of nutrition, average level of performance was good (score 1.52-2.27) 87.19 percent. Average level of food consumption (practice with the nine principles of nutrition) of 5 food groups was moderate level (score 0.76-1.51) 60.85 percent. Relationships between sex and age with BMI were statistically significant at level 0.05 (p-value=0.014 and <0.001 respectively) age, occupation, underlying disease, food supplier and exercise related to WC were statistically significant at level 0.05 (p-value<0.001, 0.018, 0.025, 0.028 and 0.028 respectively) age, occupation and underlying disease related to WHtR were statistically significant at level 0.05 (p-value<0.001, 0.004 and 0.003 respectively) and relationship between practice with the food consumption (Practice with The nine principles of nutrition) and WHtR were statistically significant at level 0.05 (p-value=0.050)

Keywords: Nutritional status, Body mass index (BMI), Waist circumference (WC), Waist to height ratio (WHtR), Adult people

KSUC-PI-008

Effect of simplified stair- step feeding on growth performance and reproductive function of goats

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Abstract

The experiment was conducted to examine effects of the stair-step feeding on growth performance and reproductive function of goats. Complete Randomized Design (CRD) was used in this experiment. Mature female goats (n = 6) were randomly assigned into control (ad libitum feeding; 100% of nutrient requirement for goats) and stair-step feeding (feed restriction and realimentation; 70% and 130% of control for 1st - 2nd and 3rd - 4th estrous cycles). Samples were collected throughout the following estrous cycle to determine concentration of progesterone (P4), glucose and insulin. No significant differences of body condition scores (BCS), dry matter intake (DMI), average dairy gain (ADG) and percentage of body weight (% BW) were observed in goats fed either the control or stair-step feeding groups. Greater serum P4 concentrations were observed on day 13 of the estrous cycle in the stair-step group ($P < 0.05$). During realimentation phase at 4 h, glucose concentrations were greater ($P < 0.05$) in goats fed stair-step than control goats. Greater serum insulin concentrations were observed in restriction phase at 0 and 4 h in control group ($P < 0.05$), on the other hand, during realimentation phase at 4 h post feeding greater serum insulin concentrations were observed in goats fed stair-step than control goats ($P < 0.05$). These data demonstrate that the simplified stair-step feeding during pubertal period affects blood metabolites and P4 concentrations.

Keywords: stair-step feeding, growth performance, reproductive function, goat

KSUC-PI-009

The health promotion guidelines controlling blood pressure for monks in Nong Khai Province

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to investigate the health promotion guidelines in controlling blood pressure in monks at Nong Khai Province using research and development model. There are 3 research processes. The target groups are Monks in Nong Khai province included 4,183 monks, 31 persons involved and 9 experts.

Result Monk health examination at Nong Khai province has implemented all 9 districts from a total of 4,183 monks who participated in 3,741 monks (89.43%). The monks have 1,675 normal systolic pressure (44.77%), 1,298 risky monks (34.70%) Hypertensive conditions 768 monks (20.53) and normal diastolic blood pressure 2,541 monks (67.92%). In risk condition 587 monks (15.69%). Hypertension 613 monks (16.39%). the health promotion guidelines in controlling blood pressure in monks contain 5 elements at Nong Khai province (18 activities) including belly reduction, blood sugar control, body mass index, education and continuous blood pressure measurement. Then, the 9 factors of success in the operation are clear policy, all sector corporation, understanding, integration of operations, management effort, network and coordination, monitoring and evaluation, Continuity in operation, steadiness and faith and belief in creating merit that has been made merit together.

Keywords: Hypertension, Monk

KSUC-PI-010

Hairy root induction of *Momordica cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Spreng.

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Abstract

Momordica cochinchinensis is a highly nutritious plant, with lycopene and beta-carotene in the seed coat. These compounds are secondary metabolites that plants create to protect themselves from environmental stresses. Due to the number of extracts from naturally grown plants are often unstable and uncertain. Also, they may be insufficient quantity for market demand. Hairy root culture technique can increase productivity. This research interested in hairy root culture, therefore, this study aimed to investigate hairy root induction of *M. cochinchinensis* by using *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* strain ATCC 15834 and TISTR 511. Two strains of bacteria could induce hairy roots in *M. cochinchinensis* which roots emerged from a node and stem of explants. *rolB* genes of hairy roots were detected by PCR analysis. The length of the *rolB* genes was 700-800 bp. After investigation of hairy roots growth for a while, they stopped growing and turned brown until dead. However, this study can be used as basic information for the improvement of hairy root induction from *M. cochinchinensis*.

Keywords: *Momordica cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Spreng., *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*, Hairy root culture, Secondary metabolite

KSUC-PI-011

The learning activities integrated combined with local knowledge to develop creative thinking of preschool children at Lao - Krang ethnic group sealers Dan Chang district, Suphan Buri

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Abstract

This research is aimed to compare results during the pre- and post-experiment of integrated learning activities combined with local wisdom. A comparison of results between teaching creativity with traditional and new methods were also made. The research sample was 25 pre-school students from the Lao Krang ethnic group of males and females, aged between 3-5 years and studied in the kindergarten class. The sample was an experimental group that was chosen by a purposive sampling. The research tools were 24 activity plans that were combined with local wisdom, including workshop assessments of creativity skills of pre-school students of Lao Krang descent. Data was analyzed by means, standard deviation, t-test and content analysis. The research found that early childhood students of the Lao Krang ethnic group generally had higher creativity skills during the post-experiment than the pre-experiment with statistical significance at a level of 0.01.

Keywords: Creativity, Local Wisdom, Early Childhood Students from The Lao Krang Ethnic Group

KSUC-PI-012

The perception of international standard English testing of University students: A case of Kalasin University

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Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the perception of international standard English testing of University students of Kalasin University. The populations in this study were 4,500 students of Kalasin University, while the sample were 353 ones received from multistage sampling. The questionnaire was employed as research instrument to find out the students' perception of international standard English testing. The data analysis was done quantitatively through the use of statistical package for finding out percentage, mean, and standard deviation. The results revealed that item 1 which stated "I realize aware of the importance of international standard English tests" received the highest mean score of 4.40. This might be due to the fact that Kalasin University properly lunch the policy of both improving the English ability of students and promoting the importance of having international standard English test before graduation which in accordance with the policy of The Higher Education Commission. While item 10 which stated that "I want my university organize on-site international Standard English test every month" was reported with the lowest mean score of 3.29. This might be regarding that the students might not be able to take the test every month. In conclusion, the students of Kalasin University were realize about the importance of international standard English tests; moreover, they also prepared themselves for taking the international standard English test but not for taking the test every month.

Keywords: Perception, International standard English testing, Kalasin University

KSUC-PI-013

Cultural capital of Phuthai ethnic group for promoting community-based tourism at Nong Chang Community, Nong Chang Sub-district, Sam Chai District, Kalasin Province

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Abstract

This research aims to study the characteristics of cultural capital for promoting community-based tourism at Nong Chang Community, Nong Chang Sub-district, Sam Chai District, Kalasin Province using qualitative research methods. The research tools were the interview form and group discussions. Secondary and primary data were collected. The data were presented by descriptive analysis. The target groups were selected by a purposive sampling method, including 2 monks, 4 community leaders, 6 local scholars and 5 community product operators. The research results revealed that the village occupies 4 outstanding cultural capitals managed by the community which can attract tourists: 1) dressing which is the identity of Phutai people, 2) weaving and basketry such as Praewa fabric and containers, 3) language which Phutai language is used in communication and 4) society and way of life that people live a simple life, are generous and have agricultural career. They also do weaving, plant mulberry, raise silkworms and have religious traditions. The uniqueness of tourism management is community participation. Therefore, related agencies should use local cultural capitals as the tools for community development to promote sustainable tourism.

Keywords: Cultural capital, Community-based tourism, Nong Chang Community