PROCEEDINGS OF
IASTEM
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Date: 27th-28th June, 2018 | Venue: Kyoto, Japan

In Association With
Proceedings of
121ST IASTEM
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
KYOTO, JAPAN

Organized by
IASTEM
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE,
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Date of Event
27th-28th June, 2018

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Communication Address
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE,
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- To help dissemination of their work through publications in a journal or in the form of conference proceedings or books.
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EDITORIAL

It is my proud privilege to welcome you all to the IASTEM International Conference at Kyoto, Japan in association with The IIER. I am happy to see the papers from all part of the world and some of the best paper published in this proceedings. This proceeding brings out the various Research papers from diverse areas of Science, Engineering, Technology and Management. This platform is intended to provide a platform for researchers, educators and professionals to present their discoveries and innovative practice and to explore future trends and applications in the field Science and Engineering. However, this conference will also provide a forum for dissemination of knowledge on both theoretical and applied research on the above said area with an ultimate aim to bridge the gap between these coherent disciplines of knowledge. Thus the forum accelerates the trend of development of technology for next generation. Our goal is to make the Conference proceedings useful and interesting to audiences involved in research in these areas, as well as to those involved in design, implementation and operation, to achieve the goal.

I once again give thanks to the Institute of Research and Journals, IASTEM, The IIER for organizing this event in Kyoto, Japan. I am sure the contributions by the authors shall add value to the research community. I also thank all the International Advisory members and Reviewers for making this event a Successful one.

Editor-In-Chief
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FACTORS OF SUCCESS OF ASEAN CAMP

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Abstract - Each camp requires to understand the factors of success to implement the management of the camp successfully. The aims of this research study was to investigate the factors of success in implementation of ASEAN camp. The level of satisfaction of students, who participated in the ASEAN camp which aimed to prepare them for the readiness of AEC, was one way to measure the success of the camp but key success factors was another way to measure success. The population of this study included all students who participated in the activities of the ASEAN camp during April, 2017. Based on the survey of 15 students who participated in an in-depth interview and focus group. The findings revealed that factors of success included teamwork, communication, positive activities, commitment, and organization culture.

Index Terms - Key Success Factors, ASEAN Camp, Teamwork, Communication

I. INTRODUCTION

English camp is one of the most important ways to properly prepare to enter AEC community. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is very important for all member countries to achieve its objectives. Therefore, it is imperative to training human capital to be able to reap the benefit of the coming AEC. Higher educational institutions are very concerned that the faculty members of many universities of Thailand will not fully take advantages of this vital educational opportunity [1] [2]. These faculty members are an important human capital that must be trained in order to train other people such as staff and students to take full advantage of the coming AEC. English communication is important for Thai students and Thai faculty members. However, E-Learning is also an important technology of learning to be implemented to Thailand in order to take the advantage of new economic of ASEAN community.

It is important to understand the logic. From this mindset, it is imperative that Thailand needs to improve the quality of education and the ability to understand E-Learning to catch up with ASEAN neighbors. The improvement and development of knowledge of E-Learning technology will help Thai faculty members to enter the ASEAN market in the near future successfully [3]. The Centre for ASEAN Studies and Training was assigned to set up the ASEAN camp to train both faculty members to understand about the future of ASEAN community and to be able to take advantage of the single economic and big market in the near future. There are many benefits of implement E-Learning. For instance, it can be more cost and time effective to deliver to a big size classroom than traditional based classroom training. The web based learning of 700 hours might be condensed and be effective as 2,900 hours classroom learning or it is a huge cut of time and money [4]. This paper was aimed to focus on the level of satisfaction of activities of E-Learning set up by Centre of ASEAN Studies and Training in order to use the findings to improve the future activities and understanding of E-Learning in the future.

Research Framework

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<td>8. The usefulness of knowledge from ASEAN camp</td>
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II. METHODOLOGY

In order to find the answers, the purpose of this study was to investigate the level of satisfaction of faculty and staff member from enrolling and participating in the ASEAN camp. The population of this study was all faculty and staff members of the sample for this study consisted of 145 respondents who participated in the ASEAN camp in Thailand during summer of 2015. ASEAN camp at Kanchanaburi Province was chosen as a main area of study because it provided many ASEAN training and activities and therefore more demographic variety of samples would be obtained. The sample size of 145 respondents was determined by Taro Yamane table with a 0.05 level of significance [5]. Since there were limited numbers of respondents, the number 145 was chosen. The data collation was done via an English questionnaire to elicit respondents’ opinion. There are three parts of questionnaire. Part one is about the demographic information. Part two is about level of satisfaction in each activities and part three allows respondents to provide opinion, comment, and suggestions. The validity of each question in the questionnaire was tested using Item-Objective Congruency or IOC index [6]. Also, 15 respondents were used as a pilot study in order to find ways to improve each question and to get the result.

III. FINDINGS

The aims of the finding section in this research paper were to report sample characteristics and the main results of the data analysis used to answer the four research questions as well as the level of satisfaction from participating in the ASEAN camp. The sample group was 106 respondents. A demographic profile indicated that more female than male respondents were sampled with the ratio of 69:31. The staff group made up 75 percent of the sample population and the faculty group made up 23 percent, whereas, the management group was only 2 percent.

<table>
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Data Collection

Data Analyzing

Data Summarizing

Discussion

Conclusion
Factors of Success of ASEAN Camp

2. The proper of material used for training at the ASEAN camp

3. Techniques and methods of sharing knowledge at the ASEAN camp

4. Medium, document, and learning material used during the ASEAN camp

5. Time and schedule of the ASEAN camp

6. Job performance and service of the staff

7. The quality of knowledge received from the ASEAN camp

8. The usefulness of knowledge from ASEAN camp

All categories

From TABLE I, the mean score can be used to rank the highest to the lowest concern as follows: 1) Techniques and methods of sharing knowledge at the ASEAN camp, 2) The usefulness of knowledge from ASEAN camp, 3) The quality of knowledge received from the ASEAN camp, 4) The proper of material used for training at the ASEAN camp, 5) Medium and document, and learning material used during the ASEAN camp, 6) Job performance and service of the staff 7) Time and schedule of the ASEAN camp, and 8) The public relation and advertising of the ASEAN camp. Also, the mean score of all categories is 4.16 with standard deviation of 0.6634 which indicated that the average level of satisfaction is high.

The major purpose of the finding section in this research paper were to report sample characteristics and the main results of the data analysis from the research questions as well as the level of satisfaction from evaluating the benefits of E-Learning at the ASEAN camp. A demographic profile indicated that more female than male faculty members at the camp and were sampled with a ratio of 75:25. In terms of education level, the Ph.D. group made up 12 percent of the sample population and the Master degree group made up 86 percent, whereas, the bachelor degree group was only 2 percent.
IV. LIMITATION AND FUTURE STUDIES

The main limitation of this paper came from sampling only 156 respondents of faculty members in one ASEAN camp which may not represent all the other participants in the other ASEAN camps. As a consequence, the findings may not be proper to generalize. Therefore, future research should use at least 400 respondents with random sampling to get more variety of people from all the camps. Also, future studies should cover not only the level of satisfaction in the benefits but also the reasons that participants were satisfied or were not satisfied with each benefits of E-Learning in each category.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to thank the Research and Development Institute, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand for financial support. The author also would like to thank Asst. Prof. Dr. Kevin Wongleedee, Director of Institute of Lifelong Learning Promotion and Creativity for proof reading this research paper.

REFERENCES
