

# Roles of Parents Teachers and Caregivers for Early Childhood Care and Education



# Roles of Parents Teachers and Caregivers for the Early Childhood Care and Development



Office of the Education Council, Ministry of Education







# Preface

The Office of the Education Council (OEC), Ministry of Education is organizing an International Conference on Education during 23 – 25 June 2013 at the Centara Grand and Bangkok Convention Centre at CentralWorld, Bangkok. This is an important venue incorporating several events related to Education, for example, Education Research Symposium, Education Policy Review with UNESCO and OECD, Teacher Development, Education for All and Global Monitoring Report, Measures of Achievements, ASEAN and National Qualifications Frameworks, Early Childhood Education, Capacity Building in Science, Mathematics, Innovation, English Proficiency, Exhibitions and Roundtable Discussions.

This document is contributed for the roundtable discussion “ Roles of Parents, Teachers and Caregivers for Early Childhood Care and Education” on Monday 24 June, 2013. The Office of the Education Council expects that this document will be useful for people who are responsible for Early Childhood Care and Education in Thailand as well as the ones related to the issue (i.e. children and parents)



Dr. Sasithara Pichaichannarong  
Secretary-General





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# Role of Parents Teachers and Caregivers for the Early Childhood Care and Development

## Situation of Early Childhood Education

Early Childhood's definition according to Long-Term Policy and Strategy for Early childhood care and development (0-5 Age group) 2007-2016 is children from birth until the age 5 years 11 months 29 days (under 6 years) whereas National Strategic Plan for Early Childhood Development, They referred to the newborn to pre-first graders; they include children in general, those disadvantaged and disabled as well as children of foreign origin living in Thailand.

Although the early childhood education is not the compulsory education, the government agencies also provide the development activities for them including provide parents and stakeholders the knowledge of the early childhood care. The government realizes that the early childhood education is the heart of human development which is important to the development in physical, emotional, social, mental and intellectual. Early Childhood could be divided into 2 groups; Firstly Children aged 0 – 3 years, Secondly Children aged 3 – 5 years

1) Children aged 0 – 3 years which should be reared by the family. In the case that the family can't rear themselves, the early childhood development centers are provided in term of Home care, Nursery, and Initial care center for disability. The agencies regarding this group are Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Ministry of Interior.

2) Children aged 3 – 5 years which usually enrolled in the children development Center and school. The agencies regarding this group are Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior and The Border Petrol Police Bureau.

## Agencies

1) **Ministry of Public Health (MPH):** It provides parent preparation; pregnant care; mother and child health care – physical, mental and nutritional; vaccination to produce immunity to disease; Iodine supplementation, E.Q. and I.Q. enhancement. MPH has the department regarding the early childhood development as following





- Department of Mental Health, it is responsible for creating the knowledge and understanding and developing the skills of teachers and parents to rear children properly according to their age. It provides the documents about the innovation how to develop the intellectual of Thai early childhood ages 0-5 years. These are 1) The guideline of children E.Q. & I.Q. development for teachers and Caregiver in Child development center. 2) The guideline of children E.Q. & I.Q. development for teachers in school 3) The guideline of children E.Q. & I.Q. development for parents 3) The guideline for lecturer how to build children E.Q. & I.Q. development course. And 5) The guideline how to create the activities of children E.Q. & I.Q. development in school and Child development center.

- Department of Health, it is responsible for developing the knowledge of the health promotion i.e. provide the health knowledge, give the consultant to the mate and the expecting mother. It is in charge of the family warm, family plan.

- Children Hospital, The projects related to the early childhood development are : The projects of the early childhood's development are the role model of the breastfeeding, the call center for the consultant about the breastfeeding, the Austitim care and development project.

- Rajanukul Institute, Responsible for developing an academic center for child development and intellectual disability, tertiary holistic service for intellectual disability. It is in charge of transfer of knowledge and technologies in promotion, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation in intellectual disabilities.

## 2) Ministry of interior

- Local Administrative Organization, Department of Local Administration, it is responsible for supporting and promoting the operation of Local Administrative Organization to reach the highest efficiency. It is useful for the quality of life in each local area. Early childhood children which this department is in charge are the highest portion. This department provides the child development center for children aged 3-5 years.

In the past, the child development center is responsible by the community development department, Department of Religious Affairs and ministry of education until the decentralization to Local Administrative Organization Act has been promulgate. The Centers from all agencies are transfer to local administrative organization. There are 2 types of the child development centers, firstly The center established by local administrative organization, secondly, The center transferred from other agencies. Department of Local Administration takes action on the early childhood's development as following;

### 1) Developing the guardian and caregiver with

- Training the guardian and caregiver about the competency, skill, experience and suggest understand what the early childhood rear is.



- Promoting the career path by assigning the child development center to be one of LAO's sector. All staffs in the child development center are also the local administration officer.

- Organizing a training seminar every year.

2) Selecting the outstanding guardians and caregivers and the leader for child development network; Department of Local Administration select the outstanding guardians and caregivers from every districts and give them award. Besides, the department choose the leader of the staffs in the child development center from 75 provinces to create the provincial child development network.

3) Role model of the child development center; Department of Local Administration and Thai Health Promotion Foundation organize the Role model of the child development center to promote all center to reach the highest quality.

- Bangkok metropolitan; there are 2 departments in charge of the early childhood development, namely

1) The social development department; responsible for the children aged 2-6 years in term of their activities and welfare.

2) The education department; responsible for providing the education to children aged 4-5 years. There are 436 Schools (61,000 students) under Bangkok metropolitan.

3) **Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS):** the ministry's missions about the early childhood children are to help children in the poor family and children who are in problem and suffer adversity. It also patronizes orphans. It promotes the operation of the child development center aged 0 – 5 year by supporting lunch, Supplementary food, toys, and sport instruments. MSDHS has the department regarding the early childhood development as following

- Department of social development and welfare; responsible for providing the child center and kindergarten. There are 9 centers and 327 children. Besides, it facilitates the license to establish the child center and kindergarten.

- Office of welfare promotion, protection and empowerment of vulnerable groups; it provides the service for children, the disadvantaged, the disabled and the old people. In order to develop children, it enhances the child development center in the community by preparing the national standard of the child development center. This standard has been approved by the cabinets at its meeting on May, 3 2554 and declared to use the national standard of the child development center as the central standards. And assigned the involved agencies to take action up to their mission.



#### 4) Ministry of Education

##### - Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC)

OBEC takes care children aged 4 – 5 years (kindergarten 1 - 2). It has taken the projects according to the government policies in 5 issues, namely 1) the opportunities in education, 2) The development of educational quality, 3) The management of teachers and the educational officer, 4) decentralization to the educational service area office and school and 5) The educational development in the southern border province. For the early childhood development, OBEC creates the projects as following

- The children science house project; It aims to develop the pedagogy of science in the kindergarten.
- The best practice of the learning activities for early childhood; they exchange the experience about how to create the activities for children.
- The development of the kindergarten management; the educational service area offices work together with provincial kindergarten school research the effective management of the early childhood education.
- The workshop on the development of the strengthening academic for the supervisor; supervisor is one of the important person who guide the knowledge to the teacher.
- The parents and guardians development project; the educational service area offices and school try to educate parents to know the children rearing and understand the children's competency.
- The evaluation of the early childhood development; the educational service area offices evaluate graduated children. The target groups are children in the provincial school both public and private.
- The evaluation of the kindergarten schools and their network; the educational service area offices evaluate graduated the role model of the kindergarten schools and their network. The target groups are the provincial school both public and private.
- The monitoring of the early childhood lesson plan; the project objective is to enhance the quality of the kindergarten schools.
- The promotion of early childhood innovative research; OBEC gives a change to schools in each region choosing volunteer to develop the school quality.
- The project of 15 years free of charge education; the government announced that all children must have a change to go to school without any charges from kindergarten until higher secondary level.



- Office of the Private Education Commission (OPEC)

OPEC has taken a number of steps to develop the early childhood education;

- training the early childhood teacher in central to understand the concept of early childhood education and focus on how to foster children becoming aware of the environment.

- organizing the workshop for the teachers and the educational officers to understand the concept of early childhood education.

- training the early childhood teacher in the private school to be able to create the learning media.

## Numbers of Early Childhood Children

Early Childhood could be divided into 2 groups; Firstly Children aged 0 – 3 years, Secondly Children aged 3 – 5 years. Both groups should be reared by their family with the reason that all children have right to get good care, support, protection, and development in full potential

### 1) Number of Early childhood Children aged 0 – 3 years and aged 3 – 5 years

Aged Group	2011		
	No. of Early Childhood Children	No. of Children in Child center/school	Percentage
0 – 3 years	2,262,612	*	*
3 – 5 years	2,690,592	2,805,537	104.3

\* Thailand Educational Statistic in 2011 didn't collect number of Children in Child center/school

### 2) Number of children aged 3-5 years in the kindergarten

Aged Group	No. of children in the kindergarten			Percentage	
	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
3 – 5 years	2,805,537	2,176,869	619,364	77.5	21.5



### 3) Number of children aged 3-5 years in the kindergarten/Public & Private Agencies

Agencies	No.	Level			
		Aged 0-3 years	Child Care center	Kindergarten 1 - 3	Kindergarten 1 - 2
Ministry of Education	1,639,368	33,453	-	597,067	1,008,848
Ministry of interior (Department of Local Administration)	1,073,352	1,033	933,720	95,277	43,322
Ministry of interior (Bangkok Metropolitan)	86,464	-	27,334	-	59,130
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	327	-	247	80	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,799,511</b>	<b>34,486</b>	<b>961,301</b>	<b>692,424</b>	<b>1,111,300</b>

Note: The information came from Thailand Educational Statistic in 2011, Office of the education Council

There are other agencies which is responsible for early childhood children i.e. the Border Petrol Police Bureau is responsible for 6,000 pre-school children living in the borders of Thailand, Ministry of Labours promotes 51 of the child care centers in the workplaces which is in charge of 1,500 of children, Ministry of industries promotes 25 of the child care centers in the industries that have 2,000 children.

## Operation

### 1. The role of parent teachers and caregiver

Parent teachers and caregiver should understand the early childhood children in following issues

1.1 They should understand about the individual differences and children development that there have rapidly change in early childhood.

1.2 They should avoid the children comparison because it affects the children sensibility.

1.3 Teachers and caregiver should avoid teaching or testing children to classify children whereas parent should explain without complain.

1.4 Parents shouldn't believe children are genius when they can answer or understand thing fast, in other hand when they can't, parent shouldn't believe they have the development problem. Parents should encourage them to show their capability according to their age. Parents may record their doubtful behavior to consult the doctor.



1.5 They should accept the individual differences for creating the learning environment for them.

## 2. Health Care of early childhood

In general, Parent should teach children about the sanitation; it makes them healthy and promotes their development. When they are sick, their development regress and lack of the opportunity to learn. The basic sanitation that parent should concentrate are as following,

**2.1 Eating :** Children should get nutrient correctly by nutrition. Parents Should teach children to have the right eating behavior according to their age and promote their eating habit since the beginning of the life. It affects Children's health in long term.

Proper eating habits are

- 1) Stop sucking up the bottoms of milk and use glass or tube because it makes children's teeth decay.
- 2) Teach children to use sharing spoon when eating with other people.
- 3) Teach children to wash their container occasional according to their age i.e. discarding food scraps in the Trashcan.

Eating sanitation is

- 1) Should wash their hands before meal.
- 2) After meals, should teach children to clean their mouth by gargling or brushing the teeth.
- 3) Use the sharing spoon when eat with others.
- 4) Eat only the cooked and cleaned food. In case that they eat fresh food such as fruits and vegetable, should teach them how to clean.

Proper eating habits and eating sanitation prevent children from diseases including spread diseases to other.

**2.2 Sleeping :** sleeping sanitation is the important for the early childhood children, most of them need sleep during day time.

- 1) Set the exact time for children to sleep.
- 2) Sleep and wake up on time everyday
- 3) Don't play the energetic and excited activities before bed.
- 4) Don't sleep during full and hungry.
- 5) Environment in the bedroom should be quite and without television
- 6) Don't use the bedroom to punish children.





## 2.3 Excretion

Children have the different bladder and bowel habit. The use of diapers causes the excretion problem. They can't control bladder and bowel. The excretion problem is the risk factor of the infection in the urinary tract. In day time, children usually control urinate at the age of 2 – 2 ½ years after that they gradually control bladder at the age of 2 ½ - 3 years. In night time, their bladder and bowel control start at the age of 3 – 4 years

Excretion sanitations are,

- 1) Teach children to excrete in the toilet and should clean the toilet all the time.
- 2) After the excretion, teach them to wash their hands
- 3) Practice them using the toilet every time they feel bladder or bowel, don't hold bladder and bowel. bladder and bowel control practices by teaching them how to use lavatory or spittoon.

## 2.4 Illness

The sanitations about illness that parents should teach children are,

- 1) When cough, sniff, snuffle, parents should teach them to close their mouth and nose. It prevents disease to other.
- 2) Don't close or touch the sick people especially in the children center/school. Teachers should separate the sick people from them.
- 3) Teach them to know the basic factor that make them healthy, for example eating the useful, cooked and clean food, Adequate sleep, exercise, Vaccination.

## 3. Children safety

Accidents and violent cause a lot of children's death. To rear children safety is the important concern for parents. The causes of injury in children are as following,

3.1 Fall: parents, teachers and caregivers don't leave children alone on the table, chair or bed. They shouldn't use the go-cart for children of all age because it may cause them fall and injure.

3.2 Shake children: parents don't shake them when moody or want to stop them crying. Because shaking may cause Bleeding in the brain and eye.

3.3 Airway obstruction: It causes the brain death within 4 minutes therefore parents don't allow them to play the small toy and leave them alone. Parents should know how to take the first aid. Parents should forbid them running and laughing during eating.

3.4 Sleep: bed shouldn't be too large and too soft. To lie prone on the big soft pillow makes them in danger because they may not breathe. Parent should choose the thin small bed.

3.5 Scald: Don't carry children when there are the hot thing on the table because they may sweep or catch. When they are scalded, put the scalded part into the cool and clean water, it relief burn. Don't clean the wound with the toothpaste, it may cause the infection.

3.6 Animal bites: Don't leave children alone with the animal i.e. cat or dog. Should vaccinate the animal. Don't teach them to annoy and harm the animal.

3.7 Traffic accident: Don't leave children alone in the car because the temperature inside cause the danger. Should install the baby seat on the car.

3.8 Drown: The accidents which often occur are drowning in the bathtub, canal near home. Therefore be careful and put up a fence to prevent them from canal. Children aged 1 ½ years should be taught to know the danger of natural water. Children aged 2 years should be taught to swim.

3.9 Toxin: Children would like to find things in the house and have the ability to climb. They can stand on the table for picking up things. So, parents have to keep the poisonous material completely and away from their hands.

3.10 Eyes injury: don't allow children to play gun or sharp object. Because it has a change to damage their eyes and make them blind.

#### 4. Education for Early childhood Children

Parents and guardians have to focus on their education and need to know about the correct basic theory of the early childhood education. The appropriate education don't obstruct their learning and development

Children developments in education are

1. Children developments grow individually continually from the stage of being a foetus. Their development won't stop and go step by step for example the physical developments start from lying prone, crawl, sit, until run.

2. Their physical developments begin with their body to other organs. It means they can move their body first, and then they can use hands, fingers respectively.

3. The rate of the development in each children are different up to the heredity and the environments.

4. The rate of the development in each organs are different, Brain grows rapidly during early childhood period. The creativity thinking develop very fast while critical thinking develop slowly.

5. The developments in each age are different. The unusual performance according to that age often is the problem. So, we can predict their performance and behavior from their age.



6. The development on each side i.e. physical, emotional, social, and intelligence are related each other. For example if children have the problem about the emotional development, it effect the physical development.

Rearing early childhood children need to understand about their development. Parents and guardians need to understand about the individual development, if not the comparison occurs. These make them in pressure; they will be lack of self-confident. These understanding help parents and guardians creating the suitable activities to develop their ability.

Rearing and education for early childhood are not to force them reading, writing, calculating numbers. It is the effective learning to the brain. Children have to learn through playing and doing the activities with happiness. The content or skill they get should come from the activities and the experience properly and according to their age. The learning environment should be warm, friendly, and safety. The activities should encourage them to think and imagine. They can solve the daily routine through the activities. Finally Children have been developed in 5 domain (physical, emotional, social, moral and intelligence) correctly properly and according to their age.





# Role of Parents Teachers and Caregivers for the Early Childhood Care and development

## Situation of Early Childhood Education

Early Childhood's definition

children from birth until the age 5 years 11 months 29 days (under 6 years)

newborn to pre-first graders, include children in general, those disadvantaged and disabled as well as children of foreign origin living in Thailand



## Early Childhood could be divided into 2 groups

Children  
aged  
0 – 3 years

reared by the family.  
Agencies Ministry of Public Health (MPH), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) and Ministry of Interior.

Children  
aged  
3 – 5 years

enrolled in the children development Center and school. The agencies regarding to this group are Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior and The Border Petrol Police Bureau.

## Agencies

Department of Health  
developing the knowledge of the health promotion i.e. provide the health knowledge.

Ministry of Public Health (MPH)

Department of Mental Health  
creating the knowledge and developing the skills of teachers and parents to rear children properly according to their age.

Children Hospital  
The projects of the early childhood development are the role model of the breastfeeding, the call center for the consultant about the breastfeeding, the Austitim's care and development project.

Rajanukul Institute  
Developing an academic center for child development and intellectual disability, tertiary holistic service for intellectual disability.

## Agencies

Local Administrative Organization  
responsible for child development center

- 1) Developing the guardian and caregiver
- 2) Selecting the outstanding guardians and caregivers and the leader for child development network
- 3) Role model of the child development center

Ministry of interior

Bangkok metropolitan

- 1) The social development department; responsible for the children aged 2-6 years in term of their activities and welfare.
- 2) The education department; responsible for providing the education to children aged 4-5 years. There are 436 Schools (61,000 students) under Bangkok metropolitan.

## Agencies

Department of social development and welfare

- responsible for providing the child center and kindergarten. There are 9 centers and 327 children.
- Besides it facilitates on the license to establish the child center and kindergarten.

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)

Office of welfare promotion, protection and empowerment of vulnerable groups

- enhances the child development center in the community , approved by the cabinets since May, 3 2554 and declared to use the national standard of the child development center as the central standards.

# Agencies

## Office of the basic education commission (OBEC)

OBEC takes care children aged 4 – 5 years (kindergarten 1 - 2). It has taken the projects according to the government policies in 5 issues, namely 1) the Opportunities in education, 2) The development of educational quality, 3) The management of Teachers and the educational officer, 4) Decentralization to the educational service area office and school and 5) The educational development in the southern border provinces.

## Ministry of Education

1. The children science house project
2. The best practice of the learning activities for early childhood (Best Practice)
3. The development of the kindergarten management
4. The workshop on the development of the Strengthening academic for the supervisor
5. The parents and guardians development project
6. The evaluation of the early childhood development
7. The evaluation of the kindergarten schools and their network
8. The monitoring of the early childhood lesson plan;
9. The promotion of early childhood innovative research;
10. The project of 15 years free of charge education

# Agencies

## Office of the Private Education Commission (OPEC)

takes care children aged 3 – 5 years (kindergarten 1 – 3)

## Ministry of Education

1. training the early childhood teacher
2. organizing the workshop for the teacher and the educational officer
3. training the early childhood teacher in the private school



## Numbers of Early Childhood Children

1) Number of Early childhood Children aged 0 – 3 years and aged 3 – 5 years

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## Numbers of Early Childhood Children

2) Number of children aged 3-5 years in the kindergarten

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## Numbers of Early Childhood Children

### 3) Numbers of Children aged 3-5 years in kindergarten school / Public and Private agencies

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		Aged 0-3 years	Child Care center	kindergarten 1 - 3	Kindergarten 1 - 2
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## Numbers of Early Childhood Children

There are other agencies which is responsible for early childhood children i.e. the Border Petrol Police Bureau is responsible for 6,000 pre-school children living in borders of Thailand, Ministry of Labours promotes 51 of the children care centers in the workplaces which is in charge of 1,500 of children, Ministry of industries promotes 25 of children and child care centers in the industries that have 2,000 children.



## Operation

### 1. The role of parents teachers and caregivers

Parents, teachers, and caregiver should understand early childhood children in following issues

1.1 should understand about the individual differences and children development

1.2 avoid the children comparison

1.3 Teachers and caregivers should avoid teaching or testing children to classify children

1.4 Parents shouldn't believe children are genius

1.5 should accept the individual differences

## Operation

### 2. Health Care of early childhood

#### 2.1 Eating

Children should get nutrient correctly by nutrition. Parents should teach children to have right eating behavior according to their age and promote their eating habit since the beginning of the life. It affects Children's health in long term

Proper eating habits are should wash their before meal, to clean their mouth, use the sharing spoon when eat with other, Eat only the cooked and cleaned food.



## Operation

### 2. Health Care of early childhood

#### 2.2 Sleeping

sleeping sanitation is the important for early childhood children, most of them need to sleep during day time.

- 1) Set the exact time for children to sleep
- 2) Sleep and wake up on time everyday
- 3) Don't play the energetic and excited activities before bed.
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- 5) Environment in the bedroom should be quite and without television
- 6) Don't use the bedroom to punish children.

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### 2. Health Care of early childhood

#### 2.3 Excretion

Excretion sanitations are,

- 1) Teach children to excrete in the toilet and should clean the toilet all the time.
- 2) After the excretion, teach them to wash their hands.
- 3) Practice them using the toilet every time they feel bladder or bowel, don't hold bladder and bowel. bladder and bowel control practices by teaching them how to use lavatory or spittoon.



# Operation

## 2. Health Care of early childhood

### 2.4 Illness

The sanitations about illness that parents should teach children are,

1) When cough, sniff, snuffle, parents should teach them to close their mouth and nose. It prevents disease to others.

2) Don't close or touch the sick people especially in the children center/school. Teachers should separate the sick people from them.

3) Teach them to know the basic factors that make them healthy, for example eating the useful, cooked and clean food, Adequate sleep, exercise, Vaccination.

# Operation

## 3. Children safety

Accidents and violent cause a lot of children death. To rear children safety is the important concern for parent. The causes of injury in children are as following,

Fall, Shake children, Airway obstruction, Sleep, Scald, Animal bites, Traffic Accident, Drown, Toxin and Eyes injury



## Operation

### 4. Education for Early childhood Children

Parents and guardians have to focus on their education and need to know about the correct basic theory of the early childhood education. The appropriate education don't obstruct their learning and development

Rearing early childhood children need to understand about their development. Parents and guardians need to understand about the individual development, if not the comparison occurs. These make them in pressure; they will be lack of self-confident. The understanding in these help parents and guardians creating the suitable activities to develop their ability.

Education for early childhood are not to force them reading, writing, calculating numbers. Children have to learn through playing and doing the activities with happiness. The content, skill they get should come from the activities and the experience properly and according to their age. The learning environment should be warm, friendly, and safety.

# THANK YOU

THANK YOU

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