## CHAPTER 1

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREFACE

As Thai society being an open society globalization brings both goodness as well as badness. As a result of this, it has great relationship with economy, trade, finance, politics and social/culture, therefore, Thai society will have to select and bring good thing to promote/support Thai society. At the same time, prevent and avoid threatening disaster. We have to select opportunity which has strong base to remedy the weak point, reduce the risk and avoid threatening disaster.

Thai society has base which is a strong point of society in many aspects. The important ones being:

- Stability of State, nation and society which has been independent for more than 700 year with the king as central point.
- Thai society is an open society. The characteristics in total is friendly and adhere to middle-of-the-read philosophy and have adjustable character.
- 60 millions population is a suitable size in agricultural, industrial and service world.
- There is one Thai language which can communicate throughout the country. Growth rate of population is 1.3 % per year which is not satisfactory criteria and the increase in population can be reduced to 0.5 %.
- Economics has good stability at macro point of view. Economic growth is good, but there is still problem on distribution of economy.
- From the religion point of view. Buddhism is national religion and other religions are not conserved extremely.

- Science and technology, although inferior, but they can be developed.

Thai society has main weak points, especially during the past three decades.

- Politics and administration of the government in the present time have at least 8 aspects of problem, i.e. spend money as a main point, monopolize in politics by minority groups, not attracting good and efficient and capable people to participate sufficiently in politics. There is dishonesty at high level, on many occasions that there are exploitive authoritative in the Assembly, changes the government often, unstable, grasping political power for the group, lack of efficiency in administration and legislation, lack of political leadership.

- Social condition is in condition that has to be improved, especially family institution and weakness of community.

- Environment is dilapidated, but it is in the condition that can be improved and revived. If there is earnest measure, it can be improved within 2-3 decades.

- Distribution of economy needs great improvement. There are poor people in the rural areas and town communities are densely populated.

- Manpower in science and technology is minimum which is insufficient to cover economic growth.

- Education of people on the whole is still low. Development in knowledge, research and technology is still weak.

- Culture, religion and regulations need a lot of improvement.
If we aim at developing from the strong points and remedy the cause of problem of weak points and aim at policy guideline in attack manner in the new chance that is happening in the Region and in new technology and distribute the use widely, it will benefit the whole. These new chances are:

- Extend business to international trade increasingly, by using advantage in geography which Thailand has in this world as centre of density of population in South-east Asia, economic and financial stability, i.e. industry which integrates production, service, air transport and other routes. Thailand also has labour force which is ready to learn and be trained.

- The state of being centre of South-east Asia, Indo China, Southern China and Myanmar, there is increase capability in competition and co-operate toward international countries because Thailand has base in society and has strong private sector.

- Raise the level of ability in education, science and technology.

- Raise the level of rural status and communities to a strong one, raise the development of rural areas and cities both physically and culturally, raise the knowledge/local intelligence and science, i.e. create ability from resources, conserve animals and crops as well as other living things.

- Be center of idealism, maintain sufficiency between socio-economy and environment by depending on Buddhism and eastern philosophy as a main point, blending together between human and human and human and environment.

According to this idealism and in the context of future which
one visualizes, vision of Thai society which is desirable in the future ought to have characteristics in such a way that it is a society of knowing the world, knows how to complete and knows how to co-operate. It is capable society have rules and regulation, have morale on religious philosophy, have freedom, justice, kindness; people are happy, warm families, strong communities, the society is peaceful, economy is well-balanced, the environment is long-standing, people respect in human rights, the country is stable and peaceful to neighbouring countries and world friends and have peacefulness with nature.

If looking from principle context in socio-economy, culture, environment, political administration, science and technology, Thai society ought to develop in 4 integrated directions which may be summarized as follows:–

1. Economic aspect. Aims at maintaining stability and at the same time distribute economic growth throughout. Creates opportunity of advantage by competing. Learns how to complete and know how to co-operate, It should open the gate towards trading with Indo China, Southern China and ASIAN group. Extends and opens market in the Region. Develops basic structure in order to develop into center for developments, i.e. agriculture, industry, agro-industry, trade, finance, telecommunication, tourism, education, culture, conference/convention, public health, etc.

2. Society, culture and environment. These 3 aspects are to be developed together with economic development. Aim at developing way of life in the communities to be strong enough to be self-dependent. Let the communities help to take care of natural resources and environment by adhering to way of life which is obligated in culture. We have to help conserve and develop religion, art. Thai culture to be one of
the cultures in the world, i.e. develop family institution to have affection. We have to learn how to accept and adjust and apply external culture, to correspond with Thai culture. Thai society will have to adjust itself to a modern one, apply "It" to a beneficial one. It is a society for learning. There is network to raise different parts of society, develop conscience, take care of benefit of the whole, follow rules and regulations, accept in reason, maintain the criteria of society, have morale in working in a team.

3. Politics and administration. It receives to reform political system and adhere to benefit of majority. Reduce in taking advantage, helps in supporting capable and good persons to act as representatives. It should select leaders who are far-sighted to lead the country to competition and to co-operate in international economy and trade and have to develop mechanism of government system to a small, handy and efficient one for decentralize government power to the local government. Let the local communities decide in order that they could depend on themselves more increasingly. So that it can create strongness to the communities in order to have potentiality in development.

4. Science and technology. Thai society must have science as base in creating and in producing technology. Must know how to select and apply technology to correspond with culture and suitable environment. So that it can create and develop technology to respond the development of town and rural areas to liaise with one another which will lead towards self-dependent of the country. Must produce and develop manpower in order to develop teachers-lecturers and produce manpower. It promotes and supports research, and intellectuals in order to develop knowledge which raises local skill and international
country is real education, which is "moderate enough" in integrating various characteristics coupled with human resource suitably, that is, sufficiently between :-

- The state of being Leader and Follower.
- Ability to work as a group and work as an individual.
- Ability to compete and learn how to be "self-sufficient" and give co-operation.
- Importance of modern technology and the existing skill.
- Accept and select foreign culture and conserve and develop Thai culture and uniqueness.
- Learning in order to develop work and status and learning in order to have 'proundness of learning'
- Learning a specific knowledge and 'know about everything'
- Learning through media or "equipment" and learning about 'human gets in touch with human' and 'human gets in touch with nature'
- Learning about 'external control' and learning about 'internal control' subjects of the mind, have consciousness.

From this attitude, the total system of education will have to be reformed by mobilizing all manpowers from every part of society to support education and learning by developing the role of teachers.
1.5.1 Dependent Variables

1.5.1.1 Attitude of student teachers towards teaching profession
- Job satisfaction
- Achievement of work
- Recognition
- Advancement
- Challenging of work
- salary and welfare
- Working condition

1.5.1.2 Attitude of student teachers towards Globalization
- System of teaching and learning
- Curriculum
- Knowledge about Innovation
- Perception of Innovation Value
- Progress of Teaching Profession in Globalization.

1.5.2 Independent variables

1.5.2.1 Sex

1.5.2.2 Socio-economic status
- Level of Education of guardians
- Level of Monthly Income of guardians
- Occupation of guardians

1.5.2.3 Academic performance

1.5.2.4 Major Subjects

1.5.2.5 Area of Colleges
1.6 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The researcher has constructed the following hypotheses for the study:

1. The level of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of teaching profession is in medium level.

2. The level of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of Globalization is in medium.

3. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of teaching profession with reference to sex.

4. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of teaching profession with reference to socio-economic status i.e. the level of education of guardians, the level of monthly income of guardians and the occupation of guardians.

5. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of teaching profession with reference to the level of academic performance.

6. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of teaching profession with reference to Major subjects.

7. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of teaching profession with reference to Area of Colleges.

8. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of globalization with reference to sex.
9. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of globalization with reference to the level of academic performance.

10. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of globalization with reference to socio-economic status i.e. the level of education of guardians, the level of monthly income of guardians and the occupation of guardians.

11. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of globalization with reference to Major subjects.

12. There is no significant difference between mean score of attitude of student teachers towards various aspects of globalization with reference to Area of Colleges.

13. There is no significant relationship between the attitude of student teachers towards teaching profession and the attitude of student teachers towards Globalization.

1.7 DEFINITION OF THE IMPORTANT TERMS

1.7.1 Attitude

Attitude means mental or neural state of readiness organised through experience, experting a directive of dynamic influence upon the individual's response to all project and situation with which it is related.

1.7.2 Student Teachers

Student teachers means the student who are studying in teachers college in Thailand. They are in Central-part, Northern-part, Southern-part, North-Eastern-Part and Eastern-part of Thailand.
1.7.3 Teaching Profession

Teaching Profession is that profession where the nature of work is to educate the students in educational institutions.

1.7.4 Globalization

Globalization means the act, process or policy of making something worldwide in scope or application. In the other word, Globalization means to extend towards to approach to overcome and to stretch

1.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1.8.1 Student teachers involve the students who are studying in teachers college in Thailand.

1.8.2 They are studying in Central-part, Northern-part, Southern-part, North-Eastern-Part and Eastern-part in Thailand.

1.8.3 They are studying during academic year 1995-1996.

1.9 CHAPTERIZATION

The researcher has planned to divide this study into five chapters.

The first chapter deals with introduction, preface, vision in education, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, variables of the study, hypotheses of the study, definition of the important terms, limitations of the study and chapterization.

The secondary chapter concerns with the theoretical orientation and review of the related study.

The third chapter based on the method and procedure i.e. technique selected for the study, tools and their characteristics, reliability of the tools, discrimination of the tools, selection of samples, administration of the tools, scoring of data, technique of analysis of
data and criteria of the level of attitude of student teachers towards teaching profession and attitude of student teachers towards globalization.

The fourth chapter describes about the analysis of various variables according to the results of the data i.e. the level of attitude of student teachers towards teaching profession and globalization, the factors affecting on the level of attitude of student teachers towards teaching profession and globalization, the relationship between the attitude of student teachers towards teaching profession and attitude of student teachers towards globalization.

The last chapter adopts with the review, major findings and discussion.