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A Model of Buddhist Innovation in New Normal to Promote the Development of Early Childhood in Nonthaburi Province

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Abstract

The purposes of this dissertation were 1) to study the composition of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province, 2) to develop a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province, and 3) to propose a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. Multiphase mixed methods research was designed by using quantitative methods to extend qualitative results. It was divided into 3 phases; Phase 1 qualitative research, the key informant was qualified person in Buddhist education administrators and were selected by purposive sampling of 12 key informants. Data were collected by interview form and were analyzed by using analytic induction. Phase 2 was qualitative research, by focus group discussion by experts, who are academics in the field of Buddhist education administration, education administration and in early childhood development by using purposive sampling of 9 experts, data was analyzed by content analysis. Phase 3 was quantitative research by using a questionnaire to validate a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. The sample group was determined using a sample size of 8 persons per 1 number of paths showing the relationship between the variables in model all 35 paths. Therefore, the appropriate sample size should be 280 samples. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient and analyzed to validate the model with the empirical data, and analyze the direct and indirect effects. Results showed that 1. The composition of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province, consisting of 4 components: 1) background of early childhood, 2) learning behavior of early childhood, 3) Buddhist innovation in new normal, 4) development of early childhood. 2. A developed model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province had components that were important factors and had a causal relationship and the results that will lead to development of early childhood consisting of: 1) early childhood background, 2) early childhood learning behavior, 3) Buddhism innovation in new normal, and the results of the

investigation revealed that possible, be accurate and appropriate. 3. A model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province was proposed as a causal relationship model fit with the empirical data (Chi-square = 55.982, df = 41, p = .060, GFI = .972, AGFI = .929, RMR = .038). Accounting for the variations in the development of early childhood was 35.60 percent, and found that Buddhist innovation in new normal was a mediator in the model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province.

Keywords: Model**,** Buddhist innovation**,** New Normal, Early childhood.

1. Introduction

Early childhood or kindergarten age (preschool) between the ages of 3-5 years is an important period of life.Because children during this period will begin to develop in many areas, including thinking, language, communication, musculoskeletal movement and self-help. This age is the age when entering the child care center or kindergarten. Therefore, they have learned to live with others and live more outside the home. At the same time, if children of this age are not given the necessary skills may affect problems in the future,[1] 4.5 million early childhood children aged from birth to 6 years old surveyed by the Department of Health from 2000 to 2017, a total of 6 times, found that about 30 percent of preschool children have underdevelopment. This is considered a serious crisis for the development of the quality of human resources in order to build a prosperous, stable, prosperous and sustainable country [2]. According to the data from the National Institute of Child Health Development, it was found that on average, early childhood development in all age groups of Thai children is delayed, more and more and early childhood children aged 42 months (three and a half years old) under the supervision of Child Development Centers across the country have different developmental problems. According to a random survey in 2017, it was found that 1 in 4 children of all ages had suspected developmental delays. The developmental delays most common in early childhood were language development and fine motor skills which is correlated with intelligence quotient of 30 percent. At the same time, data from child development centers across all regions of Thailand found that Thai children aged 2-6 years had overall scores for the development of executive thinking that were later than average, 30 percent and began to have behavioral problems in executive thinking causing difficulty in self-control. Behaviors exhibited are impulsive, impatient, impulsive, hyperactive, easily distracted, and in the long term may negatively affect learning, work, and social interaction [3].

From the situation of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in late 2020-2021, there were social distancing measures and refrain from activities that require contact with each other, as a result, access to the screening system is reduced from a random survey of early childhood development every 3 years, it was found that children with age-appropriate development tended to decrease (76.78 percent in 2017, 53.10 percent in 2020), doubtful of delay, 27.30 percent, mostly found that children have delayed development in language comprehension or Receptive Language (RL) in children between the ages of 18 and s30 months, followed by the development of fine motor and cognitive skills (fine motor) found in children at the age of 42 months in the Child Development Center or kindergarten across the country. [4] Currently, children under 5 years old can play with electronic devices such as tablets, mobile phones, game consoles up to 50 percent and nearly 7 in 10 children aged 2 and over play electronic devices at a young age which playing electronic equipment from a young age may result in ADHD and slow language development. This will be a long-

term problem resulting in lower intelligence levels than normal, learning difficulties, specialized in reading and spelling and behavior problems. Effects of developmental delays in early childhood affect many aspects in addition to the children themselves who may lose the opportunity to develop and progress according to their potential. It also results in the child being a burden to the family and society in which the government has to bear the burden of raising lose budget in helping care causing a lack of vital force in the development of the nation in the future. [5]

From the current situation, it was found that factors affecting the integrity of development were poverty, malnutrition poor health being in a lack of stimulation school education system. Such factors have a negative effect on the intellectual, physical, emotional and social development of children. These are the factors that early childhood inherit from their families and kindergartens or child care centers. Therefore, in Thai early childhood, children have developmental delays that are 30 percent below the standard and is one of the causes of education problems of Thai children, 10-15 percent of Thai children in Grade 3 and Grade 6, "can't read, write, think", it is not causing Thailand to lose development opportunities. The Ministry of Public Health, therefore, accelerates the assessment of early childhood development screening at the age of 9, 18, 30, 42 months [6] by using a surveillance and promotion manual for early childhood development (Developmental Surveillance and Promotion Manual: DSPM) is a tool used for screening and stimulating the development of early childhood to meet the appropriate development criteria. [7]

Therefore, the researcher, as a registered nurse working at the primary care unit level, Tambon Health Promoting Hospital who is responsible for school health work which must focus on health promotion, disease prevention, disease control, and rehabilitation of early childhood, families, and communities based on a holistic concept. Therefore, there is an interest in studying ways to promote early childhood development to suit their ages to bring the results of the study to improve, solve problems and promote early childhood development quickly, be able to attend class on time for maximum efficiency. The researcher therefore integrates the threefold principle into the promotion of early childhood development, to encourage good all-round development, physically, socially, mentally and intellectually, appropriate to age, creating basic skills for continuous lifelong learning. It is essential that the researcher implement the innovative Buddhist model based on a new normal to promote the development for early childhood, used for kindergarten children in grades 1-3 in Nonthaburi province because Nonthaburi province assessment of early childhood development of 16,026 people was conducted. It was found that 1,976 people were suspected of delayed development, representing 12.33 percent, and had been followed up on stimulation to promote appropriate development in the amount of 1,078 people, representing 55.01 percent, which was lower than the criteria [8] causing problems between parents, teachers and students. This problem must be resolved urgently in order to prevent early childhood from losing their educational opportunities. The researcher was the coordinator between the school and the hospital. Therefore, he had an idea and was interested in studying the elements of Buddhism based innovation to find ways to develop and propose a model of Buddhist innovation model in new normal to promote a development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province to be more efficient in the future.

2. Research Objectives

1. To study the composition of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province.

2. To develop a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province.
3. To propose a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province.

Conceptual Framework

A model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province derived from the study of documents. The relationship between variables can be shown as follows:

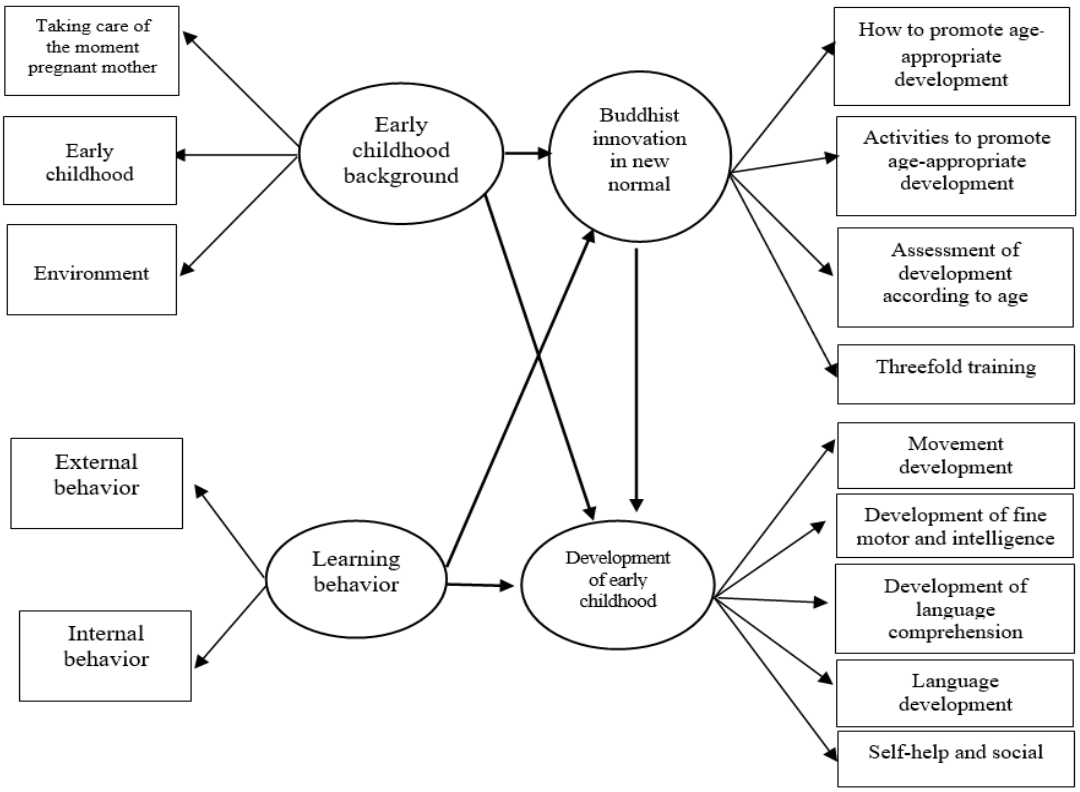

Figure 1 *Conceptual Framework*

3. Research Method

The method of conducting the research was divided into 3 phases:

Phase 1 In-depth interview to study the composition of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. The target group used in the study were experts in Buddhism, educational administration and early childhood development from purposive sampling of 12 people. The tool used for data collection was the interview questions. The related issues include the background of early childhood, learning behavior Buddhist innovation in new normal and early childhood development.

Phase 2 Focus group discussion to develop a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. The researcher used the obtained data to develop the model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province has 4 components as

follows: Background of early childhood, learning behavior, Buddhist innovation in new normal and early childhood development. The target group used in the group discussions; the informants were academics in Buddhist education administration, expert in educational institution administration and early childhood development by using purposive sampling, 9 persons were used. The tools used in the group discussion consisted of questions or topics used in the group discussion, divided into 2 parts as follows: Part 1 Components of the development of the innovative Buddhist model in new normal to promote the development for early childhood in Nonthaburi province. Part 2 Issues used in the suitability examination the possibility of the model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province.

Phase 3: Use of questionnaires to propose a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province using quantitative methods (Quantitative approach) by using data from the study in phase 1 to create the model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. The population used in this research were 16,026 preschool children in the kindergarten 1-3 level under the office of Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area 1, Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area Office 2, Local Administrative Organization and Office of the Private Education Commission evaluated by early childhood teachers in kindergarten 1-3, age 3-5 years old, who have been trained by local health officials on assessment of development and stimulation of development by using the assessment form for the surveillance manual and promoting early childhood development, Developmental Surveillance and Promotion Manual (DSPM) to determine the sample size. The researcher determines the sample size. The formula of Hair et al. (1998) was used to use a sample size of 8 people per 1 parameter to be estimated or the number of paths that show the relationship between variables in the research conceptual model. In this research, there were a total of 14 parameters to estimate or 35 paths of correlation between variables in the conceptual model. The appropriate sample size of 280 people was used by a 2-step random sampling method by randomly picking from the number of students in kindergarten grades 1-3, schools under the Office of Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area 1, schools under the Office of Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area 2, schools under the Local Administrative Organization and 242 schools under the Office of the Private Education Commission. Step 1: Select all kindergarten schools in Nonthaburi province by stratified random sampling from schools in the Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area Office 1 covering 32 schools in Muang district and Bang Kruai district Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area Office 2 covering Sai Noi district, Bang Bua Thong district and Pak Kret district, 63 schools, 55 schools under the local administration organization, and 92 schools under the Office of the Private Education Commission, totaling 242 schools by drawing lots, schools under the Office of Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area 1, step 2, performed simple random sampling (Simple Random Sampling) to find a sample group, randomly selected 32 schools under the Office of Nonthaburi Primary Educational Service Area 1. They were drawn at Wat Chaloem Phra Kiat (Pibul Bamrung) School, kindergarten 1-3, with 199 early childhood students and Wat Puttiprang Pramote School, kindergarten 1-3 level, number of 81 early childhood students to find a sample of 280 people and then develop the model with computer statistical program.

4. Research Results

The results of the study of the composition of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province from the study and

research on the composition of a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province which consisted of 4 factors: background of early childhood; learning behavior Buddhist innovation in new normal and early childhood development in which all aspects of this component are related to each other.

The results of the development for a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. There are 4 important factors and causal relationships as follows: Component 1) Early childhood background. There are 3 important factors: (1) self-care during pregnancy, (2) early childhood itself, and (3) Environment Component 2) Learning behavior. There are 2 main principles consisting of: (1) external behavior and (2) internal behavior. Component 3) Buddhist innovation in new normal has 4 main principles, consisting of (1) promotion of early childhood rational development, (2) activities to promote early childhood rational development, (3) evaluation of early childhood rational development, and (4) the threefold principle (Trisikkha). 4) The early childhood rational development consisted of 5 main factors, consisting of: (1) motor development, (2) fine motor and cognitive development, (3) language comprehension development, (4) language development, and (5) Self-help and social development.

The results of the presentation for a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. As for the results of the analysis of the innovative Buddhist model in new normal of promoting child development in early childhood in Nonthaburi province found that the model was consistent with the empirical data, considered from the statistical values used to verify the consistency between the model and the empirical data, for example, Chi-square value equal to 55.98 degrees of freedom equal to 41. The probability (p) is .060, that is, the Chi-square value is not significantly different from zero, indicating that it accepts the main hypothesis that a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province developed in harmony with empirical data. This corresponds to the analytical results: GFI was .972, the adjusted GFI was .929, approaching 1, and the root-mean-square index was .929 of Root Mean Square Residual (RMR) is equal to .038, approaching zero and the remainder in the form of the standard score between the highest variables (Largest Standardized Residuals) was 2.835, which supported that the research model was consistent with the empirical data.

When considering the predictive coefficient (R-SQUARE) of the latent internal variable structural equation, it was found that Buddhist Innovation in new normal (BINNOV) had a predictive coefficient of .828, indicating that the variable within the model, namely early childhood background (BACKG), could explaining the variance of the Buddhist innovation in now normal was 82.80%. The development of early childhood (DEVEL) had a predictive coefficient of .356, indicating that the variables within the model, namely, Buddhist Innovation in new normal (BINNOV) and the development (DEVEL), could explain. The age-appropriate developmental variance was 35.60 percent.

When considering the direct and indirect influences between model variables, it was found that the relationship between Background of Early Childhood (BACKG) and Childhood Development (DEVEL) (correlation size = .562) was separated into a direct effect of .347 and a direct effect of .347. Indirect 0.021 is a total influence .368 Direct and indirect influences affect age-appropriate development with statistical significance. However, the size of the indirect effect on age-appropriate development was not statistically significant for the relationship between the variables Early Childhood Learning Behaviors (BEHAV) and

development of early childhood (DEVEL) (correlation size = .535), separated into a direct effect .127 and an indirect effect .142 into a total effect of .268, with the total effect affecting age-appropriate development, statistically significant. However, direct and indirect influences on age-appropriate development were not statistically significant.

The relationship between early childhood learning behavior variables (BEHAV) and development of early childhood (DEVEL) (correlation size = .535) separated into direct effects .127 and indirect effects .142 into total effects .268 found that indirect effects. Therefore, Buddhist Innovation in new normal (BINNOV) is a transmission variable in Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province, thus, resulting in Buddhist innovations in new normal, namely methods for promoting the development of early childhood equations, activities to promote early childhood development, assessment of early childhood development and the principles of the three disciplines. It is an important part in promoting the development of early childhood equations.

It is worth noting that the indirect effect size of early childhood learning behaviors (BEHAV) development of early childhood (DEVEL) was higher than the direct effect through the Buddhist Innovation in new normal (BINNOV) variable, it was shown that Buddhist Innovation in new normal Variable (BINNOV) was a transmission variable in Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province as shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1 *Statistical values of the correlation analysis between latent variables and the influence analysis of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province*

Variables	BINNOV			DEVEL		
	TE	IE	DE	TE	IE	DE
BACKG	0.120	-	0.120	0.368**	0.021	0.347**
	(0.066)		(0.066)	(0.080)	(0.022)	(0.379)
BEHAV	0.820**	-	0.820**	0.268**	0.142	0.127
	(0.076)		(0.076)	(0.082)	(0.133)	(0.166)
BINNOV	-	-	-	0.173	-	0.173
				(0.161)		(0.161)
Statistics	Chi-Square = 55.982, df= 41, p = .060, GFI = .972, AGF I= .929, RMR = .038					

Variable	BACKG1	BACKG2	BACKG3	BEHAV1	BEHAV2	BINNOV3
Reliability	0.813	0.531	0.548	0.793	0.664	0.793
Variable	BINNOV2	BINNOV4	BINNOV5	DEVEL1	DEVEL2	DEVEL3
Reliability	0.777	0.619	0.654	0.979	0.499	0.478
Variable	DEVEL4	DEVEL8				
Reliability	0.138	0.797				

Squared Multiple Correlations for Structural Equations

	BINNOV	DEVEL
R SQUARE	0.828	0.356

Correlation matrix between latent variables.

latent variable	BINNOV	DEVEL	BACKG	BEHAV
BINNOV	1.000			
DEVEL	0.536	1.000		
BACKG	0.711	0.562	1.000	
BEHAV	0.906	0.535	0.722	1.000

Remark: The number in the parentheses is the standard error, **p < .01
TE = Total Effect, IE = Indirect Effect, DE = Direct Effect

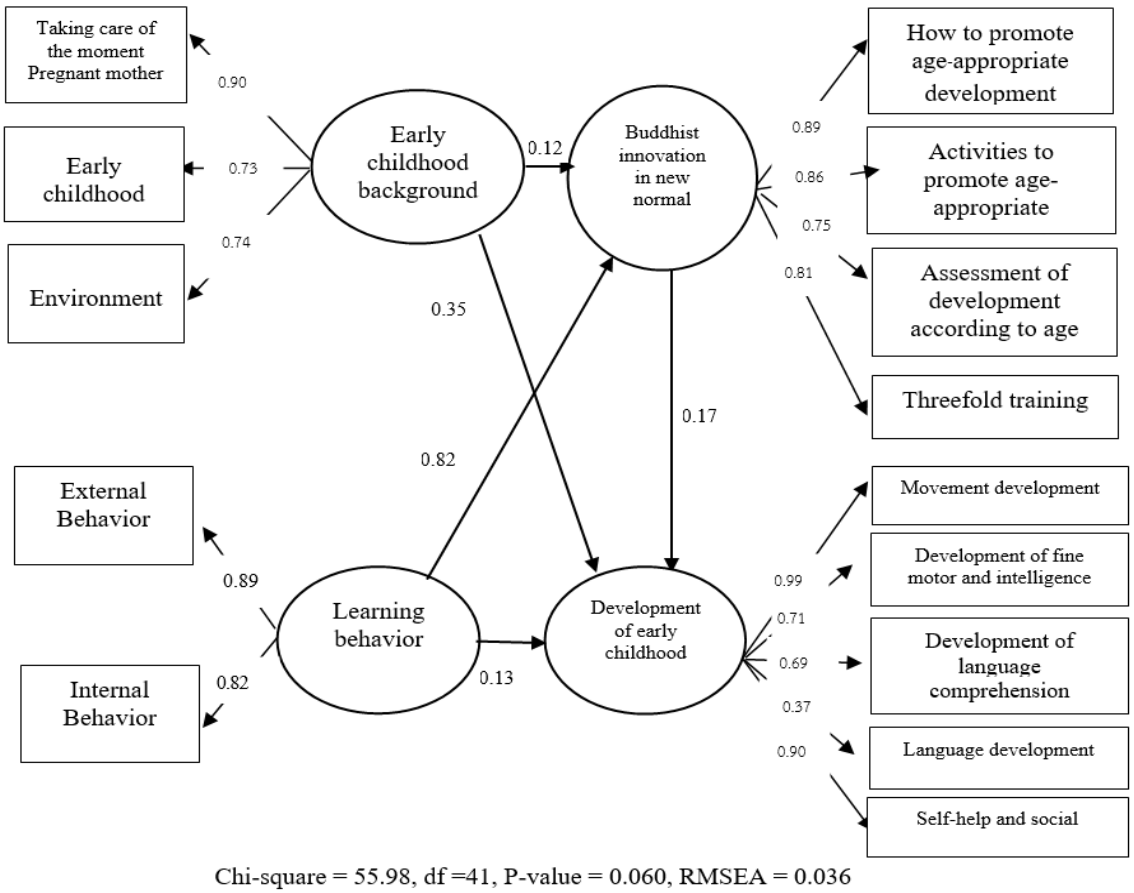

Figure 2 *A causal relationship model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province*

5. Discussions

Research entitled on "A model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province", the researcher found important issues to be discussed as follows: Factors affecting Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote a development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province, including the background of early childhood, learning behavior Buddhist innovation in new normal and early childhood development. There is a connection in the Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote a development of early childhood. This has resulted in a form of promoting development appropriate for early childhood, known as Buddhist innovation in new normal, development of fine motor, cognitive skills, language comprehension, language development, and development of self-help and social development. These findings are consistent with research by Nuengruethai Kueiad, Punyaphat Chaiyamel and Somkiat Woradej on situations and factors related to the development of Thai children under 5 years of age by reviewing, literature on child development under 5 years old and related factors. They can be divided into the following issues: [9] (1) development of children under 5 years of age, (2) tools used to measure development, (3) effects of developmental delays, and (4) correlated factors on delayed development of children under 5 years old, which is consistent with the work of Rawee Siriprachayakon and Kwanjai Jariyatasakorn [10] to study factors affecting early childhood development in child development centers in Nakhon Nayok province according to appropriate practice found that the parenting factor democratic model, support model, rational model, factor of learning management and building relationships between communities, helping early childhood, develop appropriate development in gross motor development, small musculature, language and communication emotionally and intellectually including creating a clean and safe atmosphere in the classroom without these factors, there will be delayed development and delayed development. It is also in line with the results of the study by Manasmeen Cheno and Rahani Cheasae who found that stimulating child development with appropriate programs will help children develop according to their age and have improved demonstrate the importance of a program of learning activities to promote the development of preschool children. [11]

From the development of a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province. It was found that the model consisted of 4 main components: (1) early childhood background, (2) learning behavior, (3) Buddhist innovation in new normal, and (4) early childhood development. An interesting variable was early childhood learning behavior. This is consistent with the research of Viriyaphon Suwattanasawat Kanokwan Siripan and Kalaya Srimahant have researched "Promoting Development Using Learning Activities Program: Preschool Child Development Center Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Ratchaburi." The results of the research found that the comparison of the development of children before and after being promoted using the children's learning activities program at the preschool child development center, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Ratchaburi found that the developmental assessment scores of children who received developmental promotion using the learning activity program after the experiment were higher than before the experiment, statistically significant at the .05 level due to the learning activity program. There is a design that focuses on play activities to promote development from learning things around, covering the promotion of motor development, use of fine motor skills and intelligence language comprehension skills, language, and the aspect of helping oneself and society by playing appropriate to the context of the child and the environment of the preschool child development center in which playing is considered an important learning for children because early childhood is a time when the

brain develops rapidly. If the caregiver has an understanding of taking care of and responding to the needs of children appropriately. It will help promote learning, make children develop according to their potential, promotion of child development can be undertaken by providing opportunities for children to learn, provide learning experiences for children to develop to their fullest potential. [12]

A model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province, found that the results of the analysis of a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province found that the model was consistent with the empirical data. When considering the direct and indirect effects between the variables in the model, it was found that the relationship between early childhood learning behavior variables (BEHAV) and development of early childhood (DEVEL) (correlation size = .535) was separated into direct effects .127 and the indirect influence was .142, the total effect was .268. It was found that the indirect influence was greater than the direct influence. Therefore, Buddhist Innovation in new normal (BINNOV) was a transmission variable in the model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province, thus, resulting in Buddhist innovations in new normal, namely methods for promoting the development of early childhood equations, activities to promote early childhood development, assessment of early childhood development, and the principles of the Threefold disciplines (Trisikkha). It is an important part in promoting the development of early childhood.

A Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province presented as a causal relationship model was consistent with the empirical data (Chi-square = 55.87, df = 41, p = .060, GFI = .972, AGFI = .929, RMR = .038), explaining the variance among early childhood backgrounds 82.80 percent and 35.60 percent. Development of early childhood, indicating that the background of early childhood and development of early childhood can promote Buddhist innovation in new normal. It was in line with the research results of Yota Chaiyawaramankul and the research team on Buddhist innovations in children and youth learning development and EQ (Intelligence and Emotion) in Nakhon Pathom province. It was found that what we have come from learning new things through technology. Some use scientific principles and Buddhism combined to do new things, do not let children feel bored with that activity by linking with the religious dimension, the learning development of children and youth in terms of emotion and intelligent. It focuses on solving problems by controlling concentration. Most of them focus on organizing activities. A project to use in solving problems and enhancing children's emotion and intelligent which uses different techniques such as playing games, walk really mine mapping, come in to use to get children interested, have activities to do and not feel boring suitable for age and current events and the development of volunteerism about Buddhist innovation for children and youth. Most of the activities are organized with an emphasis on volunteerism. There may be knowledge, benefits to the school prayer and making benefits outside of school. [13]

Knowledge from research

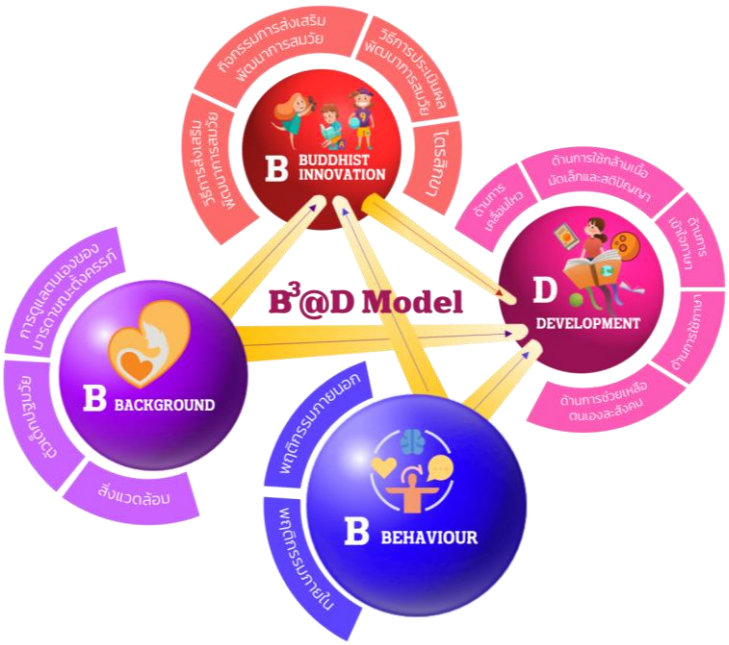

Figure 3 *Research Knowledge B3@D Model*
Source: *Wanwisa Sonjai, 2022*

6. Recommendations

1. Recommendation for Policy

1.1 Government sector: Ministry of Education; Basic Education Area Office organization affiliation, Local Administration Office of the Private Education Commission and the Ministry of Public Health. The results of research on the development of a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province.

This goes to application development to achieve development which will be beneficial to promote appropriate development for early childhood children to achieve objectives according to government policies.

1.2 A model of Buddhist innovation in new normal should be introduced to promote development for early childhood in Nonthaburi province to be used in the preliminary training for kindergarten 1-3 grade teachers to cover every area as much as possible and extending the results to pre-kindergarten classes in child care centers to give class members an opportunity to assess their development and prepare early childhood children before going to school according to the standard criteria.

2. Recommendation for Practice

2.1 Government sector: Ministry of Education; Basic Education Area Office under the Local Administrative organization Office of the Private Education Commission and the Ministry of Public Health. The research results of the model of Buddhist innovation in new normal should be used to promote development for early childhood in Nonthaburi province to be adapted for the benefit of development and promotion of age-appropriate development for early childhood for pre-school preparation.

2.2 Government sector: Ministry of Education; Basic Education Area Office under the

Local Administrative Organization Office of the Private Education Commission and the Ministry of Public Health should focus and adopting the model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote development for early childhood in Nonthaburi province to be developed into a training manual for early childhood teachers and public health officials.

3. Recommendation for further research

3.1 Study should be done on developing a model of Buddhist innovation in new normal to promote the development of early childhood in Nonthaburi province by using other principles to develop.

3.2 A model of Buddhist innovation in new normal should be introduced to promote development for early childhood in Nonthaburi province to be developed as a training manual for pre-school child caregivers in child care centers and village health volunteers.

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