



A Summative Report of Maejo University Exchange Program

Maejo University to Department of public affairs

in Fo Guang University (FGU)

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Summative Report of Maejo University Exchange Student Program

At Fo Guang University Republic of China (Taiwan)

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Maejo University, AS499: Overseas Studying or Training or Internship

Fo Guang University, Yilan, Republic of China (Taiwan)

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ABSTRACT

This report describes enrolling in the AS499: Overseas Studying, Training, or Internship, or joining a student exchange program between Maejo University and College of Social Sciences and Management at Fo Guang University. By dividing into five chapters, the first chapter provides an introduction to interest in enrollment and general matters. Next, the second chapter deals with the Republic of China (Taiwan) in terms of history, politics, education, economy, religion, and culture. The third chapter describes my studies in Taiwan, including the activities I participated in and the experiences outside of the classroom that I learned on my own. Next, the fourth chapter is about explaining the teaching of Fo Guang University, living in Taiwan, together with theories from studies that can be applied to living in Taiwan. And the last chapter is about summarizing the results and giving suggestions to those who are interested. With the objective of to improve my English skills to communicate with other People. To know about Chinese basic. And to look for new things different from Thailand, for example, culture, food, life style, environment, and politics.

Results of the project show that it can help improve English and Chinese language skills. Understand the differences in Taiwanese culture and lifestyle, food, and make new friends. And most importantly, get new experiences and new inspiration for yourself.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	PAGE
ABSTRACT	A
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	B
CONTENTS	C
LIST OF TABLE	E
LIST OF FIGURES	F
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Objectives	2
1.3 Duration	2
1.4 Expected Results	2
CHAPTER 2 GENERAL INFORMATION	3
2.1 Republic of China (Taiwan)	3
2.2 Fo Guang University	16
2.3 Department of Public Affairs	19
CHAPTER 3 EDUCATION PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY	20
3.1 Education Program	20
3.2 Activity	23
3.3 Experience outside the university	27
CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS	32
4.1 Teaching	32
4.2 living life	33
4.3 Language	34
4.4 The theory applied to life	34

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	37
5.1 Conclusion	37
5.2 Suggestion	39
REFERENCE.....	40
APPENDIX	41

LIST OF TABLE

ABSTRACT	PAGE
Table 1 : Course Schedule	20

LIST OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT	PAGE
Figures 1 : Taiwan Map.....	4
Figures 2 : Money in Taiwan.....	9
Figures 3 : The Three Great Gods of Taoism	10
Figures 4 : Buddhist statues in Taiwan.....	10
Figures 5 : Tangyuan	12
Figures 6 : Pingxi Lantern Festival.....	12
Figures 7 : Yanshui Beehive Firecrackers Traditional Festival.....	13
Figures 8 : Flag of the Republic of China (Taiwan)	15
Figures 9 : Fo Guang University area	18
Figures 10 : Comparative Government and Politics class.....	21
Figures 11 : Chinese Learning Class.....	22
Figures 12 : Hiking the historical trail	23
Figures 13 : Christmas party	24
Figures 14 : Make taro ball dough.....	25
Figures 15 : Dancing and singing together with Huey Deng High School.....	25
Figures 16 : Internship at hotel in Fo Guang University	26
Figures 17 : Jiaoxi Hot Springs Park.....	27
Figures 18 : Taipei Zoo.....	28
Figures 19 : Yilan museum of art	29
Figures 20 : Making Malaysian Desserts.....	30
Figures 21 : Cleaning at Fo Guang Shan Lanyang Temple	30
Figures 22 : Eat dinner on the last day of Chinese New Year	30
Figures 23 : Help prepare food ingredients before the Chinese New Year festival.....	31
Figures 24 : Lewin’s Change Management Model.....	35
Figures 25 : Deming Cycle	36

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

In 2023, the last semester of the fourth-year Public Administration students who study at School of Administrative Studies, Maejo University. Three options can be chosen from the remaining 9 credits to complete. The first option is cooperative education. A minimum of practical work experience will consist of 16 weeks in a workplace where the work is related to the student's major. Students must prepare at least 30 hours before class. and will be required to attend a seminar in front of classmates and academic advisors upon completion of the course

Second, there is an independent study, research or professional development project in the student's major field under the supervision of an advisor. Training in research methods or project consulting must meet academic requirements. Students are required to develop a research or project proposal before proceeding with the project, to submit a fully detailed paper describing the research or project and to present the results by the end of the semester in which the training is taking place.

The last, Study, training, or an internship in an area related to the student's major field of study; students are required to develop a study project proposal prior to undertaking the training, remain under the supervision of an academic advisor, submit a full report on the completion of the training, and give a presentation by the end of the semester in which the training is undertaken. Maejo University, School of Administrative Studies (2023) Overseas Study offers to three countries for being exchange students the options are 1) International Program of Government Affairs and Administration at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta in Indonesia. 2) College of Social Sciences and Management at Fo Guang University in Taiwan. 3) Yunnan Agricultural University at Kunming in China.

Therefore, I decided to be an exchange student because I want to practice my English and Chinese further than I already have. at College of Social Sciences and Management at Fo Guang University as an opportunity to learn about culture and Taiwanese life.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives to be studied in this program are as follows:

- 1) To improve my English skills to communicate with other People.
- 2) To know about Chinese basic.
- 3) To look for new things different from Thailand, for example, culture, food, life style, environment, and politics.

1.3 Duration

This program began on November 13th, 2023, and lasted until February 14th, 2024; after that, I went back to SAS and reported program results.

1.4 Expected Results

- 1) The English and Chinese languages skills could be improved.
- 2) The knowledge in culture, lifestyle and food of Taiwanese as well as establishing connection with new friends.
- 3) New experience, places and inspiration were obtained.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Republic of China (Taiwan)

Republic of China (Taiwan) also known as Taiwan is located in the western Pacific Ocean between Japan and the Philippines. The territory of Taiwan lies in the path of the warm waters off the east coast of continental Asia and is in a unique climate zone consisting of the Taiwan archipelago Penghu Islands Kinmen and Matsu. Two-thirds of the area's terrain is mountainous, sloping down to a plain in the west. There are large and medium-sized mountain ranges extending from the north to the south of the island. The highest peak is Jade Peak or Yushan, 3,952 meters high. There is a short, fast-flowing river. There is 24% of arable land.

The island of Taiwan was originally inhabited by indigenous people, and Chinese people from the mainland also came to live there. Until the Villans and Spaniards arrived in the era of exploration in the 17th century and settled into large settlements. Later, in 1662, the Ming Dynasty in the mainland was replaced by the Qing Dynasty by Zheng Chenggong, a Ming warlord. Gathered forces fled to the island of Taiwan, and went on the offensive and chased the foreigners out completely. So, he established the Dongning Kingdom on the island. The Qing overthrew the Ming, but in 1683 the Qing dynasty subjugated the Dongning Empire and successfully took control of Taiwan. Taiwan thus became a province of China but the conflict between China and Japan caused Japan to gain Taiwan in 1895 before losing Taiwan back to China after World War II. During that time, there was a change of government in China. The Kuomintang Party became dominant but soon they lost to the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang fled to Taiwan and established the Republic of China on a separate island. The victorious Chinese Communists established the People's Republic of China on the mainland. However, China still considers Taiwan a province of its own and Taiwan has not been internationally recognized as an independent country until now.

Taiwan is divided into 22 provinces, with 6 special autonomous regions: Taipei, Kaohsiung, New Taipei, Taichun, Tainan and Taoyuan

Important cities include: Taipei, the capital and most densely populated economic and development center. Next to Kaohsiung, a port city and business center in the south, is Taiwan's second largest city and has a large port with shipping volumes ranked in the top ten in the world. Next to Taichung It is a business and industrial center city in central Taiwan and Keelung is the most important port city in the north.



Figures 1 : Taiwan Map

2.1.1) History of Taiwan

In the 15th century, in the year 1517, Portuguese sailors arrived at Taiwan and named the island. Formosa is Portuguese for "Beautiful Island". In 1624, the Dutch invaded and occupied Taiwan and settled in Tainan. Two years later, the Spanish fleet invaded and seized Taiwan. to dominate but the Dutch fought to regain control of the island again in 1641. In the 1660s, the Chinese emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties began to take control of Taiwan. The Chinese eventually expelled the Dutch and annexed Taiwan as part of Fujian Province, which became a haven for Chinese immigrants who settled in the country.

Japan seized Taiwan from China by force in 1895 and occupied it until World War II ended. Japan lost the war and was forced by the Allies to cede Taiwan to China and the resulting Chinese Civil War. When the Chinese Communist Party emerged victorious and came to power in China in 1949, the defeated Chinese nationalist political party, the Kuomintang, led people to flee the mainland and settle on the island. Taiwan to plan to return to seize power in China. More than 1.5 million Chinese immigrated to Taiwan during the era when Mao Zedong had full power in mainland China. The leaders of the two countries are the leader of the Chinese Communist Party on the mainland and the leader of the Republic of China on the island of Taiwan.

In the year 1971, a few years before General Chiang Kaishek died. The Republic of China, a country that co-founded the United Nations, lost its membership as a representative government of the Chinese people to the People's Republic of China.

In 1978, the United Nations recognized one China, mainland China, and severed political ties with the Republic of China on the island of Taiwan. The United States withdrew its recognition of Taiwan as a state, and Taiwan's political status has been complicated ever since. Taiwan is a self-governing democracy but is not an independent country and is considered by the Chinese Communist

Party to be a province of the People's Republic of China, waiting to be reunited with mainland China time.

2.1.2) Politics

The Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) was promulgated on January 1, 1947 and the Constitution has been amended several times. The most recent time was in 2005.

Taiwan's level of government; The central government consists of the president and the five councils, known as the yuan, while local governments currently consist of six cities, 13 cities, and three municipalities, which have had the same status as cities since 2014. Governors and city and city council members of local governments in all areas in Taiwan are held at the same time every four years. It covers 198 subdistricts, districts, cities, and another 170 districts, including 6 indigenous groups in the mountainous areas of Taiwan.

Municipalities are the highest-level administrative agencies under the supervision of the central government. They play an important role in managing the development of the region and receive a high budget to support them and there is an opportunity to establish additional special agencies and be able to hire civil servants at an increased rate. The six municipalities are ordered by population as follows: New Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, Taipei, Taoyuan, and Tainan.

The President and Vice President of the Republic of China (Taiwan) are directly elected by the people. The term of office is 4 years and can be re-elected for another term. The president serves as the country's leader and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. It also represents the country in international diplomatic relations and has the power to appoint the president of the council. The Prime Minister is responsible for leading the Executive Council and Cabinet and is the person who reports policy implementation guidelines and results obtained from policy implementation to the Legislative Assembly. In

addition, the Prime Minister has the power to appoint ministers from each ministry. and various agencies under the Executive Council and was established as a Cabinet to develop administrative operations for maximum efficiency. The appointment of the Prime Minister by the President or the appointment of Ministers by the Prime Minister is subject to approval by the legislature. Appointments of the President's Inspection Council and Examination Council, as well as judges of the Judicial Council, must be approved by the legislature. And Members of the Legislative Assembly must also vote on the choice of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They are selected from among the members of the House of Representatives who have been selected to be part of the House.

2.1.3) Education

Taiwan's education is of relatively high quality according to the QS Asian Universities Rankings of British universities in 2020. Taiwan has more than 12 universities ranked in the top 100 in Asia. Moreover, the Thai government also recognizes the quality of education and National University of Taiwan is the only foreign university that has been invited by the Thai government to establish a branch in Thailand.

The public education system in Taiwan covers kindergarten through university. State education is compulsory from primary school to lower secondary school. Access to secondary schools and universities is regulated by national exams. Public school discipline at all levels.

Education in Taiwan is as follows:

- Compulsory education includes 6 years of primary education and 3 years of lower secondary education. After that, students can choose to continue their education at the high school level or vocational education.

- High school education and specialized or vocational education take 3 years.
- College education is divided into two types: 5-year college programs for those who have completed middle school and 2-year college programs for those who have completed vocational education.
- Bachelor's degree the university study program lasts 4 years and may include an internship from 6 months - 2 years, depending on the field of study.
- Graduate studies Master's level starts from 1-4 years and doctoral level 2-7 years.

2.1.4) Economy

Taiwan's rapid industrialization and rapid growth in the second half of the 20th century has made Taiwan one of the four tigers of Asia, along with Hong Kong, South Korea and Singapore. The currency unit used is the Taiwanese dollar 1.1348 THB is equal to 1 TWD (information as of 1/3/2024).

At the beginning of 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak caused every country around the world to be affected differently. The economies of countries around the world have entered a recession. The GDP of each country around the world has deteriorated but Taiwan can still deal with this situation and lead its economy to develop further. with the semiconductor industry or chip manufacturing. The production of chips exported around the world provides the foundation. Taiwan's economy has become more stable. In 2020, Taiwan's economy grew 2.98% compared to 2019, exceeding expectations from economic outlook forecasts.

Taiwan has important natural resources including coal, natural gas, limestone, marble and asbestos. Taiwan's main exports include electrical machinery, machinery, plastics, photographic equipment, minerals and fuel. Taiwan's main imports include electrical machinery, minerals, fuel, machinery,

photographic equipment, chemicals. And Taiwan's important export markets include China, Hong Kong, the United States, Japan and Singapore.

And finally, another aspect of Taiwan's economic development is tourism. Currently, Taiwan is a country where many tourists visit, especially Thai people, both in Taipei city or in nature. Moreover, the cost of living is not very high. Taiwan is a country where you can travel on your own and travel is convenient via high-speed rail or bus.



Figures 2 : Money in Taiwan

2.1.5) Religions

Religion in Taiwan is characterized by a variety of religious beliefs and practices, mainly related to the continued preservation of ancient Chinese culture and religion. Freedom of religion is inscribed in the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan), The majority of Taiwanese people practice a combination of Buddhism and Taoism, often with a Confucian worldview, which is collectively termed as Chinese folk religion.

Numerous statistical analyzes have attempted to distinguish between Buddhism and Taoism in Taiwan. This, along with Confucianism, is quite unique within the broader ancient Chinese religion. It is difficult to discern because many Taoist gods are worshiped alongside gods of Buddhist origin such as Guan Yin in many temples across the country. Therefore, people in Taiwan practice a mixture of Mahayana Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Christianity.



Figures 3 : The Three Great Gods of Taoism



Figures 4 : Buddhist statues in Taiwan

2.1.6) Population

The current population is approximately 23,186,278 (information as of June 2022) The government reports that more than 95% of the population is Han. This largely includes the descendants of early Han Chinese immigrants who arrived in Taiwan in large numbers starting in the 18th century. In other words, Taiwan's ethnic groups may be roughly divided between the Hokkien, Hakka, Waishengren and indigenous people. The Hokkien people are the largest ethnic group, making up 70% of the total population. Their Han ancestors immigrated from Fujian's southern coast across the Taiwan Strait since the 17th century. The Hakka people make up about 15% of the population. and descended from Han immigrants from Guangdong Province in the east. People of increasingly Han origin include the descendants of the 2 million nationalists who fled to Taiwan after the Communist victory on the mainland in 1949.

Taiwan also consists of ethnic groups. Most are Han people. There are 14 important indigenous tribes as follows: Ami, Atayal, Paiwan, Bunun, Puyuma, Rukai, Tsou, Saisiyat, Yami, Thao, Kavalan, Truku, Sakizaya and Sediq

2.1.7) The culture of Taiwan

Many aspects of Taiwanese culture have been influenced by China. For example, Chinese New Year is one of the most important festivals of the year. During the time when families return to their hometowns to celebrate together on the long holiday. There is also an emphasis on removing the old to allow for the new in order to ward off the bad of the past year and welcome the new that will bring good luck in the new year to come.

Dongzhi Festival or Winter Solstice Festival: For Taiwanese winter festivals It is a Taiwanese tradition to eat Tangyuan or taro balls and Tangyuan is eaten with ginger juice or hot tea. It doesn't have a sweet taste like Thailand.



Figures 5 : Tangyuan

Pingxi Lantern Festival Taking place at the same time as the Lantern Festival, thousands of handmade paper lanterns are released to fill the night sky. Inside the lantern, wishes are written to make your wishes come true in the new year that is just beginning.



Figures 6 : Pingxi Lantern Festival

Yanshui Beehive Firecrackers Traditional Festival, In Yanshui, in southern Taiwan, hundreds of thousands of firecrackers are set off to bring good fortune and ward off evil spirits. Those who attend the traditional festival must wear a helmet for safety.



Figures 7 : Yanshui Beehive Firecrackers Traditional Festival

The Moon Festival: The full moon is a time for families to come together and mark a family holiday. The focus is on family members gathering together to watch the moon, have barbecue together and eat moon cakes, which is the symbol of this festival.

2.1.8) Climate of Taiwan

Taiwan has a tropical and humid climate which is divided as follows:

- 1) Summer (May - September) 27 - 38 °C (typhoons in August - October every year)
- 2) Autumn storm season (October-November) average 25 - 30 °C
- 3) Winter (December-February) average temperature 10 - 15 °C
- 4) Spring (February-April) average temperature 15 - 24 °C

2.1.9) Languages of Taiwan

Taiwan use Mandarin as its official language and for most communications, There is also a bit of local language is Hokkien Chinese and English. The use of language is different from mainland China in terms of accent and writing in Taiwan traditional Chinese is used. Currently, pinyin is also used in Taiwan for the convenience of international students.

2.1.10) The flag of Taiwan

The flag of the Republic of China or commonly called the flag of Taiwan, consists of a red field with a blue canton bearing a white disk surrounded by twelve triangles, said symbols symbolize the sun and rays of light emanating from it, respectively. This flag is known in Chinese as qīngtiān, báirì, mǎndì hóngqí (青天、白日、滿地、紅旗) meaning Blue Sky, White Sun, and a Wholly Red Earth.

The current flag of Taiwan was once a well-known symbol of the Republic of China when the Republic of China was still on the Chinese mainland. Until later entrenched in Taiwan since 1949, the Kuomintang Party began using the flag for the first time in mainland China in 1917, and it is used as the official flag of the Republic of China. From 1928 until the end of use of the flag in 1949, after the Kuomintang Party was defeated by the Chinese Communist Party during the Chinese Civil War. The Kuomintang government fled and fled to Taiwan. That flag is now the national flag of Taiwan.

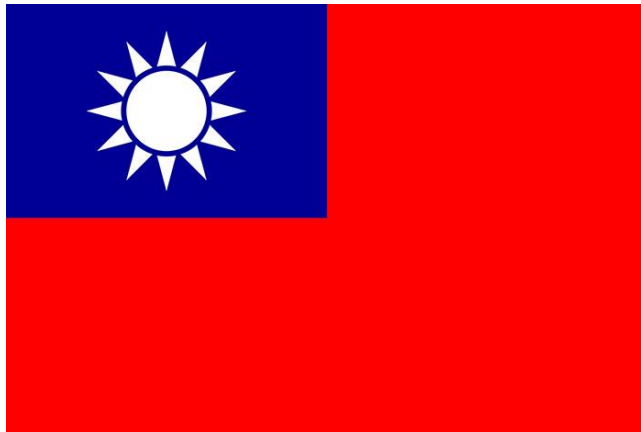
In the flag "blue sky the 12 rays of the white sun represent the 12 months and the Chinese 12-hour time division system, where 1 Chinese hour is equal to 2 international hours, so 12 Chinese hours are equal to 24 hours. Later, Dr. Sun Yat-sen added red fertile land. or red background It refers to the blood of the revolutionaries who sacrificed themselves to overthrow the Qing Dynasty

government and establish the Republic of China. In addition, this flag also conveys the meaning of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Rattan doctrine as follows:

Blue color means freedom and ethnocentrism.

White color means equality and human rights principles.

Red color means brotherhood, popular principles.



Figures 8 : Flag of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

2.2 Fo Guang University

Fo Guang University first broke ground in 1993 and in seven years, the school was established on the mountain in Linmei village, and was already able to begin recruiting students in 2000, under its former name, Fo Guang Humanities and Social Science College. Students first began to enroll in the university's undergraduate programs in 2002 and formed small classes of thirty to forty students in each department. The school was renamed "Fo Guang University" in August, 2006. Currently there are five colleges: Humanities, Social Sciences and Management, Creativity and Technology, Lohas and Industries, and Buddhist Studies. Fifteen departments are under these five colleges according to each of their subjects. With the exception of the Department of Health and Creative Vegetarian Cuisine, all departments offer a Master's degree. In addition, the departments of Chinese Literature and Application and Buddhist Studies offer PhD degree programs. There are five universities founded by Fo Guang Shan: 1) Fo Guang University in Yilan county, Taiwan. 2) Nan Hua University in Jiayi county, Taiwan. 3) The University of the West, in the United States. 4) Nan Tian University, in Australia. 5) Guan Ming University, in the Philippines.

2.2.1) The purpose of FGU

Adhering to the motto of "Yi Zheng Dao Ci" Fo Guang University has cultivated knowledgeable and talented students who have both good "morality, quality and taste" under the concept of "whole-person education, warm campus and lifelong learning".

2.2.2) Mission of FGU

Basic literacy: A harmonious attitude and a concept of harmony with nature. Caring for the belief of society and the people who serve it. The concept of lifelong learning and the perseverance of deep learning. IT and language literacy

2.2.3) Goals

Implement life care, treat others with sincerity, be professional and happy, and enhance the relationship between the group and the self.

Improve the quality of life, and strive to cultivate morality and pursue a good life.

Pursue career development, emphasize the cultivation of professional competence, and attach importance to the sustainable development.

2.2.4) Faculties

1) College of Humanities

- Department of Chinese Literature and Application
- Department of History
- Department of Foreign Languages and Cultures
- Graduate Institute of Religious Studies

2) College of Social Sciences

- Department of Sociology and Social Work
- Department of Psychology
- Department of Public Affairs

3) College of Management

- Department of Management
- Department of Applied Economics

4) College of Creativity and Technology

- Department of Cultural Assets and Reinvention
- Department of Communication
- Department of Product and Media Design
- Department of Applied Informatics

5) College of Lohas Industries

- Department of Health and Creative Vegetarian Science
- Department of Future Studies and LOHAS Industry

6) College of Buddhist Studies

- Department of Buddhist Studies



Figures 9 : Fo Guang University area

2.3 Department of Public Affairs

Purpose of DPA, Public affairs is a study of the world. Whether in the public sector of domestic or foreign governments or non-profit organizations, the planning and management of public affairs is an important force in promoting social reform. An excellent public affairs operator, what is most needed is a rich education, correct ethics, Hongda's instrumental knowledge and self-contained feelings. Public affairs managers must not only cooperate with the characteristics of the public sector environment, but also with the application of enterprise management strategies and technologies, in order to properly integrate various social and economic resources and reflect the public interest. This involves management, law, politics, society, psychology, finance, and so on. With the increasing complexity of public affairs and rapid changes in the environment, effective cross-domain integration, flexible ability to respond to changes, and macro vision are prerequisites for today's public affairs professionals.

Department Characteristics: Seeing the future in the Department of Public Affairs. In addition to the well-designed curriculum structure, the Department of Public Affairs of Foguang University has set up a public opinion survey research center and an international and cross-strait research center to train relevant professionals. Outside the classroom, students will be arranged to participate in international and cross-strait exchanges through various industry and education cooperation opportunities. Through overseas internships and trainee arrangements, they will expand their practical experience and understand the current situation of the industry. Due to the well-planned curriculum and the provision of counseling courses for employment examinations such as public officials and sightseeing guides, students have a comparative advantage in public and certification examinations. Those who are interested in public sector services can participate in the high-level examinations and serve as public officials at all levels of government. The career path outside the public

CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY

3.1 Education Program

As for studying at Fo Guang University, the academic department at the university has arranged a schedule for many subjects. But the teacher approved only 2 subjects that we could take and we asked to do an internship at Fo Guang Hotel to learn the hotel's systems.

in this semester I have 2 subjects to studied that are:

Subject	Date	Times
1.Comparative Government and Politics	Monday	08:10 – 11:10
2.Chinese Learning	Tuesday	17:20 – 20:10
	Saturday	08:10 – 11:10

Table 1 : Course Schedule

3.1.1) Comparative Government and Politics

Course Comparative Government and Politics, the teacher this subject is Professor Lin Xiaozhen. I have studied about politics and government of countries such as England, France, Germany, Japan, America, China, and India. Contents include Country history, Political culture, Country constitution, Government system, Parliament, Political parties, Interest groups and Economic development. By studying together in class with first year students. By studying once a week, every Monday all teaching in this course is in Chinese. and has study documents (Chinese Language) to record additional details from what the teacher has taught above. In every class, there will be a presentation by students in class that has been divided into groups and given a topic to study in front of the class, with information presented about the economy of each

country and comparison of Taiwan's SWOT with other countries presented. For students to know and find ways to develop the economy in Taiwan in the future.

In studying, if in doubt we can ask in English teacher will answer in English for us to understand and we also participated the final exam for this course. With all the content learned from the middle of the semester, the teacher allowed us to use the translation tool because we couldn't remember all the Chinese characters.



Figures 10 : Comparative Government and Politics class

3.1.2) Chinese Learning

Chinese Learning course, teach by Professor Wang XiaoWen, is a class where I study with two Indonesian friends and learn about the use of Chinese in everyday life. including Chinese vocabulary, grammar, and Chinese conversation to be able to communicate in basic daily life for studying. Teacher had two sets of teaching materials Set 1 has 3 lessons (lesson 1 learn to get to know Taiwan Including greetings, pronouns, numbers, drinks, food, and grammar. lesson 2 learn family members, counting months and years, writing basic Chinese sentences, name people and countries. lesson 3 learn about weekends, sports and grammar.) and Set 2 is write Chinese character. (If we want to be able to read Chinese, We also need to write Chinese characters because Chinese characters are images that must be memorized.)

Studying this subject, the teacher takes great care of us. To practice speaking Chinese the teacher will ask individual questions for you to answer in Chinese on the content learned. It helps me remember the sentence patterns for asking questions and answering them.



Figures 11 : Chinese Learning Class

3.2 Activity

In this exchange program, I had the opportunity to participate in many activities at Fo Guang University in Taiwan as follows:

3.2.1) Caoling Historic Trail

This the Caoling Historic Trail cuts across Sandiaojiao, starting at Yuanwangkeng, just inland from Fulung, and ending at Dali on the coast. It is the only remaining section of the old Qing dynasty trail that was constructed 130 years ago to provide the only land link down the Northeast Coast from Tamsui to Yilan.

This is activity that I participated in with western foreigners who came to exchange with Fo Guang University. The hiking location was Dali city in Yilan. I hiked for about 10 kilometers. It took about 3 hours to reach the peak. I walking to study the paths of the past and seeing the beautiful view of nature with the sea on the east side. And on the west side are mountains that have traces of walking in the past.



Figures 12 : Hiking the historical trail

3.2.2) Christmas party

this activity, I participated in celebrating Christmas with Westerners who came to exchange at Fo Guang University. They celebrated Christmas by eating pizza and answer buddy and I helped the teacher boil Taro Ball that is a dessert for Taiwanese people.



Figures 13 : Christmas party

3.2.3) Taro Ball

This activity involves making a Taiwanese style Taro Ball on Dongzhi Day or the Winter Solstice. It is a day that signifies the entry of winter. In the year 2023, this falls on December 21, 2023. The belief about the Winter Solstice is that eating a Taro Ball on the Winter Solstice will increase your life by one year. The Taro Ball in Taiwan is different from in Thailand because the water in Taro Ball is longan juice or Tea or Ginger juice and in Taro Ball has longan, jujube and herbs that Taiwanese like to eat

In that activity, I made Taro Ball dough together with Huey Deng High School students and we ate Taro Balls that the school. And the students ate Taro Balls from I made various shapes of Taro Ball dough.



Figures 14 : Make taro ball dough

3.2.4) Christmas display

In this activity, we were to perform dancing and singing together with Huey Deng High School students and Yilan University students at Huey Deng High School during the Christmas festival and we and Panyapiwat Institute of Management students performed dance cover of a song from Thailand.



Figures 15 : Dancing and singing together with Huey Deng High School

3.2.5) Internship at hotel in Fo Guang University

Coming to Taiwan for training this time, we asked Fo Guang University to allow us to practice working experience at university hotel together with Panyapiwat students this time. To learn the hotel's operating system and work in various departments of the hotel as a little experience in coming to learn and train in Taiwan this time.

For this training, I worked as a helper for 2 days, on December 28-29, near the New Year festival. I learned how the hotel works and changing mattresses, cleaning rooms. Since we couldn't speak Chinese well, the manager made us work as housekeepers and information on hotel management.



Figures 16 : Internship at hotel in Fo Guang University

3.3 Experience outside the university

When I came to Taiwan, my goal was to go to a new place and learn about things around Taiwan. By taking yourself to the following places:

3.3.1) Jiaoxi Hot Springs Park

The hot springs at Jiaoxi, Taiwan are very different from those in Thailand. The hot spring here is a park where everyone can come and soak their feet in the hot spring for free. and open 24 hours a day, There is also a display showing the temperature of the hot water. Jiaoxi City also has this hot spring swimming pool. There are separate sections for men and women for swimming at the hot spring pools and must wear swimsuits only. When I went, the weather in Taiwan was much cooler, about 9 - 10 °C, which was perfect for soaking your feet.



Figures 17 : Jiaoxi Hot Springs Park

3.3.2) Taipei Zoo

Taipei Zoo admission fee is 30 TWD. Only students can enter at this price. The zoo area is wide and has more trees than Thailand. As for the zoo, it's quite different from Thailand, especially the fact that traveling in the zoo doesn't cost much, so there's no renting a car to drive around the zoo, probably because most Taiwanese people walk normally. As for restaurants, the prices are normal, not as

expensive as in Thailand if it is a tourist destination and the various souvenirs in the zoo are inexpensive as well. There are a variety to choose from and are very cute.

Taipei Zoo was one place where I could learn a lot of English vocabulary and practice memorizing a few Chinese characters. And I found myself knowing very few animal names in English, Because I went with friend Taiwanese, I had a lot of things to say about the animals but sometimes I didn't know the specifics of animal names and some of the words made it a little difficult to communicate with friend.



Figures 18 : Taipei Zoo

3.3.3) Yilan Museum of Art

I visited the art gallery in Yilan. In this art gallery is a presentation of Mr. Lin Chang-Hu's work entitled The Hidden Essence of Tao. In this exhibition, I gained a new perspective on Taoism because most Taiwanese people believe in Taoism and gods. As far as I know, Taoism is not a religion, it is a teaching that originated with Confucius from China. It is similar to Buddhism in its emphasis on nature and spirituality. And I learned about the traditional culture of Taiwanese people, which is similar to Thailand, namely stage performances and dramatic costumes. It is similar to Thai Likay.



Figures 19 : Yilan museum of art

3.3.4) Helping work at Fo Guang Shan Lanyang Temple

one month after the opening of the semester at Fo Guang University I had some free time and Master invited us to help with his work. Starting with Figure 20, Malaysian dessert are snacks made from tofu and seaweed sheets stuck together and fried and mixed with various seasonings. For a better taste, there are flavors of wasabi, spicy, sweet, and salt. Next, picture 21 is cleaning the various rooms of the temple before entering the Chinese New Year festival. Next, Figure 22 Participating in a vegan Chinese hot pot meal without meat. We helped prepare the ingredients for the hot pot with the cook and master. And picture 23 I helped prepare food ingredients in the temple kitchen for the cooks to use during the Chinese New Year festival.



Figures 20 : Making Malaysian Desserts



Figures 21 : Cleaning at Fo Guang Shan Lanyang Temple



Figures 22 : Eat dinner on the last day of Chinese New Year



Figures 23 : Help prepare food ingredients before the Chinese New Year festival

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

The explanation of exchange student program at Fo Guang University is as follows.

4.1 Teaching

Teaching in political science courses. Teachers will teach in Chinese and will provide teaching materials in Chinese as well. To understand the curriculum that teachers teach I had to translate into Thai in order to understand the lesson by google translate. It was like I was reviewing some of the content I had studied in Thailand even though the materials I learned were in Chinese. Teaching in the classroom, the teacher always explains and asks questions in the classroom.

Another subject studied is Chinese language. Studying Chinese language, although the time period is short, allows me to learn Chinese language and adapt it to use in daily life sometimes, such as listening and speaking to ask what is necessary in that situation. Even though the course was only 6 weeks, I learned vocabulary and memorization so that I could read and understand Chinese. It is considered a third language for me to develop myself.

Last the learning style at Fo Guang University, I would like to recommend that Fo Guang University's teaching model be adopted, which is to study 1 subject for 3 hours, study for 1 hour and have a break of 10 minutes. to allow students to go to the bathroom or take a break from studying I saw that it was very effective in the students' learning. Since I studied that way, I found that I was able to concentrate better even though I switched to Chinese. If we compare the faculty studies, we study continuously for 2- 3 full hours with no breaks, If you want to go to the bathroom, you will have to leave the classroom, causing you to miss some content in the study.

4.2 living life

For living that life. The first week required a lot of adjustment in terms of food and listening to Chinese, especially numbers when pay. Taiwanese people speak very fast and their accent is not Mandarin, it was hard for me hear. The first week I arrived in Taiwan, I was hiking with western foreigners getting to know and greet new friends, and practicing adjusting to using English. But because of the first week of my visit, my English wasn't very good, which made communication a little difficult, but my Western friends tried to understand. Talking with Taiwanese friends was even more difficult for me, Taiwanese people's English accents are difficult to understand, accent similar to Japanese. And the next week I joined a class with Taiwanese students at the university.

Later, after I had lived for 1 month, I began to adjust to living in Taiwan more, starting to listen to Chinese vocabulary from studying and speaking in certain situations. I try to meet up with Taiwanese friends to talk English and some Chinese. and sometimes go out to various places in Taiwan with Thai and Taiwanese friends. There were many adventures and experiences such as missing the train because he couldn't understand the train number, I got on the wrong train, the train wasn't going to Yilan City but to Hsinchu City, And the worst thing is being cheated on a taxi fare because I saw that a foreigner couldn't speak Chinese.

The last month of living in Taiwan. I had too much free time because the university closed the 1 semester for 1 month. I went out to different places again but go more often, 2-3 times a week. We also helped work at Fo Guang Snan Lanyang temple during the festival before the Chinese New Year. and have dinner with the master on New Year's Eve in Taiwan. In the last month, I spoke English more because I went out and talked with foreign friends in the dormitory. There were some correct words, some closed, some alternating, some mixed up but luckily, my friends tried to understand me and became more confident in speaking and have more English vocabulary. As for Chinese, I know more vocabulary as well, but I don't speak much because my accent may not match that of Taiwanese. When I speak, Taiwanese people are confused by the words I say.

4.3 Language

English side I use English more than when I was in Thailand because only my Taiwanese friends could understand English when I was in Taiwan. It is an important language for communication when I am in Taiwan. I learned more English words and English phrases. Even though the grammar may not be very correct in speaking, luckily foreign friends try to understand. Sometimes I use translations in conversations because some words I don't know have words and how do you say it in English

Regarding the Chinese language, Chinese is a very important language in everyday communication. It's a pity that I have little knowledge of China because wherever I travel or go out to buy something, I have to ask the price, which is mostly in Chinese. After I stayed for 3 weeks, I was able to remember the Chinese numbers because I had to listen to how much the item was worth without the price tag on it. Because I have experienced a situation where I was cheated on the price even though I could understand the Chinese numbers for how much the item was, but they typed in and told me another price.

4.4 The theory applied to life

Living in Taiwan this time, I have applied the theoretical concepts from the content learned throughout the course to living in Taiwan as follows.

4.4.1) Lewin's Change Management Model

This model was developed by psychologist Kurt Lewin. Consists of 3 steps: dissolving behavior (Unfreeze), changing (Change) and creating new behavior (Refreeze). This model focuses on preparing organizations for change. Implementation of change and anchoring changes into organizational culture



Figures 24 : Lewin's Change Management Model

I applied the concepts of Kurt Lewin's Change Management Model theory when I lived in Taiwan. I have the idea that if we want a society like that, lead yourself to live in a society like that. I have the idea that if we want a society like that, lead yourself to live in that society. Take yourself to experience new things, learn new things that will shape us to develop ourselves into better people as we desire. From having a social environment that molds me to change myself and I can change myself in the way I want. I want to speak English better. I will take myself to meet and talk with foreign. Friends from Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Western friends. Both invitations to travel Invite to travel to various places To learn to listen because friends in foreign countries have different English and Chinese accents. It gave me the skills to listen to accents that were different from what I had before. And learn English vocabulary and additional Chinese language as well.

4.4.2) Deming Cycle

The Deming Cycle, also known as PDCA, is an evolution of the cycle invented by Walter Shewhart. Pioneer in the use of statistics for industry. Later, this cycle became more well known when W.Edwards Deming published it as a tool for improving the work process of employees in factories and helping to find obstacles in each production process by employees themselves. And later it was found that the concept of using the PDCA cycle can be used with every activity, making it more widely known around the world. The structure of PDCA consists of 1) Plan is

planning 2) DO is following the plan 3) Check is checking 4) Action is improving operations appropriately.



Figures 25 : Deming Cycle

From the concept of Deming Cycle or PDCA, I have taken this idea to plan my life and travel to various places in Taiwan. Starting from (P)planning, I will research the tourist attractions in the places I want to go and determine how much money I will spend each time. Later (Do) I went on a trip as planned and spent the money as specified. Next (Check) After I have visited various places that day, do I have to check how much money I spent on the trip and whether it exceeded the budget set. and (Action) from financial audit When traveling, were there any obstacles in traveling or what experiences did you encounter.

Based on the PDCA concept, on my first trip to Taiwan(P), I had planned and calculated the travel and eating expenses well. (D) But when I actually went on the trip as planned, I spent a lot of money without thinking about food and other things that were tempting to buy. (C) After the trip, I checked and calculated the costs of both travel and food and found that the problem was that my desire to try new things led to excessive spending. and (A) lead to an improvement in my experience on my next trip, causing me to improve myself the next time I pay to travel. I must carefully calculate the details of your trip, including the distance and the food I like to eat.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

A summary of 3 months of student life in the Department of Public Affairs at Fo Guang University in Taiwan. I have fully communicated in English and have Chinese in addition to what I learned in high school. It made me more confident in communicating even though I wasn't good at English and Chinese from the beginning. This exchange to Taiwan helped me achieve my goal of communicating in English and also having Chinese as my third language. I learned about the way of life of Taiwanese people from the cities I lived in and the cities I traveled to. I found that Yilan, where I mainly live, has a lifestyle where people wake up early in the morning and when it gets dark, people are quiet in their homes. As for the restaurants, they open late at 9-10 p.m. As for Taipei city, everything is fast, including walking. Living a busy life and crowding with people. Even though English communication has many accents, I have learned more about listening skills.

In Taiwan during my exchange, the weather was very good for me. Even though I often get sick because the weather changes frequently but the weather is cool to the point of cold. Even though we haven't seen any snowfall, the weather is cool all day long. Even though the city where we live gets rain often because it's very close to the sea. In Yilan City, I learned a lot about Taiwanese culture, including beliefs on the winter solstice, beliefs on Chinese New Year. Some cultural beliefs are similar to Thailand. And during my exchange there was the election of a new president of Taiwan. I have seen leaders in many districts campaigning. I asked many Taiwanese friends and found that some people attach importance to this election, but some do not because it does not affect their lives if they do not go to the polls.

For me, being an exchange student at Fo Guang University. I have gained a lot of experience in tourism, I visited many new places including the sea, historical places, and the homes of Taiwanese friends. in the Chinese language. Exchange of Taoist cultural beliefs. Food, the culture of eating using chopsticks. The lifestyle of people in each city and most importantly, the friendship of the friends I have met. It inspired me to want to study in Taiwan. The people and environment in Taiwan can help me improve my language and life skills as desired. Finally, I will use the experience of this learning exchange to develop myself in life from my graduate work in Thailand.

5.2 Suggestion

1.) Prepare documents about yourself to apply for a visa, request documents to certify being an English student and international travel insurance

2.) Let student take additional basic Chinese lessons first for those who choose to come to Taiwan because most of the people in the city where they don't speak English can't speak much English.

3.) It is recommended to exchange money around 5,000 TWD first as internet is quite expensive to buy each month. And it is recommended to buy internet at the airport for 90 days. You will have no problem purchasing an internet SIM in Taiwan

4.) The teachers should discuss the subject students will study first because after selecting many subjects, teachers in Taiwan do not accept foreign students to study as well.

5.) It is recommended to prepare warm clothes because the weather in Taiwan from December onwards is quite cold and the clothes sold in the city where we live are quite expensive.

6.) You should prepare basic medicine because the medicine is quite expensive.

7.) A sample booklet file should also be available for AS499.

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APPENDIX

FIGURES OF ALL TRAVEL IN TAIWAN



The Master Hsing Yun Diamond Jubilee Museum



Fo Guang University History Museum



Yongzhen beach



Taipei 101 Observatory



Longshan Temple



Wai'an beach



Sinliao Waterfall



Hualien beach



National Center for Traditional Arts



Chung Hsing Cultural and Creative Park