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Development of a Model for Learning Environment Management Based on the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy to Enhance Higher-Order Thinking Skills in Primary School Students in Small-Sized Schools Under the Office of the Basic Education Commission

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The objective of the research was to develop a model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance higher-order thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission. This research is divided into four phases: 1) studying the current situation, necessary needs, and components of the model; 2) developing the model; 3) studying the results of the model's implementation; and 4) evaluating and validating the model. The research tools are as follows: a questionnaire about current situations and needs; an in-depth interview form; a model for environmental management and learning; a model user handbook and documentation for applying the model; a test of higher-order thinking skills; a satisfaction survey; and an evaluation and validation form for the model. The statistics used for quantitative data analysis is as follow: mean score and standard deviation. Qualitative data used content analysis. The statistics for testing is as follow: post-test. According to the results of the research, the current situation regarding learning environment management shows a low level of agreement, while the needs are at the highest level. The developed model comprises 1) principles, 2) objectives, 3) processes and learning management, 4) technology, and 5) evaluation. In terms of higher-order thinking skills comparison, posttest scores were significantly higher than pretest scores at the .05 level of statistical significance. Satisfaction with learning environment management was at the highest level. The overall validation evaluation of the model in all aspects indicated a high level of appropriateness. In summary, the overall validation evaluation of the model in terms of feasibility and appropriateness were at a high level, while utility and accuracy were at the highest level.

Keywords: Model development; Learning environment; Philosophy of sufficiency economy;

Advanced thinking skills; Small-sized school.

1. Introduction

The philosophy of sufficiency economy, introduced by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, offers guidelines for Thai people to apply in their lives to address, improve, and develop the economy from the household level to the national and global levels. This philosophy aims for stability and sustainability amidst globalization and various changes. The principles of the sufficiency economy philosophy serve as a theory, principle, and self-reliance concept that everyone can appropriately apply according to their context and resources to achieve stability and sustainability amid the changes of globalization. Currently, the Thai education system is facing another significant challenge: The increasing of a large number of small-sized schools every year. In 2019, there were as many as 15,158 small-sized schools, accounting for 50.74% of all schools (Office of the Basic Education Commission, 2019). Due to The large number of small-sized schools has caused educational management to fail in adequately reflecting both quality and efficiency. This means that the inefficient use of resources has led to various limitations, including insufficient funding, an inadequate number of teachers, dilapidated buildings, and a lack of media, equipment, technology, and other essential components. Consequently, the quality of education has steadily declined, and evaluating monitoring the implementation of development plans for small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission has revealed unsatisfactory results. Small-sized schools continue to use budgets and resources inefficiently and ineffectively. The academic achievement, national test scores, development of thinking skills, problem-solving abilities, situational handling, and application of knowledge for problem prevention and resolution by students have not met the objectives outlined in the National Education Act of 1999 and its amendments. These objectives emphasize transforming Thai society into a learning and wisdom-based society and prioritizing the development of thinking skills with the goal that all Thai citizens can think critically, act effectively, solve problems, reason logically, and continuously learn throughout their lives. As a result, mostly small-sized schools face similar problems in four parts: administration and management, teaching and learning management, school readiness factors, and participation in school development. the office of the basic education commission has an urgent mission to work on improving both the quality and efficiency of the education system. In other words, it aims to promote and support small-sized schools in enhancing student quality to meet the curriculum standards under efficient use of resources. This is to align with the educational reform policy for the 21st century and the strategic management measures of the Committee of establish objectives and public human resources policy (COP), as a significant number of government officers are expected to retire within the next 10 years.

The problem issues in small-sized as an aforementioned in small-sized schools, it impact developing students' quality to meet the required specified curriculum standard. This situation must be urgently resolve and developed, because as students represent the youth who are crucial human resources for the future development of Thailand. It is essential to develop advance thinking skills in student to provide them with the resilience needed to navigate life and make appropriately and securely decisions when facing various situations in real life.

However, in the real-life situations context of small-sized schools in some areas, there were differences in many aspects, including geosocial, cultural, geographical, economic, and others.

Consequently, the researcher was interested in applying the philosophy of sufficiency economy as a theory, principle, and self-reliance concept that anyone could apply appropriately based on their own cost and geosocial context, allowing them to live securely and sustainably amid various changes during the globalization trend. This philosophy would serve as a major principle in managing the learning environment to develop a model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission. Additionally, the researcher believes that appropriate environmental management, by using models and components through systematic processes and steps based on research methodology, as well as appropriate research tools and learning activities arrangement, could positively influence the target group to be studied. Many changes would occur in terms of increasing potential for advance thinking development, a creative attitude, acquiring new knowledge that can be associated with prior knowledge would lead to correct and reasonable decision-making, as well as the ability to analyze both sub-components and the overall system through structured processes.

2. Research Objectives

2.1 To study the current situations, necessary needs, and components of a model of learning environmental management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy for enhancing primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

2.2 To develop a model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

2.3 To study the result of using the model of learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

2.4 To evaluate and assure the model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

Research Methodology

This research uses a research and development methodology, divided into four phases as follows:

Phase 1: Study the current situation, necessary needs, and components of learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

The population consists of school administrators from small-sized schools with a total of fewer

than 120 students. In 2019, there were 15,158 small-sized schools in Thailand amount 103,079 teachers in these schools, and 136,422 members of the Basic Education Committees for small-sized schools (the office of the basic education commission, 2019).

The target group consists of administrators, teachers, and school committees of small-sized schools with a total of fewer than 120 students, totaling 1,131 people. That was obtained from small-sized schools in Thailand, where in 2019 there were 15,158 schools, and 377 schools were selected using Krejcie & Morgan's table.

Research tools:

1. A questionnaire to gather opinions regarding the current situation and needs of administrators, teachers, and school committees to develop a model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

2. In-depth interview regarding the model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

3. Quality assessment of the research tools by five experts to determine the content validity (IOC) of the survey questions relate with objectives, achieving IOC values ranging from 0.60 to 1.00.

Phase 2: The development of a model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

There were 2 steps for model development as follows:

1.Components were synthesized Phase 1 to develop the model.

2.Create a model user handbook and documentation for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

Research tools:

1)The model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission. 2)The model user handbook and documentation. 3) Suitability assessment form for the model. 4)The evaluation and assurance model by experts. 5)The questionnaire of satisfaction from administrators, teachers, and school committees, and students.

Phase 3: study the results of implementing the learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

The population consists of primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of

the basic education commission., with a total of fewer than 120 students. These small-sized schools mostly face similar issues across four areas: teaching and learning management, administrative management, school readiness factors, and participation in school development. Therefore, the researcher selected 125 small-sized schools in area 1, which have been evaluated as "sufficiency schools," as the population for testing the model.

The target group included the population in small-sized school one school under the office of Mahasarakham province primary educational service area 1 was obtained as the population for testing the model. The research participants were 1) one administrator, 2) two teachers, and 3) fifteen primary school students who studying in the primary level 2, primary level 4-6, selected by simple random sampling.

Research tools:

1)The model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission which developed by the researcher.

2)The model user handbook and documentation along with the methods for implementing the model and the Condition in Model that developed by the researcher.

3)The learning unit/learning base, the five-thinking skills survey form including analytical thinking form, synthesized thinking form, critical thinking form, creative thinking form, and systematic thinking form between pretest and posttest.

4)The quality of research tools was investigated by five experts to determine the content validity (IOC) of the survey questions relate with objectives, achieving IOC values ranging from 0.60 to 1.00

Phase 4: evaluating and validating the model learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

The researcher conducted the following actions:

1)The satisfaction survey form of administrators, teachers, and school committees, and students by using model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

2)Evaluating and validating the quality of the model through connoisseurship, conducted both Online and Onsite. The target group is the group seminar of 9 experts obtained through purposive sampling, it is experts consider suitability and feasibility of the draft model and model component.

Research tools:

1) Checklists, evaluation, and certification forms for model components: quality assessment and certification of the model.

2)Model user handbook and documentation of the model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking

skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

Conclusions

Phase 1: the current situation, necessary needs, and components of the model to create learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools model under the office of the basic education commission.

1.1 The current situation regarding the creation of a learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools is overall at a relatively low level of agreement ($\bar{X}$ = 2.79). When considered by aspect, it was found that the social aspect had the highest average ($\bar{X}$ = 3.46), followed by the mental aspect ($\bar{X}$ = 3.40), the physical aspect ($\bar{X}$ = 2.19), and the information technology aspect ($\bar{X}$ = 2.12), respectively.

1.2 The necessary needs regarding the creation of a learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools are overall at the highest level of need, with an average ($\bar{X}$ = 5.78). When considered by aspect, it was found that the social aspect had the highest average ($\bar{X}$ = 5.92), followed by the mental aspect ($\bar{X}$ = 5.81), the physical aspect ($\bar{X}$ = 5.70), and the information technology aspect ($\bar{X}$ = 5.68), respectively.

1.3 The priority necessary needs index for creating a learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools is overall at the highest level of need ($\bar{X}$ = 5.78), with a modified priority needs index (PNI modified) of 1.17. When considered by aspect, it was found that the information technology aspect had the highest priority needs index (PNI modified = 1.67), followed by the physical aspect (PNI modified = 1.61), and the mental and social aspects (PNI modified = 0.71), respectively.

Phase 2: The development of the model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission., as detailed in Figure 1.

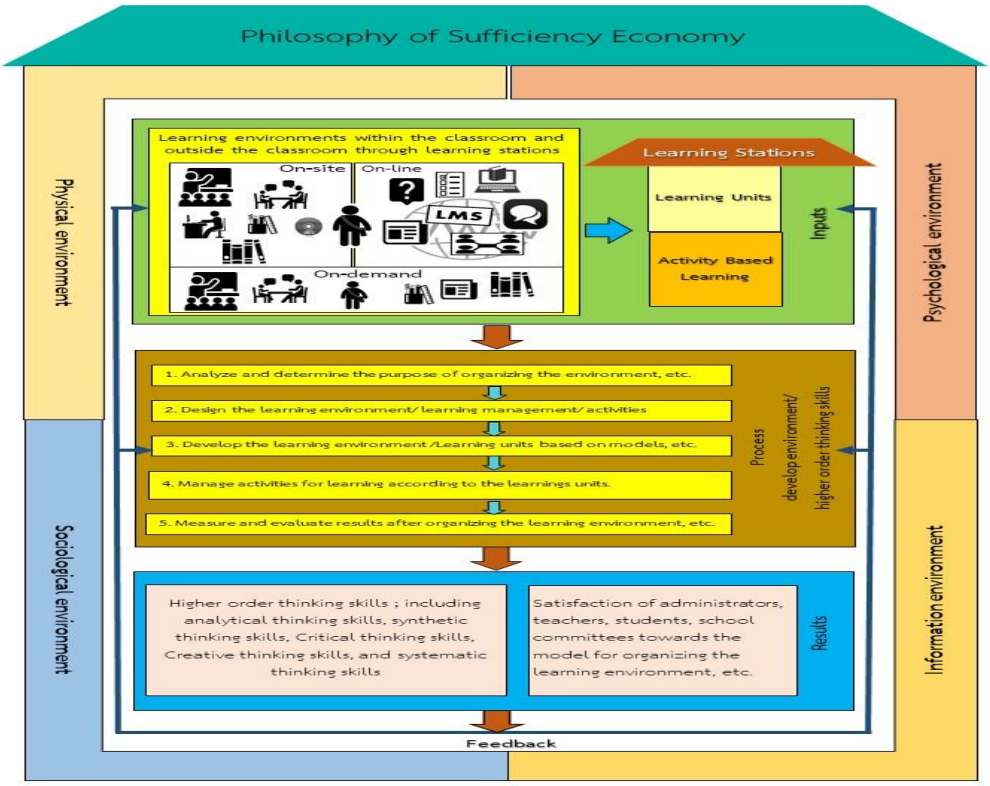

Figure 1: The model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

According to figure 1) principles, 2) objectives, 3) processes and learning management, 4) technology, and 5) evaluation.

2.1 The analysis of the evaluation results, evaluation and assurance in propriety of model components being evaluated and certified by 5 experts, found that in overall, there was propriety in "high" level of every aspect ranking in order from high to low as follows: the outcome component. ($\bar{X}$ = 4.80, S.D. = 0.45) The second order included the overall model component, ($\bar{X}$ = 4.72, S.D. = 0.49) the Input component ($\bar{X}$ = 4.70, S.D. = 0.50), the Type of environment component ($\bar{X}$ = 4.60, S.D. = 0.51), and the process of learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills ($\bar{X}$ =4.60, S.D. = 0.51) respectively.

Phase 3: the result in trying out of model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission.

Table 1: The comparative results of mean scores in advance thinking skills between Pretest and posttest of primary school students in small-sized schools by using the model.

(N = 15)

Advanced Thinking Skills	Number of Students (people)	Full Score (Points)	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	df	t	Sig
Pretest	15	50	14.33	3.22	14	28.098	.000*
Posttest	15	50	45.93	2.31			

* Statistical Significant at .05 level.

According to Table 1, it was indicated that the primary school students in small-sized schools participating in the project for using the model, had higher posttest scores than those of the pretest scores at .05 statistical significant level.

Phase 4: The evaluation and assurance learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission as followings:

4.1 The administrators, teachers, and school committees showed their satisfaction in the environmental management based on the model regarding to the physical environment aspect both of inside and outside classroom, the psychological environment aspect, and the learning activity management, in overall, was in "the highest" level in every aspect. ($\bar{X}$= 4.80) In addition, the students showed their satisfaction in learning environmental management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy regarding to the physical environment both of inside and outside classroom, the learning activity aspect, and the research tools and evaluation aspect after participating in activity based on learning station in "the highest" level in every learning unit/learning station. ($\bar{X}$ = 4.80)

4.2 The results of investigation, evaluation and assurance in propriety of model component learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission. Type of activities were learning activity management, the research tools, and model user handbook and documentation of model, in overall, 9 connoisseurship, the details were shown in Table 2.

Table 2: the results of investigation, evaluation and assurance in propriety of model in overall by experts. N = 9 people.

No.	Evaluation details for the Appropriateness of Model Components	Results		Meaning
		$\bar{X}$	S.D	
1	Environment type component	4.33	0.60	High
2	Input component	4.14	0.59	High
3	The process of learning environment management/advanced thinking skills enhance management component	4.33	0.67	High
4	Outcome Component	4.33	0.59	High
5	Overall Model Components	4.44	0.62	High
Overall		4.32	0.62	High

According to Table 2 the results of investigation, evaluation, and assurance of the model by experts, found that every aspect of model showed its propriety. Furthermore, the overall finding indicated its propriety in "high" level. ($\bar{X}$ = 4.32,S.D. = 0.62) considering each aspect, found that the model component showed propriety in "high" level in every aspect.

4.3 The results of evaluation and assurance for the quality of model for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission through connoisseurship. The details were shown in Table 3.

Table 3: the results of modal quality assurance evaluation by the experts. N = 9.

No	Evaluation details for modal quality assurance evaluation	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Meaning
1	Feasibility of the model	4.49	0.48	High quality
2	Appropriateness of the model	4.47	0.49	High quality
3	Utility of the model	4.53	0.48	Very high
4	Accuracy of the Model	4.51	0.49	Very high

According to Table 3 the result of analysis in experts' opinion on evaluation and assurance for quality of the model through connoisseurship, found that the quality of Utility aspect was in "the highest" level. ($\bar{X}$ = 4.53, S.D = 0.48) Moreover, the quality of accuracy aspect was in "the highest" level. ($\bar{X}$ = 4.51, S.D = 0.49), the feasibility aspect of the model was in "high" level ($\bar{X}$ = 4.49, S.D = 0.48), and the propriety of the model was in "high" level ($\bar{X}$ = 4.47, S.D = 0.49) respectively.

3. Discussions

The results in study of current conditions, situations, and needs for learning environmental management based on philosophy of sufficiency economy for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission, found that the current conditions, and situations for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission of administrators, teachers, and school committees, in overall, the agreement was in rather "low" level. The overall need was in "the highest" level. Besides, the priority needs Index of learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools, ranged in order for high to low: 1) the Information environment, 2) the physical environment, 3) the psychological environment, 4) the sociological environment respectively. According to the above results, might be caused by most of problem situations of small-sized schools were similar ones including: the administration and management aspect, the learning and teaching management aspect, the readiness in factor of schools as well as participation aspect in school development. It was supported by Sasitorn, Ladarat (2015), Aiempraya, Karnnaporn et.al., (2022); The office of the basic education commission studied and analyzed the environmental conditions and situations in administration and management of small-sized schools, and decision making, found that the buildings and sites were not utilized as it should be. They were dilapidated and ruined until they could not be used. Moreover, there was a lack of budget for

maintenance, a lack of staffs for working based on structure as well as work frame. As a result, they were weak points and problems in administration and management aspect, academic aspect, and factor of readiness in the media, equipment, and technology, for instance, there were not enough computers, some of them were out of order and were not ready for using. Therefore, it was necessary to bring and apply philosophy of sufficiency economy in educational management for human beings to enter the 21st century world.

The results of model development for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission, there were 5 components of the model including: 1) the theory and principle of model, 2) the objective of model, 3) the process of development in learning environmental situations/learning management based on the model, 4) the technology, and 5) the evaluation of using model application. Caused by model application. Since the researcher studied rational as well as approach of the model including: philosophy of sufficiency economy of the King Bhumibol Adulyadej Rama 9 based on principle 2-3-4 collected by academics including: Dharmpiya, Preeytanuch (2012); Wattanachai, Kasem (2012); Kammanee, Tidsana (2015) by using 3 principle : Moderately, Reasonably, and Good Immunity System. Furthermore, people should be controlled by 2 conditions: knowledge condition as well as ethics condition to be a framework and guidelines for thinking, planning, decision-making with knowledge, prudence, carefulness, and consciousness in ethics for practicing in every action until accomplishing 4 dimensions of goal with balance, and being ready for serving the changes rapidly and widely in physical, social, environmental, and culture from the outside world very well. Moreover, the principle and approach of model regarding to learning environmental management as well as management of learning and teaching environment of Hoksuwan, Suttipong (2005); Hoksuwan, Pongprasert and Yamasikorn, Montree (2008); and hannafin et al. (1999) consisted of 4 parts including: 1) the physical environmental conditions, 2) the psychological environmental conditions, 3) the sociological environmental conditions, and 4) the Information environmental conditions. Consequently, the model developed by the researcher, was comprised of 5 components. It was supported by Lakornpol, Tongme (2015) studied "The Model Development of Learning Environment on Website in Developing the Electrical Engineering Students' Intellectual Skill, found that the developed model consisted of 4 major components including 1) principles, 2) objectives, 3) processes and learning management, 4) technology, and 5) evaluation. It also was comprised of 3 sub-components including: aspect 1: the website learning environment, aspect 2: the website learning, and aspect 3: the intellectual skill development. The students studied by model of website learning environment, improved their intellectual skills at .01 statistical significant level. In addition, Haowharn, Songsak & Chaiyot Ruangsuwan, Chaiyat (2022) studied and developed the model of virtual learning conditions for enhancing life skills of Thai youths, found that the model was comprised of 4 components including: the Input, the process, the product. Besides, the response for the model of virtual learning environmental conditions, could be able to increase Thai youths' life skills of Thai youths participating in the experiment. The findings were = 89.66/90.90. The Index of Process was = 89.66. The Efficiency Index of model was = 0.8063.

The results in trying out of the model learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school

students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission., found that it could increase the advance thinking skills of primary school students. Since it could improve the students', posttest mean scores in higher level than those of the pretest Mean scores at .05 significant level. It was supported by research findings of Chindharma, and Rachaneewan (2028), found that the model learning environmental management based on philosophy of sufficiency economy of natural farming network, could improve the students' knowledge, attitude, and behavior during posttest in "high" level in every aspect. There were significant differences in every aspect at .05 statistical significant level. It was also supported by research findings of Tritrakarn, Kasem (2016) found that the Mixed learning and teaching environmental conditions model by using the learning activity based on engineering design in computer program writing course for undergraduate students in Rajabhat University, was comprised of 4 types including: 1) four kinds of learning environments, 2) Input Factor, 3) Process, and 4) Product, could enhance both of knowledge and comprehension in Computer Program Writing, Problem Solving Skill, and Higher Order thinking Skills at .05 statistical significant level. It was supported by the findings of Lisa Falgiatore Carroll (2018) studied the Development of Respectful Learning Environment, and Why it was respectful, found that the viewpoint of students and lecturers participating in research study by Semi-Structure Interview individually, was perception in learning respectfully with learning environment. They believed that the respectful learning experience of conditions would affect the patient care efficiently, safely, and competently for increasing both of knowledge and work achievement in team working with professional team work.

The results of evaluation and assurance of learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission., through the connoisseurship, found that the experts evaluated and certified quality of model, in overall, every aspect, the propriety was in "Hhgh" level. Finally, the evaluative findings of model quality, found the model consisted of quality based on Feasibility aspect. In addition, the quality in Propriety of model, was in "high" level. For quality of Utility and Accuracy aspects, the qualities were in "the Highest" level. It was supported by Chaiwiset, Chaweewan's (2018) statement that the connoisseurship was a form of evaluation including the approach based on Naturalistic Value-Oriented Evaluation : NV Model, so that the evaluators would judge the value of things being evaluated by using one's potentiality as important thing for valuing. Furthermore, it was focused on additional value by presenting the critique the things being evaluated from one's own viewpoint as well. The researcher administered connoisseurship technique for judging in certifying both of components and quality of model. The learning model activity management developed by the experts with knowledge, competency, and expertise, being recognized in related Education Field of study in model development. In this study, 9 scholars in Educational Communication and Technology, Curriculum and Instruction, Educational Research, Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, School management, and Learning environmental conditions. The seminar conference was organized by both of Online and Onsite so that the learning environmental management would base on philosophy of sufficiency economy would be able to truly enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission., as well as the findings of evaluation and assurance of model consisted of accuracy. Hence, the experts needed to be knowledgeable exactly. The researcher implemented in developing the

model systematically through 4 phases of research and development including: the current situation, necessary needs, and components of the model; 2) developing the model; 3) studying the results of the model's implementation; and 4) evaluating and validating the model. In part of model development, related research literatures were studied for synthesizing the approach and rational in order to determine the components of model. Then, current conditions, situations, and needs for learning environmental management enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools for being the guidelines later on, the studied information was outlined for being the model. Then, congruence of content, language, and propriety of model components, model user handbook and documentation for model application, supplementary document of model were investigated by experts. The developed model was tried out with non sample students in Small-Sized Schools under jurisdiction of the Office of Mahasarakham primary educational service area 1 under the office of the Basic education commission, and revised until the Propriety was improved until the complete model of learning environmental management based on philosophy of sufficiency economy for learning environment management based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy to enhance advanced thinking skills in primary school students in small-sized schools under the office of the basic education commission., was obtained before being used. It was supported by approach of Maja Kerneza, & Metka Kordigel Aberšek (2022) studying the Online reading in digital environmental learning for primary school students, found that it was the learning environment for students being able to read as well as evaluate successfully by using the appropriate strategy. It was also supported by statement of Jan Herrington, Thomas C. Reeves, & Ron Oliver (2014) that the real learning environmental situations were alternative learning and teaching model for complex and virtual learning by using the technology in program for both of complete mixed and online on Website as well as modern mobile phone. It was both of research tools for perception and platform for transferring one's learning experience truly which was trained as professional. Therefore, real learning environment consisted of potentiality for being used widely in order to improve the students' learning.

4. Recommendations

1.General Recommendations:

1.1 The school administrators and teachers who would utilize this model, should

study the major techniques and conditions in using the model clearly that they should use the model in small-sized primary schools or secondary schools with total of students not over 120 students. They should focus of school context and community based on the cost as much as possible. Then, necessary things should be added without the use of approach in educational administration and management as well as other parts based on Philosophy of sufficiency economy through 2-3-4 principle as a major principle in thinking, practicing, and decision-making in every step of working in order to achieve the specified goal.

1.2 The infrastructure in wireless internet network with adequate speed for

number of students participating in learning activity to be able to search for knowledge of content in learning activity, should be included conveniently and quickly.

2. The Recommendations for Future Research:

2.1 The research of innovation development for enhance advanced thinking skills

in primary school students in small-sized schools besides the learning environment management based on philosophy of sufficiency economy", should be conducted to be variety as well as guidelines for being applied by teachers in their learning and teaching management further.

2.2 The extensive results of research should be conducted by cooperation of

alliance network in both of government sector and private sector so that the model of learning environmental management based on philosophy of sufficiency economy for enhance advanced thinking skills which would be suitable for students in each educational level, for instance, Basic Education Level, Higher Education Level, and Informal Education etc. should be obtained.

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