

Thailand's Educational Reforms

Education for Life and Society as basis for 1977 National Education Scheme

- Expanding access/new programs introduced
- New democratic climate
- Focus on relevance, equity, lifelong learning, participation
- Reunification of primary ed.in MOE
- New national curriculum with focus on local contents
- Est. of NFE Department

Thailand's Educational Reform

1999 The First National Education Act

- New Constitution
- Concerns for quality/ global competitiveness
- Efforts to secure continuity of ed.policies
- Separate reform office outside MOE
- 12 year free education
- New basic education curriculum with core contents

Thailand's Educational Reform

- Professionalism of teachers
- Support of IT for education
- Recognition of the rights to organize education by families, communities, private sectors
- Internal and external quality assurance system
- New MOE structure

Thailand's Educational Reforms

- 2008 Commission on Second Decade of Educational Reform
- Dissatisfactions with 1st reform esp. MOE
- Demand for quality/diversity/efficiency
- Demand for decentralization/new partners in education/involvement of civil society
- Focus on innovations and quality improvement

Impacts on Education Provisions

From Exclusive to Inclusive Education

- Increased access esp.at upper secondary and higher education
- Expansions of facilities
- 12 year free education extended to preschool and loans for university
- Special supports for disadvantaged groups
- Shift to standard based curriculum
- National testing to validate school based assessments/ Comparison with International Test

Impacts on Educational Provision

Challenges

- Drop-outs/low levels of achievements/ substandard schools
- Increasing number of small schools
- Free education (not necessary for some, not enough for others)
- Calls for supports for alternative education, more diversified curriculum, transfer of credits and quality assessment, new approaches to university selection system

Impacts on Educational Provisions

Decentralization

- Increasing dissatisfaction with inability to improve quality, inefficiency and continual policy changes
- Gradual shift from efforts to strengthen, to restructure, and to downsize MOE
- Calls for decentralization to local service areas, to schools, to local governments, to civil society

Impacts on Educational Provision

Issues

- New roles of MOE and the networks.
- How to harness the potentials of the increasingly strong pressure groups: teachers, local governments, various committee members, members of alternative education groups, and the civil society
- New Budgeting system
- Parallel agency outside MOE in charge of innovations

Impacts on Educational Provision

Non-formal and Informal Education

- Expansion from literacy programs, to equivalency education to lifelong learning for all.
- Expansion of target groups from illiterates to disadvantaged groups to people of all ages.
- Organizational shift from independent operational unit to policy and coordinating unit

Impacts on Educational Provision

Issues

- How to reach wider target groups who are in most needs;
- Call for different but equivalent curriculum
- System for transfer of credits and experience
- Reaching a balance among the roles of government / ngo's / community / private sector / mass media

Reflections on Reform Process

- Educational reform as a journey with evolving roadmaps.
- Legal decrees help but not enough.
- · Political will not political gain.
- Research based and knowledge based not blueprint of set solutions
- Balance between internal and external forces for reform.
- Balance between empowerment and compliance to set plans
- · Phasing of comprehensive reform.
- · Communicating vs overselling reform

Reflections on Reform Process

Key Principles Transformation

- Education is not schooling.
- Education is not confined to children.
- Education cannot serve short-term political gains.
- Education must be multi-discipline.
- Education is the responsibility of all .
- Education cannot be monopolized by MOE