

KEY WORD: STATE/PROBLEMS/CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION/THE EXPANSION OF BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECT/NAKHON PATHOM CHAWEWAN POONNAPON : STATE AND PROBLEMS OF CURRICULUM IMPLEMENTATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE EXPANSION OF BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROJECT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE OFFICE OF NAKHON PATHOM PROVINCIAL PRIMARY EDUCATION. THESIS ADVISOR ASSO.PROF. BOONMEE NENYOD, Ed.D. 237 PP. ISBN 974-582-841-6

The purpose of this research were to study the state and problems of curriculum implementation in elementary schools under the Expansion of Basic Education Opportunity Project under the jurisdiction of the Office of Nakhon Pathom Provincial Primary Education. They were 23 school administrators, 115 teachers who were heads of subject groups. The research instruments were the structured interview form and the documentary analysis form. The data were analyzed by means of frequency distribution and percentage.

The results were as follows :

1. In the aspect of preparation : Schools were prepared prior to their curriculum implementation by which parents were informal through public relation, coordinating with outside units in providing the document, text, media, personel, the basic data of the the school were classified and designated the roles and responsibilities, the media were surveyed and registered. The teachers were strengthened their confidence in curriculum implementation by distributing curriculum documents for them to study, and coordinated with other secondary schools so that teachers should be able to exchange their opinions with other teachers.

2. In the aspect of operation : the schools managed the learning program by offering courses/activities in each term. The teachers constructed the lesson plans with secondary school groups. The assistants to the director for academic affairs set up the time-table by setting up the compulsory subjects first, the teachers were assigned to teach according to their abilities, the instructional activities were set up according to the contents and were flexible according to the local situation. The administrators supervised by visiting the classes and using observation form. The measurement and evaluation used were tests and the results were used to improve the teaching of the teachers. The boy-scout and young red-cross activities were used to support the curriculum implementation.

3. In the aspect of following up and evaluation : the school administrators conducted once every term by using work-performance recorded form and the results were used to solve the problems.

In the aspect of the problems : there were insufficient amount of personel, budget and the delay of budget, deficient amount of curriculum documents and facilities. The teachers lacked the knowledge of curriculum, lesson planning, test construction, teaching methods, media production and utilization, lack of systematic supervision, lack of personel who had knowledge and abilities in supervising, and school personel did not realize the importance.