

##C740432 : MAJOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

KEY WORD : STATE AND PROBLEMS / EDUCATIONAL PARK / ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS / EDUCATIONAL REGION ONE

BUNRUAN DEJPHEUMSUK : A STUDY OF STATE AND PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL PARK IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PRIMARY EDUCATION COMMISSION, EDUCATIONAL REGION ONE. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSIST. PROF.SOMPONG CHITRADAP, Ph.D. 283 pp. ISBN 974-637-008-1.

This research aimed at studying the state and problems of managing Educational Parks in elementary schools under the jurisdiction of the Office of the National Primary Education Commission, Educational Region One, in the following aspects : the preparatory planning, the implementation, and the follow-up evaluation. The data was collected from 46 students and 3 groups of 23 persons comprising of administrators, teachers and general community residents, totaling 115. The instruments used were the interview form, the document-study form and the observation form. The data was analyzed by means of content analysis and then presented in terms of percentages. The research findings were as follows:

1. The administrators and teachers had no training about this. The problems were that the policy on the project was uncertain and had not been made clear and no budget allocated at the preparatory stage.

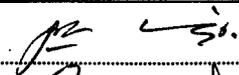
2. The management of the activities arranged emphasized giving academic information and building up morals. The trees previously planted were well kept; the parks were kept clean. The community residents were allowed to recreation and learn the name of the plants posted free. Libraries were used as centers spots in the Educational Parks for outdoor educations. Students were also taught how to meditate in order to build up morals. They were also taught to conserve natural resources and protect the environment, conserving local cultural heritage by arranging activities traditionally performed at various. News and information should also be disseminated through brochures and leaf lets. The problems were no manuals, budget, no time to cooperate with other organizations, a lack of personal to educate people, no experts at the resource centers nearby and the teachers had no skill for outdoor educations.

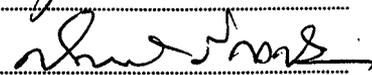
3. The follow-up evaluation was made by holding teacher meetings. The problem found at this stage was that the evaluation and follow-up study had not been carried on continuously by the office controlling the schools.

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