

Research Title : A Comparative Study of Educational Management in Thailand and Asean Countries
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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to synthesize and to compare the higher education management of Thailand and ASEAN countries by applying the qualitative research method acquired through documentary research, educational information reports, research papers, research articles and educational management articles within five years for 30 items and interview five educational experts. The research tools used were record form, semi-structural interview, and data analysis was used for content analysis.

The results were as follows: 1) The concurrences vision and administration aspect of Thailand and the ASEAN countries were a high quality resource of human development, a quality knowledge base, life-long learning, professional development, and global education development. The vision and administration aspect comparison in educational administration found that Thailand must be varied and different by nature for each institution and determine key performance indicators as well. The issue of creating self-knowledge (constructionism) is one of vision and also Thai royalty, Thai identity and national value. 2) The concurrences mechanics and procedure aspect in educational management for Thailand and ASEAN countries were professional development, the improvement of graduate quality needed in order to meet a labor market need, the contribution of financial reform aspect to drive higher education to be the best, improving curriculum quality and the standard national education, and ICT usage in educational collaboration among the region. The mechanics and procedure aspect comparison in educational administration found that Thailand should classify group or type of Thai institutions for educational system and educational management, determine key performance indicators as well, and also outcome. Moreover, public sectors offer educational cooperation. 3)

The concurrences collaboration of each sector in educational management aspect for Thailand and ASEAN countries were the collaboration in terms of administration and management in higher education of each sector in educational management by having a role in policy participation, program information and operation with the private sector. The collaboration of each sector in educational management aspect comparison found that Thailand determines the collaboration of each sector in the Higher Educational Development plan but it is not clear in practice. 4) The concurrences development and problem-solving by researching aspect for Thailand and ASEAN countries was not found. The development and problem-solving by researching aspect comparison found that educational management framework brought on by the research results or researching for a guideline to develop and solve problems of higher educational management such as applied research, research and development (R&D) and life-long learning. Thailand needs do more research in life-long learning. 5) The concurrences educational management supports aspect for Thailand and ASEAN countries were the improvement of basic infrastructure of information technology and ICT for educational management, the increasing numbers of faculty members for graduates to meet the labor market needs, and the increasing of resources in the educational management budgets providing scholarships to expand educational opportunities. The educational management supports aspect comparison found that Thailand gives higher budget in educational development than other plans to develop education but doesn't monitor or follow the outcome. Each higher educational institution supports various and different lecturers or officers in different way.

Keywords : A Comparative Study, Educational Management, Asean Countries, Higher Education