

THESIS TITLE : A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THE EDUCATION EXTENSION  
PROJECT OF THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PRIMARY  
EDUCATION COMMISSION IN THE EDUCATIONAL REGION 10

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### ABSTRACT

The purposes of the research were (1) to investigate the existing conditions and problems concerning the Education Extension Project in the Educational Region 10, (2) to study the implementation of the Lower Secondary Education Curriculum in the primary schools, (3) to follow-up the progress of the Education Extension Project and, (4) to collect the opinions of the concerned personnel towards the extension of 3 years after primary education. The sample included 787 subjects - 32 school principals, 128 teachers, 428 students and 71 other concernel, Three instruments were used for collecting data, namely, The Fundamental Survey Form, The Questionnaire and Interview Form. The earned data were then analyzed for finding means (X), S.D.

and percentage.

## Findings

1. The Education Extension Project was carried on the lower secondary education program in the primary school where there were readinenses of the rooms and buildings, and the personnel with some more new comers. The teachers were assigned to be responsible for the job that they had aptitude to do. The number of the students in each school ranged from 8 to 65. The people in the community supported and helped the schools by working and, the materials and equipments were supported by the primary education district offices. The schools campaigned for recruiting the students by informing them. The nearby secondary schools lended some teaching materials. However, the time for preparing was too short. The schools received the allocated budget too late, and the teaching materials were not appropriate and not adequate.

2. The schools under The Education Extension Project prepared themselves and carried on teaching activities well by opening courses as the local community needs by promoting team or group working and by letting them solve the problems by their own. Among the problems for the curriculum implementation and activity organization were teaching occupational courses and inadequate resource persons. Teachers had too much burdens and the students had to help working at home, not enough time for learning continuously.

3. In carrying on the Project, teachers had more burden, because they had to teach at both two level of education. They lacked of skills in teaching some subjects and improper proportion between the number of teachers and students. Moreover, this Project made the number of the students of the nearby secondary schools decreased.

4. The school principals, teachers, and the concerned personnel thought that three years of the lower secondary education should be made compulsory for all by concentrating on both genral and occupational courses. The Office of the National Primary Education Commission should be responsible for carrying on this ievel of education and the other official offices supported the program. They also thought that this level of education would develop the quality of life and ability of the students and the Project opened the chance for more education in the remote areas.

People in the community and the students thought that this lower secondary education should not made compulsory, it should be their choices. The students were not certain that when they finished this level of education they would go out for work or continue furthur education. However, the parents who did not send their sons and daughters to have more education after the primary education, because they needed their labor and no money enough to finance them.