Appropriate Problem Solving Model for Managing The Education System in The Community in Digital 4.0 ERA*

[1]Duangta Saranrom, [2]Aphiradee Saranrom and [3]Pratchaya Patthawong
[1]Rajapruk University, Nonthaburi, Thailand.
[2]Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University Nonthaburi, Thailand.
[3]Suranaree University of Technology, Nakonratchasima, Thailand.
[1]Corresponding Author. Email: dr.tavru@hotmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study the model of educational management in the community by using qualitative data collection method by inquiring from learners. The researcher used the method of document analysis of qualified interviewees by asking the sample group consisting of qualified and students in Nonthaburi Province. The research process is 1. Define the conceptual framework for research. 2. Drafting the form of educational management and 3. Evaluating the suitability and feasibility of the form, including considering educational problems.

The results of the study showed that the educational management model in the community Consists of 10 dimensions, residence, family, health, education, society, social support, employment, income, rights and fairness. The model obtained from the research is appropriate and consistent with the basic education management principles, consisting of the basic concepts, principles, educational management goals, objectives, key characteristics, elements of the model, guidelines for academic administration, personnel management, Budget management, general administration as well as success conditions.

Keywords: Model; Education; Management

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Introduction

The current Thai education system, as defined in the National Education Act, 1999, amended (No. 2) 2002, has organized the primary education system for 6 years (6 levels), secondary education 3 years (3 levels) and 3 years of high school education (3 levels) or system 6-3-3. In addition, the Thai education system is also classified as an educational system in the school system. Non-formal education And informal education in organizing the education system in accordance with this Act will not consider the separation of education in the school system out of non-formal education but will be considered education in the system Non-formal and informal education is just a teaching method or the form of teaching and learning that the English language uses the word "Modes of learning". Therefore, the new approach is that the school can be organized in all 3 forms and has a system to transfer learning to all 3 forms by the Education Act Section 15 states that there are three forms of education: education in non-formal education and informal education.

1) The education in the system is a study that determines the purpose, method of study, curriculum, and duration of study, measurement and evaluation. This is the exact condition of graduation.

2) Non-formal education is a flexible study of the purpose. Form of study management method, duration of study, measurement and evaluation. Which is an important condition of graduation, and the content and curriculum must be appropriate in accordance with the problems and needs of each group of people

3) Informal education is an education that allows students to learn by themselves according to their interests, potential, readiness and opportunities by studying from individuals, experiences, society, environment or other knowledge sources.

The educational institutions may arrange to study in one or all of the three forms, allowing the transfer of grades that the learners have accumulated during the same or different forms, from academic results Same education or not, including from informal learning, informal, professional training or from work experience, teaching, and will encourage the school to organize both forms.

1. Basic education consists of education which is organized for not less than twelve years before higher education. The division of levels and types of basic education shall be as prescribed in the ministerial regulations. Classification or comparison of

non-formal education or informal education shall be in accordance with the ministerial regulations. Education in a system that is basic education is divided into three levels.

1.1 Pre-primary education is educational management for children aged 3-6 years.

1.2 Primary education usually takes 6 years to study

1.3 Secondary education divided into two levels as follows

- Lower secondary education usually takes 3 years to study.
- High school education usually takes 3 years, divided into 2 types as follows
  1) The general education category is the educational management to be the basis for further education in higher education.
  2) Vocational education is the education management to develop knowledge and skills in occupation or continue to study at a higher level

2. Higher education is divided into two levels: lower than degree and degree level. The use of the word "higher education" instead of the word "university education" is to cover education at the certificate or diploma level that is studied after completing basic education. The compulsory education is nine years old, with children aged seven to attend the basic education institutions until the age of sixteen, except for the ninth year of compulsory education. The age shall be as prescribed in the ministerial regulations.

Compulsory education is different from basic education, which basic education does not force people to attend, but is the right of Thai people. For compulsory education, compulsory admission is a duty of citizens under Section 69.

An important aspect of creating online learning materials in the 4.0 era, using principles based on the key aspects of design for education, using the popular creative theory. The main purpose is to enter information and synthesize that information from each. The person leads to the process to create knowledge through personal experience and understanding. This synthesis is in the part that is Partnership for the exchange of individual about his understanding of the information received to the moderation of knowledge.

Creating online teaching materials

The online teaching and learning media model for designing and building through the internet network is a popular creative theory model, as a summary of the instructional media model with online lessons on the internet network to consist of

1. Internet network system
2. Instructional media with lessons on the internet network system created with the popular creative theory.
3. Knowledge information, lesson content
4. Learners have the following duties:
    1) Synthesize and create knowledge
    2) Experience
5. Evaluation of subsections and overall evaluation Educational problems

1. Basic education quality is depressed.

In the Ordinary National Educational Test (O-Net), every year, the result is always the same in every year, that is, Thai children are always less than standard Or even the study of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD), known as the PISA (Programmer for International Students Assessment) We spent more than 8 hours teaching and learning per day. PISA also found that 74% of Thai children read Thai. That is, since it is illegible Can't read and interpret Analyzing the meaning is not right or even using the language to be useful in the study of other subjects, but we look at these conditions with familiarity and still believe that our children must be developed by studying The same as today.

2. Teacher problem

In Finland, which is considered the highest quality education in the world, the most popular and respected profession is the teacher profession, but in Thailand, society now sees that this profession is not popular as a doctor or engineer, as the society expects.

Thailand has about 12,000 teachers each year, while new teachers contain only 3-4 thousand people each year. This means each year will the newly graduated teachers

will have almost ten thousand primary unemployment, but in overall, Thailand still lacks teachers, especially teachers in important subjects such as science, mathematics, languages, etc. Also found that there is no clear policy for that will encourage graduates in the subject that corresponds to the content. On the contrary, they also find discrimination measures, such as determining. Those who are licensed teachers to have at least one more year.

We have the difference between the first salaries to work with the highest salary in almost 10 times of working life, while in developed countries, only 3-4 times the difference will be found. Receiving wages when first entering work is high enough to sustain life when the teacher does not receive an answer instead of being able to live normally, it is difficult to incentives. People come up to be a teacher when the teacher is not good. How can a child be good?

3. Lacking graduates, but graduates are still unemployed

We do not have a plan and mechanism to monitor the production of manpower in order to meet the needs of the country, while graduates in some branches have too many requirements for recruitment. Some positions have tens of thousands of applicants to Compete for work that has only received a few tens of rates, but some disciplines lack manpower, especially in the industrial and medical sectors. We want about half of the vocational students to have enough manpower to develop the country's industry. There are only 27% of vocational students, including those who do not have a genuine vocational education, but are enrolled in vocational colleges such as administrative fields, which means that if the number of technicians is less than that, it becomes At present, children who are enrolled in educational management in the system have a clear future that they must be unemployed and this issue has not been resolved.

4. Higher quality / degree of inflation

Many universities are beginning to have problems finding people to attend, resulting in the problem of cost-effectiveness leading to the need to conduct marketing in every way and aim to teach but the field is easy, low cost and quick money. Which epidemic to every degree level

We have overflowing graduates in many fields, but at the same time there are shortages in difficult subjects. Many universities aim to raise money as a quantitative education system that needs to struggle to survive. May be understandable for private

universities, which have to bear various operating fees with their own income, which has spread into public universities in the form of increasing student numbers or creating projects Special in various ways, including teaching outside the location, which, if financial analysis of these projects, will find that most become a teaching fee the professor This situation has escalated to the level of the degree called be bloated every degree becomes a social value that must be studied at least to the master's degree and is threatening to the doctorate.

5. Don't of research and development, not of innovation and cooperation issues with industry

In 2005, about 50,000 Thai higher education teachers published only about research results. 2,000 copies, of which 90% are from only 8 universities, which means that the remaining 100% of the university's publications are only 10%. Also found that even in the eight most published universities, when the average number of teachers was published, only 0.12 articles per person

If compared to other countries, his teacher will publish at least 2 different papers per year, more than our best 20 times.

Literature Review

Education Management

Fueangfu (2005) Presenting participation in community education management as a support person, helping to cooperate in school activities by participating in the curriculum development process, budget support, teaching management, extra-curricular activities and the relationship with the community as a whole is different.

Craft (2003) studied the attitudes of the community towards education and the level of participation in the school's business as a study to satisfy the idea that participation in the school's business would make the community's attitude towards the school good.

Bostrom (2001 research on development the community using primary schools in the service area found that effective educational management must allow the community to participate in educational management as well as education management must be consistent with the learners. Learners will learn to grow and develop in creative ways.

Communities will progress, teachers in rural areas must have leadership potential and have a broad vision. These factors will affect rural development. School administrators will be an important variable to coordinate the community's cooperation in the lives of community members. The aim of the study is to study the relationship between attitudes and school systems in each environment or community attitudes and levels of participation in school activities.

Sawatchai (2007) said that community participation in community education is as a support, assistance, cooperation and facilitator in various activities established by the school. Which includes building good relations between schools and communities in order to ensure that the operations of educational institutions are effective and beneficial to educational institutions.

Phonraksa (2007) Summary of domestic and international research findings on the participation in school administration and participation in decision making. Most of the research found that educational institutions with management style for personnel were involved in various forms. There is a continuous process that is likely to be successful and accepted by colleagues, reducing conflicts, encouraging colleagues to have more morale than management in other ways.

Luangthicha (2006) studied community participation in educational management of Ban Pong Daeng School. Thung Hua Chang District Lamphun province considers that the administration of educational institutions must provide opportunities for communities or local administrative organizations to participate in educational management to fully accept the opinions of the community and to improve the development of educational institutions. Of the community. The operation will meet the objectives laid down together.

Methodology

From collecting data to determine the interview questions, it was found that the important factors consisted of 2 parts: the students' problems and the problems of the instructors as shown in Fig.1.

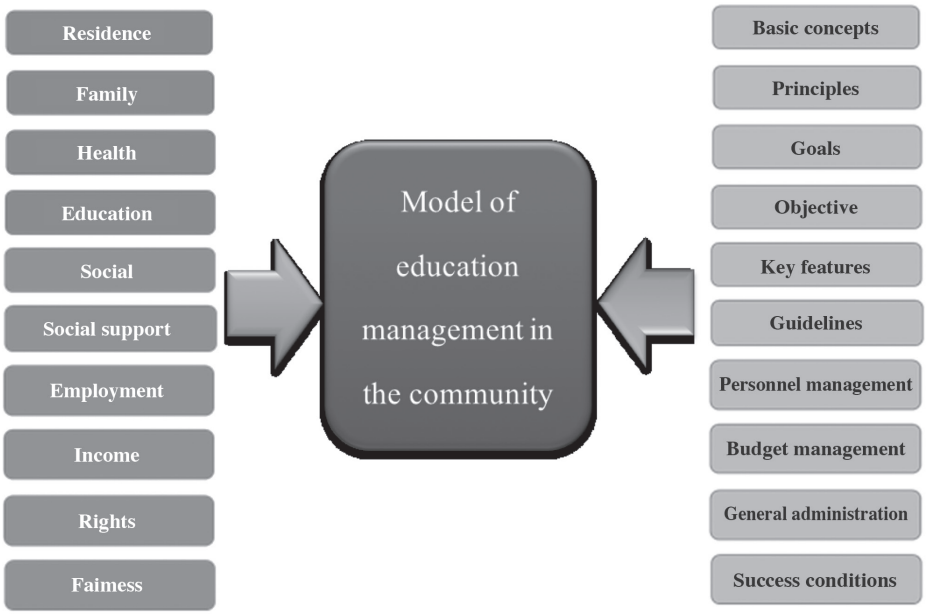


Fig 1. Model problem of education management in the community

Student's problems are divided into 10 dimensions on the left side of Fig.1 is residence, family, health, education, society, social support, employment, income, rights and fairness.

1. Residence problem is not supported by the family and is not cared.

2. Family problem such as how far from the family, not being closely cared for by parents.

3. Health problem such as congenital diseases or have to maintain continuous samples during study.

4. Education problem such as attendance is slow, causing students of different ages and others.

5. Society problem such as cannot join the society.

6. Social support problem such as lack of community support.

7. Employment problem is that there are no jobs that can generate income for further education.

8. Income problem is no income for tuition. There is no scholarship for further study etc.

9. Rights problem is not respecting the rights of others.

10. Fairness problem is not fair in admission. How to study is not transparent.

Teacher problems are divided into 10 dimensions on the right side of Fig.1 is basic concepts, principles, goals, Objective, key features, guidelines, personal management, budget management, general administration and success conditions.

1. Basic concepts problem is inability to understand and not of knowledge.
2. Principles are no clear transfer principles.
3. Goals are no goal in teaching.
4. Objective that is not consistent with the guidelines and solutions.
5. Key features are that teachers do not have sufficient qualifications for teaching.
6. Guidelines are not examples of prototypes in education.
7. Personal management is that the instructor cannot sort priorities correctly.
8. Budget management is no budget for teaching media development.
9. The general administration is that there are no support units such as document preparation, preparation of teaching rooms.
10. Success conditions are no KPIs for success indicators.

Solving problems between student's and teacher's

1. Analyze and define individual behavior problems
2. Plan together with related parties, such as class teachers, parents, as well as those around you to help solve problems.
3. Proceed to solve the problems that have been identified by closely monitoring.
4. After the operation, let the person who solve the problem report the result to develop and fix continuously

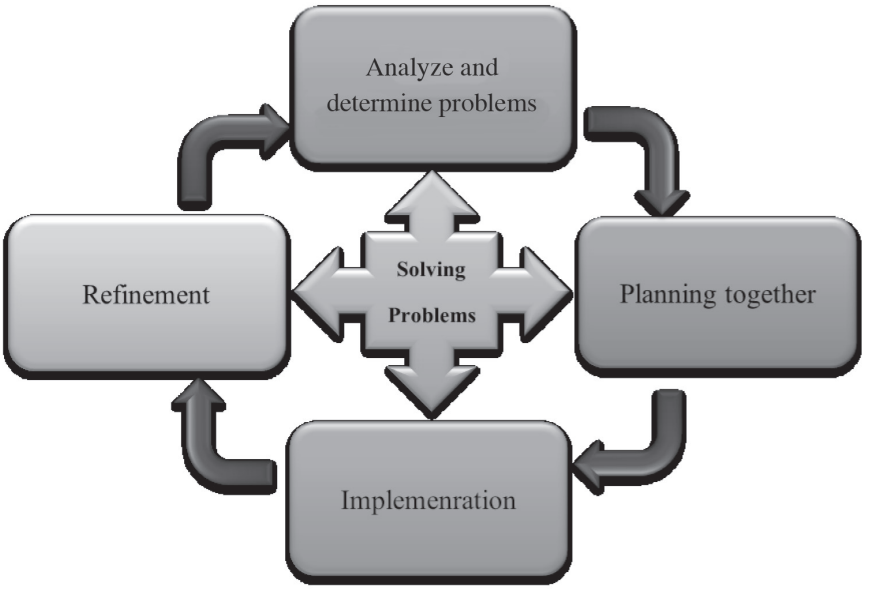


Fig 2. Model Solving problems between student's and teacher's

Results

The study found that the problems of educational management in the community can be seen that the role and importance to the management of education in the community is not enough and still cannot develop the quality of all educational institutions to the standard level. Equally Therefore, solving problems and driving education management of learners and instructors is a major cause that needs to be addressed first. Therefore will lead to the development and quality of education of educational institutions to be progressive and with better standards.

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