

Office of the Council of State

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Royal Decree
Council

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Bhumibol Adulyadej, R.E.
Given on August 14, 1999

Office of the Council of State

It is the 54th year of the current reign.

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His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has issued a royal command.

To announce that

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Whereas it is appropriate to have a national education law

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This Act contains certain provisions regarding the limitation of rights and freedoms of

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A person who is permitted to do so by Section 29 in conjunction with Section 50 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand.

By virtue of the powers stipulated in the law

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Office of the Council of State Therefore, His Majesty graciously bestowed the royal decree by his advice and consent.

of the State House as follows:

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Section 1 This Act shall be called the "National Education Act B.E. 2547." Office of the Council of

Office of the Council of State, 1999

State Office of the Council of State

Office of the Council of State, Section 2

Office of the Council of State

1. This Act shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Nubekham onwards

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Section 3 of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Regulations, Announcements and other orders in the section

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which has been prescribed in this Act or which is contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this Act, shall be used.

Office of the Council of State This Act replaces

Office of the Council of State

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Office of the Council of State Section 4 of this Act

Office of the Council of State

"Education" means the process of learning for the growth of a person.

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and society by transmitting knowledge, training, education, cultural heritage, and creativity

Promote academic advancement, create knowledge that arises from environmental, social, and learning management.

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and factors that support individuals to learn continuously throughout their lives

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"Basic education" means education before higher education.

"Lifelong learning" means education that is a combination of

Formal education, non-formal education and informal education to develop quality

Life continues throughout life

"Educational institution" means an early childhood development institution, a school, a learning center, the Office of the Council of State, the Office of the Council of State, the Office of the Council of State. Colleges, institutes, universities, educational agencies, or other government or private agencies that have

The authority or purpose of eliminating the study

"Basic education institution" means an educational institution that provides basic education.

"Educational standards" means the requirements regarding the characteristics and qualities that should be

Purpose and standards that must occur in every educational institution and to be used as a guideline in

Benchmarking for promotion and supervision, inspection, evaluation and quality assurance

Conducting a study

"Quality assurance" means evaluation and monitoring.

Check the quality and educational standards of the educational institution from the inside by the personnel of the educational institution.

That is, or by the parent agency that is responsible for supervising that educational institution.

"External quality assurance" means evaluation and monitoring.

Check the quality and educational standards of the educational institution from outside by the accreditation office.

Standards and assessment of educational quality or individuals or external agencies at the said office

To ensure quality assurance and to develop the quality and standards of education

Educational institutions

"Teacher" means a

teacher or professor in an educational institution at various levels.

"Teacher" means a professional person whose main duty is to teach and provide education.

and promoting student learning through various methods in both public and private educational institutions

"Faculty member" means a person whose main duties are teaching and research.

In public and private undergraduate institutions

"Educational institution administrator" means a professional person who is responsible for administration.

Each educational institution, both public and private

"Educational administrator" means a professional person responsible for the administration of

Non-formal education from the educational area level and above

"Educational personnel" means educational institution administrators, educational administrators, and

educational supporters who provide services or perform work related to the elimination of

Teaching and learning processes, supervision and educational administration in various educational agencies

"Ministry" 2 means the Ministry of Education.

"Minister" means the Minister in charge of the administration of this Act.

Section 5

3. The Minister of Education shall be responsible for the implementation of this Act and shall have the power to issue ministerial regulations, rules and announcements to implement this Act.

Ministerial regulations, rules and announcements, when published in the Government Gazette,
To be enforced

Category 1

General Chapter

Objectives and Principles

Section 6: The elimination of education must be for the development of Thai people to become complete human beings.

Both body and mind, wisdom, knowledge and morality have ethics and culture in living life and can live happily with others.

Section 7 in the learning process must aim to instill correct political awareness.

The democratic regime with the King as Head of State, knowing how to preserve and promote rights, freedom, respect for the law, equality and human dignity, and pride.

In Thainess, we know how to preserve the public interest and the national interest, including promoting religion and art.

National culture, sports, local wisdom, Thai wisdom and universal knowledge, as well as

Conserve natural resources and have initiative and creativity to learn how to be self-reliant, and continuously learn by themselves.

Section 8: The study of education shall be based on the following principles:

(1) is lifelong education for the people.

(2) Let society participate in eliminating education.

(3) Continuous development of the curriculum and learning process.

Section 9: The organization of the educational system, structure and process shall adhere to the following principles:

(1) There is unity in policy and diversity in practice.

(2) There is a distribution of power to educational areas, educational institutions and administrative organizations.

(3) There is the determination of educational standards and the establishment of a system for the assurance of quality of all education.

Level and type of education

(4) There are principles for promoting professional standards for teachers, professors and educational personnel and the continuous development of teachers, professors and educational personnel

(5) Mobilize resources from various sources to be used in eliminating education.

Section 5 amended by the National Education Act (No. 2) B.E. 2545

(6) Participation of individuals, families, communities, community organizations, local administrative organizations, professional organizations, religious institutions, business establishments, private and other social institutions

Category 2

Rights and responsibilities of education

Section 10

Elimination of education must provide people with equal rights and opportunities to receive

Basic education of not less than twelve years which the state must provide in a comprehensive and quality manner without charging any expenses.

Elimination of education for persons with physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, social, communication and learning disabilities, or who are physically disabled or handicapped, or persons who are not

Can be self-reliant or have no caretaker or are disadvantaged? Such persons must be provided with rights and opportunities to receive
Special
Basic Education

Education for the disabled in paragraph two shall be provided from birth or when the disability is discovered.

There is no charge and the said person has the right to receive facilities, media, services and

Other assistance in the study according to the criteria and methods specified in the Ministerial Regulations

Education for persons with special abilities must be organized in an appropriate manner.

Taking into account the individual's abilities

Section 11

Parents, guardians or guardians have a duty to provide for their children or persons under their care.

Take care of receiving compulsory education according to Section 17 and related laws and receive

Education beyond compulsory education according to family readiness

Section 12, in addition to the state, private sector and local government organizations, includes individuals, families, community organizations, private organizations, professional organizations, religious institutions, business establishments and Other social institutions have the right to provide basic education in accordance with the provisions of the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 13

Parents, guardians or guardians have the right to receive the following benefits:

(1) Support from the state to provide knowledge and skills in training and providing

Education for children or persons under their care

(2) Government subsidies for the basic education of children or persons who are

Under the care provided by the family, as prescribed by law.

(3) Tax reduction or exemption for educational expenses as prescribed by law.

Section 14: Persons, families, communities, community organizations, private organizations, professional

organizations, religious institutions, business establishments, and other social institutions that support or organize basic education. Office of the Council of State. Office of the Council of State . Have the right to receive benefits as appropriate in the following cases:

(1) Support from the state to provide knowledge and skills in training and raising people who are in

Responsibility

(2) Government subsidies for basic education as prescribed by law.

(3) Tax reduction or exemption for educational expenses as prescribed by law.

Chapter 3

Education system

Section 15: There are three forms of education: formal education and non-formal education.

Informal education systems and systems

(1) Formal education is education that has specified objectives, study methods, and curriculum. Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State
Duration of study, measurement and evaluation, which are conditions for definite completion of studies.

(2) Non-formal education is an education that has flexibility in determining its objectives. Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State
The study format, study method, study duration, measurement and evaluation are important conditions.

The content and curriculum must be appropriate and consistent with the problem situation. Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State
and the needs of each group of people

(3) Self-directed learning is a type of learning that allows students to learn by themselves according to their own needs. Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State
Interest in potential, readiness, and opportunities by studying from people, experiences, society, environment, media, or other sources of knowledge. Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State

Educational institutions may provide education in one or all three formats.

To allow for the transfer of accumulated learning results between the same or different formats

The format can be any, whether it is the result of learning from the same educational institution or not, including from non-formal learning. Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State
according to preference, vocational training, or work experience

Section 16: There are two levels of formal education: basic education and higher education.

Higher education level

Basic education consists of education that has been held for at least twelve years.

Higher education level, the division of levels and types of basic education shall be as prescribed in

ministerial regulations

Higher education is divided into two levels: below-degree level and higher level.

Degree

Grading or comparing levels of non-formal education or informal education

To be in accordance with the regulations of the Ministerial Regulations

Section 17 provides for nine years of compulsory education, with children reaching the age of seven years.

Attend basic education until reaching the age of sixteen, except for those who pass the examination in the ninth year of education.

Mandatory Rules and methods for calculating age shall be as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

the Council of State Office of the Council of State Section 18 Early childhood education and basic education shall be provided in educational institutions. Office of
As follows

(1) Early childhood development institutions include childcare centers, early childhood development centers, and child development centers.

Before the establishment of the religious institution, the early intervention center for children with disabilities and children with disabilities
Special Needs or Early Childhood
Development Centers otherwise known as

(2) Schools include government schools, private schools, and schools affiliated with institutions.

Buddhism or other religions

Office of the Council of State, (3) Learning centers include learning places that are provided by non-formal education agencies, individuals, the
Families, communities, community organizations, local administrative organizations, private organizations, professional organizations,
religious institutions, business establishments, hospitals, medical institutions, welfare institutions and other social institutions are the organizers.

Section 19. The provision of higher education to universities and institutions

Colleges or other agencies with different names, in accordance with the law regarding educational institutions.

Higher education level, laws establishing the educational institution and related laws

Section 20 Elimination of vocational education and vocational training shall be provided in state educational institutions.

Private educational institutions, business establishments, or through cooperation between educational institutions and institutions

This shall be in accordance with the Vocational Education Act and related laws.

Section 21: Ministries, departments, state enterprises and other government agencies may organize

Specific studies can be conducted according to the needs and expertise of the unit, taking into account the policy.

and national educational standards, in accordance with the criteria, methods and conditions stipulated in the Ministerial Regulations.

Chapter 4

Elimination of Education

Section 22. Educational management must be based on the principle that all learners have the ability to learn and

Self-development is possible and the learner is considered the most important. The educational process must promote the learner.

Able to develop naturally and to its full potential

Section 23 Elimination of education, both formal education and non-formal education, and

Informal education must emphasize the importance of knowledge, morality, learning processes and integration.

education in the following matters:

(1) Knowledge about oneself and one's relationship with society, namely the Office of the Council of State, the

Family, community, nation and global society, including knowledge about the history of Thai society

and the political system of government in a democratic regime with the King as head of state

(2) Knowledge and skills in science and technology, including knowledge and understanding
and experience in the elimination, maintenance and utilization of natural resources and

Sustainable and balanced environment

(3) Knowledge about religion, art, culture, sports, Thai wisdom and

Apply local wisdom

(4) Knowledge and skills in mathematics and language, emphasizing the correct use of the Thai language.

(5) Knowledge and skills in pursuing a career and living happily.

Section 24: Elimination of learning processes for educational institutions and related agencies

Proceed as follows:

(1) Organize content and activities to be consistent with the interests and abilities of the

Learners, taking into account individual differences

(2) Practice skills, thought processes, elimination, coping with situations and application.

Knowledge is used to prevent and solve problems.

(3) Organize activities for students to learn from real experiences, practice being able to do things, think

and do things, love reading, and develop a continuous desire to learn.

(4) Organize teaching and learning by combining various knowledge in proportion.

Balanced, including instilling morality, good values and desirable characteristics in all subjects.

(5) Promote and support teachers to be able to arrange the atmosphere, environment, learning media and

provide convenience to enable students to learn and gain knowledge, including being able to use research as

Part of the learning process, both teachers and students may learn together from learning media.

teaching and various types of educational resources

(6) Organize learning to occur at any time and in any place, with coordination and cooperation with

Parents, guardians, and all community members work together to develop students to their full potential.

Section 25: The State shall promote the operation and establishment of lifelong learning resources.

All forms include public libraries, museums, art galleries, zoos, public parks, botanical gardens, the Office
and technology parks, sports and recreation centers, information sources, and other learning resources.

Sufficient and efficient

Section 26 requires educational institutions to organize student assessments based on the development of

Learners' behavior, observation of learning behavior, participation in activities and testing in parallel

Teaching and learning processes are appropriate for each level and educational format.

Let educational institutions use various methods to allocate opportunities for further study and to bring

The results of the student evaluation according to paragraph one are used in consideration.

Section 27 requires the Basic Education Commission to determine the core curriculum.

Basic education for Thai identity, good citizenship, living and

To pursue a career and to further education

The basic education institutions shall have the duty to prepare the curriculum according to the objectives in paragraph one.

In the part about the problems in the community and society, local wisdom, desirable characteristics for
is a good member of the family,
community, society and the nation.

Section 28: Curriculum of various levels of education, including curriculum for

Persons under Section 10, paragraph two, paragraph three and paragraph four must have various characteristics. This must be arranged accordingly.

Suitability of each level with the aim of developing the quality of life of individuals to be appropriate for their age and potential

Knowledge, thinking, ability and professional, must focus on developing people to have a balance of
social responsibility.

for higher education curriculum, in
addition to the characteristics in paragraph one and

The second paragraph also has a specific aim to develop academics, advanced professional skills and research in order to

Knowledge
Development and Social Development

Section 29 allows educational institutions to work with individuals, families, communities, community organizations, and organizations.

Local government, private sector, private organizations, professional organizations, religious institutions, business establishments and

Other social institutions promote community strength by organizing learning processes within the community in order to

The community has education and training, seeks knowledge, information, news and knows how to select wisdom and
various scientific researches to develop communities in line with the problems and needs, including finding methods.

Support the exchange of development experiences between communities

Section 30 requires educational institutions to develop effective teaching and learning processes, including

encouraging teachers to conduct research to develop learning methods that are appropriate for learners at each level.

Education

Chapter 5

Management and elimination of education

Office 5

of the State Administration and Management of Education

Section 31

The four ministries have the powers and duties related to promoting and supervising education. ~~all levels, all types and vocational education, but not including higher education under the jurisdiction~~

Duties of other ministries as specifically prescribed by law: establish policies, plans and standards

Education: Supporting resources for education, promoting and coordinating religion, arts, culture and sports, in the areas related to education, including monitoring, inspecting and evaluating the results of elimination.

Education and other government agencies as prescribed by law to be the authority of the ministry or government agency.

Under the Ministry

Section 325 : Organizing the administration of the Ministry to have a main organization that is

A group of persons in the form of a council or a committee of three organizations, namely the Education Council, the Committee

Basic Education and Vocational Education Commission to consider and give opinions or provide

Advise the Minister or Cabinet and have other powers as prescribed by law.

Section 32/16 The Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation has the power

Duties related to promoting, supporting and regulating higher education, science, research and

Create innovations to enable national development to keep pace with global changes and other developments.

~~has~~ a law that stipulates that it is the authority of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation or government agencies under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation.

Section 32/27 Regulation of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation

Innovation shall be in accordance with the law.

Office of the Council of State 8,

Section 33 Education Council has duties

(1) Consider proposing a national education plan that integrates religion, arts, culture, and sports

with education at all levels.

(2) Consider and propose educational policies, plans and standards for implementation.

According to plan (1)

(3) Consider and propose policies and plans for supporting resources for education.

(4) Conduct an evaluation of the results of the study according to (1).

(5) Give opinions or advice regarding laws and ministerial regulations issued accordingly.

In this Act

Proposing policies, national education plans and educational standards to be submitted to

cabinet

Section 31 amended by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

Section 32 amended by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

Section 32/1 added by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

Section 32/2 added by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

Section 33 amended by the National Education Act (No. 2) B.E. 2545

The Education Council shall consist of the Minister as Chairman and the following members:

Representatives of private organizations Representatives of local government organizations Representatives of related agencies

Professional organizations, monks who are representatives of the Sangha, representatives of the Islamic Committee of Thailand, Representatives of other religious organizations and qualified committee members, which shall be no less than the number of committee members of other types.

Together

The Office of the Secretary-General of the National Education Council shall be a juristic person and the Secretary-General of the National Education Council shall be

Board of Directors and Secretary

Number of directors, qualifications, criteria, selection methods, selection of directors, terms

Holding office and leaving office shall be in accordance with the law.

Section 349 The Basic Education Commission has the duty to consider and propose policies to the

The development plan for the standards and core curriculum of basic education in line with the economic development plan

Policy and the National Education Plan, resource support, monitoring, inspection and

Evaluation of the Basic Education Eradication

The Vocational Education Commission has the duty to consider and propose policies, development plans, and standards.

and vocational education curriculum at all levels that is consistent with the needs of the economic development plan and

Social Development and Human Security, and National Education Plan, promoting the coordination of state vocational education elimination.

and the private sector, resource support, monitoring, inspection and evaluation of vocational education management, Office of the Council

Taking into account quality and professional excellence

Paragraph 10 (repealed)

Section 35 The composition of the committee under Section 34 shall consist of the following members:

By position from the relevant agencies, representatives of private organizations, representatives of local government organizations, representatives of professional organizations and qualified persons, which is not less than the number of other types of committee members combined.

Number of directors, qualifications, criteria, selection methods, selection of the chairman

and the term of office and termination of the committee members of each committee shall be as follows:

As prescribed by law, taking into account the differences in the responsibilities of the Board of Directors.

The Office of the Commission under Section 34 shall be a juristic person and shall have a secretary for each

The office is the director and secretary of the committee.

Section 35/111 provides for the establishment of a Higher Education Commission with the duty to consider and

Higher education development plans and standards that are consistent with the needs of the economic development plan and

National Society and National Education Plan, resource support, monitoring, inspection and

evaluates the results of higher education management, taking into account independence and excellence.

^y Section 34 amended by the National Education Act (No. 2) B.E. 2545

^w Section 34, paragraph three, is repealed by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2562.

^w Section 35/1 added by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

Academic affairs of undergraduate educational institutions in accordance with the law establishing each educational institution and

Relevant laws

Composition, number of directors, qualifications, prohibited characteristics, criteria, selection methods, Selection and appointment of the Chairman, Directors, Directors and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

The appointment and termination of office of the Higher Education Commission shall be in accordance with the law.

Section 36 provides that state educational institutions that provide degree-level education shall be juristic persons and

It may be classified as a government agency or a government-supervised unit, except for educational institutions that are specifically required to act in accordance with Section 21.

To allow the said educational institutions to operate independently and be able to develop management systems and

The elimination of self-governance, flexibility, academic freedom and under the supervision of

The Council of Educational Institutions, in accordance with the law governing the establishment of such educational institutions

Section 3712 Administration and management of basic education shall be based on the educational area.

Taking into account the level of basic education, number of educational institutions, population, culture and

Other suitability, except for the elimination of basic education according to the Vocational Education Act

The Minister, upon the advice of the Education Council, has the power to publish the announcement in the Government Gazette.

Establish educational areas for administration and management of basic education, divided into areas

Primary Education and Secondary Education Area

In the case where any educational institution provides basic education at both primary and secondary levels

Secondary Education: The determination of which educational institution is in which educational area, shall be based on the educational level of

Educational institutions are important as announced by the Minister on the advice of the committee.

Basic education

In the event that the educational area is unable to manage and administer in accordance with paragraph one, the Ministry may

The following basic education may be provided to enhance the administration and management of the educational area:

(1) Elimination of basic education for persons with physical and mental disabilities.

Intellectual, emotional, social, communication and learning disabilities or physical disabilities or handicaps

(2) Elimination of basic education organized in the form of non-formal education or formal education

According to your preference

(3) Elimination of basic education for persons with special abilities.

(4) Elimination of distance learning and elimination of education that provides services in multiple areas.

Education

Section 3813: In each educational area, there shall be a committee and a district office.

The Educational Area has the authority to supervise, establish, dissolve, merge or terminate basic educational institutions in the area.

Educational Area Coordination, promoting and supporting private educational institutions in the educational area Coordination and

Section 37 amended by the National Education Act (No. 3) B.E. 2010

Section 38 amended by the National Education Act (No. 2) B.E. 2545

Promote local administrative organizations to be able to organize education in accordance with policies and standards

and supports the provision of education for individuals, families, community organizations, private organizations, professional organizations,

religious institutions, business establishments, and other social institutions that provide education in the following forms:

Various places in the study area

Paragraph 214 (repealed)

Section 15
(repealed)

Paragraph 416 (repealed)

In carrying out the procedures under paragraph one in the section concerning private educational institutions and organizations

Local government will be under the jurisdiction of which educational institutions to be under the authority of the Minister.

Basic Education Commission 17

Section 3918 provides that the Ministry of Education shall have the power to administer and manage education in all aspects.

The budget, personnel management and general management are submitted to the committee and office.

Educational service areas and educational institutions directly within the educational service areas

The rules and methods for distributing the said powers shall be as prescribed in

ministerial regulations

Section 4019 provides for the establishment of a committee for basic education institutions and higher education institutions.

Below bachelor's degree level and vocational education institutions of each institution to perform the duties of supervision and

Promote and support the activities of educational institutions, consisting of parent representatives, teacher representatives, and organization representatives.

representatives, local government organization representatives, alumni representatives of educational institutions, monks representatives and

or representatives of other religious organizations in the area and qualified persons

Lower-level higher education institutions and vocational education institutions

There may be additional directors as prescribed by law.

Number of directors, qualifications, criteria, selection methods, selection of the chairman

and the term of office and termination of office of the directors shall be in accordance with the Ministerial Regulations.

The school administrator shall be the committee member and secretary of the school committee.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to educational institutions under Section 18 (1) and (3).

Section 38, paragraph two, is repealed by the effect of the Order of the Head of the National Council for Peace and Order No. 10/

2016 on the Ministry of Education's educational reform drive in the region

Section 38, paragraph three, is repealed by the order of the Head of the National Council for Peace and Order No. 10/

2016 on the Ministry of Education's educational reform drive in the region

Section 38, paragraph four, is repealed by the order of the Head of the National Council for Peace and Order No. 10/

2016 on the Ministry of Education's educational reform drive in the region

Section 38, paragraph five, added by the National Education Act (No. 3) B.E. 2553

Section 39 amended by the National Education Act (No. 2) B.E. 2545

Section 40 amended by the National Education Act (No. 2) B.E. 2545

Part 2

Office of the Council of State Management of Local Administrative Organizations and Education

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Section 41: Local administrative organizations have the right to provide education at any level.

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Or at all levels according to readiness, suitability and local needs

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Section 42 requires the Ministry to determine criteria and methods for evaluating readiness in

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Manage the education of local administrative organizations and have the duty to coordinate and promote the administrative organizations.

allows local governments to manage education in accordance with policies and educational standards, including

Recommend budget allocation to support education in local administrative organizations

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Office of the Council of State, Part 3

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Management and elimination of private education

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Section 43 Administration and management of private education to be independent, with

Monitoring and evaluating the quality and standards of education from the state and must comply with the criteria

Assessment of educational quality and standards as in state educational institutions

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Section 44 provides that private educational institutions under Section 18 (2) shall be juristic persons and have

The Executive Committee consists of private educational institution administrators, licensees, parent representatives, community organization

representatives, teacher representatives, alumni representatives, and qualified persons.

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Number of directors, qualifications, criteria, selection methods, selection of the chairman

and the term of office and termination of office of the directors shall be in accordance with the Ministerial Regulations.

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Education as prescribed by law, with the state having to establish clear policies and measures regarding participation.

Private sector in education

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Determination of state education policy and management plans of the educational area or

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Local government organizations should take into account the impact on the elimination of private education by having the Minister

Or the Area Education Committee or local government organization listens to the opinions of the private sector.

and the people also considered 20

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To allow private educational institutions that provide undergraduate education to operate independently.

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able to develop its own management and disposal system, be flexible, have academic freedom and be under the supervision of

the Council of Educational Institutions in accordance with the Private Higher Education Institutions Act.

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^{yy} Section 45, paragraph two, amended by the National Education Act (No. 2) B.E.

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yyyy

Section 46 The State must provide financial support, subsidies, deductions or exemptions.

Taxes and other benefits that are beneficial to the education of private educational institutions as appropriate

Suitable, including promoting and supporting academics to enable private educational institutions to have standards and be able to

Self-reliance

Chapter 6

Educational Standards and Quality Assurance

Section 4721 provides for a system of educational quality assurance to develop quality and

Educational standards for basic education and higher education include the following systems:

Internal quality assurance and external quality assurance system

System, criteria and methods for educational quality assurance of basic education, Office of the Council of State, Office of the Council of State and vocational education to be in accordance with the Ministerial Regulations for the quality assurance system

Higher education under the jurisdiction of other ministries as specifically prescribed by law, the Office of the Council of State, the Office of the Council of State shall be in accordance with the relevant law.

Section 48 requires the parent organization and educational institutions to establish a quality assurance system.

Quality assurance is considered to be part of the management process in educational institutions.

The study must be conducted continuously, with annual reports submitted to the parent organization, related organizations,

and disclosed to the public in order to lead to the development of quality and standards.

Education and to support external quality assurance

Section 4922 provides for the establishment of an Office for National Education Standards and Quality Assessment.

It is a public organization that develops criteria and methods for evaluating external quality and conducts evaluations.

Elimination of education that is not the elimination of higher education which is under the authority of the Ministry of Higher

Education, Science, Research and Innovation or other ministries in order to have the quality of educational institutions

inspected, taking into account the aims, principles and guidelines for eliminating education at each level as specified in

There shall be an external quality assessment of every educational institution at least once every

Five years since the last evaluation and submit the evaluation results to the relevant agencies and

public

Section 50 requires educational institutions to cooperate in preparing various documents containing

information related to the educational institution, as well as providing personnel, committees of the educational institution, including

yy Section 47 amended by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

yy Section 49 amended by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

Parents and those involved with the educational institution provide additional information in the areas deemed relevant.

Operation of Educational Institutions, as requested by the Office of Standards and Assessment

The quality of education or the person or external agency certified by the said office that conducted the assessment

The external quality of the educational institution

Section 51/23 In the event that the results of the external evaluation of any educational institution do not meet

Standards that the Office for National Education Standards and Quality Assessment (ONESQA) has established for making recommendations

The improvement must be submitted to the parent organization so that the educational institution can make improvements within the specified time frame. If the action is

not taken, the Office for National Education Standards and Quality Assessment must report the work to the Office of National Education Standards and Quality Assessment,

Education Commission or Vocational Education Commission to proceed with

Improve

Chapter 7

Teachers, professors and educational personnel

Section 51/24 The word "professor" in this section means a person who performs

The main duties of teaching and research in state and private higher education institutions at the undergraduate level

Private sector, but not including personnel under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation

Section 52 requires the Ministry to promote the system, production process, and development of teachers,

professors, and educational personnel to have quality and standards appropriate for being a high-level professional. Office of the

By directing and coordinating the institutions that produce and develop teachers, professors, and other personnel

conducts studies to ensure readiness and strength in preparing new personnel and developing personnel.

Continuously regular

The state should allocate a budget and establish a fund to develop teachers, professors, and personnel.

Conduct adequate research

Section 53 provides for the establishment of a professional organization for teachers, school administrators, and

It is an independent organization under the administration of the Professional Council under the supervision of the Ministry. It has the following powers and duties:

determines professional standards, issues and revokes professional licenses, and oversees compliance.

Professional standards and ethics, including professional development of teachers, school administrators and administrators

Education

To teachers, school administrators, educational administrators and other educational personnel, Office of the
Council of State, Office of the Council of State, Office of the Council of State
Both government and private sectors must have a professional license as required by law.

yy Section 51 amended by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

yy Section 51/1 added by the National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2019

Establishment of professional organizations for teachers, school administrators, educational administrators and personnel studies on qualifications, criteria and methods for issuing and revoking business licenses.

Profession shall be in accordance with the law.

The provisions of paragraph two shall not apply to educational personnel who provide independent education, educational institutions under Section 18 (3), educational administrators above the educational service area and special academics.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the teachers, administrators of educational institutions and administrators.

Undergraduate studies

Section 54 provides for the establishment of a personnel management organization for teachers, with teachers and Educational personnel from both government educational institutions and the district level.

Education is a civil service under the organization of the civil service personnel management of teachers, based on the principles distribute personnel management authority to educational areas and educational institutions in accordance with

The law stipulates

Section 55 provides for a law governing salary, compensation, benefits and rights.

Other benefits for teachers and educational personnel to have sufficient income and

Appropriate for social and professional status

To have a fund to promote teachers, professors and educational personnel to allocate funds

Supporting innovative initiatives, outstanding works and awards to honor teachers, professors and personnel.

Conduct studies in accordance with the regulations of the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 56 Production and development of teachers and educational personnel Development Office of the Council Professional standards and ethics and personnel management of government officials or state employees

In a juristic person degree educational institution, it shall be in accordance with the law on the establishment of educational institutions. Each related laws

Section 57 requires educational agencies to mobilize human resources in the community to participate.

In eliminating the study by bringing in the experiences, knowledge, expertise and local wisdom of individuals

The above is used to benefit education and to honor those who promote and support the elimination of Education

Chapter 8

Resources and Investment for Education

Section 58 provides for the mobilization of resources and investment in the budget, finance and

Assets from the state, local government organizations, individuals, families, communities, private community organizations,

The study is conducted as follows:

Collect taxes for education as appropriate, in accordance with the law.

Educational resources, by organizing and participating in the management of education, donating assets and

Other resources are provided to educational institutions and participate in the burden of educational expenses as appropriate.

Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State

In this regard, the state and local administrative organizations should promote and provide incentives for mobilization.

Such resources are provided through support, subsidies and the use of tax reduction or exemption measures as appropriate and

necessary, in accordance with the law.

Maintain, use and generate benefits from the property of the educational institution, including government property, in accordance with the law.

Concerning the government property and other assets, including the income from the services of educational institutions and the collection

Tuition fees that do not conflict with or contradict the policies, objectives and main missions of the educational institution.

All real estate properties that state educational institutions that are juristic persons have acquired through donations or

By purchasing or exchanging from the income of the educational institution, it is not considered as royal property and is the property of

Educational Institutions

All income and benefits of state educational institutions that are juristic persons, including

Benefits arising from the royal property, fines arising from breach of contract and fines arising from

Breach of contract for purchase of property or hire of work that is carried out using budget funds is not the required income

Ministry of Finance in accordance with the Treasury Act and the Budget Procedure Act.

All income and benefits of non-juristic state educational institutions, including:

Benefits arising from the royal property, fines arising from breach of contract and fines arising from

Breach of contract for the purchase of property or the hiring of work performed using budget funds for educational institutions

Can be allocated as expenses for the management of education of that educational institution according to the regulations of the Ministry of Finance.

set

Section 60 requires the state to allocate national budgets for education as it has.

The highest importance for the sustainable development of the country is allocated as a budget for education as follows:

(1) Allocate general subsidies as appropriate individual expenses for students.

Compulsory and basic education provided by the state and private sectors are provided equally.

(2) Allocate educational funds in the form of loan funds to students who come from families with

Low income according to suitability and necessity

Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State
(3) Allocate budgets and other special educational resources as appropriate and

In line with the need to provide education for each group of learners with special needs

In line with the need to provide education for each group of learners with special needs

Section 10, paragraph two, paragraph three and paragraph four, taking into account equality in educational opportunities and Fairness, in accordance with the criteria and methods stipulated in the Ministerial Regulations.

(4) Allocate a budget for operating expenses and investment budgets for state educational institutions.

In accordance with the National Education Development Plan policy and the mission of the educational institution, allowing for independence in administration

Budget and educational resources, taking into account quality and equality in opportunities
Education

(5) Allocate a budget in the form of general subsidies to higher education institutions.

State property that is a juristic person and is an educational institution under the supervision of the state or public organization

(6) Allocate low-interest loan to establish educational institutions to enable them to be self-reliant.
of public and private education.

Section 61 requires the state to allocate funds to support education provided by individuals, families, and organizations. Communities, private organizations, professional organizations, religious institutions, business establishments, and other social institutions, according to Suitability and necessity

Section 62 provides for a system for inspecting, monitoring and evaluating efficiency and Effectiveness of the use of the education budget in accordance with the educational principles and elimination guidelines
Education and quality standards of education by internal agencies and government agencies that have duties
External inspection

The criteria and methods for inspection, monitoring and evaluation shall be as follows:

As specified in the Ministerial Regulations

Chapter 9
for Education Technology

Section 63 The State shall allocate radio frequencies, carriers and other necessary infrastructure.
To continue the broadcasting of radio, television, radio telecommunications and other forms of communication for use
Benefits for formal education, non-formal education, informal education, and conservation
Religion, art and culture as needed

Section 64 The State must promote and support the production and development of textbooks, textbooks, Academic books, other printed media, materials and other educational technologies are being developed with expedited development.
Enhancing production capacity, providing financial support for production and providing incentives to producers and developers.
free and fair competition. Technology for Education, by allowing

Section 65 provides for the development of personnel in both the producer and the user of educational technology to have knowledge, abilities and skills in production, including the use of appropriate and quality technology. **and efficiency**

Section 66 Learners have the right to develop their abilities in using technology to Education at the earliest possible opportunity to provide sufficient knowledge and skills to use technology for education. In the pursuit of self-knowledge continuously throughout life

Section 67 The State shall promote research and development, production and development. Technology for education, including monitoring, inspection and evaluation of the use of technology for Study to create worthwhile and appropriate use for the learning process of That people.

Section 68 provides for the raising of funds to establish a fund for the development of technology for education. Government subsidies, concession fees and profits from mass media operations, Office of the Council of State, Office of the Council of Information and telecommunications technology from all relevant parties, including the government, private sector and organizations The public, including the reduction of special service fees for the use of such technology for human development. **and Society**

Criteria and methods for allocating funds for production, research and development Educational technology shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Ministerial Regulations.

Section 69: The State shall establish a central agency to consider and propose policies, plans, promote and coordinate research, development and utilization, including assessing quality and efficiency. of production and use of technology for education

Specific chapter

Section 70 of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Regulations, Announcements and Orders concerning The Education, Religion, Arts and Culture Acts in force on the date this Act comes into force shall continue to apply. It can be enforced until the amendments are made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which must Not more than five years from the date this Act comes into force

Section 71 provides that ministries, departments, educational agencies and educational institutions that exist in The date this Act comes into force shall continue to have the same status and powers until the system is eliminated. The Office of the Council of State shall administer and manage education in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which shall not exceed three years from the date This Act shall come into force

Section 72 In the initial period, the provisions of Section 10, paragraph one, and Section 17 shall not apply. until the said provisions are implemented, which shall not exceed five years from the date

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand is in force.

Within one year from the date this Act comes into force, a Ministerial Regulation shall be issued.

According to Section 16, paragraph two and paragraph four, it must be completed.

Within six years from the date this Act comes into force, the Ministry shall arrange for an evaluation.

The first external examination of all educational institutions

Section 73 In the initial period, the provisions of Chapter 5, Administration and Disposal shall not apply.

Education and Section 7 Teachers, Professors and Educational Personnel shall be enforced until there is

To act in accordance with the provisions of the said section, including amendments to the Teachers

1945 and the Teachers' Civil Service Act of 1980, which must not be more than three years from

the date this Act comes into force

Section 74 In the initial period when the establishment of the Ministry is not yet complete, the Prime

Minister, the Minister of Education and the Minister of University Affairs shall act as acting ministers.

shall have the power to issue ministerial regulations, rules and announcements to carry out this Act.

This Act, in the part concerning its powers and duties

To ensure compliance with this Act in the areas that must be carried out before the system is eliminated

Education and the administration of education under Chapter 5 of this Act shall be completed by the Ministry of

The University Council and the National Education Commission perform their duties in the relevant areas as appropriate.

Section 75 provides for the establishment of the Office of Educational Reform, which is a special public organization.

Established by Royal Decree issued under the Public Organization Act to perform the following duties:

(1) Propose the elimination of the organizational structure and division of work as prescribed in Chapter 5 of this Act.

(2) Propose the elimination of the system of teachers, professors and educational personnel as prescribed in Chapter 7 of this Act

(3) Propose the elimination of the resource and investment system for education as prescribed in

Chapter 8 of this Act

(4) make recommendations on drafting laws to support the implementation of (1) (2) and (3) To the Cabinet

(5) Make recommendations on the amendment of laws, regulations, rules and orders.

Enforced in the part related to the operation under (1), (2) and (3) to be in accordance with the Act.

This is to the Cabinet.

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Section 74, paragraph two, amended by the National Education Act (No. 2), 2002

(6) other powers as prescribed in the law on public organizations;

In this regard, the opinions of the public must also be taken into account.

Section 76 provides for the establishment of a nine-member executive committee of the Office of the

Education Reform Commission, consisting of the Chairman and members appointed by the Cabinet from among persons with knowledge and ability, the Office and expertise in educational administration, public administration, and work administration.

Personnel, budget, finance and treasury, public law and education law, all of which must

There are at least three qualified persons who are not government officials or government agency workers.

The Executive Board shall have the power to appoint qualified persons as advisors and appoint

Subcommittee to carry out duties as assigned by the Executive Board

The Secretary-General of the Office of Educational Reform is appointed as a committee member and secretary.

The Executive Committee and Administration of the Office of Educational Reform under the supervision of

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee and the Secretary have a single term of office.

When the term of office has expired, the position and the Office of Educational Reform shall be dissolved.

Section 77 provides for the establishment of a committee to select the executive board of the Office of the Reform Commission.

A study group of fifteen people is responsible for selecting people who are worthy of being nominated.

The Executive Committee shall consist of twice the number of the Chairman and Executive Directors to be submitted to the Cabinet.

Consideration of appointment consists of

(1) Five representatives of relevant agencies, namely the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, the Permanent Secretary

University Council, Secretary-General of the Council of State, Secretary-General of the National Education Commission, and Director of the

Budget Bureau

(2) The Rector of a public or private higher education institution that is a juristic person, who is selected

Two friends and the dean of the Faculty of Education, Educational Sciences or both public and private education

Teaching at the undergraduate level in the fields of education, pedagogy or education, which is selected among a number of individuals

Three of these people must be deans of the Faculty of Education, Educational Studies, or University Education.

No less than one person of the state

(3) Representatives of academic or professional associations in the field of education that are juristic persons who are selected

A group of five people

The Selection Committee shall select one of the Selection Committee members to be the Chairman and

Select another member of the selection committee to be the secretary of the selection committee.

Section 78 The Prime Minister shall be the acting Prime Minister in accordance with the Royal Decree on the Establishment of the Office.

Reform education and have the authority to supervise the affairs of the office as prescribed in the law.

The Great People's Organization

In addition to what is provided for in this Act, the Royal Decree establishes the Office of

Educational reform must at least include the following key points:

(1) Composition, powers, duties and term of office of the Executive Committee

According to Section 75 and Section 76

(2) Composition, powers and duties of the selection committee, criteria and selection methods,

and the proposal to appoint an executive committee in accordance with Section 77

(3) Qualifications and characteristics must be prohibited, including the removal from the position of the executive committee.

General and Officials

(4) Capital, income, budget and assets

(5) Human resource management, welfare and other benefits

(6) Supervision, inspection and evaluation results

(8) Other requirements necessary for the business to proceed smoothly and efficiently.

Efficiency

Royal Command Recipient

Chuan Leekpai

Prime Minister

Note: - The reason for the promulgation of this Act is that the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand

requires the government to organize training and support the private sector in organizing training to create knowledge.

Morality provides for national education laws and improves education to be consistent with the

Transforming the economy and society, promoting knowledge and instilling correct political awareness.

The democratic regime with the King as Head of State supports research.

in various fields of science and technology accelerates the study of science and technology for national development.

Teaching profession and promoting local wisdom, arts and national culture, including in education management

The government shall take into account the participation of local government organizations and the private sector as prescribed by law.

the supervision and control for the management of education and training of professional and private organizations under

of the Council of State. Therefore, it is appropriate to have a national education law to be the master law for administration and

To organize education and training in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand,

it is necessary to enact this Act.

National Education Act (No. 2) B.E. 2545 (2002)

Section 2 This Act shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Nubekham onwards

Note: - The reason for the enactment of this Act is because the government has a reform policy.

The Royal Dance System, by separating the business of arts and culture to be established as a ministry

Culture and as it is appropriate to improve the administration and management of education in the educational area, together with it being appropriate to have an Office of the Education committee to consider and propose policies and

Vocational education standards and curriculum at all levels that are consistent with the needs of the development plan

National Economic and Social Development Board and the National Education Plan also provide resources to monitor, inspect

and evaluate the results of vocational education management. Therefore, it is necessary to enact this Act.

National Education Act (No. 3) B.E. 2553 (2010)

Section 2 This Act shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

onwards

- The reason for the enactment of this Act is that it eliminates basic education.

It consists of primary and secondary education, which has a management and elimination system.

Education at both levels is included in the responsibility of each educational area, resulting in management.

and the Basic Education Commission are inflexible and have problems in educational development. It is appropriate to separate them.

Educational service areas are divided into primary and secondary education areas. Office of

yy Royal Gazette, Volume 119/Section 123 A/Page 16/19 December 2002

yy Royal Gazette, Volume 127/Section 45 A/Page 1/22 July 2010

To ensure effective management and management of education, which will lead to educational development for students.

In primary and secondary education, to achieve greater success and quality, it is necessary to

Order of the Head of the National Council for Peace and Order No. 10/2016 on Driving Educational Reform
of the Council of State of the Ministry
of Education in Region 28

Section 4: The Area Education Committee shall be dissolved in accordance with the Education Act.

National and the law on the administrative regulations of the Ministry of Education and to transfer the power and duties

of the Educational Service Area Committee of each educational service area in accordance with the Education Act

The National and the Office of the Administration of the Ministry of Education shall be the responsibility of

The Provincial Education Office of each province according to this order

All provisions of the law, rules, regulations, orders, announcements, orders or resolutions

Which Cabinet refers to the Area Education Commission under the National Education Act and

The law on the administrative regulations of the Ministry of Education shall continue to be in effect as long as it is not contrary to or inconsistent with them.

With this order

10. The provisions of the law, rules, regulations, announcements, orders, and

Or any Cabinet resolution that refers to the Area Education Committee under the Education Act

National and the law on the administrative regulations of the Ministry of Education and the Office of the Teachers' Council of Thailand, Area

Act, in accordance with the regulations of the Teachers and Educational Personnel Act, shall be deemed to refer to the Provincial Education Office

under this order, as long as it does not conflict with or contradict this order.

State, National Education Act (No. 4) B.E. 2562 (2019)

Section 2 This Act shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Nubekham onwards

Section 11 in the first term, the Higher Education Commission shall be established by the Royal Decree.

The National Education Act of 1999, which was in operation on the day before this Act came into force,

B.E. The duties of the Higher Education Commission under Section 35/1 of the National Education Act
of State, as amended by this Act, shall continue until the Higher Education Commission is established.

According to the law on that matter

Section 12 The Minister of Education shall be responsible for the administration of this Act.

Office of the Council of State

Royal Gazette, Volume 133/Special Issue 68/Page 1/21 March 2016

Royal Gazette, Volume 136/Section 57 A/Page 49/1 May 2019

Note: - The reason for the promulgation of this Act is that it is appropriate to amend it.

National Education Act, to determine the scope of operations of the Ministry of Education and other agencies to be consistent with the changed powers and duties due to the establishment of the Ministry of Education.

Higher education, science, research and innovation therefore need to be enacted in this Act.

Pacharaporn/additional

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May 8, 2019

Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State

Nusaraam/Check

Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State Office of the Council of State
May 13, 2019

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