# CHAPTER 3
## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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CHAPTER 3
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The review of the past study is an important part of the scientific approach and is carried out in all areas of scientific research whether in the physical sciences, natural science, or social science. It helps the research worker to develop a thorough understanding and insight into area of research and the trends that have emerged. Therefore, the investigator has made an attempt to survey the litterateur related to the measurement of attitude before rushing into planning and carryout the study.

3.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE REVIEW

Aggarwal (1975) stated the importance of the review or the literature as follows:

1. The review of the literature is the basis of most of the research project in the physical science, natural science, social sciences and humanities.
2. A review of the related literature gives the scholar an understanding of the previous work that has been done.
3. The results of the review actually provide the data used in the research.
4. It enables us to know the means of getting to the frontier in the field or our problem.
5. A review of the literature would develop the insight of the investigator.
6. The importance of the review is quite obvious in delimiting the research problem and in defining it better.
7. The review of the literature will give the student insight he needs to convert his tentative research problem to a specific and concise one.
8. A review of the literature can help the research worker in making him alert to research possibilities that have been over looked.
9. In the process of reviewing the literature the student is on the alert for finding out research approaches in his area that have proved to be sterile.
10. The review of the literature provides an opportunity of gaining insight into...
the methods, measures, subjects, and approaches employed by other research workers. This in turn, will lead to significant improvement of the research design.

(11) A careful consideration of the chapters entitled recommendation for further research in various research studies guides.

The researcher, regarding the suitability of a problem and in assisting her to delimit the research problem, this chapter has been presented the review of the past studies related to the educational reforms in vocational education.

3.2 REVIEW OF THE PAST STUDIES DONE IN THAILAND

There were eight past studies done in Thailand as shown below:

STUDY 1 A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THAILAND(1999)²

This study aimed to investigate the opinions of the people in central part of Thailand regarding educational reforms in primary schools:

1) The opinions regarding the reforms in building and environment
2) The opinions regarding the reforms in personnel development
3) The opinions regarding the reforms in curriculum and instruction
4) The opinions regarding the reforms in system of educational administration

The mean scores of opinions of the people in central part of Thailand regarding educational reforms in primary schools were compared according to different variables i.e. sex, age, level of education, monthly income, occupation.

Sample of the study comprised of 2,637 people in central part of Thailand.

Rating-scale was administered. Data were analyzed by percentage, mean, standard deviation, z-test, ANOVA and co-efficient of correlation.

The results revealed that:

1. The opinions of the people regarding educational reforms in primary schools were at a high level in both as a whole and in each aspect.

2. There was no significant difference among the people classified by sex and age, regarding educational reforms in primary schools.

3. There was the significant different among the people belonging to different
groups of monthly income, level of education and occupation.

4. Among four aspects of educational reforms in primary school, it was found that there were the significant relationship at 0.01 level.

STUDY 2 A STUDY OF DESIRABLE EDUCATIONAL REFORMS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL IN THE NEXT DECADE (1999)

The aim of the study is to investigate the opinion perception of 2,780 respondents on desirable educational reforms of secondary school in the next decade. Interview and questionnaires were used for collecting data. The data was analyzed by mean, standard deviation, median and interquartile range.

The results concluded that there were 4 aspects of the desirable educational reforms of secondary school. The level of agreement was highest in the following aspects:

1. Reform in building and environment i.e. the buildings and classrooms are utilized to the maximum benefit, the building peace, clean, orderly and without pollution.

2. Reform in curriculum and instruction i.e. the curriculum aims to prepare the citizen’s quality to meet with globalization, the curriculum want to raise the standard of education to the international level.

There was no significant difference between mean scores of opinion of respondents belonging to different group of sex, age and socio-economic status.

STUDY 3 AN ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATIONAL REFORM ORGANISED IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNDER THE POLICY OF DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION (1999)

The purpose of this research was to analyze the educational reform in secondary school organized in secondary schools under the policy of Department of General Education. The research methodology was descriptive included documenting, surveying and interviewing techniques.

The findings showed that there were four aspects of educational reform organised by the secondary schools, followed the policy of Department of General Education. The study also showed the benefits expected from the educational reform; teacher-student relationships; school-community relationships; instruction as defined
in the curriculum; and school needs. The educational reform was evaluated by authentic assessment. Each aspect of educational reform enhanced several aspects of teachers' activities in curriculum and instruction development, students' morality, good building and surrounding.

STUDY 4 A STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE IN BANGKOK TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THAILAND (2000)

The purpose of this research was to study and compare the attitude of people in Bangkok towards educational reforms in secondary schools, classified by sex, age, level of education and occupation. There were four aspects of educational reforms i.e. building and surrounding, personnel development, curriculum and instruction development, system of educational administration.

The sample subjects of the study comprised of 2,185 respondents in Bangkok, Thailand. The sample were selected through the use of stratified and simple random sampling techniques. The data gathering instrument was a rating-scale with an open-ended section for suggestions. The statistics employed in the analyses of the data were the t-test and F-test.

The research findings revealed that:

1. The average mean scores of attitude of people towards educational reform in secondary school were in high level.

2. There was no significant difference between the mean scores of attitude of people belonging to different groups of sex, age, level of education and occupation regarding educational reform in secondary school.

3. It can be seen from the suggestion that some of the people lack of enthusiasm in educational reform. They followed the old traditional practice. The importance of educational development should be emphasized and pointed out for the perception in doing according to the curriculum and instruction. People should be provided opportunities to share ideas in various functions in educational reform.
STUDY 5  A STUDY OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN THAILAND (2001)

The purposes of this research were
1. To study the students' attitude towards educational reform in Thailand.
2. To compare the mean scores of students' attitude towards educational reform in Thailand belonging to different groups of sex, age, level of education, monthly income.

There were three types of the tools used in the study i.e. multiple choice, rating scale and open-ended. The tools was constructed and sent to 2,875 students which were randomly sampling from 115 schools in Thailand. The data were processed and analyzed though the use of SPSS programme computer (Statistical package for the social sciences), to obtain percentages, means, standard deviations and One-way ANOVA.

The results were presented by tables and analyzed. The findings of this research were as follows:
1. The groups of students expressed their high level of attitude concerning educational reform in Thailand.
2. There were no significant differences between mean scores of attitude of students belonging to different groups of sex, age, level of education, monthly income.

STUDY 6  A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM ON SECONDARY SCHOOL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL (2001)

This study aimed to compare the effects of educational reform on primary and secondary schools.

The sample consisted of 2,736 secondary school teachers and 2,568 primary school teachers selected by simple random sampling. The data were collected through the five-point rating-scale. The statistics used for analyses of the data were percentage, mean, standard deviation, and t-test.

The major results found that there was no significant different between the mean scores of the effects of educational reform on primary and secondary schools. There
was no significant difference between mean scores of secondary and primary school teachers' opinions concerning educational reform in Thailand, classified by sex, age, and level of education.

3. There was highly significant difference between mean scores of secondary school and primary school teachers' opinions concerning educational reform in Thailand classified by size of school and area of school.

The primary and secondary school teachers identified some important problem in educational reform that lacking of budget, lacking cooperation and harmony, spirit of self-sacrifice, harmony, and public interest and lacking of leadership behaviour of leader. They also gave suggestions on the reform in instruction that there should be more develop and they should be promoted the teaching and learning management.

STUDY 7 ACTIVITY-BASED EDUCATIONAL REFORM AS ORGANIZED UNDER THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROCESS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (2002)

The research examined the levels of activity-based educational reform organized under the instructional process for higher education.

The study compared the mean scores of activities-based educational reform as organized under the instructional process for higher education belonging to the institutes which differed in department, size, level of education and type.

The total of 600 higher education students, chosen by the random sampling technique, were used as the sample group. The tool for data collection was a researcher constructed scale which consisted of the questions on the general information and 38 item, four-scale Likert type scale on educational reform as organized under the instructional process.

For data analysis, the study used percentage, means, and standard deviation. The t-test and F-test were also used to test significance of differences. Research findings were as follow:

1. The activity-based educational reform organized under the instructional process for higher education was perceived at a high level.

2. The activity-based educational reform organized under the instructional
process of higher education institutions belonging to different department, size, level of education and type were also perceived at a high level.

3. There was no significant difference between the mean scores on the activity-based educational reform organized under the instructional process of higher education institutions belonging to different departments, whereas the mean scores on the level of activity-based educational reform organized under the instructional process of higher institutions belonging to different groups of size, level of education and type were perceived to be significantly different.

STUDY 8 A STUDY OF OPINIONS REGARDING THE EDUCATIONAL REFORM OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN BANGKOK (2002)

The purposes of this research were:

1. To study the opinions of government officers regarding educational reform.
2. To compare the opinions of government officers regarding educational reform classified by different groups of variables i.e. sex, age, level of education, position, and monthly income.

There were two types of the tools used in the study i.e. rating scale and open-ended. The tools constructed and sent to 2,856 government officers which were randomly sampling from 45 government offices in Bangkok. The data were processed and analyzed though the use of SPSS programme computer (Statistical package for the social science), to obtain percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations and One-way ANOVA.

The results were presented by tables and analyzed. The findings of this research were as follows:

1. The groups of government officers expressed their high level of opinions regarding educational reform.
2. There were no significant differences between mean scores of opinion on educational reform of government officers belonging to different groups of sex, age, level of education, monthly income, and position.
3.3 REVIEW OF THE STUDIES DONE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Johnson. (1999:155)\textsuperscript{10} studied about the factors affect on the educational reform and found that there were five factors affected on the educational reform i.e. the lack of budget, the lack of technology, lack of building, lack of communication and media, values, lack of teachers.

Stephen and others.(2000:77)\textsuperscript{11} found the difference between the mean scores of peoples' attitude towards educational reform. The results of the study indicated the mean score of people with higher education have greater value than that of people with lower education.

Solter.(2001:177)\textsuperscript{12} found from his study that the government played an important roles in the encouragement of the activity-based on the educational reform. The personnel in the schools should be developed in teaching and learning management. The administrators should be trained and developed about the system of educational management. The people should be informed about the need of the educational reform. The students should be changed their behaviour in the instructional process to be good people in the society and to behave in the right way.

From the review of the related literature, it can be seen that there were 11 studies concerned to the educational reform and attitude of people towards the educational reform. The studies mentioned above were carried out in Thailand and in foreign countries, which differed from the present study in term of variable and the sample of the study. It can be seen from the past studies that there was no study concerning to the reform in vocational education.

The present study will give the findings which indicate the situations going on in the vocational education regarding the educational reform. There will be the findings of two aspects i.e. the existing of reform in vocational education and the students' attitude towards the educational reform in vocational institutions. Their will be two tools, one tool will measure the existing of reform in vocational education; the other one will measure the attitude of vocational students towards the reform in vocational education.
REFERENCES


