



e-Education & e-Society

by

Hon Lt Kureb Saikrachang





Status on development of e-Education of Thailand

Education cooperation networking :

- ✎ Thaisarn : linking various educational institutions and government offices to facilitate the research work.
- ✎ SchoolNet : connecting networks of 4,705 secondary schools.
- ✎ UniNet : linking 131 universities to facilitate the exchange of academic and research knowledge.
- ✎ Moenet : linking various offices under the Ministry of Education to increase administrative, management and training efficiency.
- ✎ EdNet : connects the various existing networks together



Strengths and Weaknesses of Thailand's e-Education Development

Hon.Lt Kuleb Saikachang



Strengths:

1. Top executives have the vision.
2. The reformation of the management structure in the Ministry of Education is suited for implementing ICT.
3. The use of basic curriculum nationwide and the decentralization of curriculum development has been exercised in all regions with the same level of importance.



Strengths:

4. The Ministry of Education has under its direct supervision a specific taskforce responsible for utilizing ICT in education.
5. Educational institutions can produce personnel with expertise on ICT.
6. The demand for using ICT in the learning and management process is increasing steadily.

HonLt Kuteb Saikachang



Strengths:

7. The Ministry of Education has under its direct supervision the organization responsible for the production and promotion of ICT - related media.
8. The free media policy has encouraged more competition in the production of various educational media .
9. More schools are supporting the development and the usage of ICT related media for education.



Strengths:

10. Educational institutions are equipped and have the potential to become leaders in ICT.
11. The distance learning network via satellite is efficient, and the education network is being continuously expanded.



Weaknesses:

1. The ICT infrastructure readiness of the country differ widely when compared between various educational institutions and geographical locations.
2. Educational institutions in remote areas lack modern ICT equipment.
3. Purchase of ICT equipment for educational institutions has been very slow due to hindering state purchasing regulations.



Weaknesses:

4. The lack of qualified teachers in various regions of the country.
5. There is a shortage of ICT- related media content and software for education.
6. Some educational institutions and organizations do not have Internet connection and websites.



Weaknesses:

7. The budget for ICT in education is very limited in many regions of the country.
8. There is a lack of standardization concerning the use of ICT for education
9. There is no MIS, GIS standard and connections between each level.



Weaknesses:

10. The use of ICT in the development of learning and management process has not reached its full potential in many parts of the country.
11. The development of ICT lacks a clear, systematic approach especially in the sharing of ICT resources.



Legal problems on the development of e-Education

- Illegal Use and Copyright Infringements
- The Copyright Issue when Distributing Educational material.



The expectation of the Parliament towards resolution of e-Education problems

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The Protection of Intellectual Property

1. The information is used appropriately.
2. The information is used solely for education within the schools or between the students and the teachers without any business benefits.
3. The information is used in a manner that does not violate the benefits of the copyright owners. Or, the information is used under the permissive scope of the owner.



Management and Implementation

- 1. support e-Education by providing political support and establish clear and appropriate standards.**
- 2. The Members of the House of Representatives must display their political support and establish themselves as examples for the public.**



Recommendations to the Parliament

1. The Intellectual Property Protection Law should be amended in favor of the education circle.
2. Efforts should be made in bridging the digital divide between the urban community and the rural community.
3. Importance must be given to local knowledge by providing legal protection and enabling the development of such local knowledge by utilizing technology.



4. Support in negotiating in the exchange of contents with other countries to better utilize knowledge resources.

5. Encourage knowledge dissemination to the people and support the conversion of knowledge into capital.



The developing status of e-Society in Thailand

Data Protection and Internet Security

HonLt Kuleb Saikachang



Existing measures to prevent and suppress computer crimes:

1. Technological Measures.
2. Cooperative Measures between Various Organizations.
3. Societal Measures to Address the Current Problems



Strengths and Weaknesses of Thailand's e-Society Development

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Strengths:

1. People are more interested in using media.
2. The Business sector has capacity to produce varied types of media and websites.
3. There exists an agency that is responsible for the monitoring and suppression of computer crimes .
4. Computer crime law is currently in the legislative process and will soon be enacted.

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Weaknesses:

- 1. The number of qualified staff is limited.**
- 2. Thai computer users have varied levels of knowledge.**
- 3. There is a shortage of media and software that can be distributed to computer users to help protect computer crimes.**
- 4. Youth have free access to unsuitable websites without proper screening.**



***Legal problems
relating to the development
of e-Society***

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Computer Crime Law is still in the legislative process and yet to be enacted.

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The Role of the Parliament in Solving e-Society Problems

- 1. Legal Preventive and Suppressive measures.**
- 2. Apply Societal Penalties to the Wrongdoer.**

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Thank you

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