

Thanyakorn Sornchai 2009: The Effects of Sufficiency Economy Thinking Developing Program on the Use of Resources in School of Prathomsuksa 6 Students, Ubonwitthayakom School, Changwat Ubon Ratchathani. Master of Arts (Educational Psychology and Guidance), Major Field : Educational Psychology and Guidance, Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance.

Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Rungsang Arunpairojana, Ph.D. 138 pages.

The purposes of this research were to study the effects of sufficiency economy thinking developing program on the use of resources in school of Prathomsuksa 6 students, Ubonwitthayakom school, Changwat Ubon Ratchathani. The sample was purposively sampling from Prathomsuksa 6 classrooms which students' scores on the sufficiency economy thinking questionnaire, the usage of school resources questionnaire were lower than other classrooms, and, the quantities of leftover lunch as well as drinking water were higher than other classrooms. These two classrooms were randomly assigned to form the experimental (44 students), and the control (45 students) groups. Instruments used were 1) the sufficiency economy thinking questionnaire, 2) the usage of school resources questionnaire, 3) the quantities of leftover lunch and drinking water measurement form, 4) the sufficiency economy thinking developing program which contained twelve 60-minutes activities. Data were analyzed by means, standard deviation, t-test dependent and t-test independent. Statistical significance was set at the .05 level.

The findings revealed that 1) after the experiment, there were significant differences of the sufficiency economy thinking scores between the control and the experimental groups. 2) after the experiment, there were significant differences of the usage of school resources scores between the control and the experimental groups. 3) there were significant differences between the pre- and post test scores on the sufficiency economy thinking questionnaire of the experimental group. 4) there were significant differences between the pre- and post test scores on the usage of school resources questionnaire of the experimental group. 5) there were significant differences of the leftover lunch and drinking waters between the pre- and post test measurement of the experimental group.

---

Student's signature

---

The Advisor's signature