Abstract

Thesis Title : Casual Factors Affecting Mattayomsueksa 3 Students' Characteristics on Their Self-Sufficiency in the Office of Phayao Secondary Educational Services Area 36 according to the Royal Project of "Philosophy of Economy Sufficiency"

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The purposes of this study were to create and figure out the correlations of casual factors affecting the Mattayomsueksa 3 students' characteristics on their self-sufficiency according to the royal project of "Philosophy of Economy Sufficiency", as well as to explore direct and indirect casual factors affecting the Mattayomsueksa 3 students' characteristics on their self-sufficiency in the Office of Phayao Secondary Educational Services Area 36, according to the royal project "Philosophy of Economy Sufficiency". As carried out for its path analysis with 97 classrooms, a questionnaire was conducted with 459 out of 3,516 Mattayomsuksa 3 students from 18 secondary schools of the Office of Phayao Secondary Educational Services Area 36, in the 2nd semester of the academic year 2012, selected by the two-stage random sampling technique. The findings of the study were as follows :

1. In terms of casual factors affecting the Mattayomsueksa 3 students' characteristics on their self-sufficiency in the Office of Phayao Secondary Educational Services Area 36, according to the royal project "Philosophy of Economy Sufficiency", it was stated that those casual factors compared with its empirical data at chi-square (χ^2) with its mean of 14.42, 27th dependent freedom (df) with its mean of 0.97680 were all consistent with goodness-of-fit index (GFI) with its mean of 0.99, adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI) with its mean of 0.99, root mean squared residual (RMR) with its mean of 0.022, RMSEA with its mean of 0.000, and standardized residual with its mean of

1.08. Of more acclivities than diagonals found in the Q-plot, it also showed that casual factors compared with its empirical data were significantly different at 0.01, meanwhile the students' self-sufficiency with its variances of 73 % was mostly found in terms of its predictive coefficients (R^2);

2. The students' learning perception on their philosophy of economic sufficiency, followed by their student parents' self-disciplines, their democracy-based children cares-taking, their teachers' personalities, their deeper understandings of philosophy of economic sufficiency, their community leaders' personalities, economy sufficiency's philosophy-based instructional management, students' attitudes on their economy sufficiency's philosophy-based life existence, and school atmospheres were respectively rated at 0.31, 0.24, 0.18, 0.12, 0.12, 0.11, 0.09, 0.08, and 0.04 in terms of casual factors affecting their students' self-sufficiency;

3. The students' learning perception on their philosophy of economic sufficiency, followed by their student parents' self-disciplines, their democracy-based children cares-taking, their teachers' personalities, their deeper understandings of philosophy of economic sufficiency, their community leaders' personalities, economy sufficiency's philosophy-based instructional management, students' attitudes on their economy sufficiency's philosophy-based life existence, and school atmospheres were respectively rated at 0.31, 0.22, 0.18, 0.12 ,0.11, 0.09, 0.08, 0.08, and 0.04 in terms of direct casual factors affecting their students' self-sufficiency;

4. Their economy sufficiency's philosophy-based instructional management, followed by their student parents' self-disciplines, and their democracy-based children cares-taking were respectively rated at 0.08, 0.02, 0.00 in terms of indirect casual factors affecting their students' self-sufficiency.