

Thesis Title: Forest Conservation Knowledge and Opinion of Hill
Tribe Students in Chiang Mai Province

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to study and compare the level of knowledge and opinions concerning forest conservation of the hilltribe students in Chiang Mai Province.

The sample group of this case study were Prathom Suksa 6 primary school students from the Office of Chiang Mai Provincial Primary Education in academic year 1989. The 646 students originated from six different hilltribes, Karen, Meo, Lahu, Lisu, Yao and Lawa, were selected by multi-stage random sampling. The data were gathered from student tests and questionnaires compiled by the reaeacher to check the knowledge and opinion levels. The data analysis was by the Arithamtic means, percentage, standard deviation, One Way Analysis of Variance and Comparison of Means by the S-Method.

The results were as follows:

1. The knowledge level of all of these students on the forest conservation is of a medium level, averaging 24.03 or 60.07 percent. When separated it was found that the Yao had the highest mark average, next were the Meo, Lisu, Lawa, Karen and Lahu by the mark average of 29.57 (73.92 percent), 25.71 (64.27 percent) and 25.32 (63.30 percent), 22.81 (57.02 percent), 21.95 (54.87 percent) and 18.86 (47.15 percent) respectively.

2. The opinion level averaged 59.29 marks (previous mark was 72). It showed that these hilltribe students agreed with the forest conservation. When separated again it was the Yao that had the highest average mark with Lahu next then Lawa, Meo, Karen and Lisu by mark average were 62.67, 59.52, 59.16, 58.81, 57.89 and 51.65, respectively.

3. A comparison study on the knowledge level of the forest conservation, showed that there was a difference between the Meo and Yao, Lahu and Lisu, Yao, Lawa and Meo and the Yao were different from Lawa.

4. The comparison study on the level of opinion of the forest conservation showed that the differences were very slight, a level of .01 therefore of no significance.