

**Thesis Title**      The Effectiveness of the Competency -Based Training  
Program on Knowledge and Skill of Village Committee Involved  
in the Quality of Life and Basic Minimum Need Activities  
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**Abstract**

The objective of this research is to study the effectiveness of the Competency-Based Training Program applied from theory of Training Process Manual by University of Hawaii on Knowledge and Skills of the Village Committee.

The sample were Village Committee members and villagers in 6 villages and 2 sub-districts of Petchabun Province. Ages of the respondents were between 15-59 years, 33 respondents from Ban Wangpikul, Ban Nongtakian and Ban Wangratana were in the experimental group I and 31 respondents from Ban Numchunyal were in the experimental group II.

Eighty two and seventy eight head of household were in experimental group I and the experimental group II respectively.

The Competency-Based Training Program was assigned to respondents by the researcher in the experimental group I whereas the training program of the Quality of Life Campaign year was assigned to those in the experimental group II, during the period of December 1987 to February 1988

Research instruments were structured interview questionnaires, self administered questionnaires and observation forms. Data were collected from village committee members and head of household of the study groups before and after the training program.

Statistical analysis for testing hypothesis were percentage distributions, means, standard deviations, student t-test, and pairs t-test.

Results obtained were as follows:

1. Knowledge levels regarding the Quality of Life and Basic Minimum Need, the village development planning and the knowledge transferring of Village Committee members in the experimental group I, after training, were significantly higher than those of members in the experimental group II.

2. Skill levels regarding the BMN. Survey, and the village development planning of Village Committee members in the experimental group I, after training, were significantly higher than those of members in the experimental group II.

3. Knowledge, attitude and practice levels on the Quality of Life based on Basic Minimum Need of Villagers in the experimental group were significantly higher than those of villagers in the comparison groups.