

Thesis Title Effectiveness of village cluster leader's supervision activities on supporting of primary health care program;

Nakornrachasrima province

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Date of Graduation : December 26, 1987.

Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to try out wether utilizing head of village clusters in supervising their own members about Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) regarding primary health care activities, was effective.

Knowledge and performance scores on the BMN activities above as well as attitude scores on the head of village clusters' supervision were used to determine the program effectiveness. Three villages were screened and randomly assigned into three groups. The first-group received supervision from head of village cluster. The second group received supervision from village health volunteer while the third group was assigned as control village. Data were collected through structured interview both before and after the study. The data were analysed by using percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, Pairs t-test and One-way analysis of variance.

The research results can be summarized as follows:

1. After the study, the study groups gained significantly different mean scores on :-
 - 1.1 Knowledge about problems and strategies to solve the problems in relation to BMN primary health care activities, in which the second group gained higher mean score than the control group ($\alpha < 0.05$).
 - 1.2 program activities which were carried out order to in promote the primary health care activities. It was found that the second group gained higher mean score than the first group while the control group received higher score than the first group ($\alpha < 0.001$)
 - 1.3 attitude towards supervision activities and style of head of village cluster and village health communicator. It was found that:-
 - 1.3.1 the second group gained higher mean score than the control group.
 - 1.3.2 when attitude towards the head and the communicator was analysed separately,
 - a) the second group had more favorable attitude fowards the head of village clusters than the control group ($\alpha < 0.01$)
 - b) the first, the second and the control group had no significante different attitude towards the Village health communicators.

2. The three study groups received significantly higher mean scores on the pretest than the posttest in the following areas :-

- 2.1 knowledge about problems and strategies to solve the problems in relation to BMN primary health care activities ($\alpha < 0.001$).
- 2.2 program activities which were carried out in order to promote the primary health care activities ($\alpha < 0.001$).
- 2.3 attitude towards supervision activities and style of head of village cluster and village health communicator.