

Thesis title

The Determination of Clinical Supervision Efficiency on The Course : Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation in Lower Secondary Education Curriculum of 1978

Name

Theerasak Limpanadusadee

Department

Department of Education

Advisors

Boontham Kijpredaborisuthi, M.Ed.

Akom Chantasontorn, Ph.D.

Temduang Ratanathusane, M.A.

Date

15 April 1988

ABSTRACT

The objective of this experimental research was to investigate the Clinical Supervision efficiency of the natural resources and environmental conservation course. The study group was randomly selected from the educational supervisors and M.S. 3 students in the second semester 1988 in Nakhon Sithammarat and Surat Thani Province. The former was the experimental group and the latter was the control group. Before the experiment the supervisors of the experimental group were trained to master the clinical supervision efficiency, teaching behavior analysis, contents of natural resources and environmental Conservation and teaching methodologies in environmental studies for one day. The researcher observed teaching behavior of the experimental group who were under clinical supervision, and then evaluated how they knew and what was their attitudes on natural

resources and environmental conservation of both the experimental and the control group prior to the experiment. The experiment was conducted by having the supervisors in the experimental group supervised by clinical supervision and control group by conventional supervision for the period of 8 weeks. For the supervisors in the experimental group, the researcher observed teaching behavior and tested their attitudes about clinical supervision. For the two groups of students, they were tested knowledge and attitudes on natural resources and environmental conservation data were analyzed by using the following statistics; frequency, percentile, mean standard deviation, Chi-square and t-test. The results were as follows :

1. Teaching behavior of teachers under clinical supervision tended to be more positive after the experiment than before the experiment.
2. Attitudes toward clinical supervision of the supervisors and teachers after the experiment were statistically more positive at the level of 0.0005.
3. Experimental students had significantly better knowledges and attitudes on natural resources and environmental conservation than the control group after the experiment at the level of 0.0005.