

Thesis Title : Guidelines for Teachers' Supervision according to the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at the Primary Schools in Banphotphisai District, under the Nakhonsawan Educational Service Area Office 2

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were: 1) to study guidelines for teachers' supervision according to the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at the Primary Schools Banphotphisai District, under the Nakhonsawan Educational Service Area Office 2, 2) to compare the opinion of teachers' supervision accordance to the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at the Primary Schools Banphotphisai District, under the Nakhonsawan Educational Service Area Office 2 by classifying the gender, age, education level, work status, and work experience, and 3) to suggest the development guidelines for teachers' supervision to be more efficient and effective.

The research applied the Descriptive Research Method consisting of quantitative and qualitative research. The sample was 214 people by divided into 19 administrators, and 195 teachers by opening the table of Krejcie and Morgan and use a simple sample size to draw significant conclusions. The research based on a total population of 480 people to obtain information distribution which related to the proportion of the population. In addition, it used an in-depth interview with 7 administrators and teachers. The statistics for analysis data used frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, f-test, and data analysis were used.

Results of the research:

1) For the guidelines for teachers' supervision according to the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at the Primary Schools Banphotphisai District, under the

Nakhonsawan Educational Service Area Office 2, the overall average was high ($\bar{X} = 4.14$, S.D. = .57). When considering for each side, it was found that all high level especially in measurement and evaluation of teaching and learning followed by the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at ($\bar{X} = 4.19$, S.D. = .62). The second was the aspect of organizing the instructional system ($\bar{X} = 4.18$, S.D. = .62), the development of curriculum ($\bar{X} = 4.18$, S.D. = .61), the personnel management ($\bar{X} = 4.18$, S.D. = .58), specialized services were provided to students ($\bar{X} = 4.17$, S.D. = .68), the provision of facilities ($\bar{X} = 4.13$, S.D. = .63), the relationship with community ($\bar{X} = 4.13$, S.D. = .63), the training of the teachers ($\bar{X} = 4.13$, SD = .64), the teaching materials ($\bar{X} = 4.10$, SD = .63), and the teacher orientation ($\bar{X} = 4.08$, SD = .65) respectively.

2) The opinion of the teachers' supervision according to the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at the Primary Schools Banphotphisai District, under the Nakhonsawan Educational Service Area Office 2 by classifying the sex, age, work position and work experience had no different opinion with statistically significance at .05, therefore, it was denied the hypothesis. However, the difference in educational level to the teachers' supervision according to the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at the Primary Schools Banphotphisai District with statistically significance at .05, therefore, it was accept the hypothesis.

3) The guidelines for of the teachers' supervision according to the Four Sangahavatthu Principle at the Primary Schools Banphotphisai District, under the Nakhonsawan Educational Service Area Office 2 found that the new teacher orientation lack of assign tasks to the individual teacher's knowledge. Therefore, should assign the task to match the ability of each teacher. Materials Supply / Teaching Media was no effective media selection and appropriate for learners. On-the-job teacher training lack of extra-curricular activities, academic development, and career advancement. Therefore, the training should be encouraged to diversify the profession in order to be more efficient and productive.