

Research Title: The Efficiency of Teaching meditation Practice according to the Evaluation of the Students of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Ubonratchathani Campus

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ABSTRACT

This research is qualitative research and quantitative researches. It aims at studying and comparing the efficiency of teaching Meditation Practice according to the evaluation of the students of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Ubonratchathani Campus classified by the fields and the years of study.

For qualitative research, the research tools were observation and interview schedule. In observation of the teaching, a lecturer was observed for three times with the drill-strands process, and the data obtained from each observation were analyzed and the comparison of the results was made.

It was found that most of the lecturers have Master degree, and few of them have Ph.D. degree. It can be said that the qualifications of lecturers are very good, and it was also found that most of the lecturers used to be trained in meditation Practice teaching from Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University and they teach efficiently.

For teaching handbook and teaching plan, it was found that they are in very good and satisfactory level, but lacks academic writing.

For teaching media, technology, teaching equipments, over head projectors and power point, it was found that they are in little and unsatisfactory level. The teachers are ineffective. They should be developed and improved in this field.

Teaching meditation was found to be in very good level. The teachers are effective in this regard and it was found that most of the lecturers used the subjective questions in examination while a few of them used the objective questions.

For the quantitative research, the samples were 361 students of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Ubonratchathani campus. The research tool was the constructed questionnaires of five rating scales. The statistics for analysis of data were frequency, percentage, standard deviation, t- test and one-way analysis of Variance. The results of research can be summarized as follows:

1. More than 80 percent of the students are monks and 20 percent are novices, and 95.2 percent of them major in philosophy and religion, 83.2 percent of them major in Curriculum and Teaching, and 82.7 percent major in Political Science.

2. For the teaching Efficiency of the lecturers, it was found that 82.1 percent of the first year students indicated the efficiency of lecturers in high level, 58.6 percents of the second year students indicated the efficiency in little level 69.9 percents of The third year students indicated the efficiency in the middle level, and 81.3 percents of the fourth year students indicated the efficiency in the much level.

It is summarized that the comparison of teaching sufficiency for each major subject and each year of study is not significantly different.