

C545118 :MAJOR MENTAL HEALTH

KEYWORD: MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM/BORDER AREA SELF-DEFENSE VILLAGES

PATCHARA SILAPABANLENG : MENTAL HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE IN THE BORDER AREA SELF-DEFENSE VILLAGES AT THE AREA CHANTHABURI AND TRAT PROVINCES, THESIS ADVISOR : DR.NIPATT KARNJANATHANALERS, M.D., 178PP. ISBN 974-584-799-2.

The purpose of this study was to study the proportion of mental health problem among the people in the Border Area Self-Defense Villages at Chantaburi and Trat provinces and to study the basic information in 8 variables:- sex, age, marital status, income, educational back ground, family type, relative in the village and threat from the attack from Kampuchean. The sample used in this study was composed of 375 people in the Border Area Self-Defense Villages. The instruments employed were interview forms and symptom distress checklist 90 (SCL-90). The data were analyzed by percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t-test, F-test and statistic of Scheffe with SPSS^x program.

The major finding were as follows :

1. The proportion of mental health problems among the people in the Border Area Self-Defense Villages at Chantaburi and Trat provinces was 2:5 or 41.87 percent which the mean scores of mental health problems in every dimension were higher than normal mean scores by statistically significant different at 0.001 level. The somatization dimension was the most prominent mental health problems (27.2 percent).

2. The mental health problems were statistically significant different at 0.001 level depending on sex; at 0.01 level depending on age, marital status, educational and at 0.05 level depending on threat from attack from Kampuchean.