พิมพ์ตันฉบับบทคัดย่อวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

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: MAJOR MENTAL HEALTH

KEY WORD: SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN / LEARNING / SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION

ONANONG CHOOCHAIWATTANA: THE ABILITY OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN TO LEARN SEXUAL

ABUSE PREVENTIVE METHOD. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSO. PROF. ALISA WACHARASINDHU, M.D. MRCPsych.

THESIS COADVISOR: ASSO. PROF. CHIRDSAK KOWASINT, Ed.D. 80 pp. ISBN 974-635-862-6.

This experimental research is aimed at comparing learning of sexual abuse preventive methods between Grade 3 and Grade 5 students of Bangkok metropolitan's schools, who were instructed about sexual abuse preventive methods and those who were not. It is also aimed at comparing Grade 3 and Grade 5 students' knowledge prior to and after such instructions. The subjects were randomly divided into four groups, including two experimental groups and two controlled groups. Lesson plans and teaching media concerning sexual abuse prevention, and learning tests were used in the study. The data were analyzed by percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation and t-test.

The major findings are as follows:

1. The differences of the students' learning scores between those in experimental groups and in controlled groups, either before or after the instructions, are not statistically significant. Learning scores in specific areas, especially in terms of the children's rights to say no, between Grade 3 students in experimental groups and those in controlled groups differ at the statistically significant level of .05.

2. Grade 3 and Grade 5 students' learning scores in experimental groups, both before and after being taught of sexual abuse preventive methods, are not statistically significant. Among students in experimental groups, Grade 5 students score higher than Grade 3 students at the statistically significant level of .01 in comparing knowledge ability concerning the children's rights to say no, and at the level of .05 in terms of the private rights of the body. In addition learning scores with regard to trickery, of Grade 3 students in experimental groups, prior to the experiment, are found to be higher than Grade 5 students at the statistically significant level of .01.

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