


THESIS TITLE : THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND
PRACTICE OF PARENTS ON THE PLAY OF CHILDREN AGED
2-4 YEARS OLD.

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Abstract

This is a descriptive research aimed at studying the relationship concerning the knowledge, attitudes and practices of parents towards children, aged 2-4 years old, at play.

A sample was taken of three hundred and twenty-one parents who reared children in this age group and lived in Lampang Municipality, Amphur Muang, Lampang Province. The method of sampling was a two-stage stratified random sampling, classified by the socio-economic characteristics and the ages of children. The instruments of this study were questionnaires consisting of demographic data, parental

knowledge, parental attitudes, and parental practices, relating to playing youngsters in the 2-4 year age group. The questionnaires used in this study were questionnaires which were constructed by the researcher and validated by the experts, as well as tested for reliability. The reliability coefficients of questionnaires on the knowledge, attitude, and practices on the play of children in the targetted age group were 0.94, (Kuder Richardson 20), 0.98, and 0.97, (Cronbach's Alpha coefficient) respectively. The people in the sample group answered the questionnaires by themselves. The data was analysed by using an SPSS/pc+ for frequency, percentage, means, and standard deviations. The statistical method used for testing the hypotheses were Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and the T-Test.

Research finding are as follow :

1. The mean score of the parents' knowledge on the play of children aged 2-4 years old showed the highest mean score on the score partaining to rabies prevention from pets. The lowest mean score was about play expressing aggressive emotions of the children.

2. The mean score of the parents' attitude concerning the play of children aged 2-4 years old showed the highest mean score on the action of playing with the children made parents happy. The lowest mean score concerned the fact that the parent had more freetime when children were engaged in play.

3. The mean score of the parents' practice on the play of children aged 2-4 years old showed the highest mean score as reflected in the advice that the parents gave to the children on preventing accidents while playing. The lowest mean score was in most of the parents refusals to give the children unsupervised freedom to

climb elevated structures.

4. Knowledge showed positive significant correlation to the attitude of parents on the play of children aged 2-4 years old.
($r = 0.2738$, $P < 0.001$)

5. Knowledge showed positive significant correlation to the practices of parents on the play of children aged 2-4 years old.
($r = 0.3366$, $p < 0.001$)

6. Attitude showed positive significant correlation to the practices of parents on the play of children aged 2-4 years old.
($r = 0.4177$, $P < 0.001$)