

#C649952 : MAJOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
KEY WORD: CHILD REARING /PARENT/CHAO LAY/KRABI

SURASWADEE KONGSUWAN : CHILD REARING PRACTICES OF
CHAO LAY PARENTS IN SUNGKA-OU VILLAGE, CHANGWAT KRABI:
AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF.
CHERAPAN BHULPAT, Ph.D. 206 pp. ISBN 974-634-879-5

The purposes of this research were to study the child rearing practices of Chao Lay parents in promoting child development and to investigate factors affecting the practices. As an ethnographic study, participant observation and informal interview were used to collect data. Analytic Induction was then used to analyze the data.

The results of this study revealed Chao Lay mothers had more roles in child rearing than the fathers and emphasized the child's physical development more than other areas of development. In supporting the child's physical development, Chao Lay parents emphasized eating and folk ways of nursing when their children were ill.

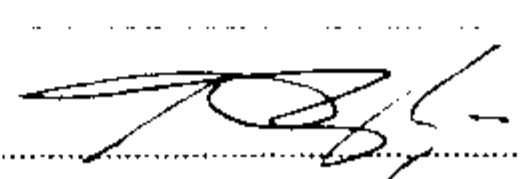
In supporting the child's mind and emotional development, Chao Lay parents were usually expressed affection for children by holding and touching and seldom used folk materials to support this development.

In supporting the child's social development, Chao Lay parents encouraged their children to have good relationship with other children and adults in the village and taught them to be helpful, sharing and co-operative.

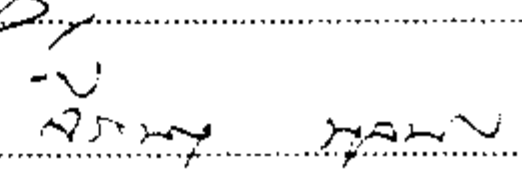
In supporting the child's intellectual development, Chao Lay parents supported their children's language learning, creative thinking and learning about natural environment within their context.

Cultural Ecology theory were used to analyze the factors affecting the child rearing practices of Chao Lay parents. The results revealed geography, family and kinship, economics, society, education, beliefs and culture were factors that had affected the child rearing practices of Chao Lay parents.

ภาควิชา..... ประถมศึกษา.....

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต..... 

สาขาวิชา..... การศึกษาปฐมวัย.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา..... 

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