

SOMSAMORN SINGHASANI : BELIEF IN PIAGET'S THEORY ON IMMANENT JUSTICE
IN SIX- THROUGH TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO.PROF.
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The purpose of this research was to study and compare the differences of the belief in Immanent Justice in six-, eight-, ten-, and twelve-year-old children.

The sample consisted of 240 buddhist students aged six, eight, ten and twelve years old. Half of the students are low in socio-economic status, while the other half are high in socio-economic status. Information get through interview by the researcher, who at first, had told the students about Piaget's stories and later on asked questions. There are 3 stories and 9 questions. Data were analyzed by one way ANOVA, Tukey Test, trend analysis, and two way ANOVA.

Findings are as follows:

1. Six, eight, ten, and twelve years old students have significantly different mean scores, from high through low, respectively, on the belief in Immanent Justice.
2. Age and socio-economic status have significant main effects on the belief in Immanent Justice, but their interaction is not significant.
3. Students with high socio-economic status have significantly lower scores on the belief in Immanent Justice than students with low socio-economic status.