

## Abstract

The research, "Family Participation in Juvenile Delinquency Training at Ban Mutita Juvenile Training Centre" has the main purposes to study about the training of juvenile delinquency in foreign countries and in Thailand alike. Based on documentary study and field study, the research focuses on the attitudes of people related to the training of juvenile delinquents, as well as the participation of families at Ban Mutita Juvenile Training Centre, and seeks to come up with a practical model for family participation in juvenile delinquency training at Ban Mutita Juvenile Training Centre. Questionnaires were used for collecting data at Ban Mutita Juvenile Training Centre from the sample population of 176 people, which comprised 3 different groups; 108 juvenile delinquents, 30 of their family members and another 38 officers from Ban Mutita Juvenile Training Centre. In addition, in-depth interviewing was performed to 6 experts with specialized education background and expertise in training juvenile delinquencies.

The research found that all of the population agreed the treatment of juvenile delinquency must emphasize on practical rehabilitating adaptable to each individual's problems and necessity, with variety of training period. Relationship in families is also a significant aspect. Two groups of population have different points of view concerning family relationship in case there is no good communication among their members. For the most effective rehabilitation, the juvenile Training Centre need family participation, to prepare the delinquents to reintegration to society and at the same time prepare the family to support delinquent adaptability after the period of treatment. Family is an important institute in training and socialization. The juvenile delinquent is likely to repeat unwanted behavior will if there is no environmental change. The most practical model in juvenile delinquency training concerns family participation in every step. Parents should be well aware of their roles and make commitment in improving delinquents' behavior. Insufficiency activities devoted to such participation and the officers' limitation of knowledge are the main problems and obstacles found. And since most of the family members have to work to earn their living, it is difficult to join the activities at the Juvenile Training Centre. Also the idea of family participation has an effect on orphan delinquents with no guardian. Though foster families were provided, it is still not enough in numbers.

The suggestion from this research is that the government should give the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection a full authority over the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents as well as the engagement of their families. The training activities must be well-rounded, responsive to each individual delinquent and initiate good relationships within the families. Also the officers of the Juvenile Training Centre must be trained to specialize in working with the family issues. As a result, the juvenile delinquent will develop good behavior after being released from the Juvenile Training Centre and recidivism will be decreased.