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PUNNEE AUEWATTANA : PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN BY PARENTS: STUDY AMONG PRATHOMSUKSA 6 STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL MUANG DISTRICT, AMNATCHAROEN PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS : SIRIKUL ISARANURUG, M.D. CHAIWAT WONGARSA, M.S. NUTKAMOL CHANSATTIPORN, M.S. 205 p. ISBN 974 - 662 - 732 - 5

The objectives of this research study were to identify the characteristics, frequency and proportion of physical and emotional violence towards children by parents and the relationship between respondents' general characteristics such as sex, birth order, grade point average, self-esteem and personality; family characteristics such as type of family, family relation and family crisis and violence acts towards children, and to study factors affecting to overall violence. The sample consisted of two hundred and twelve students of prathomsuksa 6 in the schools of the Department of primary school, Muang district, Amnatcharoen province. The data was analyzed collecting by self-administered questionnaires and through interviewing methods during the period of February 8th to 20th, 1999. Statistics used for data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, one-way ANOVA, Pearson's product moment correlation and Stepwise multiple regression analysis.

The results showed that 95.3 percent of the students were treated violently by their parents. The violence included physical violence (76.7 %) and emotional violence (95.0 %). The violators were mothers more than fathers. The most common physical violence was whipping by a rod or a belt, and the most common emotional violence was obscene utterance. However, the frequency of violent acts was rarely. The factor which showed a statistically positive correlation ($p < 0.05$) to overall violent acts by fathers was family crisis. Whereas grade point average, self-esteem and family relation showed a statistically negative correlation ($p < 0.05$) to violent acts by fathers. If the violators were mothers, it was found that self-esteem and family relation showed a statistically negative correlation ($p < 0.001$) but family crisis showed a statistically positive correlation ($p < 0.001$) to violent acts. Self-esteem and the child's gender could predict violent acts by fathers (10.5 percent) and self-esteem, family crisis and family relation could predict violent acts by mothers (13.0 percent)

It is suggested that children's self-esteem and the protection of children's right should be promoted. The encouragement of family life education, a good family relation, proper child rearing and appropriate coping skills in time of family crisis are necessary to prevent family violence against children.