

Thesis Title Perceived Quality of Life Regarding Sense of
 Security in Life and Property of the People
 Participating in the Police Cadet Academy's
 Training Project for Rural Community Service
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research were to study perceived quality of life regarding sense of security in life and property of the people participating in the Police Cadet Academy's training project designed for a field practice in service delivery in rural community. The people under investigation included inhabitants residing in two districts of Pranakhon-Si-Ayudhaya Province, namely Bang Bal and Pahan

The data were collected through structured interviews unilizing a questionnaire. The interviewees were either heads of the families of their repressentatives. The respondents were divided into two groups. The first group comprised of fifty assumed parents that the police cadets stayed with and acted as assumed children. They were selected from a hundred and fifty families concerned. The second group included fifty people residing in the same neighborhood of the first group of assumed parents. Through several analyses of both data sets, the research findings were summarized as follows.

1. The project participants felt moderately secure and safe from basic crimes including theft, snatching, robbery, gang robbery, assault, and rape. They were more likely to express their feeling towards the very and most security and safety when they had to go out during daytime. On the other hand, they were inclined to feel rarely secure and safe if they had to go out or stay home alone at night. In addition, they believed that the offenders were more likely to be those coming from other places than living in their neighborhood. With regard to prevention strategies, the respondents protect their property by not taking valuable belongings with them and having company to avoid harm in life.

2. When compared with their neighbors, the assumed parents felt more secure and safer in the cases of going out or being homes alone in daytime. However, both groups reported equally the same feeling of being secure and safe during nighttime.

3. Analyses of contingency tables indicated that their perceptions of quality of life regarding sense of security in life and property moderately related to their prevention strategies utilized, experience of being victimized before and after the project implementation, and some background characteristics such as sex, age, and marital status.

The research findings, in general, provided considerable support to our expectations. Specifically, the project participants felt secure and safe from the major crimes. The assumed parents felt more secure and safer than their neighbors in several situations. Finally, deriving from the investigation within some limitations were policy recommendations for police administrators.