

Thesis Title The Relationships Of Self -concept,
Interpersonal Behavior and Satisfaction
In Rural Development Activity Among Rural
Development Officers, In Rajburi Province.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study were to compare the level of self-concept , level of interpersonal behavior and level of satisfaction in rural development activity between the four groups of rural development officers ; to study the correlation between self-concept and interpersonal behavior, self-concept and satisfaction in rural development activity , interpersonal behavior and satisfaction in rural development activity ; and using self-concept and interpersonal behavior to predict the satisfaction in rural development activity.

The sample consisted of 200 rural development officers, they were health personnel, agriculture personnel, community development personnel and teacher

in Rajburi Province. Data were collected using self-administered questionnaire which had four parts.

Part I consisted of question on personal data . Part II was the Tennessee Self-concept Scale adapted from Umpai Siripipat's questionnaire having reliability of 0.86. Part III was the FIRO-B (The Fundamental Interpersonal Relationship Orientation- Behavior) adapted from Schutz's questionnaire and had reliability of 0.89. Part IV concerned with the satisfaction in rural development activity and had reliability of 0.82.

Data were analyzed by using frequency , percentage, mean, standard deviation, One Way Analysis of Variance ,Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Chi-square, Cramer's V, and Stepwise Multiple Regression.

The findings were as follow :

- 1.Each group of rural development officers was at high level of self-concept with statistically difference at 0.05.

- 2.Each group of rural development officers was at moderate level of interpersonal behavior in 4 areas: expressed inclusion wanted inclusion ,expressed control and wanted affection.Their wanted control behavior was at low level but was high in expressed affection behavior. However, there was no significant difference found on interpersonal behaviors of the four groups of rural development officers.

3. Self-concept was positively correlated with expressed affection behavior and expressed control behavior at the significant level of 0.05.

4. Self-concept was also correlated with age and economic status at significant level of 0.05.

5. Each group of rural development officers was at the high and moderate levels of satisfaction in rural development activity. However the mean scores of satisfaction in rural development activity were not statistically different.

6. Self-concept had correlation with the satisfaction in rural development activity at the significant level of 0.05.

7. Satisfaction in rural development activity was found to have significant correlated with 5 areas of interpersonal behaviors, expressed inclusion, wanted inclusion, expressed control, expressed affection and wanted affection.

8. The prediction of satisfaction in rural development activity showed that self-concept and interpersonal behavior were accounted for satisfaction in rural development activity at the significant level of 0.05.