

Thesis Title                      A Study of Population Values of Mathayomsuksa  
Six Students Who were Differently Brought up  
in the Bangkok Metropolis

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#### ABSTRACT

This study investigates the variation across different types of socialization in the population values of Mathayomsuksa Six students in Bangkok Metropolis. The population values under study concerns spouse selection, the age at first marriage, the number of children, the sexes of the children, family-planning, and migration. Two other sources of variation in the population values are also explored, which include the sexes of the respondents and their experience in population education. The findings in this study will hopefully help parents and teachers realize the importance of the socialization processes in the family and also provide them with some practical guidelines for developing appropriate population values in the children.

Through a multistage sampling method, a sample of 394 students was drawn from ten public schools located in Bangkok Metropolis. All these schools are under the control of the Department of Secondary Education, the Ministry of Education. These students answered a questionnaire concerning socialization and then completed an attitude test constructed by the researcher based on Fishbein & Ajzen's Theory. The data analysis, which was conducted with the help of the SPSS/PC<sup>+</sup> statistical package, includes computing the descriptive statistics, examining the frequency distribution, and an analysis of variance (ANOVA),

The results of the study are summarized as follows :

1. Most of the respondents prefer to choose their spouses on their own. They would like their spouses to be well-educated and financially independent and to believe in the same religion as they do. Appearance does not matter, and nor does whether their spouses are widows or widowers. Most of them think that the proper age at first marriage is between 25 to 35 years old, and that the maximum number of children is three. They accept family-planning but do not consider the sexes of the children as important. The data also show that the majority of the respondents are uncertain about migration issues.

2. The analysis of variance shows that students with different socialization have different population values concerning the age of first marriage, the number of children, the sexes of the children, family-planning and migration. Students who were brought up democratically score consistently higher than those with authoritarian parents in every measure except in spouse selection,

where no significant difference is found across types of socialization.

Sexes of the respondents and their experience in population education are found to be independent sources of variation in population values as measured by spouse selection, the sexes of the children, and family-planning.

A multi-level comparison of the means yields a result that children from democratic family have the highest scores in every measure of population values, followed by those from laissezfaire and authoritarian family, respectively.

#### Suggestions :

1. All the educational agencies such as the Ministry of Education, the Office of University Affairs, and private educational institutions should cooperate in disseminating, through both formal and non-formal educational systems, the knowledge of democratic child-rearing, and in helping parents become aware of the importance of the democratic socialization process in instilling appropriate population values in children.

2. The structure of the school curriculum should be revised to include more courses in population education and to give students a greater degree of freedom to choose these courses. The results of this study strongly suggest that experience in population education is supportive of the development of desirable population values.