

**ACTIVITY THERAPY ON DRUG ABUSE STUDENTS : A CASE
STUDY IN FASAI WITTAYA SCHOOL**

The seal of Mahidol University is a large, circular emblem in the background. It features a central golden chakra (wheel) with a tiered umbrella (parasol) on top. The chakra is surrounded by a blue ring. The outermost ring of the seal contains the university's name in Thai script: "มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล" (Mahavithayalai Mahidol) at the top and "พุทธทาสภวนาน" (Phra Praditphadung) at the bottom.

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OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
(ADDICTIONOLOGY)
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Thesis
entitled
**ACTIVITY THERAPY ON DRUG ABUSE STUDENTS : A CASE
STUDY IN FASAI WITTAYA SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT

This research's objective was to study the effects of activity therapy on drug abuse in order to adjust the responsibility of youth behavior used to remedy the wrong done and convert for the lack of educational opportunity in order to return to the society. In addition to the causes affecting responsibility of the activity participants, to improve the effectiveness of the program, data were collected by questionnaire at Fasai Wittaya School from a total of 120 students. The data were analyzed by statistical analysis, and the results can be summarized as follows:

Personal information, general information, and each type of drug abuse history effected the achievement of group activity therapy on drug abuse. The early activity participants showed significant differences in responsibility ($P - \text{value} > 0.05$). They tended to act in the right way when they graduated which implies the participants had a good sense of responsibility and adjusted their behavior positively.

Learning is very important to children and youth for increasing their career opportunities after penalty ; therefore, the thorough education arrangement for the children and youth and standard, quality courses are necessary in order to be equal to outside education institutes. The children and youth can transfer or continue on to a higher level of education more easily when personnel understand the offenses by the children and youth, including the quality of learning assistance that must be sufficient.

KEY WORDS: ACTIVITY THERAPY / VOCATIONAL TRAINING /
DRUG ABUSE

80 pages

การจัดกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัดเพื่อปรับเปลี่ยนความคิด พฤติกรรมเคยใช้สารเสพติด : กรณีศึกษาโรงเรียน
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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยนี้มีจุดประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงผลของการจัดกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัดเพื่อปรับเปลี่ยนความคิดและพฤติกรรมของเยาวชนที่เคยกระทำความผิดและด้อยโอกาสทางการศึกษา เพื่อให้ได้รับโอกาสในการกลับคืนสู่สังคมอย่างมีคุณภาพ รวมไปถึงสาเหตุต่าง ๆ ที่มีต่อความคิดเห็นของผู้เข้าร่วมกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัดให้เกิดประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น โดยการเก็บข้อมูลด้วยวิธีแบบสอบถาม จากเยาวชนผู้เข้ารับการศึกษภายในโรงเรียนฟ้าใสวิทยาทั้งสิ้น 120 คน ประมวลผลโดยการวิเคราะห์ผลทางสถิติสรุปผลการวิจัย ดังนี้

ข้อมูลส่วนตัว ข้อมูลทั่วไป และข้อมูลประวัติการใช้สารเสพติดแต่ละประเภท มีผลต่อการจัดกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัด ผู้เข้าร่วมกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัดจากตั้งแต่เริ่มแรกจะมีความคิดเห็นที่แตกต่างจากการเข้าร่วมในช่วงแรก เมื่อจบการศึกษาไปในทางที่ดีมากขึ้น ซึ่งแสดงให้เห็นว่า ผู้เข้าร่วมมีความคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ ที่ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ 0.05 รวมไปถึงสามารถปรับเปลี่ยนพฤติกรรมเป็นไปในเชิงบวกมากยิ่งขึ้น การศึกษามีความสำคัญเป็นอย่างยิ่งในเด็กและเยาวชน เพื่อเพิ่มโอกาสในการประกอบอาชีพเมื่อพ้นกำหนดโทษ

ดังนั้นการจัดการศึกษาให้แก่เด็กและเยาวชนอย่างทั่วถึง และหลักสูตรให้มีคุณภาพมาตรฐานเท่าเทียมกับสถานศึกษาภายนอกจึงมีความจำเป็น ทั้งนี้เพื่อเด็กและเยาวชนจะสามารถนำไปเทียบโอนหรือศึกษาต่อในระดับชั้นต่อไปได้ บุคคลากรที่มีคุณภาพและทัศนคติที่เข้าใจต่อกลุ่มเด็กและเยาวชนที่กระทำผิดพลาด และรวมถึงอุปกรณ์การเรียนการสอนที่ต้องมีคุณภาพและปริมาณที่เพียงพอ

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of the Study

1.1.1 Drug problem in Thailand

Drug problem in Thailand is a critical problem that affects the nation stability in various aspects, namely economic, social, Political Problem, Presently. the number of drug taker has increased rapidly especially among the teenagers and children who are the future of the country. If this drug problem extension cannot be pulsed or controlled, it will result in large amount of money outflow, expenditure on drug takers' treatment, accident, punishment process, and lost of the nation's man power.

In the past, the source of drug came from the minority groups in Myanmar and the country's boundary. Most of the drugs in the country are heroine, pop pin, morphine, and amphetamine which are becoming the main product. Myanmar is located next to Thailand. They are connected from Chiang-rai to Ranong province; sharing the same boundary line of 2,000 km. Myanmar has many minority groups fighting against the Myanmar's government to protect their independence. This is the cause of the low quality of life and poverty of the minority group. Drug trading with the neighboring country is a way to acquire the weapon.

Drug is a big problem today with a tendency to become more severe and wider since the increase in potentiality of both foreign and domestic producers and traders. Thailand has the highest level of drug network extension as a producing area, trading area, spreading area, and transited area.

Nowadays, drug spreading in Thailand cannot be stopped. None of the severe suppress can reduce the drug amount. Drug problem leads to many other problems or circulated social problem such as criminal, prostitution, criminal association, gambling, and teenager problem. These problems affect the country's stability, harmony,

and people morality. However, the severest drug problem is the teenager problem expanding widely with the tendency to become more severe and prolonged problem.

1.1.2 Drug problem in teenagers

Thailand's drug problem in teenager needs a serious remedy. The teenager have particular characteristic and motivation to use the drug; for example, they dislike the direct warning or advice from the parents or adults, they are offensive, seeing their own problem as the biggest problem and trying to solve the problem with the best method in their mind which can be either right or wrong. There are a lot of teenagers who have drug problem and most of them have their own several motives; such as, curiosity, impetuous, peer acceptance, benighted, or weary mind which can be easily influenced toward drug usage when facing the problem. The children with weary mind might turn to drug using as the method to solve or to temporarily forget the problem. The more often they face the problem, the more often they use drug and become drug addicted. This behavior affects both physical and mental health of the children. The teenager have higher potentiality to be drug addicted and have problem more than other groups. What we should concern is that the drug problem is spreading to the 9-10 year old student. The main reasons for teenagers's drug usage are lacking of family proximity, parents' divorce problem, lacking of adult concern and supporter. These situations leading to make the children feel lonely and have no one to help them solving the problem drug usage as the solution of the problem or become a lure of the ones who don't have good intention.

Currently, the drug problem is widely spread. Most of the problems occur among children who live in slum who are in the a risky group. Many drug addicted rehabilitation institutes were established to meet to need of the increased amount of children who are addicted to illegal drug according to the Narcotics Act. Drug addicted patients' treatment or therapy can be either successful or unsuccessful. It is up to the environment, the correct and feasible therapy method. However, there are many patients who can not be successfully cured and relapse because of stress; low self-esteem, or lacking of good moral support to permanently quit the addiction. The relapsing could also occur from the broken evaluation process after getting the institutes' treatment and lacking of good evaluation process. Some of the children will

relapse when they return into old environment; for example, go home after being imprisoned in the training and educating place. Some can stop drug using for a while before relapsing. Some can absolutely quit the drug using. The therapist should concern these factors to see really the cause of the problem the cause of relapsing, and the proper method to prevent the relapsing.

1.1.3 The government's management on drug problem solution

1) Important measure to prevent the potential drug user from the opportunity to take drug.

Drug prevention means providing education, news, knowledge, and information about living quality, drug, self-family-community prevention from drug, building drug immunity, and also improving the environment that is related to the increase in drug usage.

Prevent the potential demand group from drug trial is one of the main 4 strategies to permanently conquer the drug problem in “Conquering drug” - phase 4 (2005) road map. This strategy has 4 important measures which are establishing drug immunity, strengthening the community and the nation power, supporting the school to conquer the drug problem permanently, and supporting the organization to conquer the drug problem permanently.

To establish the drug immunity, we focus on the immunity establishing campaign on children in community and in heart land area. There is also an alternative activity arrangement for children, family, and regular people, emphasizing on the people and private organization cooperation.

To strengthen the community and nation power, we focus on sustaining the strength of the village and community in A type, permanently conquer the drug, supporting the village and community in B type to become A type, appointing the experts in every district strengthen the C and D type villages and communities, and setting a special expert team to help strengthen the community strength in every weak heart land area. Moreover, we also focus on strengthening the nation power and continuous activity of the nation power connector by training, educating, assigning an obvious duty, continuing evaluate the result of the local nation power association, setting the drug prevention system in every village and community,

and integrating the drug prevention activity into the village and community activity in the province and the district level.

To support the school to conquer the drug problem permanently, there are surveys categorizing the school into A, B,C and D level according to the mean of strong village and community categorizing. There is a deep and clear inside look into the drug user. The drug users who are students are brought into the proper drug addict rehabilitation system. There is an expert team setting to help strengthen the school to conquer the drug. There is an organization setting to unite the school directors, teachers, children networks, and students to be the core of the drug prevention. In addition, there are alternative activities along the whole year, both school and non-school activity, emphasizing on sport, music, science, art, culture, training camp, boy scout, and girl scout. There is a system setting to prevent the drug problem in school; such as, evaluate the situation in the school frequently and setting the group of core teachers and students for communication purpose. The school helps training and procuring the summer job for the students. The government supports the school to have the system to take care and help the student. The government also supports the student's parent to participate in drug problem prevention both in and out of the school. Lastly, the government should also support the study and research on drug problem solution.

The last measure is to support the organization to conquer the drug problem permanently by doing a survey to categorize the dormitory into A, B, C and D type according to the strong village and community categorizing method, expanding the mill that has more than 50 employees to everywhere and every type, setting the drug preventing system by nation power connector, continuing internal situation evaluation, setting expert team promote the healthy activity campaign, assigning and supporting the labor union role on the drug prevention.

Neither rigid measure, suppress nor the process management on drug conquering could be success without the people cooperation. To conquer the drug, people in the whole country must realize the danger of the drug and engross to cooperate, to be nation power, to conquer the drug problem.

The integration for Thai children drug prevention, harmony, and stability of the nation.

It is widely known that the children are the future of the nation. Smart, skilled, physically and mentally healthy children will bring the prosperous and stability to the nation. But today, children are the target of the drug trading process. Therefore, the establishment and empowering of the children's immunity against the drug cycle is necessary and urgent. There are 21 million children in Thailand. The Ministry of Education appoints a policy of the preventing and resolving the drug problem in school where every school must renovate the curriculum and the teaching process, support the proper use of free time, set the preventive system and be aware of the drug. The school must take of the student who is drug user as patient who needs a treatment and take server measure against the staff who is related to the drug trading process decisively. In addition, the Ministry of Education has cooperated with other organizations to arrange the activities that use the moral principle as an instrument to prevent the children from the drug; such as, Buddha Dhamma camp, arranging the summer ordination in the temple through out the country, Muslim Ladies Volunteer Association, Muslim Children Training in several area, and etc. The Ministry of Public Health arranges various projects and activities to prevent the children or the new generation from the drug and bring the drug takers back to the family and warm society, to start a new life and absolutely quit the drug usage; such as, "TO BE NUMBER ONE" project which is established under the idea of "Being the one without using the drug" and "Drug addicted one, put your hand up". Moreover, there are "TO BE NUMBER ONE" club establishments in schools and every province organizations to arrange the activities that promote the children's latency and activities that promote the wisely use of the free time continuously. However, family is a social organization that is very important to prevent the children from the drug. Therefore, the promotion of family strength, every family members understand their role and duty, and live together with love and kind, is best shield that can really prevent the children from the drug cycle. Many organizations and the Office of Narcotic Control Board have arranged the projects and activities to invent the trend of parents seeing the importance of taking care of children, and to promote the good family relationship; such as, Love Surrounded House Project, Reinforce Drug Immunity Project, Against Drug Sport

Field Project, and soon. To conquer the drug, the people in the country must realize the danger of the drug and engross to unite and become the nation power against drug, so we can maintain the harmony and the stability of the nation.

2) The government measure to conquer the drug

The government will hasten the drug prevention and conquering operation under the urgent policy. The principle is that the prevention comes before conquering, the drug taker must receive the treatment, and the drug seller must be punished without exception. The method is as the following.

- The law enforcement and the special system of controlling and conquering drug trader and producer must be efficient, decisive, quick, and justified. The maximum penalty of the government officer who is related to the drug trading will be increased. The special benefit and special protection will be given to the government officer and people who help the drug conquering.

- Importing of the chemical that could be used in the drug production will be strictly controlled. The government mechanism and the legal measure will be improved to overtake the development of drug producing technology.

- International organization and cooperation will be established to control and to get rid of the drug producing source and international trading network.

- The law that is an obstacle of the drug taker's treatment and rehabilitation acquiring will be revised. The drug takers will be able to get the treatment and rehabilitation immediately without having an illegal offence. The government will provide the treating and rehabilitating service system, provide the vocational training, and adjust the drug taker's environment thoroughly, so the drug taker can return to the society and live happily.

To see the result of the drug conquering operation, the detail of number of seller, producer under arrest, producer who is legally murdered, producer who surrender trader, prodders, and taker are gathered. After the government declaring a war with the drug, with the 3 month conquering policy (from February to April), many related organizations in government sector, private sector, and public sector, had truthfully participated. Therefore the result is quite acceptable.

This is the result of the people and mass media's eager cooperation. And ordinary solution process changed to be a war. The small drug sellers and takers were oppressed to surrender and gave an additional trace to the police. These scared the seller and producer and pressed them to surrendered and sworn that they would not be related to the drug again, which the officer will do the further investigation.

There are many case of murdering to make an extract or shorten murder. The Ministry of the Interior tells the local people that shorten murder are the result of drug traders' betrayal among themselves. The legal murdering could happen if there is opposing against the police. However, there is no excessive measure from the police. And if the dead person's relative sees, knows, or has an evident of the murderer, he can notify the police punish the murderer according to the justice process. The present government respects the human right and has goodwill. The producer, trader, and seller are given an opportunity to quit the drug trading cycle to reduce the number of drug taker in the future.

From the second war declaration with the drug, the Prime Minister Taksin Chinnawat said that the US withdrew Thailand's name from being the source and transporting path of the drug after being listed in this account for more than 10 year. This can confirm the Thailand's success on the drug war. However, the drug trader is not all gone. There is a report about the return of the drug. So the government announces a policy to confirm that the government is serious about beating the drug trader and ask for everyone's serious cooperation to be aware, to prevent the return of the drug spreading. And after the second conquering policy announcement, the Prime Minister wrote a promise that "I will no longer let the drug destroy the future of descendents."

3) Drug addicts rehabilitation

The drug taker and addict will get a treatment and rehabilitation to return to the society and live happily. From the government war declaration with drug and the conquering operation according to the policy, many related people; such as seller and taker, surrender and show that they want to quit the drug cycle. The government arranges the rehabilitation and treatment for the surrendered drug taker and addict, so they can return to the society happily. The ministry of public health is responsible for the addict's rehabilitation and treatment. There are many places providing rehabilitation and treatment for the addicts, 92 central hospitals, 539 community

hospitals, 1,211 health centers, and 7 other hospitals and health centers that are under other department. There are 57,506 drug takers and addicts who get the treating service in the treating places in the year 2003. The overall capacity is expected to be able to serve up to 102,373 patients.

The patient need to get both physical and mental treatment since the patient has the illness in both physical and mental. Therefore, the mental treatment is also needed. However, it is costly to cure large number of patients. Therefore, the patient or the patient's relative should asking the information about the primary detail, necessity, need, or participation before taking the patient to that curing place; for example, if there is limited number of bed, the patient might be asked to stay at his own or his relative's house, or there might be incur small expense on the patient if the given budget is no enough to serve the large number of patient. However, after the treatment and rehabilitation, the drug taker or addict is counted as a good people who can benefit the society and live in the society happily. Therefore, such the patient should get the treatment thoroughly. "Everyone can make wrong decision but everyone can also revise, not related to the drug."

4) General information of the children in juvenile observation and protection place Juvenile observation and protection place is an organization that is established with the juvenile and family court. The director of the juvenile observation and protection place is the commander under the order of the chief judge of the central juvenile and family court. There are 29 juvenile observation and protection places in the central and in the regional part. In the central part or in Bangkok, there is the central juvenile observation and protection place. In the regional part, it's the province's juvenile observation and protection place.

There are only 10 places (including the central one) which are opened as training place with children under their responsibility. Those places have duty to support, to feed, and to develop the children's personality and behavior, to change the children who once have chosen the wrong path to become a good citizen. In addition, according to the section 38 of the juvenile and family court establishment and judging method of juvenile and family case B.E. 2534, the director of the juvenile observation and protection place has authority and function to arrange the common education for the child, at least the child should be able to read and write, to provide the vocational

training or to have child to do other work so he does not have unnecessary free time, and to make those activities feasible to the child physical and mental health.

82% of the children under arrest are between 15-18 years old. 43.3% finish the primary education. 32% finish the secondary education. Most of the offence commitment is from the peers, family condition, family situation, economic situation, and benighted.

5) Juvenile and family court's children categorization

The intention of the juvenile and family court is to resolve, to heal, and to rehabilitate the children, not to punish them. Therefore, the court's categorization classifies the children according to the characteristic of the offence committed, the child's behavior, and the family's latency to rehabilitate the child.

- For the violent case, the child must be sent to the juvenile training place to give the child an opportunity to improve himself by controlling and using instrument in the rehabilitation.

- For the non-violent case and the family has latency to rehabilitate, the child's act will be controlled. There will be a family activity therapy by several professions. The child will receive the opportunity to be educated from the external school. The child might have to do the public benefit activity.

- For the non-violent case but the family doesn't have a latency to rehabilitate, the child will be sent to a foundation, a NGO, or "Fasai Wittaya" boarding school, to get the treatment and therapy. The child will receive the opportunity from the alternative education and special rehabilitated education.

1.1.4 Government performance

From government policy called beating drug, ministry of health has indicated obviously that addicted person must be rehabbed with most effectiveness. The target is to rehab addicted person at least 1 place in a province, with the 2002 budget combined with the 3rd preventing and conquer drugs Act (2000) explained clearly as follow.

- 1) Personal Act or entrepreneur must keep an eye on employees aiming at not to do anything like to drug addict. Entrepreneur also needs to train and give orientation to employee so as to acknowledge them the harm of drugs. Moreover, he must cooperate with police to give information and investigation drugs.

- 2) Place Act must explain punishment of using drugs in office.

3) Investigator Act, in order to avoid addicted employees. became, drug at work could lead to accident.

4) Helping Act, entrepreneur needs to help, give consult, and heal addicted person.

5) Work place punishment Act, work place will be punished by giving suggestion, temporary closed, and 15 day off depending on regulation whenever drugs founded.

Performance process and its adaptation.

1) Signing cooperation between health department and Supreme Court of children in order to make connection to improve institution for children and teenagers both in physical and good environment.

2) Increase capacity of children in term of their health; family planning, condom, aids prevention.

3) Boost up skills and good attitude for children by participatory learning.

4) Improve physical environment and socialization to create health, such as cleaning bathroom, cleaning dishes.

5) Health check and healing the disorder problem.

6) Evaluate food nutrition of all children.

1.1.5 The operation's obstacle

The children who commit an offence are normally sent to a training place. They will get non formal education and various vocational training; such as mechanics and carpentry. According to the research of people who are interested in special children education arrangement in the training place, the problem and obstacle can be concluded as follow.

1) Lack of children type categorized

Some of guilty children have either behavior or physical body or mentality, emotions, or social problems which are different from the normal children. So, it is necessary to plan the healing ways depending on intelligent basis.

2) No individual study plan

Some of condemned children have different behavior disorder, adaptation problems, physical disorder, mentality, attitude and mind, and also different

intelligent basis. They are based on different knowledge background, such as, family problem, bad environment. Thus, the study plan in both individualism and collectivism are easily to combine for instructor but not for those children.

3) Lack of continuity of each study

Each condemned children have different period of punishment which affects the study plan. It means children might not complete the study as the previous academic plan and are not able to learn all of useful knowledge to be used in the rest life time. Meanwhile, children who have objected by court to start study again may not catch up with others who have been taught before. Thus, it is not a beneficial as expect.

4) Teachers are the main coordinator between student and its curriculum. They should prepare the appropriate media, evaluation, and suitable studying atmosphere. Moreover, they should play as psychologist and welfare worker in order to help the weak student. It is considered as a tough works for normal teachers.

1.1.6 Drug-addicted characteristics

Drug addicted child will become attention deficit hyperactive: ADHD which can be diagnosed as follow;

1) Inattention. In this group, there will be only few minutes which can be attracted to them, after that lesson will be left over without any interest. The symptom of this group can be noticed easily like one would be distracted and reacted away, not focusing on details, careless occurs and lead to accident, lose stuff easily.

2) Hyperactivity. It is non-stop characteristics; they will be hyperactive and moving all the time. They can not stay calm for a period of time. Also, they like to do several things at the same time, for example, they will express in aggressive emotional term if they waiting a queue for a long time.

3) Impulsivity. They would act and response without thinking logically. For example, if they angry, they will express it immediately without any thinking.

From the research, working system of inattention children brains would work less working than those of the normal one. They should have the behavior therapy, which could from music or others activities like entertainment and Buddhist therapy ways.

The condemned children are all needed the therapy, but it is quite complex, they needed to be taken care of in full stream skills; healing, protecting, and

recovering in order to bring back capability to get back to the track in normal life. The activities event is the one way to help drug addict. It would stimulate behavioral and learning skills which are the result of leadership and planning practices. However, it depends on individual's reaction in term of mentality and environmental of each event.

From previous problems, researcher gets an idea to discover more knowledge, opinion, and behavior of ex-drug addicted student to biological therapy in Fasai Wittaya school to be the guidelines, and so as to improve skills of staffs and encourage more effectiveness in Fasai Wittaya school.

1.2 Objective of the Study

1.2.1 Study knowledge, opinion, and behavior of youth receiving to Group activity therapy.

1.2.2 To study opinion toward vocational training therapy adopted in Fasai wittaya school.

1.3 Assumption of the Study

1.3.1 Student in Fasai Wittaya school with different ages, they should have different group of vocational therapy.

1.3.2 The length of drug using effects the opinions and behavior of students in Fasai wittaya school

1.4 Scope of the Study

Knowledge, opinion, and behavior of students which affects the Vocational therapy activities in Fasai Wittaya school.

1.5 Definition

1.5.1 Groups of teacher means teachers who teach in Fasai Wittaya school.

1.5.2 Therapy leader means one who performs as a leader in therapy group in Fasai Wittaya school.

1.5.3 Students mean drug addicted children who take part in all process of therapy, and also in Fasai Wittaya school.

1.5.4 Therapy activity group means the way of healing addicted person which combines of student from 2 persons or above. They would have reaction to each others, combined of leader, follower, investigator, and teachers. The objective is to heal and therapy capability in socializing and expression in proper way. The therapy activity group in Fasai Wittaya school consists of

- 1) Concentration therapy
- 2) vocational therapy
- 3) Musical therapy
- 4) Entertainment therapy
- 5) Sports therapy

1.5.5 Knowledge means personal understanding of students.

1.5.6 Attitude means opinion, feeling of students on therapy activity group. It is the motivation for students to express their current behavior in each activity.

1.5.7 Processed therapy group means behavior, action of therapy group in the processing way, steps from beginning to the end. For example, planning, preparing, and processing until it is done.

1.5.8 Related variables mean the personality which related processing work; education level, position, working experiences, seminar, leadership role, and processed group therapy.

1.6 Variables in Research

1.6.1 Independent variable which are

- 1) Personal variable; ages, education level, experiences about drugs, knowledge in processed therapy group.
- 2) Working variable which are diploma, working experiences, seminar, and leadership role in processed therapy group.
- 3) Subconscious and experiences which are grouping, and realizing to reduce and give up drugs.

1.6.2 Dependent variables, such as, participation in processed therapy group which could lead to permanent quit in drugs.

1.7 Benefits from Research

1.7.1 To be a guideline to related issues, giving roles appropriately in processed therapy group.

1.7.2 To be a guideline to develop staffs about knowledge, changing attitude, behavior, and more effective of processed therapy group.

1.7.3 To be a guideline for healing drug addicted persons among teenagers with the useful activities.

1.7.4 To support any related further researches.

CHATER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Youth and Drug Addiction

The main problem for drug addiction in youth is still from the teenager's curiosity accompanied by the peer pressure. Actually it's natural for teenager, regardless of the period, that they would like to follow friends, try the new things, and comply the trend. Currently there are some children try the drug just only they think that everyone do it, and it's usual. If we ask them whether they know about the disadvantages of the drugs, they will tell you that they knew. However, just they want to follow the trend, they then made the wrong decision. Moreover, atmosphere also shores up the drug addict problem to be worsened off. Once drugs will appear only in some specific places or areas of spreading out, but nowadays it disperse through the school. Even the place for studying is now the place for drug dealing. One more factor inducing children to the drug abuse is the parent's objection. It's usual that teenager would like to do what they want, and sometimes will do things against what parents said. This then will be followed by the aggressive actions. If the parents or teacher do not understand that, they will have offending responses and may want to manage their children. Then children will resist to their parents' actions.

Anything we prohibited them to do, they will even commit it more maybe just only to object the parents. These then will bring about the drug addiction.

The factor strength the level of drug addiction on teenager is the mental illness. Many children are not be happy, or may even be worried. The most important problem is the conflict in the family. This covers the quarrel among members, incompatibility between children and parents, and the indifference in the family. Some children think that drug can make them happy and relax from the nervous. Those problem will induce the children to drug relapse with the worsen status. Therefore, if we can make a warm and happy family, children will be less addicted to the drugs.

Nowadays form of drug dispersion is different. In the past, there is heroine, but today amphetamine is popular. This chemical substance will affect the brain by changing some chemical elements that make drug abuser active, energetic and lively. Due to that fact, we can easily see teenagers hold the party that comprises of drug. When one took the drugs and he is satisfied with it, he will then promote and induce his friends to take the drugs. Sometimes there is a drug party let all teenagers take the drug both willingly and unwillingly. This rapidly fastens the distribution of drug among teenagers.

Teenagers are living in the edge between childhoods and mature, also the age of curious to try anything. Teenagers have both mental and physical growth, hormone increasing but mentality not fully adapted to it. Mostly, they need freedom and fully expression of being adults. Their behavior tends to be turbulence and sensitive, they need friends to accept his thought. Thus, friends play an important role for teenagers. Whenever their friends addicts to drug, the higher tendency of trial begins.

Over two decades, there were several of research linked to teenagers and their behavior in drugs used, in order to prevent with the clearly standard. The results of research for factors led to drug addicted are

- Family problems, especially if parents consumed drugs or had mentality disorder.
- Inappropriate raising childhood, especially stubborn kids.
- Desperate family connection.
- Fellows are addicted to drugs and the mistake believing that using drug is kind of cool and acceptable of friends.

These problems occur not only problem childhood but also every teenager have tendency to face. Ecstasy came rapidly and everyone is in deep risk of it, especially in condition of one in family uses it. The major noticeable effect is lower grade in school. Drug is the matter directly affects brain, so the capability in studying, attention, concentration would be dropped. Students come up with breaking laws because of drugs needing, some might absent class. Next effect is physical effect. Of course, not only directly brain affected by drug, body also affected as well. Their body would weaker and weaker due to lack of sleeping, tired more and more in daylight time in class.

Mentality also makes student paranoid, more aggressive. Because needing more drugs, they would feel anger and paranoid if can not able to consume it. Some cases it become more aggressive, like in TV, ecstasy leads to illusion and paranoid that there is someone going to harm you. For example, they might catch people as a hostage to negotiate and prevent their illusion harm. Or, it case of needing drug, students could start robbing so as to able to buy it.

Another effects is the most parent unwanted, becoming a seller himself. It is one of the serious effects from drugs.

2.2 Drug Addiction (From Wikipedia the free encyclopedia)

Drug addiction, substance dependence or chemical dependency is the compulsive use of psychoactive drugs, to the point where the user has no effective choice but to continue use. The phenomenon of drug addiction has occurred to some degree throughout recorded history though modern agricultural practices, improvements in access to drug, and advancements in biochemistry have exacerbated the problem significantly in the 20th century with the introduction of purified forms of active biological agents, and with the synthesis of hitherto unknown substances, such as methamphetamine.

The alleged addictive nature of drugs varies from substance to substance, and from individual to individual. Drug such as codeine or alcohol, for instance, typically require many more exposures to addict their users than drugs such as heroin or cocaine. Likewise, a person who is psychologically or genetically predisposed to addiction is much likely to suffer from it.

Although dependency on hallucinogens like LSD otherwise know as “acid” and psilocybin is listed as Substance-Related Disorder in the DSM-IV. most psychologists do not classify them as addictive drugs. Experts on addiction say that the use of LSD and psilocybin causes neither psychological nor physical dependency many user report feeling less desire to use these drugs after every use

There is anecdotal evidence which emerges of psychological addiction to recreational psychedelics such as MDMA (Ecstasy) and ketamine. Because of the tendency for pills sold on the street as “ecstasy” to contain other drugs such as

cocaine or speed. This can make the drug significantly more addictive if it is snorted through the nose

Drug addiction has two components: physical dependency, and psychological dependency. Physical dependency occurs when a drug has been used habitually and the body has become accustomed to its effects. The person must then continue to use the drug in order to feel normal, or its absence will trigger the symptoms of the withdrawal. Psychological dependency occurs when a drug has been used habitually and the mind has become emotionally reliant on its effects, either to elicit pleasure or relieve pain, and does not feel capable of functioning without it. Its absence produces intense cravings, which are often brought on or magnified by stress. A dependent person may have either aspects of dependency, but often has both. "Chipping" is also a term used to describe a pattern of drug use in which the user is not physically dependent and sustains 'controlled use' of a drug. This is done by avoiding influences that reinforce dependence, such that the drug is used for relaxation and not for escape.

2.2.1 The basis for addiction

Scientists have long accepted that there is a biological basis for drug addiction, though the exact mechanisms responsible are only now being identified. It is believed that addictive substances create dependence in the user by changing the brain's reward functions, located in the mesolimbic dopamine system—the part of the brain that reinforces certain behaviors such as eating, sexual intercourse, exercise, and social interaction. Addictive substances, through various means and to different degrees, cause the synapses of this system to flood with excessive amounts of dopamine, creating a brief rush of euphoria more commonly called a "high"

Although the high may last only a few minutes, it also produces more longer-lasting effects in the brain. Dopamine signals occurring normally in the reward system (traveling from the ventral tegmental area to the nucleus accumbens) lead to the activation of proteins designed to calm the initial reaction and foster a continued desire to pursue the behavior responsible. Addiction substances create a greater than normal dopamine release, and the subsequent reactions of the brain are greatly exaggerated as well. The amygdala, hippocampus, and frontal cortex association that is strengthened

with each exposure, and with over time time comes to dominate normal thoughts and desire. When craving for the drug are no longer controllable, the user is considered addicted. (For a contrary view of drug addiction, see Rat Park)

There seems to be a genetic component to addiction. Pankaj Sah of Australian National University believes that chronic marijuana users are self-medicating for anxiety problems. In addition, Dr. Lonny Shavelson, in his book "Hooks," had reported that 70% of female heroin addicts were sexually abused as children.

2.2.2 Evolutionary psychology view of addiction

It is obvious that genes for addiction would not be directly selected. Since evolution theory claims that every physical and behavioral trait is a direct or side effect of selection, then the capacity to be addicted to drug must be a side effect of something that was selected.

A number of writers including Keith Henson have suggested that the capacity to be addicted to drugs is a side effect of social attention rewards. It is easy to understand how sensitivity to social rewards would evolve in social primates. For example, Jane Goodall's observation that chimpanzees who hunt get additional mating opportunities. The proposed evolved mechanism for social rewards is that attention causes the release of endorphins and dopamine into the brain's reward circuits.

It seems that addictive drugs activate brain reward circuits that are normally activated by attention, without the need to kill a large, dangerous animal and drag it back to camp (or modern equivalents.)

In this view, the relative success of 12-step and related programs is due to the more natural social attention-rewards replacing drug-rewards.

2.2.3 The chemicals responsible

The CREB protein, a transcription factor activated by cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) immediately after a high, triggers genes that produce proteins such as dynorphin, which cuts off dopamine release and temporarily inhibits the reward circuits. In chronic drug users, a sustained activation of CREB leaves the user feeling depressed and dissatisfied, and unable to find pleasure in previously enjoyable activities, often leading to a return to the drug for an additional "fix". It also

leads to a short term tolerance of the substance, necessitating that a greater amount be taken in order to reach the same high.

Another transcription factor, known as delta FosB, is thought to activate genes that, counter to the effects of CREB, actually increase the user's sensitivity to the effects of the substance. Delta FosB slowly builds up with each exposure to the drug and remains activated for weeks after the last exposure long after the effects of CREB have faded. The hypersensitivity that it causes is thought to be responsible for the intense craving associated with drug addiction, and is often extended to even the peripheral cues of drug use, such as related behaviors or the sight of drug paraphernalia. There is some evidence that delta FosB even causes structural changes within the nucleus accumbens, which presumably helps to perpetuate the craving, and may be responsible for the high incidence of relapse that occurs in treated drug addicts.

Regulator of G-protein signaling 9-2 (RGS 9-2) has recently been the subject of several animal knockout studies. Animals lacking RGS 9-2 appear to have increased sensitivity to dopamine receptor agonists such as cocaine and amphetamine; over-expression of RGS9-2 causes a lack of responsiveness to these same agonists. RGS 9-2 is believed to catalyze inactivation of the G-protein coupled D2 receptor by enhancing the rate of GTP hydrolysis of the G alpha subunit which transmits signals into the interior of the cell.

2.2.4 Mechanisms of effect

The mechanisms by which different substances activate the reward system vary among drug classes. Depressants such as alcohol and benzodiazepines work by increasing concentrations of GABA in the brain. Narcotics such as morphine and methadone, work by mimicking endorphins chemicals produced naturally by the body which have effects similar to dopamine or by disabling the neurons that normally inhibit the release of dopamine. These substances (sometimes called "downers") typically facilitate relaxation and pain-relief.

Stimulants such as amphetamines, nicotine and increase dopamine signaling, either by directly stimulating its release, or by blocking its absorption. These substances (sometimes called "upper") typically cause heightened alertness and energy.

The most common drug addictions are to legal substances such as:

- Alcohol
- Narcotic in the form of tobacco, particularly cigarettes
- Caffeine in the form of tea, coffee, and caffeinated sodas

Many prescription or over the counter drugs can become addictive if abused. Steroidal medications, for example, are extremely addictive. In addition, a large number of other substances are currently considered to have no medical value and are not available over the counter or by prescription. Depending on the jurisdiction, these drugs may be legal only as part of a government sponsored study, illegal to use for any purpose, illegal to sell, or even illegal to merely possess.

In 1972, United States President Richard Nixon declared a war on illegal drugs in an attempt to control the growing problem of drug addiction and drug-related crime. It is unclear, though, whether laws against drugs do anything to stem usage and dependency. In jurisdictions where addictive drugs are illegal, they are generally supplied by drug dealers, who are often involved with organized crime. Even though the cost of producing most illegal addictive substances is very low, their illegality combined with the addict's need permits the seller to command a premium price, often hundreds of times the production cost. As a result, the addict sometimes turns to crime to support their habit.

2.3 Activity Therapy in Fasai Wittaya School

2.3.1 Attitude component

1) Cognitive component. It is implied the knowledge, understanding, belief, and recognition of a person towards something. It expresses in terms of what is right and what is wrong. Good and bad attitude comes after that.

2) Affective component. It is feeling or emotional link to thought, for example, a person has good thought towards something, good feeling would come and act as satisfy. Thus, good attitude begins.

3) Behavior component. It is a readiness skills or tendency of a person to express it. It is according to thought and feeling which come up with to do or

not to do. In order to positive or negative attitude towards something needs these 3 components. And clearly seen that affective component plays an important role to decide what actions. However, some cases behavior might not follow the cognitive and emotional.

Prapapen Suwan (1977: 20-21) behavior means physical expression including action that can be noticed at the moment, or might be delayed action due to person expected to do in the future. Behavior is one of the components of knowledge, attitude, and decision making process.

2.3.2 Relationship between knowledge, attitude, and decision making process.

Nipa Manulpiju (1985: 82) concluded their relationship in 4 characteristics which are

1st characteristic K $\longleftrightarrow$ A $\longleftrightarrow$ P

Attitude is the middlemen which leads to knowledge and decision making process (action). Thus, knowledge that related to attitude would affects action.

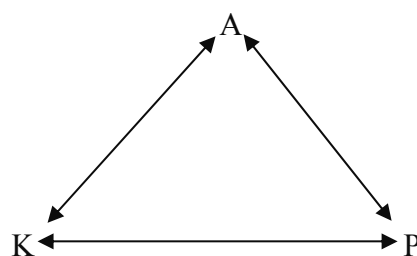
2nd characteristic K $\swarrow$ $\searrow$ P
A $\swarrow$ $\searrow$ P

Knowledge and attitude are related and lead to action.

3rd characteristic K $\swarrow$ $\searrow$ P
A $\swarrow$ $\searrow$ P

Both knowledge and attitude could lead to action without any relation among them.

4th characteristic



Knowledge that affects both direct and indirect actions, for indirect one with attitude as middlemen could lead to action.

K = Knowledge

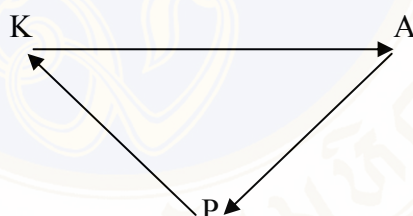
A = Attitude

P = Practice

In processed therapy group, with good attitude could lead to good action which is going to success in the healing method. It is because good attitude makes people feeling good and consequently adopt that feeling to use as own action. It can be explained in chemical term as follow;



It can be seen that there is no response occurs until putting stimulator in. Like knowledge, it would be useless until good attitude comes. Attitude might imply to be stimulator. Thus, the relationship among knowledge, attitude, and action can be concluded as Richard K. means



Knowledge, attitude, and action are all linked as circle chain.

As previous explanation about the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and action in the supporting way to each others, but some cases it founded out that there is no relationship between action and attitude. As such, R.T Lapiere studies. And after considering deeply, there are many variables which lead to action as follows;

- Attitude
- Social Norm
- Habit
- Expect result of behavior act

2.3.3 Group activity therapy

Meaning

Argued that group therapy means group of human healing process whose deep in mentality problems.

Group activity therapy is the emotional and social healing by encouraging people to participate in their interesting activity like drawing, painting, and playing games.

Chaweewan Sutabuth (1984: 238) group activity therapy is indispensable for personality improvement due to each activity creates a chance for patient to express their ability, socializing, and knowing your mind. Thus, it would bring about more mentality strength.

From the group activity therapy tools of Nakornrachasima's mentality disorder hospital (1985: 7) argued that therapy by any activity would lead to all mental, emotional, and socializing healing, and acceptances by society would come depending on each activity's objective.

Argued that group therapy means group of human healing process whose deep in mentality problems.

Group activity therapy is the emotional and social healing by encouraging people to participate in their interesting activity like drawing, painting, and playing games.

Piandee Piummongkol (1993: 134) mentioned about the therapy activity which should encourage the patient to be with reality, preventing the recession and supporting the development of social skill because these activities give them an opportunity to interact with others. The patients would introduce themselves to the group. In the first stage they might communicate to other non-verbally, eye contacted with others through the entire activity which would become the first step in communicating and then they would begin to talk later. The participation motivates the patients to corporate; the group participation generally generates the development rapidly when they corporate more even the beginning they might unwilling to do so then the activity should be simple to notice the response.

Therapy activity refers to the activity that the condition of the group support with the relationship building, the change in behavior by having an activity

that allow the patients recover the ability of mental, physical, and social, in order to have an ability to help themselves and to adjust themselves to fit the society.

2.3.4 The background

The concept of the group therapy started since 1905 by Joseph Pratt who brought the method teaching to class, demonstrating to the tuberculosis patients by helping them to prevent the spread of the disease and to build up the spirit.

In 1921, E.W. Lazoll first established the psychologically group therapy, most of them were examined by the psychiatrist as Schizophrenia. The method was teaching and lecturing, as same as in the class. They would ask the patients to be motivated to care of themselves and others more, meanwhile they gave an advice and teach the patients how to behave as well.

Later in year 1940, Dr.Mawell Joners organized the condition of patients into the therapy atmosphere such as the opinion-free activity, interacting with external society more and to what they call Therapeutic Communication.

In Thailand, Dr.Ngan Suwannarerk adapted the principle of Therapeutic Communication in Siriraj hospital since 1965 and in 1975 Dr.Chutit Parnpricha brought the principle of Milieu Therapy in used of treating the patients in department of Klangwan hospital and Somdejchaopraya hospital.

2.3.5 Philosophy involved with the group work

- 1) Basically human wants will have a desire on staying together as a group.
- 2) Each individual has special talent and difference as well. These differences will support the group work, helping them realize themselves and have as opportunity to develop them as well.
- 3) The participation in group leads to the interact between individuals affecting the emotion and social development.

2.3.6 The objective of vocational therapy

- 1) Helping the patients to learn how to interact and to train their behavior to fit with others, changing their attitude appropriately and acceptable in society.

- 2) Making the patients feel worthy and to be accepted by the group and others, building up hope and confidence.
- 3) Reviving the youth skill and ability to learn new things.
- 4) Preparing them to again fit back to the same society and to face with the problem with solution appropriately.
- 5) Helping youth to spend their time wisely instead of separating themselves or indulge with their problem without caring the external environment.
- 6) Evaluating the problem of the youth by observing the behavior such as the reaction, the talk, the manner, or the attitude, considering if they're appropriate or not or even the problem itself just to be the guideline in planning the solution.
- 7) Generating the enjoyment and relaxation for youth.

2.3.7 The effective therapy principle

- 1) There's no single therapy that fits for everyone. The environmental adjustment policy and steps of therapy and the want of each individual are different which is very important to the success of adjusting their lives back to normal ones and building the value of themselves, family, colleague and society.
- 2) The drug addicts should be well prepared to the therapy because the drug-addicts always hesitate to receive the therapy. The readiness is important, when there is a good motivation to participate in the therapy will help at one point.
- 3) The effective therapy not only helping them quit the drug but also must fix all the problems, including physical problem, mental problem, society problem, occupational problem and law.
- 4) The plan for each individual must be evaluated continually in order to adjust the method to cure these people. The activities should be adjusted to fit with the patients into many forms through the entire therapy and recovery.
- 5) The length of time depends on each individual and his necessity. From the research, most patients develop themselves within 3 months after this the therapy will support then quitting the drug.
- 6) Giving advice (Individually or in group) and other good behavior from activities might be a good combination of a good drug therapy, ability

to refuse drug through social activities and behavior changing to good relationship between individuals and other persons.

7) Medical therapy is one of the most important factors for many patients altogether with advice and behavioral therapy also.

8) Some of the teenagers who addicted to drug have psychological disorder, these people should be treated completely for both drug problem and psychological problem.

9) Toxic removal is just the first step of the therapy and it can not change the entire behavior of the patient in the long run. Toxic removal will cure only for the short term which is not enough.

10) The good therapy does not need to come from the willingness of the drug addicted. The right motivation, forces or punishment by family, colleagues or court might somehow increase the successful rate of therapy.

11) The drug therapy is likely to be a long term plan and might need more than one time of therapy just like chronic diseases which can be infected all the time, even though the patients could quit for a long time but there is always a chance that they would get involve with drugs. In order to complete the therapy effectively, the participation in building up spirit program at the same time and after the therapy is needed to stay in drug free condition.

There are a numbers of method which depend on each youth which one to be adapted with. The problems involved might be different. The drug addicted persons come from a very different backgrounds; some might have a mental problem, occupational problem, physical problem, or social problem. It is not efficient to concentrate on some partionlar problems. Violence from drug addiction has different degree. It depends on individual, the effective treatments certified by science are to give advice, encouraging the intelligence, mental analysis or group therapy.

Normally, the drug addicted would initially obey and believed that they can stop themselves; some even try to quit the drug by themselves without the therapy. The research found that the drug user who consume drugs for a very long time have an effect to the brain even when stop using it, the change in brain function affect behavior. The understanding of this concept makes it easier to explain the toughness of quitting the drugs with or without therapy.

The right component of the therapy and services provided will lead to the development for the drug addicted and with the corporation of those in the process lead to a higher effective therapy.

2.4 Biography and Backgrounds of Fasai Wittaya School.

Fasai Wittaya school by Fasai foundation was the first school with the policy that welcome the juvenile delinquent and families all over the country to educate them until grade 9 instead of imprisonment in juvenile houses which making the children proud of themselves, including the confidence they gain to develop themselves. The school provided the treatment by using the education system with the special curriculum mixed with the ordinary education. The complete therapy has 4 steps which are

- 1) Caring Therapy
- 2) Learning Development
- 3) Rehabilitation and Reintegration
- 4) Follow-Up

Fasai Wittaya school is considered to be the first school in Thailand that give an opportunity for the education and occupational to children who misled as the purpose of the founder of juvenile court and family. It is now considered to be one of the private schools

Steps of implementation

1) The juvenile delinquent that have been judged by the court to study in the school must be planned and treated and crumble the behavior individually and in group in the process of caring therapy.

2) Separate the students who can't read and write and categorize them to boarding school until grade 6 or grade 9 without any payment.

3) Separate the student who have been completed the caring therapy but already graduated from the enforced education to be trained in the occupational at Fahsai Pan Nam Jai centre under the principle of "Knowing Understanding Sellable, Raising oneself and family happily and honestly".

4) Follow up with the children and youth after the graduation (step 2 and 3) by having a family therapy and providing them tools for the occupation they have learned. With the socialist, psychiatrist and judges follow up and be a center for giving an advice. To return these children back to society without coming back to drug.

Another point is that in every process of the work there should be a providing a plan for mind and emotion therapy. The students would be evaluated at the end of the semester.

Policy

1) To give an opportunity to children and youth who made a mistake in lives to be educated. To instruct them to follow to royal speech of his majesty the King lecture and the Regulations of the Ministry.

2) To settle the royalty to the nation, religion and the king, to have faith in democracy with the king as a leader, to be proud of Thai history, to be proud to be Thai and to become a good citizen of the country.

3) To create sacrifice, unity, honesty and sufficient economy. To support the morality and to being in order, good behavior, discipline and to perceive them worthy.

4) To develop the teaching method by focusing on the physical, intellectual, emotional, and mind development by each individual potentiality and by having the students as a center of education, encouraging them to think, do and look for solution for themselves, to work as a teamwork and to have knowledge of technology, to have an occupational ability, including a skill for new technology.

5) To support them to be in good health, mentally and physically, being creative, spending their time wisely, and to take good care of themselves with the appropriate personality.

6) To develop the school, atmosphere, environment, to prepare students to be ready for the highest potential of education.

7) To create the relationship between the school and the community. The community should participate in school development.

Goals

1) Assisting the children who made a mistake in life, giving them an opportunity to amend their lives in a better way, assisting them reviving the disability in many aspects of the learners, supporting them by creating a chance for them.

2) Preparing them in order to return them back to family, society, to live normally and giving them chances in lives by occupational training, the continual education and life long learning to develop themselves and not making any mistake again.

Vision

A special school that designed for therapy, attitude changing and for the increase of intellectual ability, focusing on training them to be good citizens, to depend on themselves and never return to drugs again, including living in society happily.

Mission

- 1) Preparing and creating the warmth to children and youth.
- 2) Educating them to adjust the behavior and providing them knowledge, giving them vocational training
- 3) Providing those needs for living and other services related.
- 4) Creating the relationship between school and family to have common understanding in order to amend the problem and develop children in the right way.
- 5) Gathering the resources from community fixing the problem and developing the children, supporting the creative activity for community.

2.4.1 Thought and behavior adjustment.

Students have both satisfaction and dissatisfaction about themselves. The satisfactions side is that they feel worth and proud of themselves. The dissatisfaction is a unfavourable social status, the problem happened to them repeatedly. Many of them tried to amend but some did not. Some may succeed but eventually return to the same condition making them feel and think that the problem can never been solved.

The feeling of the need to change is uncertain of might be change in a better way or a worse one. The determinant for the change is similar to a promise

about their short term and long term goals. They might have a written letter to themselves, when time passes for instance 3 months the letter would return to them to check whether they have changed as they promised or not. From the research it was indicated that only 4-5 people could change out of 200 people, but that doesn't mean that 90-95 people have not changed but the change would occur if they are determinant, the key factor is that they must think of themselves positively, they may be able to change themselves in one day, by using this method the result might not be effective to all 100 percent what need to be done is just to be positive.

Bandura, the social theorist (Social Cognitive Therapy) believe that human behavior doesn't change by the environment factor alone but also other factors as well included biological factor, intellectual factor and other internal factor that affect the behavior and environment, they affect each other. Human behavior occur by learning and observing from the model, individual expect the result when imitate the model through the observing process which need the determinant, recognize, motivation to behave without supporting force because the imitation is a force itself. Good personality therefore come from the right model, speculating the result and motivation of such behavior such as when Mr.Sakda saw his friend using drug and saw him got caught by policeman, the result was an imprisonment so Mr.Sakda learned that if he did such things he would be as well caught up in jail so he learned not to be involved with drugs.

Learning doesn't necessary considered only the behavior but also come from a new learning so the Bandura's learning focusing on the internal behavior, it's not necessary that there must be an action or a certain behavior still it reflects learning such as if one like to play tennis and they learn tactic from the tennis player and adapt the tactic when they play, Bandura considered as learning as well, proving that the learning process has occurred.

The techniques for adjusting thought and behavior basically relate to the goal structure and corporation between the therapist and teenagers or patients, focusing on the target specific behavior, the primary deal is to change behavior and the emotion will be expressed positively.

The successful have different level when working with teenagers such as anxiety, sadness, aggressiveness, resistance and lack of motivation included teenagers with ability in relationship between individual and societal skill. These techniques can

be applied in the consultant process to facilitate those teenager to solve the problem by themselves, the techniques are

- 1) Self Control
- 2) Thought adjustment
- 3) Belief in self abused adjustment

1) Self-control

There are 4 processes for self-control which are

- Identifying the problem behavior such as fighting with friends then blame others for the cause. The advisor may ask question like “Do you think you can change your friend’s behavior or not?” and they will realize that one can not change other’s behavior but their own behavior.
- Observing behavior by observing the behavior and the result, when it occurs when it does not. The more you observe the less the bad behavior because you realize it when there’s an action then the action can be immediately adjusted.
- Evaluating behavior If youth can not evaluate themselves as the goal set such as reduction in violence might make them feel like failing, to avoid the continual adjustment motivation; they have to measure the quantity of successful before reaching the goal.
- Rewarding the successful the reward is the change itself because it benefits them in many ways, the negative side faded, the positive side comes along, and the tangible reward is needed.

2) Thought adjustment

Thought is the primary reason that caused tense, suffering, anxiety and other uncomfortable. If one always think and caused themselves misery they should change their way of thinking for a peace mind. The wrong ways of thinking are

Black and white thinking, right or wrong. They think that this world consist of only two colors white is right and black is wrong. Always conclude others and judge people by a single mistake but in fact these worlds also consist of gray which is the combination of black and white so no one is completely guilty or completely right.

Everyone has both good and bad side, thinking this way is too narrow as well as the society because if thinking this way then how many people left that they can be with.

The right way of thinking is to be more flexible, don't easily judge people shallowly, look for the cause of the mistake and how serious is the result, can you forget and forgive them or not? Understanding the difference between people, it doesn't matter if you share the same job and you'll have to share the same characteristic. Each occupation, each gender consist of good people and bad people even individual consists of good side and bad side, so you can not judge people from only a single mistake, should give them an opportunity.

3) Belief in self abused adjustment

Human consists of many components which are body though emotion feeling and behavior which can not be separated from one another. All we need to do is to relaxing one of them and then others will be affected. Learning about tense, what we need to realize is that all tension occurred when we have an attitude toward one particular thing, when one preoccupied with the problem even considering the thought but lack of learning about what's happening will lead to self affected especially when presume wrongly, distorted thought, wrong point thought, expansion thought and negative expectation, they'll lead to anxiety, threatened, depressed and sadness. These conditions need to be realized in the group of drug users and should encourage them to find an activity to supporting them in thought, attitude to the positively emotion adjustment.

2.5 Related Research

Prapapen Suwan (1977:16) Knowledge means the primary behavior which learner can only recognize by thinking or seeing hearing or remembering. Definition knowledge, meaning, theory and standard structure for instance.

Worrapak Poopansri (1989: 218 – 220) stated that attitude means both good feeling and bad feeling from the experiences toward individual or things or places and tend to force the individual to react the way they feel with agreement or disagreement.

Pornthip Jitrtorn (1973) studied about “Negative effect from drugs and therapy” by observing general characteristic of the patients from Thanyaluck hospital,

studied their record of drug using, environment and the feeling being treated in the hospital. The population of the research is 130 males, the method using is an interview which indicates that 74 percent of sample population age 10 -20 years old, 37.69 percent age 16-25 years old, and 65 percent finished primary school. Mostly laborer or from the breaking up family. Main reason for using drug was from friends and desired to try each for 42.30 percent. Mostly used drug is Heroine for 59.23 percent, secondly is opium for 14.62 percent, morphine 12.31 percent and using many kinds of drugs for 7.69 percent and others such as kratom, marijuana and zeconal for 6.26 percent. The reason that they enter the treatment are mainly from their parents, relatives, and for 52 percent these patients had been received the treatment before.

Fon Sangsingkeaw and her associates (1975) explored Thai student who used drugs and the attitude toward drugs in order to plan the preventing and curing method for students. The method used is an interview which adjusted from the Political faculty of Chulalongkorn university questionnaire, the research found that

- 1) Students using drug started from grade 8 and the number of students are increasing in the rate until grade 11 but for vocational student in technical college, drug using is increasing from year 1 to year 4.
- 2) From 26 percent of drug user, 6 percent of them still use, 94 percent of them are male and the rest are female, indicating that drug using is not yet spread to female.
- 3) Amfetamine, Babbitret, and other drug found most used by vocational students comparing to high school student. Both use less opium.
- 4) Social and economic status has nothing to do with the drug using.
- 5) Most of students have never committed any crime.
- 6) Those students tend to gain advice from friends when having a private problem, and research found that they usually get drugs from a friend who is matched with Paulson's research.
- 7) Drug users who are student mostly are vocational student who live in dorm rather than high school student living with their parents.

Premjit Chonvitee (1975) studied about the motivation that drive youth and students that willingly come and receive treatment from Pramongkutklao hospital, the method is an interview, which found that the patients was male at the average age of 21 years old, 55 percent of them are high school students and secondly is mid school

student for 35.6 percent, primary school student 5.08 and 4.24 percent orderly. 62 percent spend their time with friends outside home especially friend's place. For the group that consists of student 70 percent of them regularly spend time at department store or theatre, beside most of them use more than one type of drugs.

Jitra Faosap (1977) studied the sample group who use drug age 15 – 24 years old for 100 males that were treating in Pramongkut, Police and Thanyaruk hospital, the method is questionnaire about the attitude toward raising plan which are democracy model , strict model, or neglect model with different economic status, education background, marital status and different occupation the research indicates that the sample who addicted to drugs age 16 – 20 years old and 48 percent of them graduated from high school level and 54 and 68 percent of the sample have parents who finished primary school addicted to drugs orderly and the least percentage whose parents finished high school level addicted to drugs for 14 and 4 percent orderly. In attitude side, there's no important hidden difference in statistic, parent's difference which are economically, education, marital status occupation except the group that have been raised democratically whose parents have difference economic status had different attitude towards how to raise the children and have important hidden meaning in statistic for 0.05.

CHAPTER III

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a quantitative research in order to gain the knowledge and Opinion and positive behavior and negative aspect of the group therapy for vocational student that has towards students from Fasai wittaya school Tambon Klongyong Bhuddamonthon district Nakornprathom which is the school that provided an opportunity for those children who lacks or for who had been addicted to drugs to generate the basic education foe these children to return them back to society as a good citizen and to become member of the family by 4 important research processes;

- 1) Population and sample group
- 2) Research instrument
- 3) Data collection
- 4) Data analysis

3.1 Population and Sample Group

This research is limited only to the student of Fasai Wittaya school which educated student in primary and mid school level age between 12 -18 years old which can be categorized into 5 specific groups according to the activities, with this research to be a guideline to creating a quality program appropriate to the youth that use drugs or children who has concentration disorder to reduce quit and terminated from drugs by giving spirit for those who have been strong so collecting information specifically from Fahsai school and all people involved which are 120 teachers and students and other 12 authorities and 120 students that categorized appropriately in order to adapt behavior and positive attitude. The researcher fined a number of samples to calculate the probability proportional sampling.

The method programmed by Taro Yamane (1973: 125) was employed for calculating the sample size as follows.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where

n = Size of the sample

N = Size of the population, 150 students of Fasai

Wittaya school from grade 1 – 9 class of 2550

e = Size of deviation

$$n = \frac{120}{1 + \left\{120 \times (0.5)^2\right\}}$$

$$= \frac{120}{1 + (120 \times 0.0025)}$$

n = Size of the sample

N = Size of the sample

From the formula gets the sample group categorized by age or appropriate activities by dividing group, meditation group for 30 people, vocational therapy for 30 people, music therapy for 30 people, entertainment therapy for 30 people, sports therapy for 30 people, and particular amount of observer as the detail on the table below.

Group	List of vocational Therapy	Number	Note
1	Making artificial flowers.	120 คน	Sample group may be increase more to determine
2	Weaving basket.		
3	Training to be a barber.		
4	Bakery training.		
5	Massage training.		
6	Making decorations from ostrich eggs.		
7	agricultural triang.		
8	Motor training.		
9	air-condition technic training.		
10	Rice planting training.		
11	Musical instrument playing		
12	Lotus-shaped tray decorating		

After finished training, they were asked to answer the researcher is questionnaires.

3.2 Research Instrument

Making tools to gain the information needed to relate with the objective of this research, the researcher studied from books, document and research reports it related in order to collect the problems and to gather basic information about knowledge, attitude and behavior towards the therapy group of Fasai Wittaya school.

3.2.1) The Questionnaire content is divided into 4 categorizes from sample are :

1) Knowledge of type of drugs, danger from drugs, level of knowledge about drugs, how to prevent drugs and source of knowledge.

2) Opinion about the curriculum of drugs in class, drug exhibition, group activity in learning the danger of drugs, drug production and trafficking, law and punishment of the drug user and dealer.

3) Experience of different drug use, cause of drug using, therapy method.

4) General information of the sample group for basic data to understand sample group which might interact with, attitude and behavior toward therapy. This information consists of age, nationality, religion, parental status and family life, occupation, parental economic status, sample group before coming to Fasai Wittaya school.

3.2.2) Quality of tool

After the researcher created the questionnaire, he handed these questionnaires 30 teenagers to Fahsai Pan Nam jai vocation centre which is similar to the school. The researcher corrected the un-appropriate content of the questionnaire them returned it to be approved by experts in Addictionology Program.

3.3 Data Collection

The researcher Co-operated with the board of Fasai Wittaya school and the executives of the school to collect data from the students and the data collection began from August,2009 to March 30,2010.

From the sample group, after the data collection, the researcher also validate the credibility of the information.

3.4 Data Analysis

The researcher brought the 120 completed questionnaires to check and encode and calculate by using SPSS for quantitative result, in qualitative measure, researcher select them to analyze the opinion of the samples, knowledge about drugs, attitude and behavior relating to the efficiency of the vocational therapy.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT

The objective of the research was to know the result of the vocational Therapy program which for students in FaSai Wittaya School in order to change their behavior. The researcher has collected information from field survey from 120 students who began their studies on May 01, 2008 and finished on April 31, 2009 by dividing the survey into parts

- Personal data
- Result of the activity
- Comments from the attendees

4.1 The personal data was taken from 22 questions shown in 30 tables below

Table 4.1 Numbers and percentages divided in age groups

Age	Number	Percentage
7-11	9	7.5
12-15	34	28.3
16-18	77	64.2
Total	120	100.0

It is shown on table 4.1 that among all ages, the 16-18 age group was the majority (64.2 percent) The second highest one is the 12-15 age group (28.3 percent). Therefore, the least number of attendee is those with age 7 – 11 years (9 people which is 7.5 percent.)

Table 4.2 Numbers and percentages divided in religions

Religion	Number	Percentage
Buddhism	112	93.3
Mohammedanism	6	5.0
Christian	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.2, it is clearly shown that most students are Buddhist (112 students or 93.3 percent). The second highest group is Islamists with the number of 6 people or 5 percent. Number only students are Christians (1.7 percent).

Table 4.3 Numbers and percentages showing experience of ordination

Ordination	Number	Percentage
Without ordination experience	57	47.5
With ordination experience	63	52.5
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.3, it is shown that 57 people out of 120, or 47.5 percent, have never been ordained which is lower than the number of those who have ordination experience (63 people and 52.2 percent)

Table 4.4 Numbers and percentages divided in current education level of the students

Education level	Number	Percentage
Level 1 (Elementary 1-3)	33	27.5
Level 2 (Elementary 4-6)	24	20.0
Level 3 (Secondary 1-3)	58	48.3
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.4, we've learned that education level 3 has the highest number of people which is 58 people or 48.3 percent. The lower number is in those who are studying in the education level 1 which is 33 people or 27.5 percent. The education level 2 has the least number of people which is 24 people or as little as 20 percent.

Table 4.5 Numbers and percentages divided in places of origin

Origin	Number	Percentage
Bangkok	58	48.3
North	5	4.2
Northeast	10	8.3
South	2	1.7
East	0	0
West	0	0
Central	45	37.5
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.5, we've learned that people whose origin was Bangkok has the highest number which is 48.3 percent. The number of people who came from Central area is the second highest with 45 people or 37.5 percent followed by people whose origin was the Northeast and the North with 10 or 8.3 percent and 5 or 4.2 percent respectively while no one has come from the East and the West.

Table 4.6 Number and percentage of people whom the students live with

Type of people they live with	Number	Percentage
Parents	89	74.2
Relatives	20	16.7
Benefactor	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.6, we've learnt that almost everyone in the sample group live with their parents with the number and percentage of 89 and 74.2 respectively. The number of those who live with their relative is 20 or 16.7 percent. Finally, those who live with their benefactor have the least number which is 11 people or 9.2 percent respectively.

Table 4.7 Number and percentage divided by types of parents

Type of parents	Number	Percentage
Father	30	25.0
Mother	40	33.3
Uncle, aunt	10	8.3
Grandparents	11	9.2
Elder sister or brother	4	3.3
Without parents	0	0
Others	25	20.8
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.7, we found that 40 people or 33.3 percent of the sample group are living with their mother while the lower number appearing in 30 or 25 percent are those who live with their father and the number of those who live with their grandparents is as lower as 11 people or 9.2 percent followed by 10 people or 8.3 percent of those who live with their elder sister or brother as their parents. Only 4 people or 3.3 percent of the students are living with both father and mother which number has already been counted and included in the ‘others’, at the same time, none of them is without parents or next of kin, respectively.

Table 4.8 Number and percentage divided by financial status of each family

Financial status/Month	Number	Percentage
Poor (lower than 25,000.-)	20	16.7
Average (25,000-70,000.-)	98	81.7
Wealthy (70,000 baht & above)	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.8, we’ve learnt that 98 or 81.7 percent of the sample group came from a family with average income, and 20 people or 16.7 percent are from a poor family. Two students or 1.7 percent are from a wealthy family, respectively.

Table 4.9 Number and percentage divided by sources of income of the students

Sources of income	Number	Percentage
Mother and father	85	70.8
Employer	22	18.3
Others	13	10.8
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.9, we found that their income is mostly from their mother and father with the number of 85 people or 70.8 percent and just 22 people (or 18.3 percent) have their income from their employer. Lastly, 13 people or 10.8 percent have their income from other sources such as their grandparents, uncle and aunts.

Table 4.10 Number and percentage divided by number of family member

Number of family member	Number	Percentage
1 – 2 people	17	14.2
3 – 4 people	42	35.0
More than 4 people	61	50.8
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.10, as many as 61 people or 50.8 percent from the sample group have more than 4 family members followed by those who have 3-4 family members with the number of 42 people or 35 percent. The students with 1-2 family members have the smallest number which is 17 people, respectively.

Table 4.11 Number and percentage divided by their birth

The order of birth	Number	Percentage
The first child	58	48.3
The second child	30	25.0
The third child	19	15.8
The fourth child	5	4.2
The fifth child	4	3.3
Others	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.11, we found that most of them are the first child with the number shown as many as 58 or 48.3 percent while those who were born as the second child have a smaller number which is 30 people or 25.0 percent, and 19 of them or 15.8 percent were born as the third child. 5 people were born as the fourth child and finally, only 4 people or 3.3 percent of the example group was born as the fifth child,

Table 4.12 Number and percentage divided by family relationship status

Family relationship status	Number	Percentage
Mother and father are together	50	41.7
Mother and father were divorced	50	41.7
Mother and father have passed away	18	15.0
Others	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.12, it has been clearly seen that as many as 50 people, or 41.7 percent, have been living with their mother and father. Its number is equal to the people who are in 'mother and father were divorced' section. The following group is those who have lost both father and mother with the number of 18 people or 15.0 percent. Finally, the group with other type of the family relationship status has the smallest number which is 2 or 1.7 percent, respectively

Table 4.13 Number and percentage divided by type of accommodation

Type of accommodation	Number	Percentage
Single house	77	64.2
Townhouse	8	6.7
Rented room	24	20.0
Temple	0	0
Homeless	0	0
Commercial building	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.13, we've learnt that among all types of accommodation, single house was the most popular because as many as 77 people, or 64.2 percent, are living in. The second most popular type of accommodation has been lived in by 24 people or 20 percent is the rented room. The following type of accommodation like the commercial building has been lived in by 11 people or 9.2 percent. Finally, the least popular type of accommodation is the town house which as little as 8 people, or just 6.7 percent of the group, have been living in, respectively.

Table 4.14 Number and percentage divided by the emotion of the example group

Emotions	Number	Percentage
Calm	39	32.5
Quick-tempered	34	28.3
Taciturn	28	23.3
Resentful	17	14.2
Others	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.14, we found that most people have considered themselves calm with the number of 39 people or 32.5 percent while 28.3 percent or 34 people are the quick-tempered. 23.3 percent or 28 people have thought they are taciturn. The least number which is as tiny as 17 people or 14.2 percent shown in the section of those who considered themselves resentful.

Table 4.15 Number and percentage of their friendship characteristic

Friendship characteristic	Number	Percentage
Without close friend	9	7.5
With close friend	111	92.5
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.15, it is shown that 111 people have a close friend; as a result; only 9 people do not have any close friend which is 92.5 and 7.5 percent respectively.

Table 4.16 Number and percentage showing their experience with smoking

Experience with smoking	Number	Percentage
No	14	11.7
Yes	106	88.3
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.16, we found that 106 people, which are 88.3 percent, have ever had the experience in smoking before. At the same time, 14 people or 11.7 percent have never ever smoked.

Table 4.17 Number and percentage showing their experience with alcohol drinking

Alcohol-drinking experience	Number	Percentage
No	46	38.3
Yes	74	61.7
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.17, we've learnt that 74 people or 61.7 percent of the sample group had ever had the alcohol-drinking experience. Its number is nearly the same as the number of people who has never had any experience with drinking alcoholic drinks before, which is 46 people or 38.3 percent

Table 4.18 Number and percentage showing their experience in taking amphetamine

Experience in amphetamine taking	Number	Percentage
No	68	56.7
Yes	52	43.3
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.18, we've learnt that the number of people with experience in taking amphetamine is smaller than the number of those who has never experienced amphetamine before. It is shown that 52 people, or 43.3 percent, have experienced the drug before while 68 people, or 56.7 percent, have never had any.

Table 4.19 Number and percentage divided into groups with and without experience in taking evaporating addictive substance

Experience in taking evaporating substance	Number	Percentage
No	89	74.2
Yes	31	25.8
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.19, we found that most of them have never had any experience with smelling any evaporating substance before, (89 people or 74.2 percent) while the number of those who used to take the evaporating substance was 31 people or 25.8 percent only.

Table 4.20 Number and percentage of those who ever experience stimulant taking

Experience in stimulant taking	Number	Percentage
No	115	95.8
Yes	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.20, we've found that most of the people have never had any experience in taking the stimulant before as the number shown was as high as 115 people or 95.8 percent while only 5 people or as tiny as 4.2 percent of the group has experience the stimulant before.

Table 4.21 Number and percentage of their experience in taking hashish

Experience in hashish taking	Number	Percentage
No	69	57.5
Yes	51	42.5
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.21, we've found that 69 people, or 57.5 percent, had no experience with hashish taking while 51 people, or 42.5 percent, had experienced the hashish before.

Table 4.22 Number and percentage of mistakes made with drugs.

Mistakes made with drugs	Number	Percentage
No	73	60.8
Yes	47	39.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.22, we've learnt that 73 people from the group have never had any experience in making any mistakes concerning drugs which is about 60.8 percent and only 47 people have ever made the mistake which is 39.2 percent.

Table 4.23 Number and percentage of their experience in attacking others

Experience in attacking others	Number	Percentage
No	97	80.8
Yes	23	19.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.23, most of the people have never attacked anybody (97 which is 80.8 percent) while the number of those who ever attacked the others was only 23 or 19.2 percent.

Table 4.24 Number and percentage of their experience in stealing property

Experience in stealing property	Number	Percentage
No	43	35.8
Yes	77	64.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.24, most of the people are those who already had some experience in stealing property and the number of people shown was as high as 77 or 64.2 percent which is a lot higher than the number of those who have never stolen any property (43 people or 35.8 percent).

Table 4.25 Number and percentage of their experience in making sexual crimes

Experience in making sexual crimes	Number	Percentage
No	106	88.3
Yes	14	11.7
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.25, most students in the group have never made any sexual crimes as the number shown was as high as 106 people or 88.3 percent while only 14 people, or 11.7 percent, has made sexual crimes before.

Table 4.26 Number and percentage of murdering

Experience in murder	Number	Percentage
No	115	95.8
Yes	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.26, we've learnt that as many as 115 people, from the group had no experience in murder, which is 95.8 percent. Therefore, only 5 people, or just 4.2 percent, had ever murdered someone.

Table 4.27 Number and percentage divided into two types of mistake making

Types of mistake making	Number	Percentage
Alone	31	25.8
With 2 or more people	89	74.2
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.27, we've learnt that most of the people made mistakes with some companies. The number shown was as high as 89 people or 74.2 percent while only 31 people, or 25.8 percent, were those who made mistakes alone.

Table 4.28 Number and percentage of people divided into types of motivation to commit crimes

Sources of motivation	Number	Percentage
Self-motivation	32	26.7
Motivated by friends	62	51.7
Curiosity	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

From table 4.28, we've learnt that the most effective source of motivation was the motivation from friends due to the result that 62 people or 51 percent of the sample group were motivated by their friends to commit crime while only 32 people, or 26.7 percent, were self motivated and 26 people, or 21.7 percent, commit crimes because of their own curiosity.

Table 4.29 Number and percentage of their congenital disease

Congenital disease	Number	Percent
No	112	93.3
Yes	8	6.7
Total	120	100.0

It is clearly shown in the table 4.29 that there are as many as 112 people who do not have any congenital disease which is 93.3 percent, and only 8 people, or 6.7 percent, have had congenital disease such as allergy and asthma.

Table 4.30 Number and percentage of people who used weapons in making violence

Using weapons	Number	Percentage
No	95	79.2
Yes	25	20.8
Total	120	100.0

It is shown in the table 4.30 that the number of those who were armed is the violence is much higher than those who did not use weapons (25 people or 20.8 percent and 95 people or 79.2 percent respectively).

4.2 The result of the vocational therapy program

Table 4.31 The result

List of activities	Satisfactory level					
	The least	poor	fare	good	Excellent	Total
1. How much was the students' satisfactory with the activity organized by Fasai Wittaya	3 (3)	2 (4)	16 (48)	61 (244)	38 (190)	489
2. Farming activity	4 (4)	6 (12)	18 (54)	67 (268)	25 (125)	463
3. Motor repair training	2 (2)	3 (6)	12 (36)	58 (232)	45 (225)	504
4. air-condition technic training	2 (2)	4 (8)	20 (60)	63 (252)	31 (135)	457
5. Bakery training	3 (3)	4 (8)	13 (39)	58 (232)	42 (210)	492
6. Weaving basket	2 (2)	5 (10)	23 (69)	62 (248)	28 (140)	469
7. Training to be a barber	2 (2)	9 (18)	30 (90)	52 (208)	27 (135)	453
8. Musical instrument playing	5 (5)	6 (12)	20 (60)	42 (168)	47 (235)	480
9. Massage training	7 (7)	2 (4)	25 (75)	60 (240)	26 (130)	456
10. Making decoratios from ostrich eggs	8 (8)	9 (18)	31 (93)	56 (224)	16 (80)	423
11. Artificial flower making from nylon	6 (6)	9 (18)	28 (84)	59 (236)	18 (90)	434
12. Rice planting training	4 (4)	7 (14)	10 (30)	25 (100)	74 (370)	518
13. Flower arrangement into the form of lotus	5 (5)	7 (14)	27 (81)	46 (184)	35 (175)	459

From the rating above each vote for “Excellent” equal 5 , each vote for “Good” equal 4 , each vote for “Fare” equal 3 , each for “Poor” equal 2 , each vote for “The least” equal 1.

The sum of each voting will be presented as follows.

The sum of satisfaction from the rating scale shows that the most satisfactory activity was rice planting training , followed by motor repair training , Bakery training , Musical instrument playing , Weaving basket , Farming activity , Flower arrangement into the form of lotus , air-condition technic training , Massage training , Training to be a barber , Artificial flower making from nylon and Making decorations from ostrich eggs respectively.

4.3 Opinions of those who did the survey

Table 4.32 Opinions of people who did the survey in Fai sai wittaya School

Opinion	Level of agreement				
	Completely disagreed	disagreed	Ignored	Agreed	Totally agreed
1. Activity used for curing must have come from a group of teachers or an authorized organizer while the attendee's responsibility is to follow the instructions.	6 (5.0)	3 (2.5)	34 (28.3)	35 (29.2)	42 (35.0)
2. Does being in charge with the activity increase student responsibility?	2 (1.7)	4 (3.3)	13 (10.8)	43 (35.8)	58 (48.3)
3. Is vocational training useful for trainees?	5 (4.2)	4 (3.3)	9 (7.5)	36 (30.0)	66 (55.0)
4. Are you satisfied with the therapy activity that the school has provided	6 (5.0)	4 (3.3)	22 (18.3)	34 (28.3)	54 (45.0)
5. The drug addicts have the same ability as normal people of they have a chance to be trained property , they can be came useful manpower.	9 (7.5)	2 (1.7)	10 (8.3)	24 (20.0)	75 (62.5)

From 4.3 (table 4.32) the information about the samples' opinions and satisfaction concerning the provided activity has shown us that they were highly satisfied as the number shown was 4.15 which we could have a look individually as below:

'The opinion about the activities which were used in the therapy program must have come from a group of teachers / an authorize organizer while the attendees need to follow the instructions.' This topic received an averaged percentage of 3.87 (SD=1.084) by having people who totally agreed as high as 42 people followed by 35 people who agreed which is 39.2 percent and those who think the activities were average were 34 people

followed by number of those who disagree which was 6 or 5 percent. Finally, those who completely disagree were 3 people from 120 samples people.

‘The opinion about being in charge with the activities / career can increase more responsibility, gained the percentage of 4.26. Many of them totally agreed and the number shown was as high as 58 people while 43 people agreed. However, there were 13 people who thought the activities were just fair and 4 people disagreed, followed by the number of those who did not agree at all which were 2 people.

‘The opinion about the education and a proper vocational training in types of career they prefer will be an advantage to those who has participated the program’ the topic received an averaged percentage of 4.28 by getting a high number in those who totally agreed which was 66 people followed by number of those who agree which was 36 people and 9 people who thought the activities were average followed by number of those who completely disagreed which was 5 (4.2 percent) and 4 people who disagreed.

The result in percentage of the opinion about the satisfaction for the therapy activity organized by the school was 4.05 which came from number of people who completely agreed with the activity which was 54 people (45 percent) which was the highest number among the other level of agreements. There were 34 people (28.3 percent) who agreed with the topic followed by the number of those who though the activities were average which was 22 people (18.3 percent) and 6 people who completely disagreed (5.0 percent). Finally, number of those who disagreed was 4 people (3.3 percent).

The level of agreement in the topic saying that drug addicts of people who are addicted to harmful drugs which is believed to have the same ability as normal people if they are properly trained in a sort of career they are interested in. Moreover, they can also be an important manpower of the country in the future. This topic received an averaged percentage of 4.28 (SD = 1.175) by having 75 people completely agreed with which is 62.5 percent followed by 24 people (20.0 percent) agreed with, 10 people (8.3 percent) thought it was average, 9 people completely disagreed which is 7.5 percent and only 2 people disagreed (1.7 percent).

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

From the research, the result of the vocational therapy program which was organized in order to change students' behavior in Fasai Wittaya School could be explained as below:

5.1 Statement of consequences

1) Personal information

From the study, it is clearly shown that the sample group of people violating against the rules and regulations were 16 – 18 years old. Moreover, they are Buddhist who have already been ordained. It is believed by Mr. Travis Horsy, concerning the Social bond theory type 4 about the belief, which is not only something that human do have to the popularity and the social standard but it also an accessory of the morality which is a promise that attaches to people and prevents them from making mistake which is the opposite site of the research's consequences showing that more than half of the sample group were Buddhists who use to be ordained and are studying in the third level, live in Bangkok with their parents though almost everyone of them live with their mother alone. Generally, there are more than 4 members in a family. Furthermore, most sample are the first child or the only child. In term of health, most of them are not only without any congenital disease but they are also very strong. Their family's financial status is moderate and their usual income is from their parents.

Therefore, all factors including the religion, age, education level, originality, living quality, family member, health and family's financial status were the causes of their illegal action. Moreover, they affected their behavior when participating in all the activities.

While collecting the data , most students who studied in grade 6 and those who has already graduated had the idea to study and work honestly , Some of them used be ordained. The factors that make young people turn to drugs again which can be found from the table 4.3 saying that most students who have been ordained also had the opportunity to go astray and turn to drug abuse. The family had to pay attention to take care of them and to encourage and advise them after graduation from Fasai Wittaya School.

2) Information about their family.

There was equality in the marriage status of their parents between separated and united. Regarding the Social bond theory of Travis Hersy who believed that loving one another, relationship or social commitment type 1 is an attachment which is an element of emotion or love which means that having a person relating and loving one another including thinking of his/her feelings is unlikely to produce criminals. In summery, the result that number of couple who still live together and those who are divorced is equal has shown that the relationship and care from family members can either cause or stop criminal act of people in the sample group.

When Fasai Wittaya School took the activity grouping for using to change the behavior of students and found that a lot of students could change their behaviors and thoughtfulness positively. The students felt that they could have the legal career when they backed home on the vacation they could applied the knowledge from the training in their homes and taught close persons and family's members but some who did not have enough money could tell the judge who was responsible for the youths and would support some money whereas the students had no need to pay back. These factors were what made the students feel warm, The society gave the chance to offenders who lacked the chance to be proud of themselves in order that they would not be the burden of society and could do the legal career when graduated from Fasai Wittaya School and could live with their family happily.

The research shows that Fasai Wittaya students have parents or grandparents who take care of them (table 4.9) who came mostly from the middle class. These young people became drug addicts became supportive than the homeless students. Drug dealer sell drugs to them easier than students without parents or

homeless. From the table it is inconsistent with the statement that the risk of drug abuse is not a risk for orphans or street children only, it is also a risk for from rich family who have somebody to take care of them as well.

The result after having the research done on family's financial status, we found that most of the families' financial status was average. Therefore, building a good relationship, understanding including giving a proper care to children is definitely a better way to protect children from drugs than having a good financial status.

3) Information of characters and emotions.

When people in the sample group was asked to give opinion about their own emotions, we found that most of them considered themselves calm (32 percent) which is just slightly higher than the number of those who considered themselves hot-tempered (28.3 percent) given that their temper condition is important to the group activity therapy because their emotions could cause trouble. From a research of Sakorn Khemthong (2525:3) , we found that having patient participating in any activity which interests him will not only be a solution for solving emotional problem and social problem, but it will also provide them a proper behavior which would gain acceptance from his society. From a manual of Group Therapy activity in Psychiatry Hospital, Nakhon Ratchasima, 2528:7, we found that most people thought that they do have some intimates who, in fact, encouraged their own friends to make mistakes. Accordingly, in general, people made mistakes with 2 or more complices. There were only a few people who decided to make any mistake alone.

The result above coincide with the research of Porntip Jitthorn (2516) about harmful drugs and the treatment, in which details of general character of 130 people who got addicted to harmful drugs and were under the care of Tanyarak Hospital were mentioned. From the research, we found that the cause of drugs taking was the encouragement from peer group.

Table 4.15 shows most student (111 from 120) have close friends. This table correlates with the table 4.27 about the nature of the crime committing : two complices are more often than committing it alone.

By studying bad experiences of people in the sample group, we found that it is equal between number of people who have ever had some bad experiences before and those

who have never had any. The result was completely different from the result in a research of Worapak Poopansri (2532: 218-220) who said that feelings both in positive and negative ways caused by either experience in the past with someone or some incidents are likely to be shown accordingly. Therefore, we could say that the experience in the past of people in the sample group can be/cannot be effective to their decision making to make mistake.

Most of sample used to have an experience in smoking following by drinking alcoholic drinks while the type of harmful drug which was taken the least was the tranquilizer. At the same time, stealing other people's properties was a popular activity among the people in the group following by taking drugs while murdering and sexual mistake were done by the least number of people in the group. Most of the times, the mistake made had no weapon involved. However, it occasionally happened that a knife, a wooden stick and a gun were used in some cases.

Teachers and Those who follow up the behavior of students found that they had a quick temperament, but less than before they entered to Fasai Wittaya School. This is why the majority of students responded that they were calm at that moment, students did not also pay attention their teacher. Terms of synthesis, if there is activity was good, they would pay more attention. In studying the teacher asked questions had to wait for an answer because their thinking function was slow. The teacher had to wait.

For the emotional expression, the teachers encouraged the students to show kindness to friends at school while attending therapy group activity. In participating the activity, some could do faster than others should assist in teaching students who were slower. In the beginning it was somewhat embarrassing to show kindness to others and with some nervousness when friends do not understand. The teacher would observe and advise. The students express their opinions and leadership. These characteristics make the students learn leadership, communication method, knowledge transfer, kindness to others, solving problems. This resulted in a better temperament control.

The majority of youth was using drugs for example cigarette, alcohol before, respectively. It can be seen as legal drugs. The majority of them were uneducated so they were the victim of malicious person and did not know what they were doing. Many of the young did not see the value of their money. A more serious youth crime come from being asked by a close person with the small wage in return

that was worthwhile for the youth. This bad deed became their habit. They felt that what they did was right when they were arrested by police they became aware at that moment that it was wrong.

4) The information of their opinion to the provided activities.

The idea that the activities for vocational therapy program should not only come from a team of instructors / an authority but they must also be evaluated by all attendees who has to strictly follow the instructions of their preferred type of activity was completely agreed by most of the attendees especially, in the beginning of the therapy group activity held at Fasai Wittaya School, with emphasis on therapy and alter the behavior of students to be more positive. It begins with a group of interested and appropriate which may be affected in some cases still do not know that they have the ability and aptitude on either side.

In this section, the school provides an opportunity for students to learn in a variety of opportunities for students to have a choice. When start therapy process by professional groups. There will be interested in other areas and have been adjusted appropriately, with an emphasis on learning is importance. Because in some cases at the start of school for some time they feel that they do not feel as self-interest. They ask permission of the teacher to change group. This is evident from the recommendations of the respondents wanted to have a project or other professions because they have a choice and chose to learn as expert at.

The opinion saying that people's ability in taking responsible and handling their duties will be increased if they are given some tasks in the activities / careers including education and vocational training that they themselves are interested in. Moreover, having people who have been addicted to any harmful drugs properly trained will be an advantage to the country as well. Therefore, after taking all information into account, everyone in the group identically agreed with the idea.

Fasai Wittaya School has taken the different treatment groups activity used with students who took drug. Most students have a good response and can participate in group activities that the school held. Instructors will select and organize the students at the beginning. Students did not appreciate it because of they did not know whether they can learn or not. The teacher of each group activity should continue progressively the course. The student have right to choose when they can not learn any

courses and move to the other groups until they are alright and know what they want to learn. When the learning activities and products could be sold, the school will share income to the group activity. Students in the group will have more responsibility. In some cases the students would save money by asking school to open a bank account in order to deposit and save money consume for themselves. When graduated from Fasai Wittaya School Students will have some money for career and in higher education. They would not have to ask from their family.

Most students achieved what the school prepare for them, they could go to the end of the school activities that are scheduled at least one activity for each student each year. Students who complete compulsory education was grade 6, students apply knowledge and skills that have been trained to the most usefulness as well, and they could study in the higher level at other education institute, and could live in society happily in addition to not come back to drug abuse or other offenses.

5) Information about the vocational Therapy program

From the study, we found that most people in the group are satisfied with the activities which were very useful, provided by Fasai Wittaya. The most popular activity was the Rice Growing one. Its result was quite close to the Mechanical Engineering activity while the Making Use of Eggs activity received the lowest popularity which, anyway, there was not much difference comparing to the Artificial Flower Making.

The activities provided by Fasai Wittaya School could be explained by using the therapy of Bandura who believes that every human behavior was not only caused by environment, but it was also caused by each person's status and behavior of surrounding people which always affects each other. By noticing all those and focusing on changing people from the inside, the activities and ideas will be effective in adjusting people's ideas and behavior. However, the activities' base needs to be connected with the purpose of the activities. Furthermore, both parties must very well co-ordinate with each other.

In comments to the event that the school has taken it. Most students are seen as good one. It mainly focus on the more choices they have. However, some activities will focus on the skills of meditation to help. During the early stages, they do not take long. If they have interest to make it they can sit for more long time, for

example, to make stock brush, artificial flower, basket weaving will require patience, determination and very delicate. Students can be seen from the comments and conduct that is more positive. When gives comments there may have the mistake on the procedure. Acknowledge the harm that will occur later as well.

The activities that Fasai Wittaya School held to alter thought and behavior of students compared with the time showed that the process of rice farming was the steps that need much attention and responsibility. By observing the behavior of most students, they should have a plan, in weeding, fertilizing, maintenance of soil and watering the rice fields. The yield from rice fields gave them profit and they had the share of income from rice farming. Although it was not much for each student as many students involved with, but students felt proud of what they did and had more self esteem.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

6.1 The objective of the study

6.1.1 Study knowledge, opinion, and behavior of youth receiving to Group activity therapy.

6.1.2 To study opinion toward vocational training therapy adopted in FaSai wittaya school.

6.2 Target and an sample group of people.

The target in this research were 120 students who have been studying in FaSai Wittaya School, Tambon Klongyong, Ampur Puttamonton, Nakhornpathom province and who used to make some mistakes concerning various types of harmful-drugs taking. All information was analyzed by SPSS (statistic Package of Social Science) version 11.5 which analyzed the information by using the percentages, statistics and the percentage of basic refraction.

6.3 The conclusion in the research is consequences

6.3.1 From the personal information, we found that most of the sample group of people were between 16 and 18 years old which is about 64.2 percent. Buddhism was the religion which has been worshiped the most by 112 people or 93.3 percent of the group. Besides, there were 63 of them who used to be ordained, which is 52.5 percent.

In term of education level, 58 of them were in level 3 (48.3 percent) and (48.3 percent), were originally from Bangkok which is not only the most developed city in Thailand.

Most of teenagers and children do not have any congenital disease. From 112 people or 93.3 percent, only 8 people (6.7 percent) had this problem.

6.3.2 From the information of their family, we found that a huge number of people in the group live with their parents with the number as high as 89 people or 74.2 percent and as many as 58 people are either the eldest sister, brother or a single child of their family, which is 48.3 percent. Even though the information received has shown that most of them live with their parents, the truth was 40 of them live with their mother only the number is as high as 33.3 percent and only 20.8 percent or 25 people live with both father and mother.

It is also shown that the family size of the teenagers and children who were addicted to harmful drugs were quite large as generally, there were more than 4 members in each family. There were 61 people, or 50.8 percent in total. The number of those who have had both mother and father living together is equal to those whose mother and father have already divorced with the number of 50 people or 41.7 percent in each group. Therefore, the relationship or status of their family was not the most important cause that affects their education.

In term of the wealth of their family, it is mentioned that most of the people in the sample group of teenagers and children were from a family which its financial status was normal (98 of them or 81.7 percent). There were 77 people, or 64.2 percent, living in a single house and there were 85 people (70.8 percent) whose income was from their parents while 22 of them (18.3 percent) gain their income from working by themselves.

6.3.3 From the information about their characteristic and emotions, we found that most of the teenagers and children considered themselves calm which were 39 of them or 32.5 percent while those who considered themselves aggressive was the smallest group with the number of just 17 people or 14.2 percent.

6.3.4 From the information about their social relationship, the research has contained answers about their social relationship whether they have any close friends. We could see that almost everyone in the group which was about 111 people, or 92.5 percent, said that they do have close friends.

6.3.5 From the information about the people's experience in taking drugs, we found that almost everyone in the group mentioned that they had the experience in smoking, alcoholic drinking and smelling the evaporating chemical product or glue before while only a small number of the people had some experience in taking amphetamine and hashish. There were a high number of those who never experienced drugs taking before which was 73 people or 60.8 percent.

The sample group of teenagers and children neither had any experience in attacking others which were 97 of them or 80.8 percent nor committed many sexual crimes which were 106 people or 88.3 percent. Many of them have never murdered anyone; 115 people or 95.8 percent. Nevertheless, 75 of them (62.5 percent) have had some experience in stealing properties of others.

Normally, a lot of people, which were about 89 or 74.2 percent, preferred doing illegal action with their complice than doing it alone. This information was consistent with answers from the children about their motivation sources to make mistakes; most of them were motivated by their friends (62 people or 51.7 percent) and crimes done without weapon (95 people or 97.2 percent).

The results in the research have shown that the number was equal between the number of bad experience and good experience of the sample group which were (60 people). Accordingly, the people's experience was not an important issue which affected their education.

6.3.6 The consequences of the vocational therapy program has shown that overall, the 12 activities held by Fasai Wittaya which were consisted of farming activity, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, bakery making, basket weaving, hair cutting, eusical instruments playing, thai massaging, making use of

eggs, artificial flowers making, rice growing and flower arrangement into the form of lotus , decorating activity were highly satisfactory.

In rice planting with the highest satisfactory it of the student which took 6 months to 1 year to do the activity needs more responsibility, patience and perseverance in training and learning than other activity. When the students saw the success of what they had done such as yield or income derived from what they had been involved , most students were very strongly agree to participate in the form own use the activity therapy to change their behavior observation the students expressed more positively, even in public places, When there is an exhibition outside. The product were sold and this make the students feel proud of them and their school.

6.3.7 The information of the opinion given by the sample group of regarding the activities including their attitudes and satisfaction has shown that large numbers of people were highly satisfied.

The opinion about the activities, that the activities must come from a group of instructors/an authority while the attendees need to follow the instructions, received a high average point 3.87 from 5.

The opinion mentioned that having some responsibilities in an activity or career would enhance people is responsibility received a percentage of 4.26 (SA = .903) which gained from number of people who completely agreed which was 58 people (48.3 percent), agreed 43 people (35.8 percent), ignored 13 people (10.8 percent) disagreed 4 people (3.3 percent) and those who totally disagreed 2 people (1.7 percent).

The opinion given that being trained in the preferred type of jobs and education would be an advantage to those who attended the therapy program had the average point of 4.28 from 5.

The satisfaction to the vocational therapy program organized by the school received the average point of 4.5 from 5.

The opinion saying that people who are addicted to drugs do have the same ability as normal people if they have an opportunity to be trained in a suitable type of career get the average point of 4.25 from 5.

6.4 Advices from the research

6.4.1 Educational institutions should seriously take part in fostering the conscious, the right popularity and attitude to children about addictive-harmful drugs since teenagers and children are the two groups which aren't ready for taking reasons into account before making any decision. As we could clearly see from the result of the research that many of them behaved like their friends; as a consequence; building and fostering new idea, the right popularity seriously and continuously to teenagers and children is another solution to be used for reducing number of inappropriate behavior concerning addictive-harmful drugs.

6.4.2 Supporting and improving family institution to think about its own importance which will be an essential protection which prevents teenagers and children from addictive-harmful drugs. Building a warm family needs the understanding between each other with suitable expectation without any force. Moreover, parents must not only be ready to forgive their children but they also need to give them an opportunity including creating good environment.

6.4.3 The government must lay down a policy concerning addictive-harmful drugs protection and drug elimination since the elimination will not be done properly and seriously unless the policy is laid by the government as in the past that government announced war against drugs. After That period , the elimination was slower.

6.4.4 The government must have a policy concerning a proper treatment for drugs takers not only to reduce their number but also to prevent them from repeating the mistake as well as preventing new group of people who possibly get into the cycle of drugs taking.

Associate with close friend, peer groups were the cause of both good deed , and crimes. It was agreed mutually that when one of them were arrested , one should not denounced the others.

6.4.5 The government and a concerning division should adjust the vocational training courses to meet children's needs in order to encourage them to attend any educational training which can be used to improve themselves.

6.4.6 The course used in any vocational-training therapy should be useful for children after their graduations from school. It should not be held just for passing time or preventing children from muddling. Moreover, it should be helpful in preventing children from repeating the mistake which, nowadays, the number is continuously increasing.

6.4.7 Giving an opportunity to children to show their opinion or to speak out their requirements is a good thing. For example; some vocational-training therapy received a very low satisfaction from 120 people who answered the questionnaire surveys. Therefore, if both children and teenagers have an opportunity to select the activity they prefer which provides advantages which can be used after their imprisonment, their willing and incentive will be increased.

6.4.8 Relationship among personnel, children and teenagers were very important, hence, the management specification, in Fasai Wittaya school, including the attitude, the idea of the executive and personnel must not create any negative view of their students. On the other hand, they should be persons able to change and improve themselves into good members in our society. Moreover, the students should be useful persons for themselves and for the country just like other people.

6.4.9 Dividing the students in Fasai Wittaya school must be very carefully done. The consideration must take place in every point such as the age and type of mistake they made. In case of not serious mistake, children should be sent to Fasai wittaya school but in, serious crime, the young criminals should be punished in the same way as adults in both terms of their punishments and the detention center.

6.4.10 The education is very important to teenagers and children as it is a tool for their career after the imprisonment. Accordingly, giving education which reaches a proper standard with as good quality as other institutions is very necessary in both terms of the courses which match with the standard ones and enough proper-educational equipments.

6.4.11 Advertisement should be made by any department concerning with the topic including the government who lays policies in order that other people will be able to know that Fasai Wittaya school is effective in changing children's behavior. Moreover, it is also an opportunity for many children outside who ever made mistake concerning drugs taking to change themselves.

6.4.12 Providing knowledge in a purpose of building good attitude and idea to everyone in our society should be made in order to create new perception. We should also let children who used to make mistake change themselves freely such as giving them a job, setting them free in living with our society etc., in order to build a good quality of life for them and to reduce number of mistake repeating due to the lack of opportunity in our society.

6.4.13 Teenagers and children who made mistakes by taking drugs get used to looking for happiness, searching their way out or trying to be accepted by surrounding people in a wrong way. Therefore, before letting any of them free to the public, they should be well-prepared. For example; we shall teach them about the morality, make them realize their own worth including showing them how to solve any possible problems correctly. The evaluation must take place during the process.

6.4.14 The government sector may organize a center for complaints from all people which could be a hot line or an office with an officer who is ready to give them some advice including giving a place to stay when any teenager and children are in trouble.

6.5 Suggestions for the next research.

6.5.1 The research should cover the incentive or motivation which forces children to make a mistake concerning the addictive-harmful drugs.

6.5.2 The research should be done in comparative in an achievement of each vocational-training therapy for teenagers and children who made mistakes in other cases apart from drugs.

6.5.3 Table 4.11 shows the offense of the children fall into which group. The table shows that the most offender group is the first and second child, respectively. The researcher found that it was very interesting in to continue the research why the first child who received the good heredity from parents more than other children that is why we should continue conducting the next research to find out the cause of the first child using drugs abuse more than other children.

6.5.4 The researcher should look for the cause, incentive of the behavior profoundly by choosing some out-standing children such as those who are very young (as in this research, there was only one child at the age of 9) or consider more seriously on type of society and environment in order to understand profoundly about the social phenomenon concerning the topic which could be done together with the quantitative research.

6.5.5 The research should be done continuously for a long period of time. For example, the consideration should take place to see whether the knowledge received from any vocational-training therapy is useful once the teenagers and children are set free from Fasai Wittaya School.

6.5.6 The same type of research should be done in other places with teenagers and children who made mistake concerning addictive-harmful drugs but living in another place so that after the result from both place had been compared, the

researcher would get a more accurate result also in the idea and the theory used as an element of the research.

6.5.7 In addition, table 4.18 and table 4.19 are very interesting in. the respondents responded that they had never used drugs in the ratio of 68: 52 comparing to those who has never use drug. In this case ; it is a diemmma whether to send children experience of drug abuse to Fasai wittaya school are not , because after a time with drug addict student these children learned to smoke and became drug addict network after school. The two choices are not appreciatable : one is to go under the protection of juvenile observation , another way is to go to school and get aecquainted with drug addicts.

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แบบสอบถาม

เรื่อง

การจัดกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัดมาใช้ในการปรับเปลี่ยนพฤติกรรม:
กรณีศึกษานักเรียนโรงเรียนฟ้าใสวิทยา

คำชี้แจง

แบบสอบถามนี้ ใช้สำหรับถามสอบถามเยาวชนผู้เคยเสพยาเสพติดและได้เข้าร่วมการบำบัดรักษาโดยกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัดในโรงเรียนฟ้าใสวิทยาประกอบด้วย 3 ส่วน ดังนี้

- ส่วนที่ 1 เป็นข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล
- ส่วนที่ 2 สัมฤทธิผลของกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัด
- ส่วนที่ 3 เป็นการแสดงความคิดเห็นของผู้ตอบแบบสอบถาม

จึงขอความกรุณาท่านผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามฉบับนี้ตามความเป็นจริง โดยทำเครื่องหมายหน้าข้อความที่ตรงกับความคิดเห็นของท่าน โดยคำตอบที่ได้จากแบบสอบถามนี้ จะเก็บเป็นความลับเพื่อใช้ให้เกิดประโยชน์ในการศึกษาและนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ต่อไป

ขอขอบคุณ

นเรศ สิงห์ครามเขต

คำสั่ง ตอบแบบสอบถามให้ตรงกับข้อเท็จจริงทุกข้อ

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

1. อายุ.....ปี
☐ 7 – 12 ปี ☐ 12 – 15 ปี ☐ 16 – 18 ปี ☐ อื่น ๆ
2. ศาสนา
☐ พุทธ ☐ อิสลาม ☐ คริสต์ ☐ อื่น ๆ
3. เคยผ่านการบรรพชาหรือไม่
☐ ไม่เคย
☐ เคย เป็นเวลา.....วัน
4. การศึกษา
☐ ช่วงชั้นที่ 1 ☐ ช่วงชั้นที่ 2 ☐ ช่วงชั้นที่ 3 ☐ อื่น ๆ
5. ภูมิลำเนา
☐ กรุงเทพมหานคร ☐ ภาคเหนือ ☐ ภาคอีสาน ☐ ภาคใต้
☐ ภาคตะวันออก ☐ ภาคตะวันตก ☐ ภาคกลาง
6. ที่พักอาศัย
☐ อาศัยอยู่กับบิดา มารดา ☐ อาศัยอยู่กับญาติ
☐ มีผู้อุปการะ ระบุ.....
7. ผู้ปกครอง
☐ บิดา ☐ มารดา ☐ ลุง ป้า น้า อา ☐ ตายาย ☐ พี่
☐ ไม่มีผู้ปกครอง ☐ อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....
8. ฐานะครอบครัว
☐ ยากจน ☐ ปานกลาง ☐ มีฐานะ ☐ อื่น ๆ
9. รายได้
☐ บิดามารดา ☐ นายจ้าง ☐ อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....
10. จำนวนสมาชิกในครอบครัว
☐ 1 – 2 คน ☐ 3 – 4 คน ☐ 4 คนขึ้นไป
11. เป็นบุตรคนที่.....
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
☐ 5 ☐ อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....

12. สัมพันธภาพในครอบครัว
- () บิดามารดาอยู่ด้วยกัน
 - () บิดามารดาแยกทางกัน
 - () บิดา หรือ มารดา เสียชีวิต
 - () อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....
13. ลักษณะที่พ่อกอาศัย
- () บ้านเดี่ยว () ทาวส์เฮ้าส์ () ห้องเช่า () วัด () เร่ร่อน
 - () ตึกแถว () อื่น ๆ
14. สภาพอารมณ์
- () ใจเย็น () อารมณ์ร้อน () เจ็บเฉย () ขี้โมโห
 - () อื่น ๆ.....
15. การคบเพื่อน
- () มีเพื่อนสนิท () ไม่มีเพื่อนสนิท () อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....
16. ประสบการณ์เกี่ยวกับอบายมุข (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)
- () บุหรี่ () เหล้า () ยาบ้า () กาว () ยาอี
 - () กัญชา () อื่น ๆ
17. ประสบการณ์เกี่ยวกับการกระทำความผิด (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)
- () ขาเสพติด () ทำร้ายร่างกาย () ลักทรัพย์
 - () ความผิดทางเพศ () ฆ่าคนตาย () อื่น ๆ ระบุ
18. ลักษณะการกระทำความผิด
- () คนเดียว () ร่วมกับเพื่อน 2 คนขึ้นไป () อื่น ๆ
19. แรงจูงใจในการกระทำความผิด
- () คิดเองทำเอง () เพื่อนชวน () อยากลอง
 - () อื่น ๆ ระบุ.....
20. โรคประจำตัว
- () ไม่มี
 - () มี ระบุ.....
21. ประสบการณ์ที่ไม่ดีในชีวิต
- () ไม่มี
 - () มี ระบุ.....

22. ในขณะที่กระทำความผิดมีหรือใช้อาวุธในการกระทำความผิดหรือไม่

() ไม่มี

() มี ระบุ.....

ส่วนที่ 2 สัมฤทธิผลของกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัด

กิจกรรม	ระดับความคิดเห็น				
	ดีมาก	ดี	ปานกลาง	น้อย	น้อยมาก
1. กิจกรรมที่โรงเรียนฟ้าใสวิทยาส่งเสริมและนำมาใช้ นักเรียนมีความพึงพอใจในระดับใด					
2. กิจกรรมเลี้ยง เป็ด – ไก่ ที่ทางโรงเรียนจัดขึ้น					
3. ช่างซ่อมยนต์					
4. ช่างไฟฟ้า					
5. การทำขนมเบเกอรี่					
6. การสานตะกร้า					
7. การตัดผม					
8. การเล่นดนตรี					
9. การวาดแผนไทย					
10. การประดิษฐ์ไข่					
11. การประดิษฐ์ดอกไม้ขี้บั่ว					
12. การปลูกข้าว					
13. การทำพานพุ่ม					

ส่วนที่ 3 ความคิดเห็นและข้อเสนอแนะ

ข้อความ	ระดับความคิดเห็น				
	5	4	3	2	1
1. กิจกรรมที่ใช้ในการบำบัดรักษา จะต้องมาจากฝ่ายคณะครู / เจ้าหน้าที่เป็นผู้กำหนด ส่วนผู้เข้ารับการบำบัดรักษามีหน้าที่ปฏิบัติตาม					
2. การได้รับมอบหมายหน้าที่เกี่ยวกับกลุ่มกิจกรรม / อาชีพต่าง ๆ ช่วยให้มี ความรับผิดชอบมากขึ้น					
3. การศึกษาและการฝึกอาชีพตามความสนใจจะเป็นประโยชน์ต่อผู้เข้ารับการบำบัดรักษา					
4. ท่านมีความพึงพอใจต่อกลุ่มกิจกรรมบำบัดที่ทางโรงเรียนจัดขึ้น					
5. ผู้ที่ติดยาเสพติดให้โทษเป็นผู้มีความสามารถเช่นเดียวกันกับบุคคลทั่วไป หากได้รับการฝึกอาชีพที่เหมาะสมก็สามารถที่จะเป็นกำลังของประเทศชาติได้อีกต่อไป					

ข้อเสนอแนะ.....

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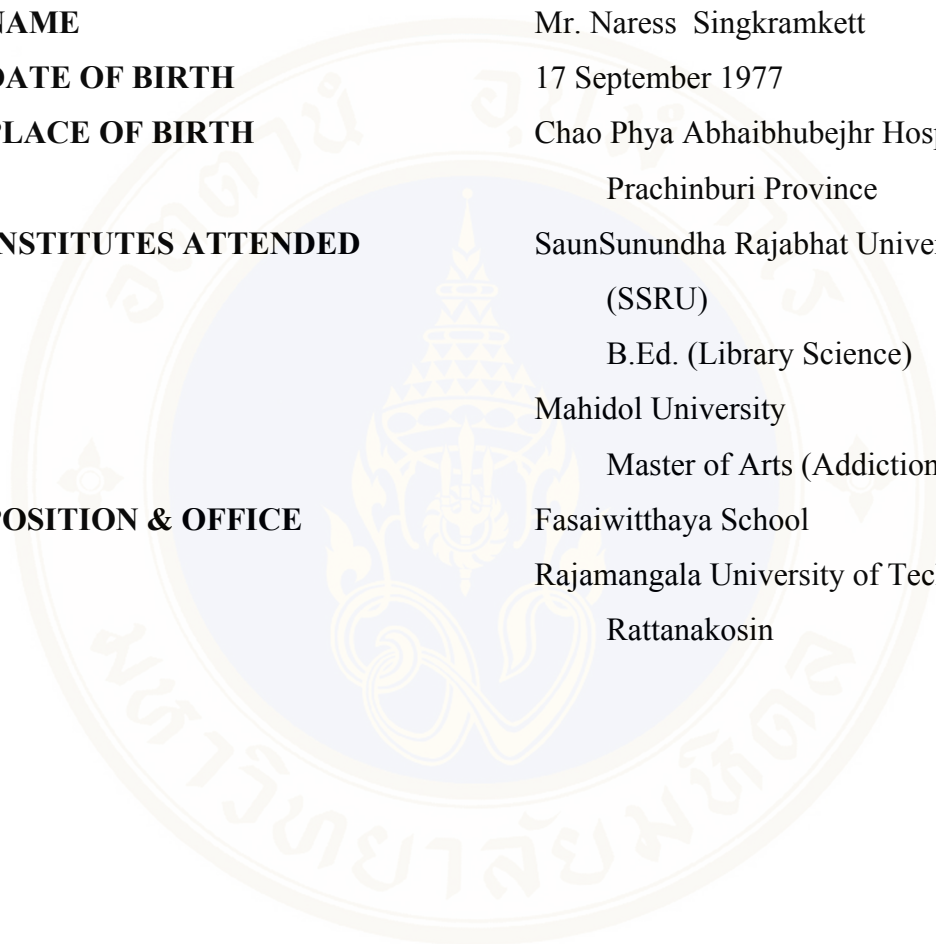
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BIOGRAPHY

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