

A Survey of Violent Behavior Level in Vocational School Students

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to study the level of violence in students in vocational institutes. The samples were students in vocational institutes in Chiang Mai. Sakon Nakhon Chonburi Province Samut Prakan province and Krabi province , 2nd semester, academic year 2018, 200 students per province, for a total of 1,000 people. Data were collected by questionnaires. There were 970 respondents, accounting for 97%. The data were analyzed using the R program to find the percentage, average, standard deviation. The results of the analysis showed that the level of violence of students in vocational institutes was at a high level. It is divided in 4 areas with high levels: physical violence, sexual violence and mental violence has a high level. The violence that causes loss or neglect to neglect has a high level.

Key words: violent behavior, vocational students

INTRODUCTION

The government has established guidelines for preventing and solving controversy among vocational students. By providing guidance on how to solve the problem of squabbling more effectively (Office of the Minister Ministry of Education, 2016) And from the study of Natthaphon Sokakan (2014) regarding the behavior of violence a case study of the brawl of vocational students in Bangkok Metropolis found that psychological and dating friendships factors affecting violent behavior and with the age that is changing from childhood to adulthood. Every change This age causes the age to be sensitive to inappropriate actions from the mental state. Propulsion. The desire within the mind is confused. Student statistics / Students cause controversy from research division Office of Police Strategy National Police Agency since 2010- 2012 It can be seen that in the year 2553. There were 2,662 student brawl / student numbers. In 2011, there were 2,017 brawl students / students that had decreased due to the massive flooding at the end of the year. And the year 2012 (Data between January 1 to August 16) has a total of 1,222 times. There are still student / student statistics causing controversy. The most police station that occurred (2012) from the Research Division of the Police Strategy Office The Royal Thai Police are as follows: Bang Khen Police Station 57 times, Hua Mak Police Station 51 times, Min Buri Police Station 47 times, Khlong Tan Police Station 45 times, Tha Kham Police Station 45 times, Bang Khun Thian Police Station 43 times, Prawet Police Station 42 times 38 times from Pasicharoen Police Station, 38 times for Rat Burana Police Station and 35 times from Lat Phrao Police Station Such problems The problem of bullying of vocational students is a very serious problem and a chronic problem that cannot be clearly found preventive and corrective measures. This problem affects both society and the safety of life.

Damage to public property especially affecting those young people in various fields, e.g. education. Or in the mental health of children who may have behave violently in a manner that may lead to criminal activity in the end. If the said problem is not prevented and resolved correctly (Dealer Kongpriphon, 2001)

The researchers have therefore seen that the behavior of the student's severity in violence is severe and also affects the relevant people and public. If the problem is not protected, and it may cause damage to both the assessment and not even higher. This is a good thing, because the Minister of Education has observed the importance of such issues by accelerating the best practices (Best Practices). The researchers are interested in studying the behavior of the student's violence. In order to be the basis for the creation of preventive measures. Fixes, including a reduction in severity of the behavior of student violence, vocational institutions.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To study the level of violence in behavior of students in vocational institutions.

Research scope

1. Population

Population in this research are students in vocational institutions In Chiang Mai, Sakon Nakhon, Chonburi, Samut Prakan and Krabi.

2. Sample Group

Students of vocational institutions in Chiang Mai Sakon Nakhon Chonburi Province Samut Prakan Province and Krabi province enrolled in the 2nd semester of the academic year 2018 with a simple random sampling of 200 provinces per province.

The Affective Domain Measurement

Characteristics are things that are related to the affective domain of a person and in the highest order of the range which Bloom et al (1976) and Krathwohl et al (1964) propose the 5-step development phase hierarchy in figure 1.

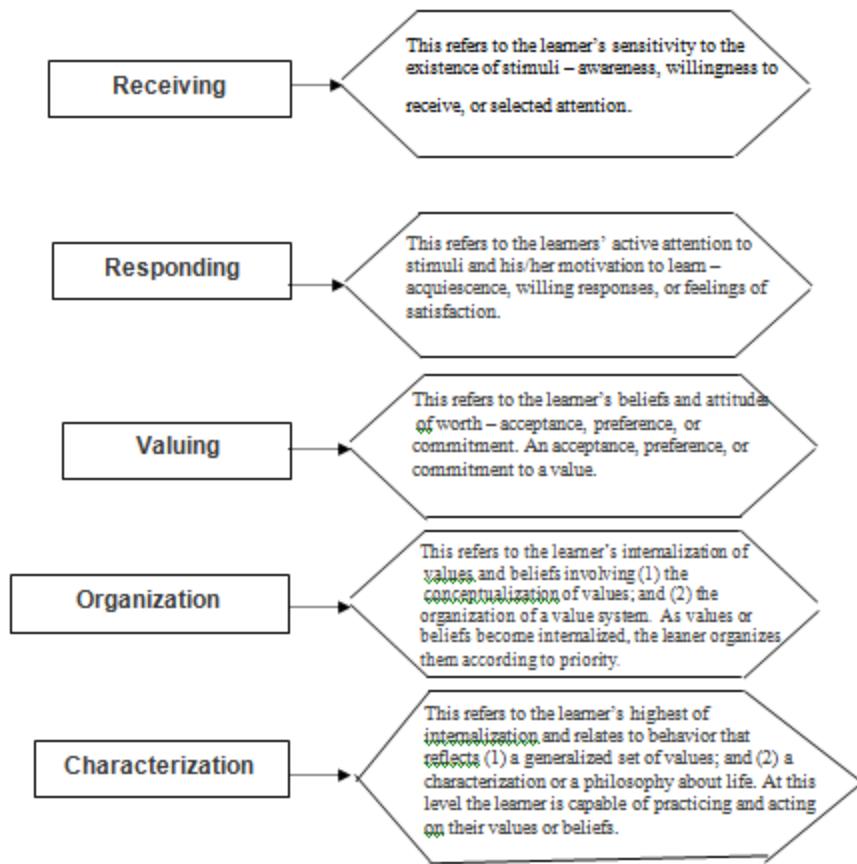


Figure 1 the affective domain by Bloom et.al, 1976 and Krathwohl et al, 1964.

Tidsana Khemmanee (2002) said that the method of measuring characteristics is as follows

- 1) Measure directly from that person by inquiring from the owner using tools such as the use of projective Technique, questionnaires, interview forms, various gauges.
- 2) Temple from close persons by asking people close to you by using measuring tools such as interview forms, social dimension measurements.
- 3) Measuring from observation by observing that person directly using the observation form, which the assessor observes or can be assigned by others to observe. But if is used by others to be observers, it must be agreed to understand the point of observation or observation before the actual operation.

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

Data collection with a closed-end questionnaire That creates concepts and research papers related to violent behavior by pass the content validity check from 5 experts and passed the reliability test from Cronbach's coefficient alpha coefficient (Taweewat, 1997). The questions are divided into 2 parts which are 1) data general characteristics of questionnaires and daily behavior levels by using 5 levels of evaluation gauges which are the lowest level (1) low level (2) moderate level (3) high level (4) highest level (5) based on the research from Sukanya Anuchit Pailin (1984)

Data were analyzed by using R program to find percentage, average and standard deviation (Ketum SaraBurin, 2012: 24-30) and applied the interpretation of mean values from Phairat Wongnam (1995: 38).

Average	Meaning
4.51 - 5.00	maximum

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3.51 - 4.50	high
2.51 - 3.50	moderate
1.51 - 2.50	less
1.00 - 1.50	minimum

DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS

The results of the survey on violence behavior of students in vocational institutions In Chiang Mai, Sakon Nakhon, Chonburi, Samut Prakan and Krabi by using a questionnaire the number of provinces per 200 sets is shown in table 1.

Table 1 results of the survey of violence against students in vocational institutions classified by province and violence type

Province	violence behavior type								Overview	
	Physical		Sexual		Psychological		causing loss or neglect			
	\bar{x}	s.d.	\bar{x}	s.d.	\bar{x}	s.d.	\bar{x}	s.d.	\bar{x}	s.d.
Chiang Mai	4.04	2.03	3.93	1.94	3.91	2.08	4.04	1.98	3.98	0.94
Sakon Nakhon	4.01	2.02	4.04	2.02	3.87	1.90	4.04	1.96	3.97	0.94
Chonburi	3.90	2.01	3.83	2.01	3.92	1.92	3.96	2.07	3.90	0.91
Samut Prakan	3.85	1.91	4.03	1.99	4.14	1.96	3.96	1.91	3.99	0.91
Krabi	3.95	2.03	4.15	2.21	4.02	2.13	4.13	2.13	4.06	1.00
Sum	3.94	0.82	3.98	0.93	3.97	0.85	4.03	0.95	3.98	0.42

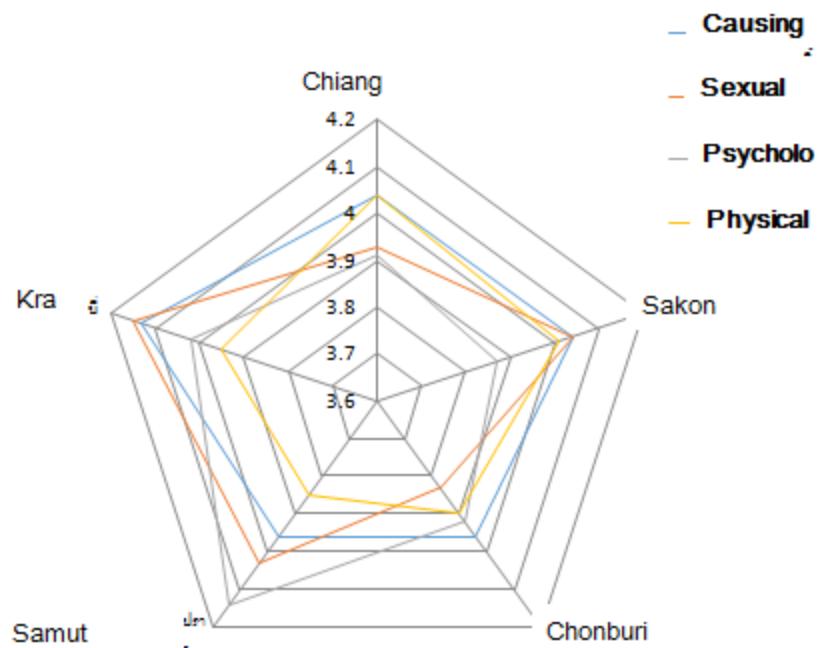


Figure 2. Diagram of the behavior of the violence of vocational students. Classify provinces and types of violence

From the table 1 and figure 2 plans, it is found that Chiang Mai has levels of violence behavior. Having an average of 3.98, when classified by strength type, it was found that the first was physical and caused

the loss or neglect neglected, having an average of 4.04, followed by the physical having an average of 3.93 and the mental having an average 3.91 respectively, Sakon Nakhon Province has a violent behavior level Having an average of 3.97, when classified by strength type, it was found that the first priority was sexuality and caused loss or neglect, neglect, had an average of 4.04, followed by physical averages 4.01 and psychological averages 3.87 respectively, Chon Buri Province has a violent behavior level with an average of 3.90, when classified by strength type, found that the first is causing loss or neglect neglected with an average of 3.96, followed by the psychological average of 3.92, the physical average is 3.90 and sex. With an average of 3.83, respectively, in Samut Prakan Province has a violent behavior level Having an average of 3.99, when classified by type of violence, found that the first is the mind has an average of 4.14, followed by the gender has an average of 4.03, causing loss or neglect, neglect, has a mean of 3.96 and sex. The average of 3.85 respectively and Krabi province has a violent behavior level with an average of 4.06, when classified by type of strength, found that the first is sexual, with an average of 4.15, followed by causing loss or neglect, neglect, with an average of 4.13. Psychological averages 4.02 and physical with an average of 3.95 respectively.

DISCUSSION

Expression of violent behavior of vocational students in all 4 forms, including physical violence sexual violence, mild violence, violence causing loss or neglect, neglect with the same characteristics as the study of Ying Passorn Phimphisai (2012) on the study of problems and solutions of controversy of vocational students in Bangkok and its vicinity. This is consistent with the behavior from the study of Navarat Songkiatkul (2017) and suggested solutions in the article how to prevent and solve problems. "Vocational students lift the smash"? The definition of how to prevent and solve problems is divided into 5 ways which are 1) Vocational Institute: The management should be serious in solving problems. There is creating a network together. Cultivate the spirit of being a teacher organize activities to instill correct beliefs, beliefs and values. Screen and make plans to improve individual habits. And install CCTV. 2) Family. Parents should give their children time and attention about discipline. Monitor behavior and report clues keeping knowledge to understand the development of adolescence to communicate and arrest children. 3) The justice and the law by increasing penalties for carrying weapons, and having the local police set up the school directly and continuously. Other social sectors, such as the private sector, religious organizations, and various media such as the private sector, open a space to display creative work of students. The media publicize good images and religious organizations organize activities that thoroughly cleanse the mind. And 4) Solving problems and rehabilitating from those involved after the incident requires negotiation, reconciliation and reconciliation. Rehabilitation before and after prosecution by the Juvenile and Family Court and there is a joint center unit that can accept, fix, rehabilitate students that vocational institutions and homes cannot handle.

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