

Thesis Title : Buddhadhamma Application for an Approach to the Prevention and Solution of Narcotics Using Behavior of Children and Youth in the Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province

Researcher : Narisara Ploypetch

Degree : Master of Arts (Public Administration)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

: Dr. Akkaradecha Brahmakappa, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Public Administration)

: Dr. Phrakhrusangharak Kiattisak Kittipaño, B.A., M.A., D.P.A.

Date of Graduation : 7 March 2016

Abstract

The objectives of this research were: 1) to study the narcotics using behavior of the children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province, 2) to study the factors related to the approach to the prevention and solution of narcotics using behavior of the children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province, and 3) to present the Buddhadhamma application for the approach to the prevention and solution of narcotics using behavior of the children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province.

This research applied the Mixed Methods Research consisting of the qualitative and quantitative research. The sample was 239 children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province by the random table of Taro Yamane. The tools of the research were questionnaire with 0.854 of reliability and in-Depth interview from the 25 key informants. The analysis of data used Statistical Package for Social Science. The statistics for analysis data used Frequencies, Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation, Chi-Square test, and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Results of the Research

1. The 216 children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province had the behavior in using the Tobacco at the highest level (90.40%). Then, the 215 children and youth had the behavior in drinking the Alcohol (90.00%). The 152 children and youth had the behavior in using the Cannabis (63.06%). The 149 children and youth had the behavior in using the

Methamphetamine (62.30%). The 89 children and youth had the behavior in using the Ice (34.70%). The 50 children and youth had the behavior in using the Kratom (20.90%). The 31 children and youth had the behavior in using the Inhalants and LEAN (13.00%). The 28 children and youth had the behavior in using the Procodyl (11.70%). The 21 children and youth had the behavior in using the mixture of Kratom (8.80%). The 9 children and youth had the behavior in using the Transquilizer Drugs (3.80%). The 7 children and youth had the behavior in using the Opium (2.90%). The 6 children and youth had the behavior in using the Ecstasy and Ketamine (2.50%). The 5 children and youth had the behavior in using the Cocaine (2.10%). Moreover, The 3 children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province had the behavior in using the Heroin at the lowest level (1.30%).

2. When considering each aspect, it was found that the family factor related to the approach to the prevention and solution of narcotics using behavior of the children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province was at the high level ($\bar{X}=3.61$). Then, the environment factor related to the approach to the prevention and solution of narcotics using behavior of the children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province was $\bar{X}=3.45$.

3. Overall, the level of the approach to the prevention and solution of narcotics using behavior of the children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province was at the high level ($\bar{X}=3.71$). When considering each aspect, it was found that the rehabilitation and providing the activities was at the highest level ($\bar{X}=3.83$). Then, the participation of the family and community was $\bar{X}=3.80$, the integration of the government work was $\bar{X}=3.79$, the prevention for repeated narcotics using was $\bar{X}=3.75$, making the conscious and immunity was $\bar{X}=3.72$, and the legislative measures and suppression was $\bar{X}=3.66$. Moreover, the treatment was at the lowest level ($\bar{X}=3.44$).

4. The Buddhhadhamma application for the approach to the prevention and solution of narcotics using behavior of the children and youth in Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre at Nakhon Sawan Province was that the application of the Cattari Ariyasaccani (The Four Noble Truths) for finding the causes, approaches and methods in the solution and the Tisikkha (the Threefold Training) for developing the children and youth by developing the behavior in body and speech (Sila), developing the mind (Samadhi), and developing the attitude, view and rationality (Panna). These made the immunity to the narcotics prevention and solution sustainably.