

THE PERCEPTION OF PATIENT RIGHTS AMONG STUDENT NURSES

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ABSTRACT

It is expected that the health consumers had more knowledge and concern on their health and rights due to the advanced information technology and the announce of patient rights. The student nurse is required to understand on the patient rights before becoming a nurse. The objectives of this study were to explain patient right perception among student nurses of Chiang mai University, Lampang Borommarajjonnani Nursing College and Payoa Borommarajjonnani Nursing College and to compare patient right perceptions of those in first, second, third, and forth year of each school. The subjects were 333 student nurses. The research instrument was The Patient Right Perceptions of Student Nurse Questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, one way analysis of variance and post-hoc test by Scheffe method. The results revealed that the mean scores of patient right perceptions of three groups of student nurses were at high level. There was significant difference between the mean scores of patient right perceptions of the first, second, third and forth year student nurses of each school. The results of this study showed that student nurses were well-understood about patient rights.

THE STUDY OF SOME FACTORS WHICH HAVE IMPACT ON THE INPATIENTS'S SLEEP IN MAHARAJ NAKORN CHIANG MAI HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Sleep is an essential need of basic human functioning. It allows a person to restore physically mentally and emotionally. Enough sleep may reduce stress and promote general health that human functioning can be effective. The Descriptive research was carried out to study the relation between some sleep disturbing factors and the amount of sleep. The samples were 166 patients in surgical and medical wards at Mahaaj Nakorn Chiang Mai Hospital. The research instrument was an interview form composed of three subscales: patient's record form, sleep habits at home, sleep daily record at hospital and interview form of sleep disturbing factors. The content validity of instrument was assessed by experts. The reliability of interview form of disturbing factors were obtained by means of Cronbach's coefficient alpha, and it was 0.84. The data were analyzed by using frequency, percentage and Point Biserial coefficient. The results of the study revealed that discomfort from lines and drains, unfamiliar place, discomfort mattress and pillow, ward light, noise and hot weather have negative relation with amount of sleep at the statistically significant level at 0.01. But the amount of sleep had no relation with discomfort from illness, nurse attending, disturbing from smell and insect including fear and worry. From this studied, amount of sleep can be achieved by cooperating from nurses, managers and others. Nurses need to be aware of awakening patients and take steps to ensure that they are comfortable. Nurses should also be more aware of the noise they make in carrying out their duties during the night and make sure that patients are protected from undimmed lights. Beside this, some is relate to the design, equipment and maintenace of the hospital. Feedback from patients is an important starting point and a regular process of quality monitoring in wards.

THE SYNTHESIS OF KNOWLEDGE ON INFORMAL WORKER AND HEALTH*

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ABSTRACT

Recently, the kind of employment called '*informal worker*' has been interested and considered of its contribution to the socioeconomic of the country, and its effects on the health of workers, their families, and communities. The study aims to better understand the circumstance of informal workers and the impact on their health. Moreover, the study will be a guideline for policy recommendations and legal suggestions that are necessary for informal workers. Major information and data were collected from research reports, academic documents, published and unpublished documents, announcements, conference summary reports, seminars, and other publications related to the issue of informal workforces.

The study concluded that most of health problems are usually derived from the intensive and stressful works, incorrect and inappropriate pose while working, and spending longer times to increase the productivity without paying attention to the physical condition. The incorrect and unsuitable pose during working for such long times can bring about the troubles on muscle and bone system. It is discovered that the symptom most often found in informal workers is namely backache, body fatigue, headache, and eyestrain. Apart from this, add that these workers also addict aspirin or any pain-killing drug or that having "*caffeine*" as one of its components and some of them habitually drink lots of iced black coffee and refreshment drinks. Since lackig the mere knowledge and realization to consider which are behaviors inappropriate to the risky tasks, some informal workers are reluctant to use any "*anti-danger equipment*" to survive from accidents tending to unexpectedly happen during their working. Some, moreover, have to deal with works concerning the hazardous chemical substance usage. Consequently, the health movement of informal workers is corrently more increased. Furthermore, other noticeable problem are lack of the sufficiently detailed data and information about health issue, and finally shortfall of the guarantee needed for labor welfare insurance.

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A DEVELOPMENT OF INTERACTIVE RADIO INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM ON AMPHETAMINE FOR NORTHERN YOUTHS

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ABSTRACT

The Objectives of this research were (1) to develop a set of four interactive radio Instructional Program on Amphetamine for northern youth (2) to study the learning progress on the interactive radio Instrument Program on Amphetamine of the Northern youth, and (3) to study the opinions of the northern youth in learning from the interactive radio Instructional Program on Amphetamine. The population was the youth in the 18 northern provinces, with male and female between 15-25 years old, who complete the compulsory basic education. By using the multi-stage cluster sampling with purposive sampling, the samples were the 20 Youth in northern Baanhongluang Village, Tambon Baanhong, Amphur Baanhong, Lamphun Province. The Instruments were (1) Four interactive radio instructional Program on Amphetamine for northern youth namely. Unit 1: Definition and Background of Amphetamine, Unit 2: The Characteristic of Amphetamine and the method of taking, Unit 3: Behavioral of taking and impact to human's body, Unit 4: To cure and take care for the youth who has taken on Amphetamine (2) The questionnaires for pre-test and post-test and (3) the interview schedule to determine the opinions in learning the instrument t-test statistical was used in analysis the efficiency of the interactive radio instrument program by using mean and standard deviation statistic in analysis. Research finding: (1) The score of post-test higher than the pre-test at the statistic significance .05: and (2) The mean of the opinions among the sample are at the most appropriate level.

FACTORS OF SELECTING TOURIST DESTINATION AND ACCOMMODATION OF THAI JUNIORS: A CASE STUDY OF THE BACHELOR DEGREE STUDENTS AT CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed at studying the factors of selecting tourist destination and accommodation of Thai juniors. The research consists of 2 variables (1) dependent variables which include sex, years of study, areas of study and the respondent's behavior, (2) independent variables which include travelling within the country, frequency of travelling travelling partners, the importance of means of travelling cost, the characteristics of tourist areas and types of accommodation most wanted, the importance of distance between home and a tourist area, days of travelling, medias which are most influential on selecting a tourist area and an accommodation, a choice of travel, a choice of buying a package tour and the characteristics of a tourist destination and type of accommodation most wanted in the future. The results of this research reveal needs and wants of Thai juniors toward a tourist destination and accommodation nowadays and in the future. It is hoped that the results of the study will be beneficial for both tourism educators as well as tourism marketers. The tourism marketing policy will be drawn according to what Thai juniors currently want and to the best preparation for them in the future.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LEARNING AND TEACHING IN THE ENGLISH 001311 COURSE OF CMU STUDENTS THROUGH CLASSROOM ACTION RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research, conducted with 24 CMU students during the first term of academic year 2000, was to use Classroom Action Research to improve the quality of the learning and teaching process of English 001311: Read and Write 1, using Kittiporn Panyapinyophon's research model. Data collection was conducted by the researcher. Data research instruments included the researcher's diary of events occurring during the research period, and recording students' behaviour in respect of the teaching and learning process, as well as the students' diaries recording reactions to the processes, interviews and questionnaires. The instruments used in the teaching and learning process were lesson plans, teaching aids, and questions for reading comprehension. The data were analysed by content analysis. It was found that employing Social Strategy, Group Working, Questions for Comprehension etc. improved the learning and teaching processes by stimulating and increasing the students' enthusiasm, putting them at ease with the methods and materials, and enabling them to better comprehend the texts-at the same time creating a closer relationship between the students themselves and their teacher. The flow of data to the researcher from diaries, questionnaires, informal interview, exercises, tests etc., promoted student-centered learning, at the same time that it improved the teaching processes, since student motivation and confidence were heightened by consciousness of participation in the progressive development of the course being studied.

THE DISCOURSE OF TOURISM ADVERTISEMENTS: REPRESENTATION, IDENTITY, AND THAINESS

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ABSTRACT

Critical discourse study has been interested in the connections between language use, social ideologies: and relations of power. The ideological work especially on media language has been found to include particular ways of representing the world as well as constructions of social identities and relations between the powerful and the powerless. This research study is an investigation of the verbal and visual language used in tourism advertisements produced by the Tourism Authority of Thailand, published in international magazines between 1994-1998. The study looks at these advertisements from linguistic, semiotic and socio-cultural perspectives. The analysis is based on a three-dimensional framework: text, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice, as proposed by Fairclough (1995). In particular, the advertisements are regarded as communication events in which a certain ideology. Thainess in this case, is represented and power relations are embedded. The findings reveal how Thainess and Thai identity are constructed verbally and visually, and how this particular case of advertising discourse becomes effective and “real” in the sense that it has gained acceptance and, at the same time, has established certain realities in our society through discursive and socio-cultural practices.

MINI-PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS IN PHAYAO PROVINCE FOR ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN AND WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Phayao province is located in upper north of Thailand on 6,335.06 square kilometers with 7 districts and 2 sub-districts, 68 Tambon and 746 villages. It is hilly and mountainous ranging from 300-1,500 meters above sea level. The total population according to December, 1997 was 517,622. This is divided into 258,171 males and 259,451 females. Most of the people are Lanna Thai, Thai Lue, and hill tribes, namely, Yao, Hmong, Karen, and Lahu. During the last 20 to 30 years, Phayao female youngsters were highest sold, booked and cheated to work in sex services due to royalty, beauty and needed. The rate of labor mobilization after harvest was around 6.06% from 520 villages. There were around 2.11% households from 478 villages working in foreign countries. The most favored destinations are Japan, Germany, Australia, Taiwan and Singapore. There were almost no female youngsters left home in some villages. The highest age group was 25-29 years old with 31.3 percent, while 30-39 years old is 24.9% and 20-24 years old is 13.3% respectively. 60.12% do agricultural work, 17.13% are engaged in general labor and 5.15% are under school age. On any night one can find up to ten children aged between 3 and 5 years old begging for money from anyone they meet along the street and in night markets. Some of the kids are sent from Chiang Rai and a lot of them are hill tribes members. Regarding to AIDS crisis reported by 8 provincial hospitals from 1989-September 30, 2000, 7,464 AIDS patients and 2,298 AIDS related carriers were found, and 2,206 passed away. The AIDS patients can be classified as 69.3 per cent or 6,766 male and 30.7 per cent or 2,996 female which makes the ratio of male : female is 2.3 : 1 The most serious AIDS infection factors (94.81%) are sex relations, sex industry, marry with ARC without using condoms, while infections from mother is only 4.95 percent and from injecting drug use around 0.2 percent. There are 5 discotheques, 40 karaoke cafes or bars, and more than 10 restaurants with singers. There are around 22 open sex services in the province. There are over 20 curtain motels in Phayao province while there are 4 Thai massage houses respectively. Organizations working in local districts are at least 4 Government organizations: The community development service of the Ministry of Interior; The Non-formal Education Office; The Public Health program; and The Social welfare service of the Ministry of Labor and Social. There are 5 Non-government organizations (NGOs) : "Suphanimitr", Ajan Mookda Intasarn; Ms.Laddawan Wongsriwong; Ajan Khaven Srisombat; and Japanese Agriculture Training Foundation.

NONFORMAL EDUCATION: MEASURES OF MANAGEMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE THAI SOCIETY'S STRENGTHS

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on studying the management concept of nonformal education and informal education, analyzing appropriate measures, and finding out the appropriate management for enhancing Thai society. The study found that the management concepts of nonformal and informal education both domestic and universal were conceptually and academically similar to one and other within a lifelong learning context. A holistic approach could be applied to develop learning and teaching process as a continuing education system, linking among home, community organizations, state, and institutes in relation to a conceptual framework of delivery, service, and supporting systems. Any responsible agency should provide its target learner groups with quality knowledge in order to increase their capabilities for self-adjustment and mitigating their disadvantages, responsive to life quality improvement. Measures for strengthening the communities should be conducted principally in line with the integrated educational approach for sustainable development. Some particular recommendations were given as to develop a lifelong education or continuing education act, maintain the departmental status of Nonformal Education by replacing it with the Continuing Education Commission Board and its Secretariat Office within the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs, Arts and Culture. At the operational level, a continuing education office should be established to function in line with that of the proposed model at the national level, but adjusting the personnel's visions and attitudes with no longer only teaching, but initiating the community enhancement.

**PROJECT EVALUATION OF THE
DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHLANDERS' LIFE
QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENT WITHIN
THE MAE-JAN AND MAE-SALONG
WATERSHED AREAS, NORTHERN THAILAND**

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ABSTRACT

An evaluation was conducted for the Project of the Development of Highlanders' Life Quality and Environment within the Mae-Jan and Mae-Salong Watershed Areas, Northern Thailand, covering 26 hill tribe villages of five main cultural groups-Chinese-Haw, Lisu, Lahu or Muser, Mian or Yao, and Akha or E-Kaw.

The evaluation results were as follows:

1. The project inputs were found as appropriate and effective. Its process was conducted on the principles of participation, respects of tribal culture and dignity, community education, promotion of learning and adjustment, and teamwork and networking development.
2. The results of the project and its activities were rather successful in line with its main objectives as planned. That was there were some certain degree of the improvement of life quality of those tribal people, based on self-help and self-reliance principles.
3. The lessons learnt from this project might applied, as its current development process and model in other northern Mae Kok watershed areas. Additionally, the proposed model should focus in preparing the Mae Kok watershed communities for social, economic, and ecological adjustments.

COMMERCIALIZATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENCE PROJECTS IN NORTHERN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Secondary school students' science projects in northern Thailand are unlikely to have strongly commercial potentiality. They lacked advanced technological potentiality. Schools do not give enough supports. Project advisors are not competent in marketing. Positively, the projects are still potential for commercial development for some other reasons. They are originated by student's observation of local problems which enable the projects to be capable in solving those problems. Accordingly, new products created by science projects are potential to meet demands of people. A successful science project commercialization needs a long run plan in science project specialization and a long run marketing plan from school. Moreover, budgetary support covering all expenditures is a necessary factor. Additionally, project advisors should be trained in both commercial skill and scientific skill. However, major northern students' science projects can be categorized into 2 groups, chemical substances and new materials. The projects are mainly aimed at household and agricultural uses. Therefore, it is likely to be successful in developing new products in these areas of specialization since there is an accumulation of knowledge and experience among students and project advisors in the areas.

SAVING GROUP MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : A CASE STUDY OF CHIANG MAI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The study of saving group management for sustainable community economic development : a case study for Chiang Mai Province had threefold objectives, i.e., a trial to use an appropriate form of a saving group to the groups which were established by the villagers, the continuation of a sustained economic development of the saving groups, and the grant for the groups to be the source of investment funds in order to efficiently develop a community economy. This study utilized a methodology of Participatory Action Research (PAR) and used the sample groups from two villages. The outcomes of the study showed that the groups of credit union in Sarapee Village had a higher rate of growth of capital stock, on the monthly average of 13.46 percent, and the rate of growth of their members was rather high, about 10.53 percent per month. These groups of credit union were capable to grant loans to other members to do some kinds of their career, showing that this sample groups were very efficient and capable to sustainable develop. On the contrary, the groups of credit union in Pasak Noi Village had a low rate of growth of capital stock on the average of merely 3.75 percent per month. The rate of increase in their membership was also low about 3.41 percent per month. But the group could be able to grant loans to their members to do some careers and to be use as an expenditure for their children's education. Their undertaking was not so successful and developed rather slowly. Factors helping sample groups to be successful in doing business were their members and boards' understanding in the principles of credit union. The board of credit union was sacrificial and had its own virtue. It also had an accountability on the system of book keeping and a good system of welfare for their members. The continual education of their member was a primary interest of its purpose. Its network was equally significant. There were, of course, some problems of group development. They were the leaders of community who did not support the concept of credit union, the breakdown of community, the resistance from the local authority, the misconception of principles of credit union, small amount of capital of the group, the board's lack of sacrifice, and too short period of time for analysis. The suggestion derived from this study was that every one involving with the promotion of community saving ought to cooperate in education and development of a more appropriate form of the saving group. The community should have a chance to know about the strength and the weakness of different form of saving group. The community should have their own choice to select an appropriate form of saving group. The Tambon Administration Organization should have a role in the promotion of community saving. The continual training of their personnel in accounting and the review of the role of its board were very important. The government should have a real intention to solve the financial problems of the community until it could help itself to develop its source of capital fund sustainable.

**THE EFFECTS OF PRODUCTION INPUTS,
TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY AND OTHER
FACTORS ON JASMINE AND NONJASMINE
RICE YIELDS IN PRODUCTION YEAR
1999/2000 IN THAILAND**

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ABSTRACT

Both jasmine and nonjasmine rice yields in Thailand are substantially lower than the world rice yield. Sources of yield variations in both kinds of rice, i.e., production input, technical efficiency and other factors are investigated in this study. Factors affecting technical inefficiency are also analysed simultaneously with the production frontiers using maximum likelihood method by Frontier 4.1 computer program. The transcendental logarithmic (translog) and Cobb-Douglas stochastic production frontiers are used. The Cobb-Douglas frontier is finally selected for policy implications. It is found that the crucial factors influencing jasmine rice yield are technical efficiency, chemical fertiliser, labour, irrigation, severe drought and neck blast whereas those for the nonjasmine rice are the same except labour and neck blast. The factors affecting the technical inefficiency for nonjasmine in a negative relationship are male labour to total labour ratio and experience reflected by age while the labour influences in the positive direction. For the jasmine rice, there is only one variable, i.e., male-labour to total labour ratio, that influences the technical inefficiency significantly.

A DEVELOPMENT OF FOLDED PLASTIC MAT IN KHON KEAN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to study and modify a structure of folded-mat weaving that use plastic weft. The study site is in Bann Thon, Amphur Phra yearn at Khon Kean Province and the study methods are correcting datum in 2 parts. Which are mat weaving by hand and mat weaving by machine, using documentary studies, interviews, and observations in term of materials (plastic weft), weaving structure, processing, patterns and the end product (folded-mat). The result lead to develop in many points such as adjusting the weave structure for the folded-mat used properly and comfortable by changing the equipment because of the weave structure changed, and using the proper material to hold the plastic weft tightly. Besides, the folded-mat itself should maintain its original and promote their art and culture by using and modifying the old patterns, bringing other products to decorate and upgrade the folded-mat. For example, using Madmee fabric to make selvages, and creating new product line for leading to best fit the present social and economic conditions.

THE ACCEPTION/REJECTION OF HIGH LANDERS IN THAI NATIONALIZATION : OBSERVATION IN LAW, POLICY AND PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

Nationality has been initiated in Thailand since the building of Thai nation state in King Rama V period. At the beginning (2456-2515 B.E.) nationality act opened widely to the people to access Thai nationality. However, a large number of hill tribe people could not access the rights because the limit of power in distributing the nationality by the state and Thai citizen's consciousness had not occurred among those people. At the next period (2515-2539 B.E.), Thai state had more power to access people in remote areas but the nationality law was restricted with many conditions due to the government policy and bias toward those people. These were lead to the exclusion the hill tribe from Thai nationality.

THE INFORMATIONAL COLONIZATION OF CHIANG MAI

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ABSTRACT

This research is a study of the relationship between “the diffusion of central information” and “the information receiving’s pattern of Chiang Mai people”. The objective of this study is to investigate that “a constant diffusion or relentless flows of information from Bangkok has brought about the domination of central information into this area or not. It, tentatively, bases on the hypothesis that” nowadays Chiang Mai has been dominated by central information. Documentary research and interview by questionnaire were adopted as our research methodology, and those who normally use mass media (newspaper, radio and televisions) in daily life would be specified as our target group. The questionnaire mainly stressed on 1. Information receiving’s pattern of Chiang Mai people and 2. Their levels of informational dependence. The result of this study shows that at present, Chiang Mai is almost completely becoming the “informational colonization” of Bangkok.