

Mayuraneer Laguanwan. 2008. **The Rights of the Child in Rural Family From a Perspective of Parents' Behavior.** Master of Arts Thesis in Development Sociology, Graduate School, Khon Kaen University.

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### ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to study 1) defining child rights in rural families and, 2) The rights of the child in rural family from a perspective of parents' behavior. The research was launched in qualitative style. Tools used for data collection were guided interview and observation. The interviewing was done to mature persons such as administrative leaders, agency chiefs in the village, senior figures, teachers in village school, adults and children in the village totaled 17 persons plus parents in 15 families in which there were children under 18 years in the projected area, Chom Chuan village, Nong Bua Lamphu province.

The research outcome appeared rural families had definitions for child rights in family in 2 groups: the first group viewing child rights in family as for to act anything they want, not everything they wish but just things deemed appropriate to their sex and age while the second group viewing child rights in family as that parents can dictate children to act according to their parents' wish but for child rights being realized important in families was that the right for living and care giving for survival, right for protection, right to get developed and right for participation and view sharing.

Behaviors to children in families appeared as follow:

A. For children living with both parents. Families had provided treating appropriate according to their sex and age : small children getting care on food, playing and resting while teenagers getting care on associating and having friends, together with having opportunity to participate activities in both school and community. On the other hand, families had treated females differ from males. For females, families preferred to convince them of making friends, socializing, and spouse choosing while males were convinced of out-going unharmedly.

B. For children living with both parents in enlarged families. This kind of families trended to having share in community activities. Families liked to realize the importance of treating children. They provided instruction for children to be good by multi-measures: forcing, reasoning, and emotion using. Families had chosen appropriate treating to sex and age of children; small children were likely to be raised by forbidding and ordering, while families with teenagers liked to use asking and giving more freedom rather than prohibiting.

C. For children living with only father or mother. Treating children from this kind of families could be much loving and caring, likely to let them being indulging. Families seemed to see that children be sympathized, and picked forcing along with reasoning pedagogy to foster them to be good guys.

D. For children living with just relative of either father or mother. Families like these likely trended not to have community participation. Treating to children in these kinds of family not having father nor mother was most likely to be punishment raising to control children in family order.

Furthermore, the research found that child rights in families differed in types of families and social participation activities. Families having social participation had got information from various agencies, making them realizing the importance of child rights. Otherwise, characteristics of children in families such as sex and age could also lead to different treating to children.

