

นวัตกรรมการป้องกันและแก้ไขพฤติกรรมไม่เหมาะสมของเด็กและเยาวชน 3 ช. (ซาล์ ซิ่ง เซ็กและเสพยา)

LEARNING INNOVATION IN A PROJECT FOR CORRECTING CRIME PROBLEMS AND IMPROPER BEHAVIORS OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN CASES INVOLVING VEHICLE RACING, RUNNING WILD, IMPROPER SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND ILLICIT DRUG USE (THE TRIPLE-S PROJECT)

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บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาวิจัยนวัตกรรมการเรียนรู้โครงการแก้ไขปัญหาอาชญากรรมและพฤติกรรมไม่เหมาะสมของเด็กและเยาวชน กรณีซึ่ง ช่า มั่วเซ็กส์ เสพยา (โครงการ 3 ซ.) ผู้วิจัยได้กำหนดรูปแบบการดำเนินการในการป้องกันและแก้ไขปัญหาลูกและเยาวชน และความสำเร็จในการปฏิบัติหน้าที่ของตำรวจภูธรจังหวัดจันทบุรี พร้อมกันนี้ ผู้วิจัยได้ศึกษาถึงต้นเหตุของพฤติกรรมที่ไม่เหมาะสมต่อเด็กและเยาวชน

การศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยใช้เทคนิคการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ การวิจัยเอกสาร การสนทนากลุ่ม การสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก และเทคนิคการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณในการสำรวจความคิดเห็น

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า รูปแบบการดำเนินงาน การแก้ไขปัญหามาจากการมีส่วนร่วมระหว่างภาครัฐ ภาคเอกชน และภาคประชาชน รวมถึงการเปลี่ยนกลยุทธ์ของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจ ทำให้การปฏิบัติหน้าที่สามารถสร้างความประทับใจให้กับเด็กและเยาวชนโดยการเข้าร่วมโครงการ 3 ซ.

เมื่อพิจารณาจากความสำเร็จในการดำเนินงาน พบว่าเด็กและเยาวชนเลิกประพฤติตนในรูปแบบ 3 ซ. นอกจากนี้ ภายหลังจากการเข้าร่วมโครงการ กลุ่มเด็กและเยาวชนมีพฤติกรรมที่เคารพพ่อแม่ สนใจดนตรีมากขึ้น และมีระเบียบวินัยมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้ชุมชนและสังคมในภาพรวมมีความสุขในชีวิต และทรัพย์สินมากยิ่งขึ้น นอกจากนี้ ยังพบว่า สาเหตุที่แท้จริงของพฤติกรรมที่ไม่เหมาะสมเกิดจากปัจจัยภายในครอบครัวที่แตกแยก พ่อแม่ไม่ได้เป็นแบบอย่างที่ดี รวมถึงการสนับสนุนลูกหลานในลักษณะที่ไม่ถูกต้อง

สำหรับข้อเสนอแนะโครงการ 3 ซ. ควรมีการดำเนินการอย่างต่อเนื่องและขยายผลไปยังจังหวัดอื่นๆ โดยภาครัฐควรให้การสนับสนุนด้านงบประมาณในการแก้ไขปัญหาลูกและเยาวชนอย่างยั่งยืน และภาคสังคมต้องเข้าใจเด็กและเยาวชนและมีส่วนร่วมในการแก้ไขปัญหาลูกและเยาวชนที่มีพฤติกรรมที่ไม่เหมาะสมด้วย

คำสำคัญ: นวัตกรรมการเรียนรู้ ปัญหาอาชญา พฤติกรรมที่ไม่เหมาะสม

Abstract

In this research investigation entitled “Learning Innovations in a Project for Correcting Crime Problems and Improper Behaviors of Children and Young Persons in Cases Involving Vehicle Racing, Running Wild, Improper Sexual Relationships and Illicit Drug Use (the Triple-S Project),” the researcher specifies operational patterns in preventing and solving problems encountered by children and young persons. The researcher also studies successful operations conducted by the provincial police in Chanthaburi province. The researcher additionally examines the real causes of improper behaviors on the part of children and young persons.

The researcher used qualitative research techniques in carrying out this inquiry by virtue of conducting documentary research, holding focus group discussions, and conducting in-depth interviews, as well as quantitative research in surveying opinions.

Findings showed that the operational patterns in preventing and solving such problems involved the fostering of participation by all sectors concerned—the public sector, the private sector, and the people’s sector—as well as changes made in police strategies where by the police were able to impress children and young persons by adopting the “Triple-S” strategy.

In considering the aspect of operational success, the researcher found that children and young persons ceased from engaging in the objectionable “Triple-S” behaviors. They also showed respect for their parents and more frequently listened to them. They became responsible and more disciplined. This resulted in the circumambient community and society being more secure in life and possessions. In addition, it was also found that the real causes of improper behaviors arose from internal factors—broken families, divorced parents, and parents not being good role models, as well as lending support to their off spring in a wrongful fashion.

All in all, recommendations are the project under study should be continuously operated and should be encouraged to spread to other provinces. The public sector should provide budgetary support in solving the problems of children and young persons in a sustainable manner. The social sector must understand children and young persons and participate in helping children and young persons with improper behaviors to deal with their problems.

Keywords: Learning Innovation, Crime Problems, Improper Behaviors

Introduction

At present, the structure of Thai society has changed from what it was in the past. The number of elderly has increased. The number of children and young persons has decreased. There is an imbalance in the social structure. In the future, children and young persons must increasingly shoulder the burden of taking care of the elderly. In addition, in the current situation, it is found that a certain number of children and young persons evince improper behaviors without having any stake in society. They live their lives without goals and engage in insolent and anti-social behaviors (Huff, 2010). Such children and young persons are scattered throughout the Kingdom of Thailand and are found in all provinces.

Chanthaburi is one of the Thai provinces having the most severe problems with improper behaviors on the part of children and young persons (Chanthaburi Provincial Governors Office, 2010). These problems have been occurring for more than a decade and have greatly affected the province's image. These problems have led to insecurity of life and belongings and robbed residents of a tranquil existence (Chanthaburi Provincial Statistical Office, 2010) In considering statistics covering relevant cases in Chanthaburi for 2008 and 2009, the researcher found that 129 and 211 children and young persons, respectively, were involved in such cases.

Chanthaburi has tried to find ways to solve and prevent problems in the behaviors of children and young persons. Statistics pertaining to the correction of these problems in the year 2010 show that notifications of cases involving offences committed by young persons (October 2008 to May 2010) were successively reduced to 151 (Chanthaburi Provincial Police, 2010). The prevention and correction of such behaviors depended on cooperation from all sectors and all agencies in the province. Cooperation led to formulating guidelines for serious efforts to solve this problem in a sustainable manner. The "Triple-S Project" involves correcting problems of crime and improper behaviors of children and young persons in cases of vehicle racing, running wild, improper sexual relationships and the taking of illicit drugs.

The Triple-S Project has won many awards. It has won the "silver" award at the provincial level in the "To Be Number One Project" and an award for being an organization with outstanding social activities for the year 2010 awarded by the Office of the National Commission on Social Welfare Promotion, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. It is a project displaying outstanding processes and management. With success such as this, this project can serve as a model that should be emulated in solving the problems of children and young persons with improper behaviors. The project should be studied in detail in order to uncover innovations in the project.

In this research inquiry, the researcher has the objective to uncover an operational pattern for preventing and solving problems of young persons with improper "Triple-S" behaviors. The researcher studies the successful operational pattern used by provincial police officers in Chanthaburi. The researcher also examines the real reasons these young persons engage in improper behaviors and also analyzes innovative patterns and project success as well.

Literature Review

In this research investigation, the researcher used qualitative research techniques, viz., documentary research, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. The technique of survey research was also used in surveying the opinions of citizens.

In conducting documentary research, the researcher studied and synthesized related concepts and theories taken from documents, research investigations, books and articles. The researcher reviewed concepts and theories of the psychology of children and young persons (Staub, 2003), environmental factors (Paul Ruschmann, 2010) (Anderson, Carnagey and Bushmann, 2006:61), physical factors, and factors of group influence affecting children and young persons (Chanthaburi Provincial Police. (2010) The researcher also studied basic information used in the solving of problems both in the past and at present. In addition, the researcher examined sources of information found in related websites and videos. The result of literature review brings to conceptual framework in Figure 1.

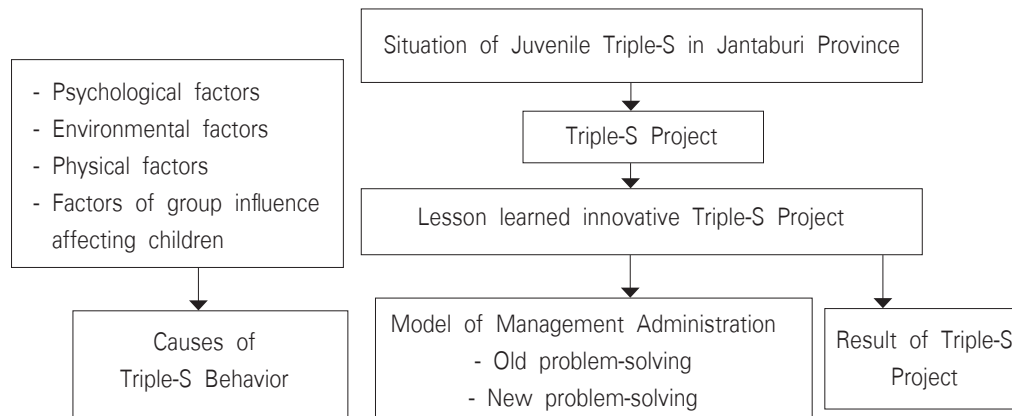


Figure 1 Conceptual framework

Methodology

The researcher used the focus group discussion technique in gathering data concerning the Triple-S Project. These discussions involved 21 participants from various sectors: public, local authority, private and people. The technique of focus group discussion was therefore appropriate, inasmuch as it allowed representatives from each sector to discuss various issues and also allowed the collection of information pertaining to research objectives. The discussions involved group dynamics in which full synergy was generated by the participants.

In respect to in-depth interviews, informants consisted of 30 children and young persons displaying Triple-S behaviors and 20 parents. The criteria used in selecting children and young persons were that those selected would be children and young persons who had engaged in Triple-S behaviors and who were then trained in the Triple-S Project. They were employed and not employed, students and non-students, drug users and drug abstainers, and living and not living with parents.

In-depth interviews enabled the researcher to become directly cognizant of problems, opinions, and attitudes and to have in-depth knowledge of pertinent facts involving these children and young persons. These children and young persons told their stories themselves. The interviewer asked in-depth questions while focusing on having good interactions and constructing a reciprocal narrative line encompassing both interviewer and interviewee.

Finally, the method of opinion surveying was used in four areas affected by children and young persons displaying improper behaviors. These areas were Phaphla Narai Subdistrict, Mueang Chanthaburi Municipality, MueangTha Chang municipality, and Mueang ChanthaNimit Municipality. The total number of members of the research population was 62,583. The sample population consisted of 397 subjects.

The researcher constructed a questionnaire as a research instrument used to measure the levels at which opinions were expressed. The questionnaire was constructed on the basis of a review of psychological, societal and environmental theories and taking into account some empirical data obtained from focus group discussions. The questionnaire was tested for validity by experts and was pre-tested on 25 people at Bang Ka Cha Subdistrict. The test of reliability for the questions was conducted using Cronbach's method. The reliability test (for part two, items 9-41 in the questionnaire) exhibited a Cronbach-alpha score of 0.905, with standardized item reliability having a Cronbach-alpha score of 0.919. Afterwards some words were altered in certain questions so as to be more appropriate. The questionnaire had 49 items.

The method of accidental sampling was used to collect data. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program. Using techniques of descriptive statistics, the researcher analyzed the data collected in terms of percentage, mean and standard deviation.

Findings

First, the operational patterns in preventing and solving the problems of young persons with Triple-S behaviors were as follows: In the past, the methods of solving problems of children and young persons involved police officers focusing on strict performance in accordance with the letter of the law.

Barricades were set up so as to arrest these young persons and then they were sent to police stations to pay fines. Parents were called to take them home. Children and young persons continued to behave in the same way. Both parents and young persons were increasingly dissatisfied with the police officers.

They thought that police officers slandered their children. This method was labelled as "capturing the body, but not the mind."

Since the project of prevention and solving the problems of Triple-S children and young persons was initiated, police officers have changed the way in which they worked in order to solve these problems in a sustainable manner. The chart below illustrates the method of "capturing both body and mind".

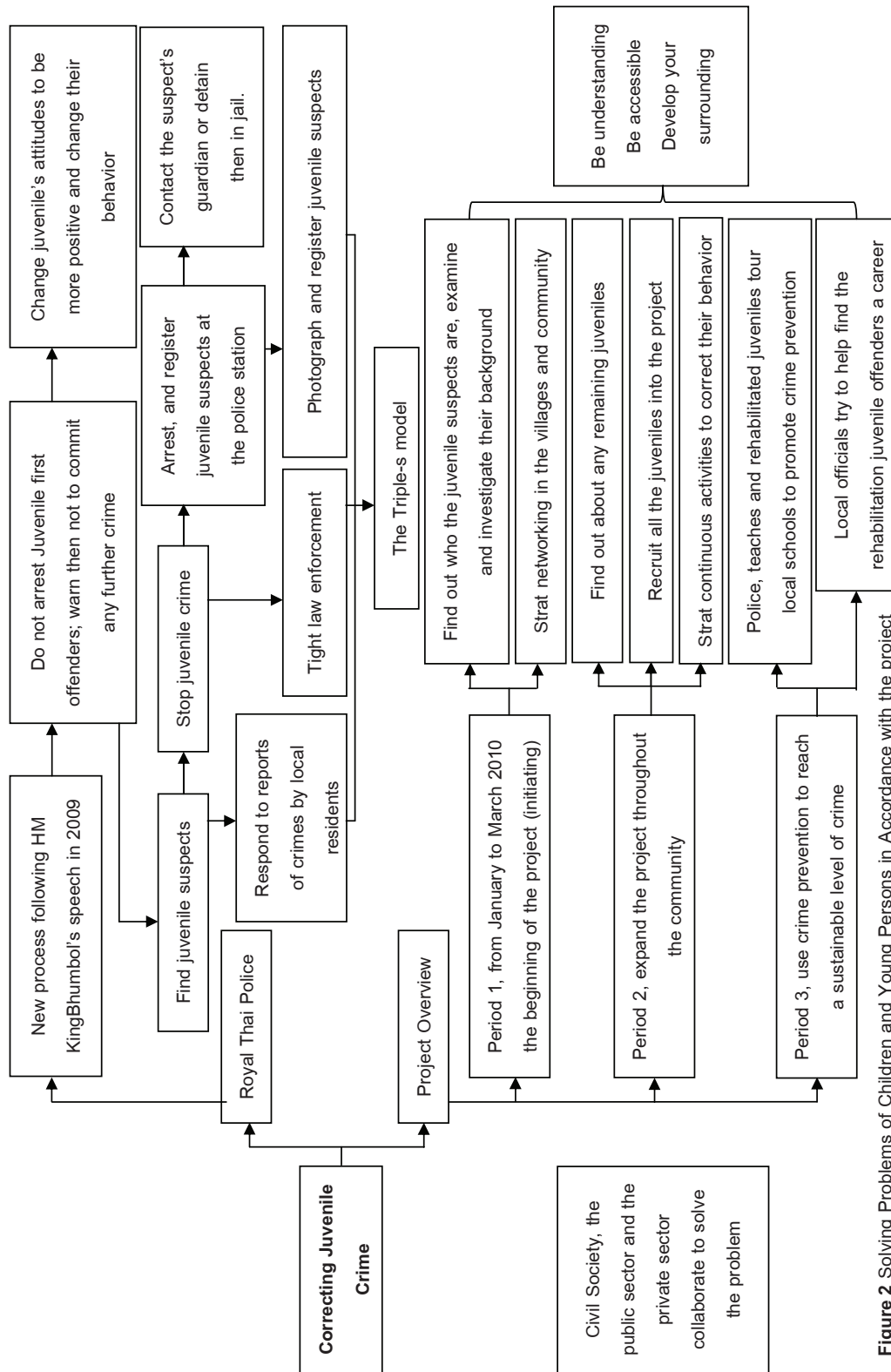


Figure 2 Solving Problems of Children and Young Persons in Accordance with the project

Police officers performed their duties in conjunction with network partners and other agencies, viz, Chanthaburi Province Office; Chanthaburi Provincial Court; Chanthaburi Provincial Social Development and Human Security; government agencies; local government; and the private sector. Project performance was divided into three phases.

Phase One from January to March 2010: In this period, police officers searched for information concerning vehicle racing children and young persons. Network partners for activities for the purpose of rectifying the behaviors of vehicle racing children and young persons were established involving the categories of gangs, personal problems, and familial problems.

Phase Two from April to June 2010: In this period, the survey was extended in order to include the remainder of vehicle racing children and young persons in the project. Those in risk groups were helped and prophylactic measures were taken for normal children so as to ensure problems would be solved in a sustainable manner.

Phase Three from July to September 2010: This was a period in which phase two operational performances were extended so as to cover more aspects.

In this period, the Triple-S Project was extended by including the following four subprojects for solving the problems of children and young persons with Triple-S behaviors.

1. The subproject of integrating and managing information concerning improper behaviors and offences committed by children and young persons was developed such that a database could be formed integrating work directions and goals.

2. The subproject of relationship development for the participation and strengthening of partnership networks with those concerned was carried out. Three chains were developed in order to create links between partners. The first chain linked police officers and concerned government agencies. The second chain linked agents of society and families. The third chain linked non-familial agents of society. The prevention and suppression, as well as the correction of improper behaviors, depended on all three chains working together so as to ensure success.

3. The subproject of friends helping friends exhibited the concept that everyone should be friends with children and young persons. Help was rendered on the analogy of friends helping friends. It was seen that children in the risk groups could develop properly if provided assistance and through instilling an awareness of being able to live a secure life by starting with one's own life and then extending oneself so as to include other children and young persons. The mission was seen as showing that one was being willing to "prevent and suppress running wild, resisting drugs, and obstructing improper sexual behaviors." These children and young persons helped in brainstorming, planning and performing in conjunction with police officers, government agencies and network partners.

4. The subproject of eliminating risk factors and increasing positive factors was operated through applying the concept of correcting elements of the external environment that generate risk factors. Legal measures were used when necessary, especially when it came to entrepreneurs, guardians and parents of children and young persons who supported, encouraged, or allowed children and young persons to commit offences or improper behaviors. At the same time, positive factors had to be increased, viz., motorcycle race courses, sports grounds and activities, and others.

The method of changing the performance of police officers was called "Strategies to Impress Children and Young Persons with Triple-S Behaviors." It involved coordinating agencies

and the social sector in Chanthaburi. The highest level of cooperation came from the parents of the children and young persons with Triple-S behaviors. The opinions of the questionnaire respondents on this issue were evinced at a high level ($\bar{X}=4.19$). They would like the Triple-S Project to be conducted continuously and expanded so as to be used with normal children for prophylactic purposes.

Second, the aspect of success in the operations for solving Triple-S Project problems bearing on society was divided into three parts: success vis-à-vis children or young persons, families and community, and society seriatim.

In considering success vis-t-vis children or young persons, the researcher found that the Triple-S Project led to improved behaviors. Participants still sometimes drank alcoholic beverages, but they did not engage publicly in Triple-S behaviors. Participation in the Triple-S Project enabled children to have more friends. Those who had been foes now became friends. Their image has also changed in society. This was valuable since it instilled pride in these children and young persons, as well as allowed them to have stakes in society as good persons. In addition, children received advice from police officers regarding problems as if they were their own relatives. Police officers also visited them at home. This fostered feelings of commitment to police officers, thereby leading participants to eschew Triple-S behaviors.

In investigating the aspect of success vis-t-vis the family, the researcher found that guardians and parents shared the feeling that new children or young persons had been returned to them. They were responsible, listened to parents, good, and reliable. In addition, participation in the project encouraged families to examine their own earlier mistakes and extended efforts to understand better their own children in keeping with the project.

In studying the aspect of success vis-t-vis the community and society, the researcher found that questionnaire respondents exhibited satisfaction with the Triple-S Project at a high level ($\bar{X}=3.89$). Community residents were of the opinion that they had more tranquility and were more secure in their lives and possessions. The image they harbored of these children and young persons changed and they recognized that they could become good members of society.

Third, in synthesizing and studying findings in documents and in regard to the contents of in-depth interviews, the researcher determined that the real reasons for improper behaviors of these children and young persons stemmed from internal, external and contributing factors. Each factor could affect children to display Triple-S behaviors in the following manner:

Internal factors were factors directly related to children and young persons with Triple-S behaviors at the highest level. These factors were familial conditions with parents or guardians having no time to take care of their children. Children then lacked warmth or having someone upon whom they could rely. This resulted in children being easily persuaded by peers to adopt deviant behaviors. In surveying respondents' opinions, it was found that an opinion held at a high level was that family conditions constituted an important basic problem leading children or young persons to engage in Triple-S behaviors ($\bar{X}=3.92$).

External factors persuading children and young children to engage in Triple-S behaviors were the following:

Friends. This group influenced children and young persons to change their behaviors. Young persons are at an age when attachments to friends lead to a mutual understanding at a much more substantial level than is the case with parents or other older persons. Friends are

like a second refuge. Children or young persons will then act in a way acceptable to their friends so as to be seen as being a bona fide member of their group. In surveying the opinions of questionnaire respondents for many items, the researcher found that at a high level respondents were of the opinion that deviants behaviors stemmed from attachments to friends ($\bar{X} = 4.25$); behaviors of following the group in many things including the use of illicit drugs ($\bar{X} = 4.06$); and engaging in improper sexual relations ($\bar{X} = 4.07$).

Media influence—violent games, obscene media, and violent movies and drama—was a factor insidiously affecting children and young persons because they imitated anti-social behaviors subconsciously. These media could stimulate children and young persons to become aggressive and to use violence to solve problems. In surveying the opinions of questionnaire respondents, the researcher found they were of the opinion at a high level that watching violent television programs and movies and playing violent games contributed to the display of aggressive behaviors on the part of children and young persons ($\bar{X} = 4.04$).

The researcher also found that the teacher-centered system of instruction and study in some schools was too strict and paid no genuine attention to the needs of students. Children enrolled in such schools felt depressed and suffered from stress. They were bored with studying. So the students were automatically forced out of school.

Contributing factors were external factors that could force, support, or facilitate students in the adoption of Triple-S behaviors involving game shops and garages.

Nocturnal games shops, especially those open on Friday and Saturday nights, were found to be venues where children and young persons gathered. When all members of a group were present, a tendency to engage in vehicle racing or other Triple-S behaviors is manifested.

Garages constituted a contributing factor that encouraged children or young persons to engage in Triple-S behaviors. Garages rebuilt and embellished vehicles and provided them with new engines. These vehicles would be used in races. Any vehicle winning would also be publicized by the garages responsible. This resulted in an increasing number of young racers.

Table 1 Factors Affecting to Triple-S Behavior

Factors	Percent
Family conditions constituted an important basic problem leading children or young persons to engage in Triple-S behaviors	3.92
attachments to friends	4.25
Media influence—violent games	4.04
Behaviors of following the group in many things including the use of illicit drugs	4.06
engaging in improper sexual relations	4.07
Success vis-à-vis the community and society	3.89

Lessons: Outstanding Innovations of the Project to Solve the Problems of Children and Young Persons Evincing Triple-S Behaviors

Findings showed that the project under study was especially outstanding. It helped in building participation by various sectors; in the social roles played by police officers; and in mobilization by governors and provincial administrators after the following fashion:

First, the development of participation of various sectors or having network partners from various sectors brought about success in three aspects. Successful were the police officers as the major unit working with Chanthaburi province, Chanthaburi Social Development and Human Security Office, Chanthaburi Public Health Office, Chanthaburi Cultural Office, school directors in Chanthaburi, local government, and games shop entrepreneurs, automobile garages, and Internet cafés. All units worked as network partners so as to solve the problems of children and young persons exhibiting Triple-S behaviors. All were determined to help solve the problems involved.

Second, there were changes in the roles played by police officers in which they eschewed using former methods of capturing young persons such as shooting into the air. Police officers have become mentors, act as if they were good-hearted relatives, and serve as advisors. They tried to understand these children and young persons and created processes and methods where by they would return to normal society. It can be said that in the past police officers' role was "to capture bodies", but at present they are determined to "capture hearts."

Finally, mobilization from governors and provincial administrators showed that the role of leaders in mobilizing the prevention and the solving of problem of children and young persons with Triple-S behaviors was genuinely outstanding. The governor played a very important role in taking very seriously the need to solve the problem and closely followed up on operations together with provincial administrators in various units. Coordination with related agencies was requested when it came to determining policy along with Chanthaburi police officers. Major actors striving for a successful outcome of this project were Chanthaburi governor, Mr. Punsak Pranutnoraphan, Pol. Maj. Gen. Ithiphon Phiriyaphinyo, Commander of Chanthaburi Provincial Police, Pol. Col. Weerachai Wisuthiuthaikun, Deputy Commander of Chanthaburi Provincial Police, and Pol. Col. Phadungsak Raksasuk, Superintendent, Mueang Chanthaburi Police Station.

Recommendations for the Project for Solving the Problems of Children and Young Persons with Triple-S Problems

Findings showed that problems of children and young persons are not only problems for families. They are problems of which society must be aware and take responsibility. In this connection, the researcher has the following recommendations:

First, the Triple-S Project should be continuously conducted. This is needed by the children, young persons, guardians, parents, and respondents to the questionnaire in Chanthaburi province. Project activities enable children and young persons to live harmoniously and to be of value to society. In addition, as we saw, the social sector participated in the prevention and solving of this problem as well.

In addition, having police officers as mentors for solving the problems of children and young persons fosters feelings of commitment and consideration by those who take on the role of older relatives. If Chanthaburi province curtails the Triple-S Project since believing the gravity

of the problem has lessened, it may not meet the needs and actual conditions of society. Even though children and young persons behave better, this is not tantamount to saying that we should thereby stop paying attention to them. Giving love and attention is a delicate matter and ending the project may lead children, young persons, guardians, and society to think that the province is not serious and does not pay attention to solving problems in a sustainable manner. The researcher therefore would like to insist that the Triple-S Project should be continuously conducted. There should also be evaluations of children and young persons after they have been trained.

Second, related agencies should host activities to help society, provide training and engage in icebreaking activities. Examples of children or young persons who changed their behaviors should be presented as exemplars to the younger generation in order to make students aware of possible outcomes of committing offences. Participation in sports should be encouraged. The project should reach out to the children or young persons who do not evince Triple-S behaviors in order to prevent risk behaviors in the future.

Third, children or young persons with special driving skills should be encouraged to learn how to drive safely. These skills can lead to their becoming professional racers in the future.

Fourth, certain activities should be encouraged and expanded. Such activities would include an organization which would bring together children and young persons with Triple-S behaviors and the younger generation in order to allow sharing of experiences. Follow-ups should be conducted concerning the behaviors of children and young persons attending project activities. If they exhibit the same deviant behaviors as before, all sectors concerned should find new methods of dealing with them in order to deal with changes in their behaviors.

Finally, public relations for the Triple-S Project should be increasingly conducted. Members of the general public and parents and guardians should be made aware of the working processes and successes in project operations for each batch. Cable TV in the province could encourage members of the general public and parents and guardians to have more confidence in the project. It could stimulate communities and families to increase their participation in solving these problems.

Policy recommendations

Children and young persons with improper behaviors have always been social problems. The severity of problems and their impact on society not only affect children and young persons but also affect all of those who will find it in their interest to be concerned regardless of the sector to which they belong. Taking care of children and young persons is not only a matter of concern to families. Government and society must rethink how these children and young persons will affect Thai society in the future. The researcher would now like to reflect on certain policy recommendations.

First, the government should determine or create a policy designed to afford opportunities for children and young persons to express their basic needs and to act autonomously in a creative fashion.

Second, the project of prevention and solving of problems by children and young persons with Triple-S behaviors in Chanthaburi province or the Chanthaburi model should have a major impact on Chanthaburi society. This model involves successfully implementing a strategy leading to a peaceful society by reference to the vision of the province. This reflects the fact

that project activities do not depend on large numbers, but on the quality of the outcomes of activities or projects. The Chanthaburi model must become a necessary project for all provinces. The government should allocate a project budget to the Royal Thai Police and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. A project like this should be conducted throughout the Kingdom of Thailand in order to prevent and solve the problems of children and young persons.

Third, the administrative innovations found in this project stemmed from the seriousness of the governor and provincial administrators and were a matter of great moment in solving the problems. If the project is conducted in other provinces, it should be considered a mission that governors and provincial administrators must assume. The government must reiterate the need to continue the project as a matter of policy. Rewards should be given to provinces which make innovations in the prevention and solution of such problems.

Finally, there are problems concerning continuity in budget. The budget for the administration of the Triple-S Project comes only from government allocations. The operation of the project is therefore brought to a halt at certain times.

Research Recommendations

For future research investigations, the researcher recommends that research concerning behaviors of children and young persons should be conducted in other provinces as well. The study of only one province only shows innovations in a single province. It cannot be concluded that using the project to solve problems in other provinces will become similarly successful. Furthermore, in other provinces there may be good innovations for solving problems just as worthy of study. Future research should focus on innovations for solving problems of children and young persons with improper behaviors in an overall picture for the whole country together with studying problems and preventive measure in each province as well.

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