

จากสภาพดังกล่าว ช่องทางการเรียนรู้ของเยาวชนในชุมชนแออัดจึงถูกจำกัดอยู่กับสภาพครอบครัว กล่าวคือ หากพ่อแม่มีอาชีพรับจ้าง เยาวชนก็มีแนวโน้มประกอบอาชีพรับจ้าง หากพ่อแม่มีอาชีพชุดค้าขายเพื่อนำเศษวัสดุไปขาย เยาวชนในครอบครัวนั้นก็มีแนวโน้มประกอบอาชีพชุดค้าขายเช่นเดียวกัน การแก้ไขวัฏจักรดังกล่าวอาจดำเนินการ โดยการสร้างภาพลักษณ์ ในการเรียนการศึกษาภาคบังคับให้เยาวชนมีทัศนคติในทางบวก และสำหรับเยาวชนที่อยู่นอกการศึกษาภาคบังคับ งานการศึกษานอกโรงเรียนจำเป็นต้องหาวิธีส่งเสริมการเรียนรู้เชิงบวกให้กับเยาวชนให้ได้

The logo of Chiang Mai University is a circular emblem. In the center is a detailed illustration of an elephant standing and facing left. Above the elephant's head is a traditional Thai oil lamp (diya) with a flame. The entire emblem is enclosed within a circular border. The Thai text 'มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่' is written along the top inner edge of the circle, and 'CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY 1964' is written along the bottom inner edge. There are decorative floral motifs on either side of the elephant.

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this thesis was to study the educational opportunity of adolescents in urban slum in Muang Chiang Mai. This qualitative research applied methods of interviews, observations, and participation in various activities of the communities to collect data from youths and community leaders. The collected data were, then, investigated, analyzed and presented descriptively.

The results of the study were as follows.

The adolescents in urban slum in Muang Chiang Mai had an opportunity to access to compulsory education not different from that of young people in general, but less higher education than them. Most of them lived in poor families. However, the adolescents in urban slum in Muang Chiang Mai had sources of learning as organized by external organizations occasionally such as AIDS prevention, vocational training, communicable disease prevention activities, and political and government related activities. As the slums have been settled in the mid of the town of Muang Chiang Mai, some adolescents who wanted to learn could find out some sources to learn without paying any money. Those places were such as a public library available for all adolescents to read and learn various academic matters, "Hai Ya" sub-district learning center for short-term vocational training, and Poly-technique College with low expense. There were still many young people lacking of awareness to earn

knowledge, because their educational attitude was negative, as most of them have had problems since their beginning compulsory education.

From such circumstances, the educational channel of the adolescents was limited with their family situation. If their parents were labor employees, the adolescents would have a tendency to be in the same type of jobs. If their parents earned their livings on rubbish searching for some salable materials, the adolescents would have a tendency of similar job. The vicious circle problem solution could be conducted by building up the positive identity of compulsory education for the adolescents both in the formal and out of compulsory education. Nonformal education might be another alternative to be applied for promoting their positive learning and thinking.