

8 DEC 2000



**THE BEHAVIOR OF USING CHILD LABOUR OUTSIDE
THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC
CRISIS : A CASE STUDY OF BURIRAM PROVINCE**

SUKANYA SRIPHO

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF EDUCATION
(POPULATION EDUCATION)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY**

2000

ISBN 974 - 664 - 005 - 4

COPYRIGHT OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

TH
S9A86
2000
C.2

Copyright by Mahidol University

46175 c.2

Thesis
entitled

THE BEHAVIOR OF USING CHILD LABOUR OUTSIDE THE
HOUSEHOLD DURING THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC
CRISIS : A CASE STUDY OF BURIRAM PROVINCE

Sukanya Sripho
.....
Mrs.Sukanya Sripho
Candidate

Nawarat Phlainoi
.....
Assoc. Prof.Nawarat Phlainoi,Ed.D.
Major-advisor

P. Jessadachatr.
.....
Lect. Phitsanes Jessadachatr,Ph.D.
Co-advisor

Chaion Praditsil
.....
Lect. Chaion Praditsil,Ph.D.
Co-advisor

Liangchai Limlomwongse
.....
Prof.Liangchai Limlomwongse, Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies

Nawarat Phlainoi
.....
Assoc.Prof.Nawarat Phlainoi,Ed.D.
Chairman
Doctor of Education Programme
in Population Education
Faculty of Social Sciences and
Humanities

Thesis
entitled

THE BEHAVIOR OF USING CHILD LABOUR OUTSIDE THE
HOUSEHOLD DURING THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC
CRISIS : A CASE STUDY OF BURIRAM PROVINCE
was submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University
for the degree of doctor of education (Population Education)

On
May 18, 2000

Sukanya Sripho
.....
Mrs. Sukanya Sripho
Candidate

Nawarat Phlainoi
.....
Assoc. Prof. Nawarat Phlainoi, Ed.D.
Chairman

Praphaphan Un-ob
.....
Assist. Prof. Praphaphan Un-ob, Ed.D.
Member

P. Jessadachatr
.....
Lect. Phitsanes Jessadachatr, Ph.D.
Member

Somsak Samukkeethum
.....
Lect. Somsak Samukkeethum, Ph.D.
Member

Chaiyon Praditsil
.....
Lect. Chaiyon Praditsil, Ph.D.
Member

Liangchai Limlomwongse
.....
Prof. Liangchai Limlomwongse, Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Mahidol University

Suree Kanjanawong
.....
Assoc. Prof. Suree Kanjanawong,
Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Mahidol University

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is generally known that studies on an academic level do not only aim at and emphasize the acquisition of specific knowledge, but also train and implant other qualities held by "academics". The procedure in making a thesis is an important procedure and very difficult and has to be conducted with diligent consideration of general obstacles which regularly occur.

This thesis could be successfully accomplished with the full and persistent favor and support of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nawarat Phlainoi, Dr. Phitsanes Jessadachatr and Dr. Chaiyon Praditsil, My Major and Co - Advisor, who offered recommendations, helped to solve various problems and volunteered extremely valuable information, even at times when the researcher became frustrated and discouraged. They also provided spirit and encouragement, created perspectives for the researcher to look at various crises, which occurred as turning point occasions of a lifetime. The researcher feels enormously imbued with the benevolence of all of them and therefore would like to express his deepest felt gratitude on this occasion.

Many thanks to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Supavan Phlainoi for providing kindness to the disciples all the time as well as to Dr. Suwat Ngerncham, Assist. Prof. Dr. Praphaphan Un - Ob and Dr. Somsak Samukkeethum, thesis examiners, who provided useful recommendations for adjustments and the development of the research results to become perfected.

Many thanks to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chalong Bunyanan, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thawatchai Chaijirachayakul, Assist. Prof. Dr. Kritsada Krudthong and Dr. Kowit Krachang. These professors, even though they were not direct advisors, always and readily provided good advice and were interested, concerned and inquired after the progress as well as always provided encouragement and stimulation and gave the researcher the power to exercise his best efforts to make the work successful.

Many thanks to Assist. Prof. Dr. Pol Kampang, Assist. Prof. Dr. Prangsri Panichakul, former director of Rajabhat institute Suan Sunandha and Assist. Prof. Supha Seelasorn, direct commander at that time, who saw the importance and provided study opportunities to the researcher.

Many thanks to Assist. Prof. Wijitra – Assist. Prof. Pongpechr Sangsakda for their support in the gathering of field information as well as Assist. Prof. Prayong – Khun permpol Thammasupha, developer of Buriram province who aided with very useful provincial level information and helped to coordinate activities with involved agencies, which provided the researcher and his team with very much convenience in gathering information from community leaders.

Many thanks to LT.COL. Pinyo Thongsong, Assist. Prof. Bunrit Thongsong and Khun Thiphaporn Disterrick, father, brother and sister for encouragement and faithful waiting for the success of this important occasion for the researcher, particularly Khun Thiphaporn provided help on many occasions by taking care of the two nephews with love and tenderness like a second mother.

Many thanks to Dr. Theerapong Sripho for support in gathering field information and caring for health, helping to split home duties and taking care of the children when the researcher needed help, and finally imbued with the dedication of the two beloved children (Theerakanya and Theeraphop), who understood the necessity of other duties besides the role of being a mother and tried to learn to help themselves to relieve the duties of the researcher.

This degree which I accept is not only my honor but also my beloved family's honor

The researcher would like to assign the value of this thesis as a tribute to Mrs. Bunsang Thongsong, my beloved mother who played the most important role in planting the educational roots.

3736218 SHPE/D :MAJOR : POPULATION EDUCATION; Ed.D.

(POPULATION EDUCATION)

KEY WORDS :ECONOMIC CRISIS/CHILD LABOUR

SUKANYA SRIPHO : THE BEHAVIOR OF USING CHILD LABOUR OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC CRISIS : A CASE STUDY OF BURIRAM PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS : NAWARAT PHLAINOOI, Ed.D., PHITSANES JESSADACHATR, Ph.D., CHAIYON PRADITSIL, Ph.D. 211 P. ISBN 974-664-005-4.

The major purpose of this research is to study: 1) The effects of the economic crisis on production, labour migration, relying on community resources, social and cultural investment and living expense for the changes of households. 2) The changes of various factors concerning households' Population, Economic, Social and Psychology with influence on the possibilities in the use of child labour outside the household. 3) The goals, reasons and methods of children entering the labour market and opinions of persons involved in the use of child workers outside the family in the Period of economic crisis.

The sample consisted of 303 rural households and 303 community leaders in Buriram Province. The tools used in the complication of data were questionnaires and indepth interviews.

The major finding were as follows: 1) The effects of economic crisis on production and living expense have risen, particularly pesticides and food underwent. The amount of money by the migration, social and cultural investment had decreased. However, the people were still able to rely on natural food resources. 2) The factors which had influence on children's entry into the labour market during the period of economic crisis were economic and psychology factors. 3) The main reason of parents allowing their children to work was poverty. The method to take the children into the labour market may be handled by relatives or neighbors who wanted to help. The major reason that forced children to work was to reduce the economical necessity of household. The community leaders and other related officials have the same opinion and found that. It is difficult to stop or preventing the children from participating in the labour market.

From the findings development efforts should be directed towards allowing rural residents to make a sustainable livelihood in their home communities and reduce the parent's utility expectancy from child workers. Information system/social network concerning child labour should be developed. Such development is useful to parents' decision making.

3736218 SHPE/D : สาขาวิชา : ประชากรศึกษา ; ศษ.ค. (ประชากรศึกษา)

สุกัญญา ศรีโพธิ์ : พฤติกรรมการใช้แรงงานเด็กนอกครัวเรือนในภาวะวิกฤตเศรษฐกิจ : กรณีศึกษาจังหวัดบุรีรัมย์ (THE BEHAVIOR OF USING CHILD LABOUR OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC CRISIS : A CASE STUDY OF BURIRAM PROVINCE) คณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ : เนาวรัตน์ พลาชัย, กศ.ค., พิชณศ เภษภูวนัต, Ph.D., ชัยชนด์ ประดิษฐ์ศิลป์, ร.ค. 211 หน้า ISBN 974-664-005-4

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษา 1) ผลกระทบของวิกฤตเศรษฐกิจด้านการผลิต, ด้านการย้ายถิ่นของแรงงาน, ด้านการพึ่งพิงฐานทรัพยากร, ด้านต้นทุนทางสังคมและวัฒนธรรม รวมทั้งด้านค่าครองชีพที่มีผลต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงของครัวเรือน 2) การเปลี่ยนแปลงปัจจัยของครัวเรือนด้านประชากร, เศรษฐกิจ, สังคม และจิตวิทยาที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการใช้แรงงานเด็กนอกครัวเรือน 3) ศึกษาเป้าหมาย, เหตุผลและวิธีการให้เด็กเข้าสู่ตลาดแรงงาน และความคิดเห็นของผู้เกี่ยวข้องกับการใช้แรงงานเด็กนอกครัวเรือนในช่วงวิกฤตเศรษฐกิจ

กลุ่มตัวอย่างประกอบด้วยครัวเรือนตัวอย่างจำนวน 303 ครัวเรือนและผู้นำชุมชนจำนวน 303 คน ในจังหวัดบุรีรัมย์ เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลคือ แบบสอบถามและการสัมภาษณ์แบบลึก

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า 1) วิกฤตเศรษฐกิจส่งผลกระทบด้านการผลิตและค่าครองชีพที่เพิ่มขึ้นโดยเฉพาะขาดรายได้อาหาร จำนวนรายได้จากการย้ายถิ่นของแรงงาน, ต้นทุนทางสังคมและวัฒนธรรมในชุมชนลดน้อยลง ส่วนผลกระทบด้านการพึ่งพิงฐานทรัพยากรยังสามารถพึ่งพิงได้ในระดับหนึ่ง 2) ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการใช้แรงงานเด็กในช่วงวิกฤตเศรษฐกิจ คือ ปัจจัยด้านเศรษฐกิจและปัจจัยด้านจิตวิทยา 3) เหตุผลสำคัญที่พ่อแม่ / ผู้ปกครองยินยอมให้เด็กเข้าสู่ตลาดแรงงาน คือ ความยากจน วิธีการนำเด็กเข้าสู่ตลาดแรงงาน ถูกชักนำโดยผู้ปกครอง หรือ เพื่อนบ้านที่ต้องการให้ช่วยเหลือกัน เป้าหมายสำคัญในการใช้แรงงานเด็กคือ ช่วยแบ่งเบาภาระด้านเศรษฐกิจของครัวเรือนจากการศึกษาความคิดเห็นของผู้นำชุมชน และผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการพัฒนาด้านแรงงานเด็ก พบว่ามีความคิดเห็นตรงกันและเป็นเรื่องยากที่จะยับยั้งหรือสกัดกั้นไม่ให้เด็กเข้าสู่ตลาดแรงงาน

จากข้อค้นพบดังกล่าวจึงควรพัฒนาให้ชุมชนช่วยเหลือตัวเองได้ในทางเศรษฐกิจและลดความคาดหวังในอรรถประโยชน์จากแรงงานเด็ก รวมทั้งพัฒนาระบบข้อมูลข่าวสาร / เครือข่ายทางสังคมเพื่อประโยชน์ในการตัดสินใจ

CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background Information and Problem Significance	1
1.2 Objectives of the study	14
1.3 Research questions	15
1.4 Scope of the study	16
1.5 Assumption in the research	17
1.6 Definition of Terms	18
1.7 Significance of the Study	22
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	23
2.1 Concepts and explaining the economic crisis	24
2.2 Reasons for the economic crisis of Thailand	42
2.3 The unemployment situation during the economic crisis	45
2.4 The Thai economic crisis under the IMF Conditions : effects on families , migration and search for ways out	49
2.5 Situation and Trend of Child Labour in Thai Society	54
2.6 Policies and Actions on Child labour	66
2.7 Theories related to entering the labour market	78
2.8 The studies and research on child labour	89
CHAPTER III MATERIALS AND METHODS	113
3.1 Conceptual Framework	113
3.2 Research methodology	114

CONTENTS (Cont.)

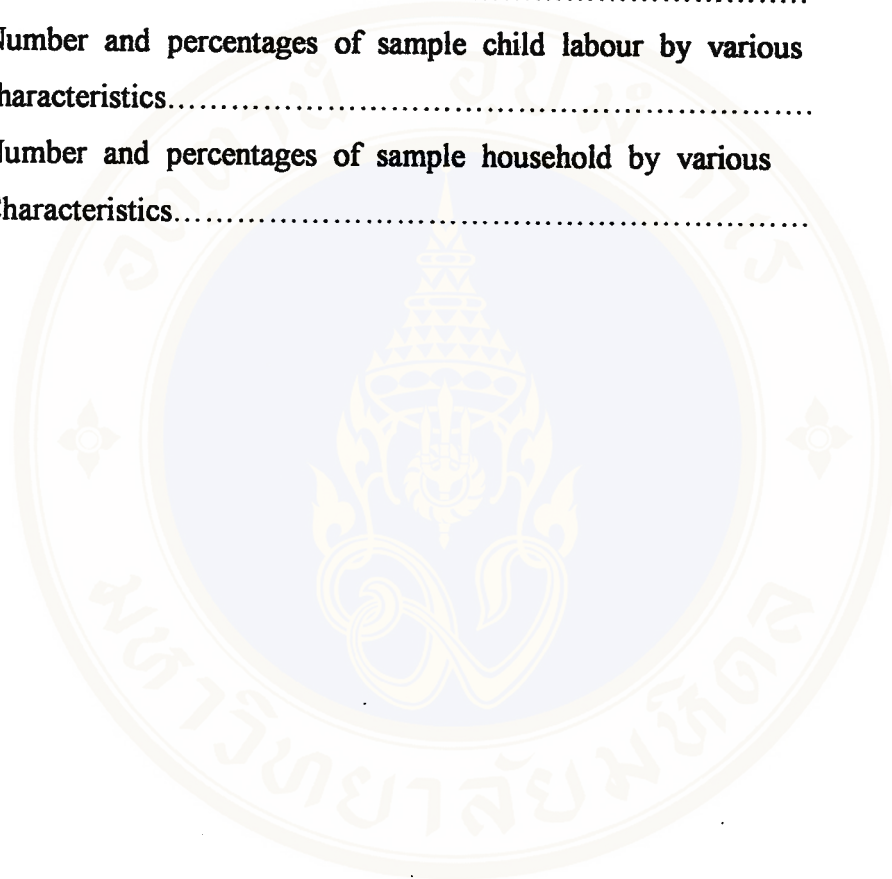
	Page
CHAPTER IV RESULTS	131
4.1 General Profile of Sample Villages.....	131
4.2 Information and opinions about changes of the community during the period of Economic Crisis.....	132
4.3 Status of Sample Households.....	139
4.4 The behavior of using child labour.....	146
CHAPTER V DISCUSSION	151
5.1 Effects of the economic crisis , search for a way out by the households and required help.....	151
5.2 Analysis of factors determining the behavior of using child workers.....	156
5.3 The behavior of using child labour during the economic crisis..	162
CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	166
6.1 Conclusion.....	170
6.2 Recommendation.....	173
6.2.1 Recommendation for policy.....	173
6.2.2 Recommendation for future research.....	173
BIBLIOGRAPHY	177
APPENDIX	190
BIOGRAPHY	211

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. The number of facilities ceasing activities and the number of persons laid off nationwide between 1994 – 1998.	47
2. The Situation of Children Group 13 – 14 Years of Age , 1990 – 1993.	58
3. An Overview of the Number of children who enter the labour market , 1997.	59
4. Percentage of children and youth 13 – 19 years of age not attending school by reasons for not attending school , sex and work status , 1998.....	60
5. Percentage of employed children and youth aged 13 – 19 years by work status , 1997.....	61
6. Distribution of working children by industry.	62
7. Condition of work reported in four surveys.	68
8. Records of assistance to child labour.....	70
9. Child labour seeking help by problems and periods.....	71
10. Number of labour who migrated back to their original location by ditrict.....	115
11. Changes of production capital comparing the state before and after the economic crisis.....	132
12. Income form the sale of labour migration comparing the state before and after the economic crisis.....	133
13. Changes of reliance on resources comparing the state before and after economic crisis.....	133
14. Changes of society and tradition comparing the state before and after economic crisis.....	134
15. Changes of living expenses of the household / month comparing the state before and after the economic crisis.....	135
16. Debt situation during the period of economic crisis.....	136
17. Number and percentages of sample household by the required help from the government.....	137

LIST OF TABLES (Cont.)

Table	Page
18. Search for way out of the problems of the economic crisis	138
19. Number and percentages of sample household heads various Characteristics	139
20. Number and percentages of sample child labour by various characteristics.....	141
20. Number and percentages of sample household by various Characteristics.....	150



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. The circle of economic growth.....	35
2. The evolutionary development.....	40
3. The process of creation of a combined economic recession.....	44
4. The cycle of entering and leaving the labour market of the child labour force.....	77
5. A dynamic causal model of parental nurturance , power , control attempts and child compliance.....	86
6. Conceptual framework the behavior of using child labour outside the household during the period of economic crisis.....	113

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information and problem Significance

The critical condition of the Thai economy started to build up since the 1987's from the fact that the private business sector with support from foreign creditors, government and domestic financial institutions took additional domestic and foreign loans for investments in real estate and other businesses quickly, in which it was unable to acquire returns from those investments in time to pay the debts. This weakened some banks and many finance companies. At the same time the Thai's ability in competition lessened, which caused exports to begin to slow down. But imports were still increasing. The national deficit (commercial balance plus service balance) increased continuously, international reserve funds dwindled, while foreign debts increased much, particularly in the years 1995-1996. From the beginning of 1997 foreign creditors started losing confidence in the ability of the Thai to pay their debts and did not want to extend the loan contracts, half of which were short-term loans. There were profit estimates attacking the value of the Baht and analysts in general held that the value was higher than its actual value and the Bank of Thailand tried to use national reserve funds to make contracts for the acquisition of foreign currency in advance to protect the stability of the Baht. This further depleted the national reserve funds and the financial position of the country decreased further.

The change in currency exchange policy from being bound to the money basket based on the Dollar to turning the Baht loose on 2 July 1997 resulted in a reduction of the value of the Baht by 40 %, oil increased in price and other goods increased in price in the following. The private sector and the government holding foreign debts in August 1997 of about 90 billion US-Dollars faced debt payments increased by 30-40 %. The government had to ask for conditional emergency loans from the IMF in August 1997, by having to adhere to the conditions of the IMF, which emphasized strictness on treasury finances, increases in Value Added Tax, budget cuts of the government, strictness toward finance companies with problems administering their liquidity and stipulations for financial institutions to keep the loan interest rates high and to release credits carefully.

Following the conditions of the IMF coupled with orders to hold the activities of 58 finance companies (which had a total business volume of at least 800 billion Baht) without sufficient, quick solution measures, caused the economic situation to be subdued coupled with fierce inflation. Many kinds of businesses like real estate, advertising, mass media, finance companies, the car industry, etc., had to step by step close their activities and decrease in size, dismiss employees, decrease salaries and welfare due to lack of liquidity, high funds and dropping sales totals (Vitayakorn Chiangkoo, 1998:14 – 15). The ensuing crisis had the characteristics of a vicious circle worsening Thai economy gradually and presenting fierce effects on society. In 1997 cessation of employment and dismissal of workers increased quickly to the highest in the history of national industrial development. Because the economic system had shrunken much, many businesses had to cease their activities, which affected employment projects, changes of work, decrease of income and

unemployment. Many employers used the opportunity of said crisis to cease employment of workers, to decrease wages / bonuses, as well as to reduce welfare benefits, which workers formerly received, without transparence or justice. Many workers became suddenly unemployed. This counts as a major change when compared with the circumstance that Thailand formerly, not many years ago, had received high expectations as another interesting new industrial nation in Asia.

Data from a survey of the Labour force situation in February 1998 by the National Statistics Office showed the effects clearly, particularly the unemployment problem. The share of employed persons dropped from former years and the number of unemployed more than doubled when compared with the period before the crisis, and the majority of unemployed were in the countryside. Unemployment increased in- and outside the agricultural sector. The economical regress resulted in a decrease in investments in various sectors, which once were sources to receive labor from the countryside, being either industrial factories or construction and services. The number of persons becoming unemployed in 1998 extracted from information sources of the government and the private sector amounts to 2 to 3 million people (Pramote Prasatkul , 1998: 4).

Due to the problem of cessation of employment and unemployment the government set up a National Committee For A Relieve Policy Of The Unemployment Problem in the end of 1997 and set up various measures to solve this problem, like saving measures (Thai help Thai), employment measures in the countryside, measures to support employment in the industrial sector, projects for professions, projects for new agricultural theories according to Royal directives, measures to send Thai labor to

work abroad, measures to solve the problem of foreign workers and policies for expelling foreign labor to employ Thai labor instead, etc.

However, even though the government and the private sector tried to solve the problems of said crisis in many ways, in economic surveys it still shows that until the present Thai economy is still subdued. Amidst a dark economic situation the question arises “Will the economic crisis presently experienced by Thailand affect changes among the population or not”, because the researchers being populace students, which is held to be one science of the social sciences, the principles of social scientists look at occurrences which are social problems, that only knowledge received from and sympathy for those with dwindling social opportunities or unlucky ones is insufficient. But there must be knowledge, expertise and a thorough professional knowledge about the history of that problem and how to solve it. The attitude of social scientists towards the problems which occurred arises in the shape of the questions, what is the problem, what are the facts about that problem, what social values are involved, what methods are concerned and which methods produce solutions to the problem (Horton & Leslise, 1987 : 46 – 49).

The population structure, or one may call it the age and sex structure, of a population group shows the numbers and shares of male and female population in that group in an age bracket, which derives collectively from fertility, mortality and migration, from education until the effects of the bad economic situation, if they affect the mortality of the population or not. This may presently not clearly visible, even though there are many news items about mortality being related to the economic crisis of the country like suicides arising from bankruptcy and the conduct of some people's

professions. But there are still not sufficient data to confirm that the mortality rate which increased due to suicides has any significance during said crisis.

It is interesting in which direction the economic crisis affects fertility. Study results present the idea, that this economic crisis may increase the fertility of Thailand abnormally. This assumption is backed by the reasoning, that the economic decline causes the majority of labor, which is in the adolescent group, to return to stay in the countryside. The migration of the fertile population back to the countryside will give occasion to find marriage partners and will increase the opportunity to have more children, because under normal circumstances these labor forces have to aim at career. Marriage and having children become conditions, which are obstacles to career. When they become unemployed and return to their origins, these conditions / obstacles become outmoded. If that is really so, the adolescent population counting million, who return to the countryside, may have children at the same time, which increases the fertility of population abnormally within a short period (Boonlert Leoprapai , 1998 : 5). However, the opposite may occur to fertility as well, namely, instead of the economic crisis affecting fertility to increase, it may effect the opposite phenomenon. The reasoning backing this assumption is, that people getting married and having children have to make their decision by considering their economic situation appropriately. Additionally at present knowledge about birth control is widespread in Thai society. Birth control devices can be easily obtained and there is a wide choice. Therefore it is possible that in periods when economy is subdued like it is these days, the population will have abnormally less children (Pramote Prasatkul , 1998 : 5). Both mentioned assumptions are interesting issues deserving further study. But as the

achievement of study results takes time to watch and follow up on the phenomena, which restricts researchers, we are unable to undertake studies of said issues.

At the same time there is a question challenging to be answered: does said economic crisis affect migration or not. Studies in the government and private sector reveal unanimously that the first factor population changes, which was affected strongly by the economic crisis, is migration. The National Statistics Office made a study about the effects of the economic crisis on the work situation, work migration and movements of labor. It appeared that labor moved from Bangkok back to their original areas, the most part of which appear to be population from the North-East (National Statistics Office 1998 : 13 – 14).

Said migration back to their original location of North-Eastern population counted the highest numbers of about 390,000 people, or 65 % of the total of persons moving back to their original locations (National Statistics Office, 1998 : 10), which affected the communities at the beginning and at the end of the way as well as on a macro and a micro level, particularly the family of the migrant himself, because the fact that the family head / members of the family is suddenly dismissed from work and has to migrate to his original location without receiving compensation or deserved benefits inevitably turns into a serious difficulty under the circumstance of rising living expenses as well as the lack of social security which would be sufficient to cover. Therefore the dismissal from work of 1 person does not mean that only he himself is suffering, but it affects the income and existence of the family or relatives living in the countryside in the agricultural sector, too. Those families have to become poorer and more needy, because they are not able to rely on the income of the younger who had gone to work in the city. At the same time children may have to leave school

or may lose their chance to study further. Mental problems – stress on the relations inside the family will probably increase.

It can be seen that the effects of said economic situation are on a community and family level. On the community level the circumstance that a large amount of labor has to return to the countryside like this has to be related to the inhabitants of the countryside about the economy crisis of the country so that they are ready to welcome the laborers of their villages at home. The family members/community members had to understand that this return home was not a failure to come off at work or in facing life of the head/member of the family, but was a failure to come off of the economy in general.

However, even though there were efforts to create understanding of the major outline of the problem, but the question requiring an answer is, how many returning migrants can the countryside absorb and for how long? Due to the living conditions and characteristics of the countryside itself there are limitations. These laborers migrated out of their villages, because in their original location there were no professions creating sufficient income, therefore they had to move into other areas to make a living and to send part of their income to support their families (Pramote Prasatkul, 1998 : 4), because in the past 20-30 years income from agriculture decreased down to a third from 33 % of the national income to only 11 %. What can be seen in present Thai society, is that in the agricultural sector in the countryside more than two out of three have income from outside agriculture. Only 1/3 of their income is from agriculture, the remaining two-thirds come from selling labor in the service and the industrial sector which is presently dwindling.

From this circumstance that people in the agricultural sector had to rely on income from the city's in the industrial business sector, it appeared that these people were becoming unemployed and turned back to the agricultural sector after they were unable to find new work and were unable to endure the various pressures, like the problem of living expenses, being poverty stricken in the city, etc. Therefore the understanding that the agricultural sector of would be able to receive those laborers and would be able to create additional income for them to make a living is a serious misunderstanding (Sophon Suphapong , 1998 : 11). For another, giving importance to the policy of producing for commerce and export had pushed the majority of farmers to become bound up with the world economy system and to rely on outside production factors concerning investment, crops, livestock, fertilizers, chemicals medication for the prevention and treatment of animal diseases and being controlled either market system which depended on the economic system of the world. There were uncertain shifts and the farmers themselves lacked the power to make decisions and to haggle. They were unable to control the various mechanisms, which resulted in debt circles binding them to outside money sources within and without the system. The factors for making a living were insufficient, the condition of soil and water, which originally was plentiful declined in quality from the production system and leftovers from the continuous use of fertilizers and chemicals. Insect diseases spread and loss of original local crops occurred. Giving importance two agricultural work in the countryside as an appropriate way out of said crisis might be applied only to small families with sufficient capital left over for production, for instance family owned land for cultivation or having received compensation for getting unemployed, which might be used as capital for practicing a profession.

Research studies on the fact of the said economic crisis show that this crisis was more severe than any other, because the present Thai economy is an open economy which relies on investments and trade with foreign countries much more than in former periods (particularly international trade in 1996 made up 67% of the national gross product as compared to formerly only slightly more than 30% of the national gross product before the second world war until the year 1976). When the economy crisis occurred as a result from foreign relations, the effects on the population or widespread and more severe than when world economy dropped in 1930, or during the oil crisis between 1973-1974 when the Thai population still relied mostly on what they produced themselves and did not rely on international investments and trade like in the present era.

Therefore this economic crisis has negative effect on the majority of the population. But the extent and characteristics of those effects on the various groups of population may vary. The group which received the most negative effect is the group of industrial and service workers. The official statistics report that in 1997 there were about 1.2 million unemployed, its number covers workers who were dismissed from work at the welfare department and the labor department. The ministry of labor has between one January 1997 until 31 December 1997 registered 44,753 persons (divided into 23,007 male and 21,746 female) and the unemployment situation became more severe in the following year, where there were between 1 January 1998 and 31 July 1998 about 208,425 persons reported. At same time the number of facilities which were shut down increased from 77 in 1996 , 903 in 1997 and 2,167 in 1998. The numbers from this statistic point out the severity of the crisis, even though in truth it can be observed that the unemployment statistics provided by the government are

much lower than what they should be as those numbers account only for those which have been reported to the government system and still widely differ from the facts presented by the mass media. For example from the financial institutions or 58 finance companies which had 18,450 employees, 56 were shut down, which leaves an estimated 6,000 employees. The remainder of more than 12,000 persons experienced dismissal from work. Up the information provided by the government report only a 5,111 persons had unemployed. Concerning the printed industry the president of the journalist association presented data that in 1997 twelve printing as businesses had to shut down and about 3,500 workers lost their jobs. Other according to the information provided by the government only 836 persons became unemployed. The same accounts for the car and motorcycle parts industry, which as the vehicle parts association disclosed was affected line the economy problems so that more than 10,000 people had to be dismissed. It in a report only 3,551 persons are reported unemployed (Nukool Kokij , 1998 : 19-20).

However, even though there are some errors in the statistical numbers, they still can be used to analyze the situation to make plans for solutions of the problem or to determine policies, if the only things more important, which are hardly known, are the dimensions in the lives of those who were dismissed from work, white-collar workers as well as blue-collar workers, what responsibilities they have, how many persons there are in the families they take care of, because dismissal from work does not mean that only one person has a problem. Instead is connected to other lives for whom he has to take responsibility. For instance he may have to look after his old parents, has to send his children to school, etc., and after the having been dismissed from work,

what efforts does he undertake to solve the proper, and what preparations has the government undertaken to cover or provide help.

These issues are still of interest and require some studies as can be seen from the seminar about "the cry of the workman and the future of Thai labor". Mr. Decha Pumkacha, director of the social volunteers foundation, presented a very interesting opinion "Development looks at for people like shelves which can be put anywhere, it does not see poor people systematically. These people out there for only pawns of development".

Just like having a work is a part of life and a source of income, it is very important for the conduct of daily life of humans, because work demonstrates the self-esteem of persons as a source of pride, honor and freedom. These things are very valuable components for us humans. There for having work is something to be wished for.

On the opposite side, getting unemployed is something undesirable, but it is a social phenomenon occurring all over the world. In theory full employment is held to be the most important aim which the state has to try and achieve for the important reason that labor have the role of producers and consumers and are a limited resource, which has to be used to its fullest benefit. Wherever unemployment occurs, it has to be accepted that unemployment is an economic problem, which affects many other issues. Particularly people, who used to work but become unemployed, are most seriously affected, because they are losing the shape of their daily lives as they used to go to work outside their homes, had a society and income. Besides that unemployment causes a decrease in self evaluation, lack of pride, breaking up of families, and many other things. What is important, it causes criminal problems, drug

abuse. The longer the unemployment period takes, the more it affects the unemployed, his family and society, because society faces the situation of insufficient liquidity. Inflation occurs and economy dwindles and insecurity in life and property is created. Besides that other workers lose heart and become worried about stability at work. The government and the public have to lose purchase power from those unemployed, which again worsens the economy crisis.

On the family level, particularly in Isan, many unemployed returned to the countryside in a very bad mental state, consuming alcohol and drugs. The lack of income of the family leaders also affects those beyond labor, like the elderly and children. A clear example about the effects on the family of unemployed is the statement of the assistant minister of education, who disclosed that presently the ministry of education had received information that there are 28,695 pupils and students, whose guardians had become unemployed due to economic problems, divided into 2,306 on a level prior to primary education, 15,907 on primary education level, and 8,803 on secondary education level, and 1,616 on a level beyond secondary education. And it is believed that there are another large number of pupils and students who were affected (Nukul Kokij, 1998 : 19).

Said conditions indicate that, when those persons who used to be important workers of the family become unemployed or have a decrease in their ability to provide income to sustain the family, those who used to rely on them and are beyond labor like children and adolescents have to adjust their roles appropriately. That is because, considering the situation of the family as an open system, the family members have to introduce energy from the outside to supply the family system in order to be able to do their work. The economic crisis is held to have introduced



tensions from outside the system, besides other factors like lack of rooms of the families in the countryside against rising living standards related to increased consumption habits, which has unavoidable effects on the situation inside the family. Or in another meaning, in order to maintain a balance, the family system has to perform an adaptation within the system itself. This is what Buckley (1967) called “morphostasis”, which is a static movement to arrange regulations or the condition of the system with appropriate response to the “disturbance”, or “shortcomings” or “flaws” which come from outside the system, but have an effect on the balance of the system (Pongsawat Sawatdipong, 1982 : 13-15).

This study therefore wants to find an answer to the question, under the severity of the effect of the economic crisis, which is an important part pushing the family head or the family members to move back to their or original location, do said effects create changes in the role expectation of other family members, particularly adolescent members, or not. Also, do they cause the family to employ child workers outside the family in which way. Also, on which factors/conditions does that behavior depend, in which said conditions are precipitate factors and facilitate factors in which way. Because in studies it is found that the problem of child workers outside the family occurs in fact, in which this problem piles up and is related to a large number of children, particularly children in poor and needy families. The families don't have any other choice in the community. When the problem of survival of the family reaches a certain point, the parents and other members in the family will decide to employ child workers outside the family. The children will have meaning and duty to the consumption of the family and have economic value in providing cash income for the survival of the family. Conditions like this play an important part causing the problem

of child workers to be a problem with many facts. It is not that this occurs in just one village. While the economic situation regresses, business outside the system becomes the way out for child workers with only primary education or less. Besides that, employers want to decrease their investments in production. Therefore child workers is more appropriate under said circumstances than adult labor, because child workers has endurance and obeisance, which makes them easy to control. And in some factories the employers are more satisfied to employ moved in child workers than local labor. This is, because migrating labour is ready to accept lower wages (Orathai Artam & Richter , 1989 : 20). Therefore child workers in the family should be appropriate for the search of economic raw material to supply the family as energy for the family system to be able to function further. In following up on the child workers situation data on macro level indicate changes in direction, namely a decrease of child workers on the labor market. However, in this decrease of child workers in the labor market some issues can be observed that the amount of children working in agriculture is decreasing, but the number of children working outside the agricultural sector are not changing much (social statistics, 1997 : 1), which may be an indication that in the near future child workers will not disappear from Thai society.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1 To study the effects of the economic crisis on production, labor migration, relying on resources, assets of society and culture and living expenses provided for the changes of various factors of the families in Buriram province.

2 To study the changes of factors of families in matters of population, economy, social and psychology with influence on the use of child workers outside the household in Buriram province.

3 To study the goals, reasons and methods of children entering the labor market and opinions of persons involved in the use of child workers outside the family in the economic crisis.

1.3 Research questions

From said objectives can the following problems be determined, which are required to know from the research:

1. What are the effects of the economic crisis on production, labor migration, relying on relying on resources, assets of society and culture and living expenses provided for the changes of various factors of the families in Buriram province ?
2. How much and what are the changes of factors of families in matters of population: , economy, Social and psychology with influence on the use of child workers outside the family ?
3. What goals and reasons have in the economic crisis the guardians in the use of child workers outside the family ?
4. What are the methods of bringing children into the labor market in the economic crisis ?
5. What opinions have guardians, community leaders and persons involved with development and labor concerning the use of child workers outside the family in the economic crisis ?

1.4 Scope of the Study

1. Limitations of the study area. Only communities in Buriram province will be studied because said province is a province of the North-East with a large number of child workers which migrated to work in the city (Social research institute, Chulalongkorn University, 1997 : 3). The reason that the researcher chose to study Buriram province is, that information from the ministry of education mentions, that in the study year 1997 the rate of continued learning on secondary education level is for the first year only 46.44% in Buriram province, which makes it the province with the lowest rate of continued learning in Thailand.

2. The entering of the labor market by child workers may be on the labor market in the agricultural sector and/or in the non-agricultural sector.

3. This research is a study of cross sectional design aimed to study the behavior in the use of child workers outside the family for reasons due to effects of the economic crisis on sample families by using geographical limitations on village level and municipality limits as basics in the study.

4. This research emphasizes the direction of thoughts of close persons with influence on the children in order to achieve the gist covering the entire movement. Therefore the study was conducted of families able to cooperate fully and with time for interviews. Also, following up the interviews at home provided actual information about the family situation, in which for this study only families were chosen with children not younger than 13-19 years in their guardianship. If in the field study families were found using child workers outside the family of an age lower than that, the researcher conducted a case study.

1.5 Assumption in the research

In this study of the economic behavior for a general picture the organizations affecting the decision initially are the government, government enterprises or domestic companies. It is disputed that the government plays a small part when compared with the family. Therefore decisions of the family have a more important economic meaning and reflect the power of the citizenry in decision-making and demonstrate the level of economic democracy (Human resources institute, 1994 : 29).

From the study of opinions, the modern times economic science theory, findings show, that analysis of labor has to use the family as an institution in decision-making, which is in accordance with research evidence from social science, which supports the importance of the use of the family as an institution in appropriate analysis, irrespective if it is a study on the ascendancy as labor power of female members or children or educational opportunities and other compensation, which the family members should receive (Sutsawat Disaroj, 1986 : 2). This is possible under the assumption concerning the role and responsibility of the family members in any or all of the following three respects:

1. means the fact that the family members conduct their lives together and have to rely on each other.
2. means the fact that the family members sufficiently grown up to work are expected to join benefits and to share work as well as to take part of the responsibility of family activities in economy and other sectors.
3. means that any member taking part of the responsibility in the family activities has more or less opportunity to share in the decision-making concerning those

activities of the family, because those activities might lead to adjustments or changes of the entire family together or of each member.

At the same time there are research results and theories in population science studies concerning migration, that migration behavior arises from decisions on family level more than on a personal level (Nawarat Plainoi, 1986 : 39). Therefore in this study the family is used as a unit of analysis, in which the family head or a representative of the family is source of data.

1.6 Definition of Terms

1. **Child/young workers** means children of an age between 13 and 19 years according to the definition of the National Statistic Office about child workers and young workers, and which have left the educational system since the end of education year 1996 and don't continue learning in any school system and have their domicile in Buriram province.

2. **The period showing the effects of the economic crisis situation** means the period between 2 July 1997 until September 1999 (determined from the information about the economic problems provided by the ministry of finance)

3. **Child Labour/young workers** means the fact that the persons with power in the household decide to let members between 13 and 19 years of age, who are not in the educational system, go to work outside village or municipal limits for financial and non-financial benefit of their families.

4. **Household** means homes with at least two persons living together and with at least one child of at least 13 years of age who are outside the school system working

or ready to work being included in that number, in which those persons may be relatives or not.

5. **Household head/Leader** means father or mother of a working age as well as other persons in the household revered by the members, who may be responsible for finances and welfare of the household or not, but have joint social and economic opportunities and have influence on the decision to let their children work outside the household or not.

6. **Household size** means the number of persons living together and with at least 1 child of not less than 13 years of age included in that number. These persons may have blood-relations, be adopted, or not, Sharing in providing things to consume together.

7. **Number of child/young workers in the household** means the number of persons between 13 and 19 years of age in the household.

8. **Dependency Ratio** means the number of all persons in the household of an age less than 13 years and persons above 13 years who are unable to work on an economic basis like pupils, students, the sick and the elderly as well as unemployed persons against the number of all workers of the household.

9. **Occupation** means type or sort of job which is occupied by a person. A person usually has only one occupation. If he/she has more than one occupation, the occupation taking the most working time is considered the main occupation. If there is no difference between the working time of occupations, the occupation paying more is considered the main occupation. If there is no conclusion of the main occupation, the occupation which interviewee is satisfied most is considered as the main

occupation. However , if there is still no clear answer , the occupation taking the most employment time is considered the main occupation.

10. Household income means the total income of the household head, spouse and other members in the shape of cash money composed of cash income from production in the agricultural sector and the non-agricultural sector as well as income from other sources of the household within the past year before the use of child and young workers.

- Cash income from agriculture means income in the form of cash money of the household received from the sale of agricultural products.

- Cash income from non-agricultural production means income in the form of cash money of the household received from the conduct of various activities which are not agricultural production, like income as wages, compensation, rewards, commission, rent, interest, profits from sales and the cash value of compensation received in the form of other materials.

- Cash income from other sources means income which does not come directly from production, like property, inheritance, transfers, government support, profit shares, rent and interest.

11. Amount of household savings means the amount of cash money left after expenses and which the household saves for use at need.

12. Household debt means the amount of debts of any kind of the household borrowed from persons or financial institutes in form of money or things evaluated in money before the advent of behavior concerning sending children to work outside the household.

13. **Ownership and size of farmed land** means the amount of land used for actual planting of the household, which may be land of themselves, rented, reserved by forest or farmland without the need to pay rent or other cases.

14. **The Wage Rate of Child Labor** means the amount of wage or income paid to children in the labor force market as reported by the household.

15. **Educational expenses** mean the expenses which the household has to expend for education including educational fees, stationery, learning materials and books, school clothing expenses, transportation expenses, expenses for food consumed not at home and other related expenses.

16. **Level of clearness of information** means the amount of information about employment of child workers and the number of times the guardians have met the decision to let the children enter the labor market outside the household during the economic crisis.

17. **Importance of informants** means the level of credibility or influence of the relatives, friends, persons who know the employer or other persons at the beginning, during and at the end of the way concerning the decision to let the children enter the labor market outside the household during the economic crisis according to the estimate of the household head or guardian.

18. **Social network** means the characteristics of contact of the household head or the household members with persons in their social group for help in various matters.

19. **Work experience in other regions** means, when juvenile household members formerly have move their domiciles to other regions for work reasons for more than 15 days.

20. Household's materialism value means the popularity of objects or money as sign of success and of leading a convenient life.

21. Expectations in the benefit for the household means the level of points which are the product of the importance of the benefit the guardian expects the children or the household to receive multiplied by the probability of it actually happening due to letting the children work outside the household.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study of The behavior of using child labour outside the household during the period of economic crisis is expected to have both academic and practical value.

1. In the academic area, the results of this research will broaden knowledge and provide various facts on Impact of economic crisis on non – farm employment of child labour.

2 In practice, the knowledge gained from this research can be used to develop an educational policy that will promote equality among communities.

3. The results from this research can be used to set direct and indirect policy in order to resolve the problem of child labor at present and in the future.

4. It is expected that the results from this research can be implemented as intervention program towards the elimination of child labor and the protection of working children can be articulated by the government at the grassroots level.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Unemployed is something undesirable, but it is a social phenomenon occurring all over the world, when those persons who used to be important workers of the family become unemployed or have a decrease in their ability to provide income to sustain the family, Those who used to rely on them and are beyond labor like children have to adjust their roles appropriately. It is generally accepted that household poverty is the economic problem causing the existence of child labor in all regions around the world. The problem of child labor in Thailand , as well as the problem around the world , is very serious and need urgent solutions through cooperation by related sectors. The literature review for this research involed the study of documents of research related to the behavior of using child labour outside the household during the period of economic crisis.

2.1 Concepts and theory explaining the economic crisis.

2.2 Reasons for the economic crisis in Thailand.

2.3 The unemployment situation during the economic crisis.

2.4 The Thai economic crisis under the IMF conditions ; effects on families

Migrations and search for ways out.

2.5 Situation and Trend of child labor in Thai Society.

2.6 Complexity Policies and Actions on child labour.

2.7 The theories on entering the labor market.

2.8 The studies and research on child labor.

2.1 Concepts and theory explaining the economic crisis

The theoretical explanation for the reasons of the occurrence of economic crisis in a country or the world during any period is a thing which is very difficult to explain historically, because there are two problems: namely, first, one needs direct historical experience of sufficient lengths in order to study the changes of the economic mechanism close up. Second, there is a multitude of theories and indivisibility of the theories used for the explanation. In this study the researcher has tried to study and demonstrate details in said concepts and theory in order of development as follows:

- 1.) The concepts of classic political economy
- 2.) The concepts of Karl Marx
- 3.) The Neoclassical Theory of Keynesian Unemployment.
- 4.) The Economic of Multinational Enterprise.
- 5.) The theory of Bubble Economy Revisited.
- 6.) The chaos theory

1. The concepts of classic political economy

At about the beginning of the 18th century in England and France “political economy” is held to be born on the basis of new production energies, which is the introduction of the capitalistic system, which is the basic production method of society. The concepts of “political economy” or “classical economics”, which prospered at that time, turned into representatives of the concepts of the new dominant class in society. Ricardo demonstrates a picture of society, which composes of different classes, like capitalists, workmen and landowners. He analyzed the division

of national income between all three classes and particularly the division of “economic surplus” among the dominant class in order to point out the class contradictions, which appeared at that time, namely the contradiction between the class of feudal landlords, which was about to diffuse with the industrial capitalist class, which was about to prosper and to grow. It can be said, that the concepts about social classes and economic surplus are two important concepts of classical economics.

In order to provide understanding concerning “economic surplus” Ricardo analyzed the creation of profit rates in agricultural prices. The introduction capitalistic production methods in the countryside created a new phenomenon, the feudal production relations between farmer tenants and the landlord class under a subsistent economic system was destroyed in the English countryside. There appeared rich farmers, who started to do large-scale farming. At the same time wageworkers were hired for production. This modern agriculture was viewed by Ricardo as causing the production of “economic surplus”, and not small-scale agriculture using family labor to produce “economic surplus”. If we define c as the product left after deducting investment expenses, which compose of expenses for tools, machines, seeds, etc, or what we might call “fixed capital”, and let v be the expenses for labor or wages, or called “dynamic capital”, and we set the “economic surplus” equal to s , then the profit rate of agricultural capitalists depends on the relation between surplus when compared with the entire capital, which can be written like this

$$\text{Profite rate} = \frac{S}{c + v}$$

Therefore “economic surplus” is important for the economic system, because it is the cause of profit and net investment.

Ricardo analyzed that in a society, where the landlords still hold influence and still lack land ownership, the capitalists have to share the “surplus” with the landowner class as rent. And whenever the agricultural capitalists tried to adjust production by hiring additional labor and increasing the farmland, the competition among capitalists gave the landowners high haggling power enabling them to demand higher rents. When it is like this, the output per man net of the rent in each year has a tendency to decline. If the agricultural capitalists would seek a way out by suppressing wages in order to decrease production capital, this way would not be feasible, because the labour wages are on a level of subsistence wages. If they are paid less than that, the workers cannot survive. In a situation where the surplus decreases because rent has to be deducted while the capital does not change, the profit rate of the capitalists would decrease, which would affect investment, employment and economic growth. The existence of the landowner class in the new economic system is therefore an obstacle for the growth of the capitalist class and the accumulation of capital in the economic system.

For classical economists in the movements of the economic system capital was defined by capital accumulation rules. In investments every capitalist is competing to seek the highest profit. The profit rate would be a pointer of the direction of investment and the movement of capital between economic branches. According to these concepts it is viewed that economic crisis occur from a historical accident or from various situations coinciding by conjuncture, because that balance is possible according to the nature of the rule of the “invisible hand”. Production naturally causes demand of goods, or according to the rule of Says, “Supply creates its own demand”.

R. Malhus is the first economist who discovered the flaws in the logic of this analysis by pointing out, that the balance in that economic system may not happen automatically. The accumulation of capital by the capitalists causes increased production of goods. But that does not mean, that there is sufficient demand that all the produced goods can be sold. Goods can be sold, when there is "effectual demand". This means, the demand from the group with buying power and the need to buy at that price level. Malhus opined that, if a new government has a policy to exterminate the landowner class, because it sees that this class is useless for society as a class with luxurious or unproductive consumption, behavior like this would cause the accumulation of capital to experience a decline by itself. Therefore it can be seen that workers have needs, but lack buying power, because this class only receives wages sufficient to subsidize a living.

While capitalists have an income from profits arising from investments, but the majority of their income is used for saving more than consumption, there is only the landowner class, which shows behavior of consumption of luxury articles. Malhus therefore suggests that the government solve the problem of lack of demand by trying to take care of the consumption level of the landlord class, opening opportunities to this class to collect "rent" in order to have sufficient income to afford luxury goods. Over-production would then not occur.

J. Sismondi has the same Concepts as Malhus. But his analysis goes out from a different position. He summarizes that the capitalistic system suffers contradictions in itself. The ability to consume is not necessary to increase simultaneously with the production power. Over-production can occur, because "a capitalistic system at all times will try to produce the most goods and at all times it will try to produce at the

lowest price". In such a case, worker wages are defined at a level of or close to subsidizing living. When the workers are the producers of wealth in society from the use of their labor, but they receive compensation in the form of wages or a share of the wealth they produce, and that is a small share, at the time when the majority of wealth is dealt out among the landowner class and the capitalists, an unjust division of products like this would become obvious in the form of class struggles of the workers against the capitalists to gain higher wages than just to subsidize living (Worawit Jaroenlert , 1990 : 53-56).

In summarizing this train of Concepts initially an economic crisis is seen as an accident or occurring from various situation coinciding by conjuncture. Malhus is the first economist, who disagrees with said analysis and points out the importance of economic crisis, even though he supports the protection of interests of the old classes in society, which are about to diffuse. But his importance in economics lies with his pointing out the problem of lack of demand which has effects, or what Keynes calls "effective demand". Sismondi holds the opinion that the capitalistic system is a class society, which leads to problems of low consumption by level and to class struggles. This train of thought is held to be the origin which developed into another concepts current, the Marxist new-classical economics and the Concepts of Keynes.

2. The concepts of Karl Marx

Marx refuses the natural concepts concerning the new economic regulations, which were introduced instead of the feudal system by holding, that the capitalistic system is not a system which would continue permanently. What goes beyond the capitalistic system is the socialist and communist system, which is a society without

class exploitation, alienation of people in society and oppression of classes by administrators and governments.

Marx analyzes that the capitalistic system is an economic system or exchanging goods which have not been produced with the goal of consumption by the producers, but for sale, which splits production and distribution into different movements. Therefore there is no guarantee that all products can be sold. According to the logistics of capital accumulation investment takes place on individual capitalist level. Different capitalists will try to invest in production branches, which offer high compensation or profit rates. In that seeking of the highest profit the capitalists may use the method of suppressing wages by holding that wages are production capital and a liability. But they don't consider wages as a base of demand. The accumulation of capital cause the production of goods to increase for sale, but on the other hand the buying power of the workers is not developed further, who are an important population group in an industrial society. Therefore the situation of over-production or the problem of under-consumption can occur.

Besides that, production for sale has to offer sufficient profit to attract investments when the capitalistic system is a competitive system seeking the highest profit. Capital sources in the competition therefore have a tendency to apply capital-intensive production methods, which causes the part of machines (c) to increase at a faster rate than labor increasesv who are the producers. The surplus value is taken to "the tendency of the falling rate of profit, or in other words, there occurs over-accumulation", which means, that there occurs an accumulation of capital exceeding the ability to suppress the surplus value from labor. Economic crisis in the capitalistic system therefore cannot be avoided and is necessary for the capitalistic system in order

to exterminate the internal contradictions of the system by affording opportunities for adjustment and economic growth.

The falling rate of profit is therefore only a tendency, because after the economic crisis revival can take place from the three following phenomena:

1. There happens a concentration and centralization of capital. Businesses experiencing losses and bankruptcy have to cease activity or are sold, which causes a devalorisation of capital.

2. There happens a decrease of wage rates. Unemployment, which appears widely during the economic crisis, affects the bidding power of workers and affords opportunities to employers to decrease wages.

3. The profit rate is increased from the phenomena 1 and 2 above until it becomes interesting for investors once again. Accumulation of capital is continued further. (Worawit Jaroenlert, 1990 : 57-60)

Summarily, the analysis method of Marx places importance on two issues, economic crisis is analyzed from skeletal problems and from internal conditions of the system and therefore is not a situation occurring by chance.

3. The Neoclassical Theory of Keynesian Unemployment.

This group of economists developed its theory from the written work of a French economist by the name Leon Walras. The neo-classic economists view society as without contradictions in the benefits of the classes, which are antagonistic. This economic system composes of the owners of capital, land and labor. All this is held under a basic, equal ruler called "factors of production". The study about the rules and movements of society has been reduced to the exploration of the market movements.

Under this theory the market is working on a basis of absolute competition, which means that producers and consumers each have absolute information and the meeting of sellers and buyers in the market causes a price system with equal demand and supply (price balance). Therefore economic crisis cannot happen. There is only a temporary disequilibrium, which is caused by outside factors creating impediments to the working of the free market, for instance an imperfect information system holds a monopoly in the economic system, government intervention and the oil crisis. Therefore the economists pass judgment on the factors impeding the working of the free market, like the low wages policy of the government and the strategy of demand of the labor unions. If the market mechanism is left to work as usual, when high unemployment occurs, the wage rates decrease and employment in the economic system will increase (Worawit Jaroenlert , 1990 : 60-62).

Summarily, classical and neo-classic economists emphasize mingling and harmony between the economic system and nature. Economic crisis will not occur under a market system with absolute competition. There will be only temporary disequilibrium. The movement of prices causes demand and supply to equalize and a balance in the economic system occurs. However, Keynes has pointed out that the adjustment of the economic system may not happen automatically. A crisis of over-production can occur, caused by a lack of "effective demand". Therefore government intervention will be necessary to solve the restrictions on the market and to create continuity in the accumulation of capital.

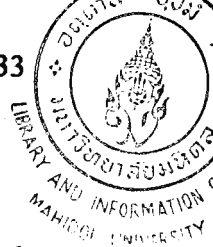
4. The Economic of Multinational Enterprise.

Since the beginning of the 1970's West-Germany and Japan, which took over the Ford production system from America, were able to reduce open technological spaces and expanded foreign investments quickly. They became important commercial competitors of the US, which pushed the US to turn to increased investments in developing countries to reduce production capital. But this direct investment was not a transfer of the entire production process, but a segmentation and delocation of the production process into developing countries. These transferred production steps are labor-intensive steps, which do not require expert labor, because it is production by the assembly-line system with the objective of export based on cheap labor in third world countries.

The moving of some production steps to developing countries results in

(1) Foreign investment organizations are able to twist the production conditions, for instance they are able to apply labor-intensive production techniques in some segments in order to reduce production capital. But in some segments they use machines and modern technologies in order to create labor rotation at a high rate (employment of young workers to work hard and to be discharged quickly when the workers deteriorate in efficiency due to hard work). At the same time they benefit from using high amounts of cheap labor in developing countries.

(2) The international trading system changes. Instead of international selling and buying it turns into internal transfers among affiliated companies between the mother organization and its branches, in which profits are transferred back to the mother company by transfer pricing, which causes competition to become imperfect, because giant concerns are able to set product prices without having to go through the market



mechanism, which means that they suppress the price of parts they buy from branch companies, but sell goods, machines and parts in middle steps to the branch companies at prices higher than the actual market price.

(3) The division of work between countries overlaps increasingly, for instance modern production units and automatons are set up in developed countries. The easy and labor-intensive parts of production are spread into developing countries. The production is in the form of international sub-contracting, in which the mother organization will split production segments off for branch companies to sub-contract for the highest benefit from specialization, in which the developing countries are the producers of parts, send them to the mother organization in developed countries, which then assembles those parts in another step into the complete product and is the owner of the product.

(4) Moving some production steps to developing countries helps to save investments, because the foreign organization does not need to hold 100% of the shares, but is able to do it in the form of joint-ventures or by joint holding of shares. Investment in this way reduces the risks of nationalization of that business, because when it is transferred, the government cannot take up production as it has to rely on the technology and production techniques of the mother organization. At the same time, if there occur political changes in the country, the foreign investment company is able to move or transfer factories to be set up in another country without much effort (foot-loose industries).

Summarily, multi-nationalization of concerns creates work and income for the population in developing countries. But from the facts it appears that investment of this kind is not permanent for various reasons, like the problem of high unemployment

in the developed country, opposition of the labor unions against moving factories outside the country, development of automated production technologies, etc., which causes closing and relocation of factories back to their original country, which again causes high unemployment and is one cause of economic crisis.

5. The theory of Bubble Economy Revisited.

Soap-bubble economy is the situation of economic prosperity arising from deception of the majority of people, who hold the common belief that the prices of goods held in stock like shares, land, houses, car reservations, etc, will increase in price higher than their present prices, which causes the search for and assumption of profit and artificial demand of economic expansion.

Economic panic therefore is not a phenomenon occurring in periods of subdued economy, but is a phenomenon, which occurs in periods when the economic boom reaches its peak. Panic is the condition of a sudden stop of economy, which occurs suddenly and is the beginning of the breaking up of soap-bubble economy, which is the turning point of the economic cycle changing from the rising economic curve to the decreasing economic curve and is the opposite reaction to that, which occurs widely on the surmise of profits in periods of economic growth and prosperity.

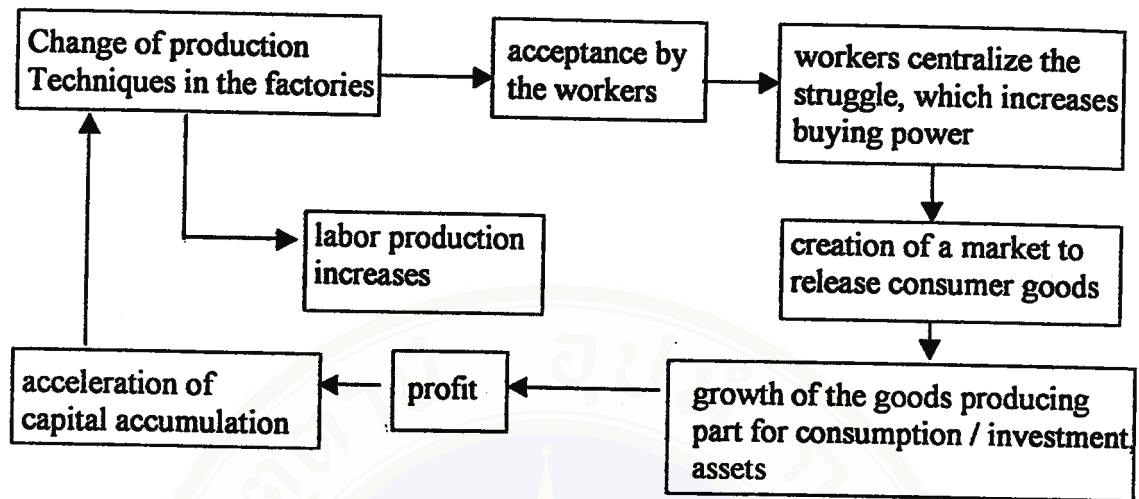


figure 1. the circle of economic growth

Economic recession is the declining situation after the growth period, which is caused by the occurrence of panic or the breaking up of the soap bubbles, in which the duration of the economic recession depends on the amount of wealth, which that society has lost from the surmise of profit and the decline of the soap-bubble economy.

Surmise of profits can occur when that society has had an accumulation of wealth until a certain level. Where there is no accumulation of wealth, surmise of profit cannot occur. If no surmise of profit occurs widely and spread in a wide circle, the soap-bubble economy naturally does not encounter a breaking up of the soap bubbles and naturally there won't be, or even if there will be not much, effect on the economic growth, particularly on the actual part of economy.

Generally the mechanism in the creation and breaking up of soap-bubble economies is as follows:

(1) **Beginning of accumulation of wealth.** Before one economic cycle begins, if the volume of accumulation of wealth before that has been of any size, the size of surmise of profit occurring in the boom period will grow accordingly and the severity of the panic will grow accordingly. Usually one economic cycle is composed of a boom period, a panic period, a decline period (recession) and a recovering period (before a new boom begins).

(2) **Factors stimulating economy occur.** Which means any factors, which cause the economic situation to grow suddenly. As for Thailand in 1988 that was the procession of incoming foreign investment. Furthermore, if there are many factors stimulating economy occurring at the same time or if they are powerful factors, this naturally results in causing the drive of the economic situation to hurtle and surmise of profit occurs easier than usual and stronger than usual.

(3) **The prices of goods increase.** When the economy is grown the majority of prices of goods will start to increase, expansion of production will increase, import of raw materials, construction of factories, installation of machines will increase. Summarily, the actual economy will start to expand. As soon as the actual economy expands, this will cause the necessity to increasingly use assets, to mobilize assets, by going through the issuing of bonds or going through the stock market.

(4) **Occurrence of surmise of profit.** For as long as the economy grows continuously, the prices of goods will increase accordingly, which causes the beginning of surmise of profit from the goods, which are expected to increase further in price without any relation to the actual value in use, which is the original attribute of that good.

Money will move very quickly. When surmise of profit is conducted continuously, money will move at a much quicker rate than originally. Credits will expand quickly. The surmise of profit from goods will expand to a surmise of profit from shares or bonds. When this step is reached, much of the wealth accumulated by the population will be used in this surmise of profit.

Occurrence of increased demand on the actual economy. The results of growth from surmise of profit causes temporary profits from assets which are profit from short-period surmise of profits. The profits from these assets cause increased demand on the part of actual economy, particularly demand for luxury goods of various kinds. Furthermore, the surmise of profit from those goods, due to having the appearance that it must be made easily, therefore has restrictions in itself, not like the surmise of profit from shares, which sees itself as difficult. Therefore the surmise of profit from shares has a tendency to expand in a wider and deeper circle than the surmise of profit of other kinds and the profits from assets arising from the surmise of profit from shares has a tendency to be increasingly expended for the consumption of luxury goods.

Entry of interventions to release credits. When the credits, which have expanded quickly, are increasingly and continuously used for surmise of profit until an extent which may be dangerous for the financial institutions of the entire system, the central bank will intervene by controlling the release of credits of commercial banks, which causes the base of the credits, which had become inflated like soap bubbles, to deflate. The shrinking of credits causes the situation of surmise of profit to overheat until it tumbles down suddenly.

The end of surmise of profit. When the situation of surmise of profit reaches its end, the temporarily increased demand from the expenditure of profits from assets will

disappear first, which causes production in the actual economy to decrease accordingly. The effects of a fallen down soap-bubble economy will gradually spread to the actual economy and cause the problem of unemployment or the drifting of workers in the actual economy, which has to adjust by reducing the size of production in accordance with the shrinking of the actual economy. When that point is reached, economy is subdued or a long period of economic recession will occur (Suwinai Pharanawalai , 1998 : 9-11).

Summarily, economic science is very little successful in analyzing the creation and breaking up of soap-bubble economies. This is, because economic sciences in the past emphasized analysis only of production and consumption of the actual economy, just like the neo-classic economists of the present mostly don't accept, that "opportunism is a very important economic behavior for the analysis of capitalistic systems"

6. Chaos theory

The chaos theory is called by many names, like theory of complex systems, or theory of monolinear systems, or theory of dynamic systems. The chaos theory is part of holistic thinking and is evolving. The frame of this theory is divided in two major parts, namely the open system and the closed system. A closed system is a system without contact with the environment outside the system. An open system has contact with the environment around itself. All living things therefore are open systems, which go through an evolutionary process and have dynamic, which causes continuous change and no standing still. "The regulated state" of the dynamic system has temporary stability. The new movement of thinking at present does not view the world

as separate parts, but views it as a whole, or calling it another name of the theory “systematic thinking”.

In systematic thinking the truth can be considered on two levels, on a structure level and on a process level.

Peter Henningsen explains the reason, why in “a regulated state” instability occurs, in which there are two important factors:

1. **The dynamic of the system changes, which may occur from the introduction of new processes into the system, or the old, existing processes change their qualities, particularly changes of the dynamic usually occur from prior changes of minor subsystems.**

2. **Boundary conditions of the system undergo changes, which usually occur when “the regulated state” of a larger or equal system changes. An example for this is the Thai society system, which changed when the boundary conditions, the world society system, change first.**

As all open systems have contact with each other variedly and there are all the time evolutionary changes, new processes can occur often in any system or the boundary conditions change from their original condition. Even though the parameters of “a regulated state” at that time will change some, but instability occurs easily

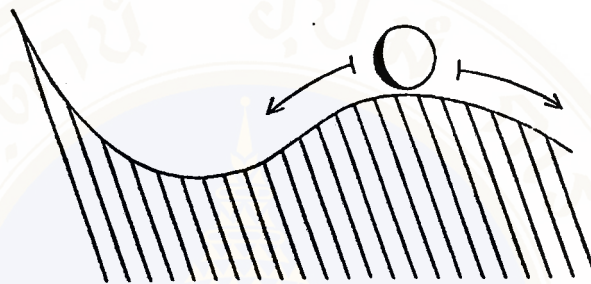
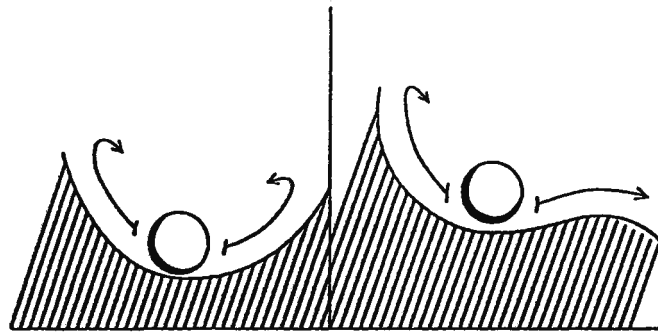


Figure 2. The evolutionary development

The first picture of a sphere compares to “a regulated state”. The form of the area supporting the sphere presents stability.

In the second picture “the regulated state” rolls a little to the right, it changes continuously in this period, even though “the regulated state” is able to correct the little shifts, which can occur in the middle of the process. But when strong shifts occur, “the regulated state” cannot correct itself. This shift pushes the system into a new regulated state.

The diagram of stability demonstrates the true picture, that in transformation periods between two “regulated states” there is a panicky and confused period. Small changes during the process can have arbitrary results, that it progresses into an regulated state. This arbitration occurs only when the system is instable.

In the third picture small shifts to the left or to the right lead to a new state for a short time. And the new state of the system to the left or right is marginally different.

Henningsen summarizes, that “evolutionary development” of every system has two different periods, a smooth period and a crisis period. Both periods usually occur alternating. Evolution in the smooth period is a space of stability. Shifts, even sometimes strong, cannot influence the entire system. Leanings beyond the regulated state are pulled back into a balance within a short time. The body changes slowly but continuously and does not stop. Evolution in a crisis period is a state of the system without stability. In this period occur confusion, panic, or fuzziness. Small shifts are able to arbitrate the direction of the system into a third state, which differs marginally from the two first states. This theory places importance in accident and explains the history of being without regulations that it comes from feedback and recursive occurrence of the initial condition, in which said condition occurs repeatedly and causes a diversion from the first spot of origin. Recursive occurrence is therefore an important mechanism in a system, which is in the third state, which causes a state without regulations and is a crisis period, which has two sides, a destructive side, which can cause a catastrophe, and a constructive side (Chaiwat Thingrapan , 1995 : 7-49).

In the case of Thai society the occurrence of the economic crisis can be explained that in the values of various systems, like the economic system, the political system, the educational system, etc. occurred a loss of stability, which appears in the form of crisis on various sides of society, particularly and most clearly and with tangible effects the economic crisis.

2.2. Reasons for the economic crisis of Thailand

The Thai economic crisis we are presently facing is seen as very severe. It can be said that for 70 years or for the duration of the capitalistic economy development of Thailand this is the first crisis of the system.

This Thai economic crisis is an economic crisis occurring simultaneously in three sectors, namely

(1) The “long-term” economic crisis resulting from the development strategy aimed principally to expand economically, so that the natural environment was destroyed and domestic natural resources were exhausted and led to enormous loss of social capital.

(2) The “medium-term” economic crisis is based on the economic structure, which appears in the form of “a production structure which could not adjust in time with the changes of world economy”, which made Thailand lose its advantage.

(3) The “short-term” economic crisis is a crisis of the decision-making process in the public and in the government sector. This crisis is the problem of lack of vision of limitations and the problem of increased lack of morals in administration.

This severe economic crisis is the accumulative result of the continuous activities during the 1987'ies of many important administrative groups. In the world economic system without borders under the basic line of free trade said economic crisis occurred in Thailand since the end of 1996, which caused the economy in said period to slow down suddenly, in which the GDP could only grow by 6% compared to more than 8% for many years before that. An important factor causing the slow-down is the being subdued of the export branch, which from 1996 staid at an almost stable value.

Besides that the real estate branch experienced a downfall with a large surplus which still cannot be sold.

In 1997 Thai economy was clearly visible in a slowed-down situation resulting continuously from the economic situation in the past year. The economic problems were so severe and arose to such height that it turned into the most important national economic crisis in the period after World War 2. The important part with the most problems was the financial branch and the foreign currency market, which put the money market and the asset market in turmoil and caused damage to other parts of the economy, affecting production, consumption and investments of the country together.

The problem of the downfall of the real estate business doubled the severity. In 1997 the government used many measures to relieve the problem, like the installation of a joint real estate fund for small buyers, reduction of the fee rates for the registration of transfer of real estate property and the issuing of credits for the acquisition of residences. But these measures did not have much effect.

The actual roots of “the Thai economic crisis”, which is presently taking place, are the debts from the private sector, particularly from financial institutions, which caused 5 enormous economic problems as follows:

- (1) Lack of account balance.
- (2) The lending of money of the private sector is in the form of short-term investments, but in return the loans are released as long-term loans relying on a stable exchange rate.
- (3) The Thai private sector took loans from domestic loan sources in large amounts, which caused the financial situation to show a much higher debt rate than average.

- (4) The Thai financial institutions were unable to pay their debts.
- (5) The Bank of Thailand vainly funneled large amounts of money into the system.

From those 5 problems the most severe was the problem of bankruptcy of financial institutions. What will happen to Thai economy for many years from now on is a combined recession, which has a mechanism according to the following

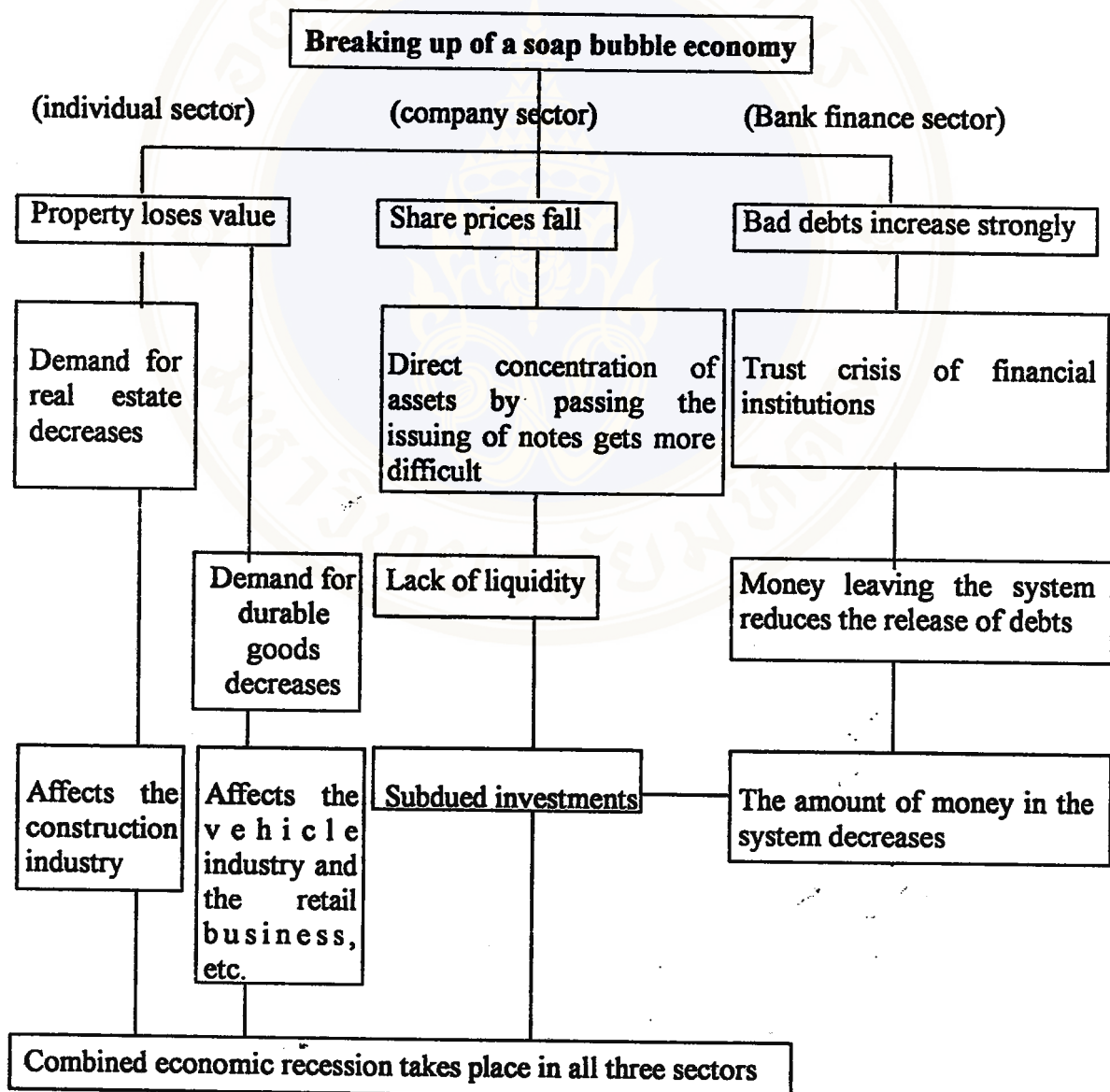


Figure 3. the process of creation of a combined economic recession

2.3. The unemployment situation during the economic crisis

Thai society experiences a phenomenon called by sociologists the loss of social classes or de-classification, which is happening presently and to a wide extent in the classes, which are the structure of the modern economy in the cities, particularly the great-capitalist class, the middle class (owners of medium and small sized businesses, salary recipients, particularly in the private sector) and the working class (workers in business – industry, media and various small services). This naturally wears away severely on the power of economy, society and politics of the nation.

The economic crisis caused the number of poor people to increase, because a part of the workers became unemployed and without income. In Thai society, particularly in the cities, we will find the appearance of the group of “new poor” or labor with education but without work, because under the economic crisis employers introduced various measures to reduce capital investment (Bantit Thanachaisetawut , 1997: 36)

- increasing the work for employees, in which the companies claimed economic problems as reason
- reduction of working days or letting workers work every other day by paying less wages
- reduction of welfare benefits, like factories, which formerly arranged for free accommodation start to collect fees for water and electricity, exempt free lunches
- late payment of wages
- dismissal of workers in many places. In some places the employers refuse to pay the legitimate compensation
- they don't accept new workers, but spread the work or use temporary production systems

- they close their businesses in Bangkok and transfer production to companies upcountry in order to reduce wages
- some factories stop to increase wages annually, particularly factories without agreements about annual raises
- they submit opposing demands to create disputes and finally dismissals from work

2.3.1. The unemployment situation

In 1996 the population of Thailand amounted to about 60.12 million people. From that number 33.94 million people were able to work. From those 33.25 million people had work, in which 46.5% were working outside the agricultural sector and the remaining 53.5% were working in the agricultural sector. There were 500,000 people officially unemployed, meaning seeking work. Besides that there were people not seeking work but ready to work, which set the unemployment rate at 2% of the entire labor force.

The slowing down economy turned the unemployment situation into an important problem. In 1996 only 5,000 people were dismissed from work. But within the first 8 months of 1997 according to the labor control system of the ministry of labor and social welfare 15,853 people were laid off and the dismissal rate increased until the year 1998.

In 1998 Thailand had a population of 61.2 million people, in which 33.7 million people were able to work. From that number 31.7 million people had work, in which 16.1 million people were working in the agricultural sector and 15.6 million people were working outside the agricultural sector. The number of unemployed people

amounted to 2 million, which set the unemployment rate at 5.93% of the entire labor force.

Table 1 the number of facilities ceasing activities and the number of persons laid off nationwide between 1994-1998

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 (Jan. – July)
Number of facilities	177	74	77	903	2,167
Number of persons laid off	5,970	6,936	5,015	44,754	208,425

Source: department of expertise and work plans, department of welfare and labor control 1999

The kind of businesses with a tendency to high lay-offs are the cloth manufacturing, clothes, canned and frozen food, electrical and electronic equipment, footwear and leather products, real estate, cars and parts, furniture and wood products, jewelry, service business, financial institutions, department store industries (society of economics , 1999 : 319-320)

Besides the problem of increasing lay-offs in 1998 the employment situation decreased, too, due to several causes as follows:

1. The need for new labor decreased, which can be seen from the number of projects receiving investment support in 1997, which started business. In 1998 there were only 860 projects, which is a decrease of 11.8% compared to the previous year. Investments were 456.385 billion Baht, a decrease of 14.2%, and the need for labor was only 145,445 people, a decrease from 1996 of 28.8%.

2. The problem of alien labor coming to work in Thailand, which including all nationalities numbered 1,064,934 people, in which aliens entering the country and receiving legitimate work permits numbered 78,045 people, and 986,889 workers entered the country illegitimately. This naturally means taking work and opportunities from unemployed Thai people.

3. The number of people finishing education from government and private institutions entering the labor market increases every year, which equals an increase in the number of unemployed in the labor market, because the number of work positions is limited and new employments decrease.

2.3.2. Help for laid off persons

Due to said problem of lay-off and unemployment the government set up a national labor problem relief policy committee at the end of 1997 and the committee defined 7 measures to solve the problem of about 2 million unemployed in 1998 as follows:

1. Saving measures (Thais help Thais) by encouraging the distribution of cheap goods, setting up profession funds and support in marketing to relieve problems in making a living.

2. Employment measures in the countryside by having the ministries and departments emphasize the employment of labor instead of machines, employment of labor for local development and employment of labor for the preservation and resuscitation of nature.

3. Measures to solve the problem of alien labor by a policy pushing foreign labor to give Thais more opportunities.

4. Measures to send Thai labor to work abroad for income into the country.

5. Measures to encourage employment in industry by emphasizing encouragement of businesses with high employment numbers as well as encouragement of farmers to receive industrial work to do at home and to develop industry in the families.

6. Agricultural projects by new theories from Royal suggestions by encouraging laid off people to have some land to farm on unused ground by financial support and plants and animals to enable them to become self-reliant.

7. Projects to create professions to help find professional directions as to be able to conduct free professions.

2.4. The Thai economic crisis under the IMF conditions: effects on families, migrations and search for ways out

The quick economic growth of Thailand in the past period counts as a period of highest growth in the Thai economic history. Many factors caused 2 groups of people to enter the industrial sector deliberately. The first group are businessmen in Thailand and foreign investors, who turned from neighboring countries to Thailand for golden investment occasions. And, importantly, they received support from various financial institutions in their investments as well as many benefits from the government. The second group are citizens from the agricultural sector, who have flowed into the industrial sector and have placed the highest dreams of their lives on said option by abandoning the warmth of the family and neglecting the ensuing social problems.

In the middle of 1996 the prosperity of Thai economy began to slow down. Problems increased in the money business and spread into the industrial sector quickly. Many businesses reduced the number of their employees in many forms and

by many methods, combined with the announcement of the decrease in value of the Baht, which resulted in an increase of capital in imported goods. The credit circle tightened, which caused businesses to stop as they faced the problem of a severe lack of liquidity. The conditions of said problem caused the Thai government to take a loan from the IMF in order to solve the problem of the economic crisis, which had effects on a macro and a micro level.

Studies find that the economic crisis situation at this time has negative effects on the poor populace more severely than on the business sector or the government sector. The development policy emphasizing prosperity is strongly tied to consumption, forcing the populace to develop themselves in ways of production and way of life according to Capitalism, which rely on goods and assets outside the communities, society and the country. Added to policies of the government with support of the IMF, like the reduction of the Baht value by 40 to 50% in some periods and an increase of value added tax from 7 to 10%, or an increase rate of 30%, this naturally affected living expenses of the populace for the most part. Workers supporting their lives by selling their labor in exchange for wages saw that the value of the money they received decreased, because the money inflated in the economic system while they had to accept higher taxes.

Summarily, the economic crisis this time had negative effects on the majority of the population. The size and characteristics of these effects on the different population groups may differ some. In this study the researcher put importance on the group of employees in the industrial and service sector who were effected by the economic crisis so that they had to decide to migrate back to their original locations. Particularly populace from the North-East was affected the most, because said group are seen to be

“people on the rim” or “people with low social opportunities, because during economic prosperity businesses grew and the activities of many entrepreneurs were encouraged and received help from the government in various forms, like the provision of sources for industrial settlements, tax exemptions, asset increase in money sources for increased liquidity, etc. on the other hand the living conditions of said people on the rim were still always poor and needy. Thailand is an example of the moral that workers have to work hard. Thailand is one of the countries with the highest labor working hours (Nikom Jantarawitun, 1996 : 21).

When workers are working hard, but have low income, many people turn to working overtime in eras of economic prosperity. Working for increased income causes them to have to devote their entire body to work in exchange for wages and safety, which causes them not to have time for themselves, no time to aspire education for increased knowledge. They are unable to join businesses or union administrations, they have no opportunity to join social activities outside the factories. Therefore the workers in said system are unable to develop themselves.

On the opposite site, during the economic crisis it was again this group of people who received negative effects most severely and quickly and were pushed by society to migrate back to their original locations to create agricultural produce under many limitations, particularly limitations by destruction of resources for a living.

The economic crisis had the result that the expenses in the families of the population in the countryside increased, because consumer goods of city society kind entered the countryside, which caused farmers to have expenses and to hold various traditional festivities luxuriously and competitively. Besides that there are also expenses for physical treatment, education of the children, which increased while the

farmers did not have continuous income. The income therefore was not sufficient to cover expenses in the families, which led to loans and debts in the following. The policy to develop economy for export encouraged farmers to plant single crops for sale, which is an agricultural system which does not spread produce and causes risks concerning the produce, because of natural disasters, price insecurity, while the production factors are expensive, because an economy of planting for sale is a single crop system which has to rely on the use of machines, chemical fertilizer and chemicals to increase the amounts of produce. When oil became more expensive, other production factors became more expensive as well, including wages for ploughs. Farmers lacking land had to rent land at high prices, combined with the fact that before that the situation of labor migrating into industrial factories caused a lack of agricultural labor. Labor prices in the agricultural sector therefore rose. Even though the decrease of the Baht value may help the export sector some, it has negative effects causing farmers to have to pay increased amounts of capital for production, to have increasing debts and to have less negotiating power.

If considering the effects on farmers or population in the countryside, who make up the majority of the country, the effects can be divided as follows:

1. Living expenses rise the more the Baht decreases. So the problems become more severe, like food prices.
2. Production expenses increase, which means labor prices and wages for farming, fertilizer and seed prices, etc.
3. Debts increase due to various causes, namely deterioration of the soil condition, drop of produce, natural disasters occurring often, rent of land, interest for

loans and the disability of the government to control the various production factors, etc.

From the unemployment situation said unemployed people adjusted to the economic crisis, in which a part moved from work inside the system (formal sector) to work outside the system (informal sector) in the branches of commerce and service, because they were unable to remain in the situation of being unemployed. Therefore they had to turn to working a little here and a little there to get by, particularly in personal services and services in the family. Work in the labour market outside the system pays a large part. From the study about working outside the system by the national statistical office (1996) is found that in the commercial branch there are 80% people working in the labour market outside the system. In the personal service sector and service in the family there are 80% people working in the labor market outside the system as well. only 20% are working within the system (National Office of Statistics, 1996 : 5).

Besides that, another part of the unemployed, who formerly used to work in construction, production, workers and employees have as highest educational level not more than primary education and have received the most severe effects from said crisis, migrated back to their original location, in which the persons migrating back to the North-East are the most, namely about 390,000 people, or 65% or all those who migrated. Return to the countryside is seen as the last option available. Therefore the families in the countryside, who are poor and make up the majority of the country's population, have to take most of said liability.

Concerning the 26.9 million people outside work power, who for the most part are children and adolescents and another part the elderly, novice priests, disabled, etc.,

they were affected the same way, because usually this group has to rely on those who are labor. When those persons, who are important labor of the family, are laid off or their actual income to take care of the family decreases, naturally causes them to receive less support, like even the number of people donating food to priests and making merit decreases, because of the economic problems. Children from poor families may even more lack quality food or may increasingly lack being taken care of or may be made to stop studying by their parents, because they want them to help work or don't have money to spend on their education.

A clear example about the effects on the families of persons, who were laid off, is the fact that the assistant minister of education has received information that there are 28,695 pupils and students, whose guardians have been laid off due to economic problems, divided into 2,306 at a level before primary education, 15,907 at primary education, 8,803 at secondary education in the common and professional branch, and 1,616 at a level after secondary education, and it is believed that another large number of pupils and students have been affected (Nukul Kokij, 1998 : 19).

2.5 Situation and Trend of Child Labour in Thai Society

The special feature of Thailand is that the country is undergoing a course of rapid change towards a new NIC. It might be expected that the impact of growth will reduce the number of children entering into the labour market, yet this does not seem to be the case, and there is no guarantee about it. Although we might not be able to assess the number of children in the market, the complexity of the issue manifested by a widespread use of child labour in various activities, child labour linkages with street

children and child prostitution, and immigrant child workers, shows the persistency of the problem.

In many societies working children are acceptable as part of the in socialization process. Some children may have to work for different reasons, and in most cases combine work with education. The question of child labour is therefore not solely based on the concern as to why some children have to enter the labour market, but rather on why they are exploited in the world of work. In this regard, there are three points that should be brought to attention.

- poverty and its changing connotation
- value conflicts and disappearing moral economy
- incomplete adjustment of traditional production relations

Poverty and its changing connotation: It was clear in the beginning that child labour came from poor families (See, for example, Alternative, 1983, Orathai and Richter, 1989, and Chantana 1993). There is no doubt that poverty is a driving factor. However recently, families and children have been developing a new attitude towards work and education. Before, children who had to work instead of continuing their education were those who have no choice. Today, there are more and more children and families who see that children have a choice to earn cash sooner because the labour market opens for more employment opportunities. This trend is also seen as an occupational shift in the younger generation from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations. It happens in parallel with the economic transition in which the agricultural sector is declining. Letting children enter the labour market is a way for them to be integrated in the mainstream economy because it could mean an

improvement of their standard of living. For children, to work and to have an experience in a capital city like Bangkok is a kind of social mobility.

Value conflicts and disappearing moral economy: While economic transition is taking place in Thailand, the question is raised why some children have to bare the burden as cheap labour. This question is more relevant to children who have to work outside their community environment and social norms, i.e., migrant child workers. It is customary in Thai society that children share some of the household work including family economic activities. But to let children leave the household to earn money or to exploit children in their place of work is new phenomena. Child abuse is an issue where we still do not have enough understanding. However, it is observed that there is a value conflict between child's welfare and what is perceived as economic achievement. This conflict stems from a misperception of child rights. Economic rationality, at least in a narrow sense, may override the fundamental values of social integration and solidarity. Social responsibility and care for children is relatively weakening in family, community, business and government sector, because it does not match with the new realities our children are facing. Parents are found to have traded their children; business exploits their labour, and the government invests less on children's social security than economic growth promotion. This value conflict and misperception of child rights will require a universal campaign to raise the awareness of all adults concerned in order to soften the impact of economic rationality.

Incomplete adjustment of traditional production relations: The employer employee relationship, especially in small scale enterprises, is a missing subject in the study of child labour despite its significance for policy formulation. It is observed that a large number of child labourer are caught in traditional relations of production where

child labour depends on a paternalistic relationship with employers. Unfortunately, the paternalistic relationship is now operating in the new environment of a higher degree of competitiveness. Pressure is then put upon employees, especially those in the disadvantaged group like child labour. Reciprocity between employers and employees is deteriorating and might not provide a guarantee for social security for young workers. This area still needs further investigation, and obviously the existing labour protection cannot effectively deal with this type of relationship. Moreover, enforcement of existing laws still continues to be a problem, as it has been for a long time.

2.5.1 Situation and Trend of Children in the Labour Market

Children in the labour force

Even though child labour has been present in Thai labour market for almost three decades, judging from an official report on child labour in 1968, the sources of data for a review of the situation have not been developed accordingly. We still depend on conventional sources of statistics, i.e., Labour Force Survey, and Child and Youth Survey of the National Statistics Office, Industries and Workers Survey of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW). These report the situation of working children by legal definition and do not necessarily reflect the reality. However, as long as alternative sources of information are not developed, conventional statistics are still useful for an overview.

Ideally, children in the same age-group as child workers are supposed to be in school completing their secondary level until grade 9 (Mor 3 in Thai schooling system) Which is a custom of average Thai children between 12-15 years old. Until

recently, the proportion of young children not in school was alarmingly high. Almost half of them did not continue to secondary level, not to mention a number of them dropping out before completing M3. Since 1991, things appear to have been improving. Silaporn summarizes that there is an increasing proportion of school children in their school-age group and also a gradual rise of a number of children continuing to secondary school (Silaporn, 1995:71-74). In 1993, the statistics are even more exciting with 84.7 per cent of pupils in primary school remaining in school and up to 76 per cent going on to secondary level (Silaporn Nakorn tarp. 1995:75).

Specifically, the figure from the Labour Force Survey between 1990-1993 shows that the percentage of children studying age 13-14 is on the rise, from 53.9 per cent in 1990 to 71.1 per cent of children in the same age group in 1993

Table 2. The Situation of Children Group 13-14 Years of Age, 1990-1993

Categories	1990	1991	1992	1993
Group population/ Whole population	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Group Labour force/ Whole Labour force	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.6
Group Labour force/ Group population	37.0	35.1	28.9	21.1
Group working children/ Group population	35.7	33.9	28.5	20.8
Group working children/ Whole working population	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.6
Group studying children/ Group population	53.9	56.9	64.6	71.1

Source : Data from The Labour Force Survey Round 3, August 1990-1993, the National Statistics Office.

Note: 1 / Labour force includes those who are not in school and ready to work but may not necessarily be working at time of the survey.

8.0 million children and youth (13-19) were in the labour force in 1997, an almost 16 per cent decline from 1990. Of these, at least 213,861 were children between 13-14 years of age. If we include children younger than 13 years old and not in the labour force but might be engaged into some kinds of work, the number would be higher. The report of Child and Youth Survey 1997 finds that children between 15-19 who were not in school accounts for 2,282,923 .

Summary, the child and youth population in 1997 which might be indirectly affected by the national policy and action on child labour prevention and protection is classified as follows:

Table 3. An Overview of The Number of Children who enter the Labour Market, 1997

Categories	Number
Child & youth labour force (13-19)	8.0 million
Child labour force (13-14)	213,861
Child labour force (15-19)	2,282,923
Children not in school (13-19)	2,496,784

**Source.: The Labour Force Survey Round 1, Febroary, National Statistics Office
1997**

Report of the Children and Youth Survey, National Statistics Office 1997

The main reasons for children not being in school are known to be two: one is the accessibility to the service in terms of location of schools or distance from home, and the affordability (46.8 %); and the other is the household's and child's needs to work for additional income (18.3 %) (Table 4). The problems of accessibility (including affordability), and household needs for income are felt.

Table 4. Percentage of Children and Youth 13-19 Years of Age not Attending School by Reasons for not Attending School, Sex and Working , 1998

(in thousand)

Reasons for not Attending School	13 – 14 group			15 – 19 Group		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sickness, Physical Disability Or Mental Handicap	8.5	9.5	7.1	3.6	3.2	4.1
No Financial Support	49.3	43.9	56.9	44.4	42.8	46.1
Distance of School and Problem in Communication	1.8	0.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.1
Had to Earn Livelihood	12.2	13.2	10.7	24.5	21.0	28.3
No Interest in Studying	17.3	20.0	13.4	13.8	18.1	9.2
Could not Admitted	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.6	2.8	2.3
Miscconduct	2.9	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.0	0.5
Others	7.4	8.4	6.1	6.1	5.2	7.0
Unknown	0.2	0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5

Source: Report of Children and Youth Survey 1997, National Statistics Office.

Note : Working is employed persons during 1 February, 1996 – 31 January, 1997

Working Children

The situation of a decreasing participation rate of children in the labour force has taken place only recently. The previous evaluation of the number of working children and the size of child labour force indicates a rising trend of working children of 11-14 years old during 1984 and 1988 (Chantana 1992:10-11). From 1990 on, the figure in

Table 2. indicates a rather positive trend of more children in school, meaning that there are fewer children who have to work. Strict comparison cannot be done with the previous study, because the age classification in the statistical report was not the same in 1988 and 1990 due to the raising of minimum age for child labourers from 12 to 13 years old, the latest four years trend (1990-1993) gives us some hope for an improvement. The considerable change in the proportion of children in school and in the labour force took place only after 1991 which is the period when implementation of the universal education policy is taking its momentum.

The number of working children as appears in the Labour Force Survey 1997 shows that there were 1,982,435 working children. This number covers a wide range of work,(See table 5)

Table 5. Percentage of employed children and youth aged 13 – 19 years by work status, 1997

Work status	13 – 14			15 - 19		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total employed persons	162,341	93,969	68,372	1,820,094	1,021,904	798,190
Work status	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employer	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Govern employee	0	0	0	1.6	1.8	1.3
Private employee	36.5	36.9	36.0	57.2	55.7	59.1
Own account worker	2.9	3.8	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.5
Unpaid family worker	60.5	59.3	62.2	38.3	39.4	37.0

Source : Labour Force Survey, round 1, February, 1997

Distribution of Working Children

Agriculture still absorbs the majority of working children although the percentage has decreased considerably. It is found that workers of older age work in the nonagricultural sector more than the younger ones.

Most child workers are still in the rural areas because of the nature of agricultural occupation itself. Employment in non-agricultural work may involve travelling to get a job because almost 50 per cent of enterprises, small and large scale, are located in Bangkok and adjacent area. Bangkok is still the major destination for migrant workers. The record of labour inspection in 1993 indicates 50.6 per cent of inspected child labour (13-18) was located in Bangkok and its satellites. Unfortunately, we do not have information and knowledge about migrant workers in new industrial centres such as the Eastern Seaboard. The new industrial provinces could be a new target area for further investigation of the problem of child labour.

Table 6. Distribution of Working Children by Industry

(In thousand)

Industry	1988	Employed persons in 1993				Employed persons in 1994			
	11-14 Group %	13-14 group	%	15-19 Group	%	13-14 group	%	15-19 Group	%
Agriculture	87.6	404.4	78.0	2,269.8	64.4	333.9	76.4	1,985.9	63.8
Mining	-	0.4	0	6.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	4.6	0.1
Manufacturing	3.4	43.9	8.5	544.1	15.4	28.2	6.5	461.9	14.9
Construction	0.5	5.1	0.9	178.0	5.1	8.5	1.9	145.0	4.7
Electricity	-	0.0	0	5.6	0.2	0	0	2.3	0
Commerce	5.4	32.9	6.3	248.4	7.1	37.9	8.7	238.5	7.7
Transport	-	2.0	0.4	36.9	1.0	2.4	0.5	42.7	1.4
Services	2.9	29.5	5.7	233.3	6.6	24.7	5.7	228.4	7.3
Not Described	-	0.0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.6	0
TOTAL	100.0	518.2	100.0	3,523.4	100.0	436.9	100.0	3,110.3	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Round 3, August, 1988, 1993, 1994 National



In the non-agricultural sector, children work as unskilled labour. The survey of children in the work place in 1990 found children younger than 18 years old are scattered in more than 70 types of enterprises, principal among them being garments, shoes, construction, leather bags, gems cutting, restaurants, fisheries, retailing stores, deserts and bakery, fishing nets, garages, and gas stations (Chantana 1992: 22). The recent 1991 survey by the Department of Health in four districts in Bangkok found similar types of enterprises that hired children, the major ones including garments, shoes, leather bags, glass, gold ornaments and plastic products. (Department of Health, 1994 : n -3).

Although child labour may be distributed in various types of work with different conditions, which makes policy intervention difficult, the enterprises in which they work are usually clustered in more or less the same area, where small scale enterprises or factories are concentrated. The survey of streets and districts in Bangkok indicates locations where such enterprises might be found; they are, Yannawa, Pasicharoen, Thonburi, Klongsarn, and Bangrak.

Characteristics and Attitudes of Child Workers

Data from the largest survey of child labour (1005 cases from 293 enterprises in 4 major provinces) conducted by Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute in 1990-91, indicated that working children are migrant workers from agricultural households in the poorest region of the country, the Northeast, and from slum areas in

Bangkok (Chantana Banpasirichote, 1992). The first ten provinces of origin were Bangkok and those listed as poverty target areas by the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB).

Fortunately, all working children from the survey had obtained at least 6 years compulsory education, although this level it is hardly sufficient to get out of the unskilled group. The survey, which uses accidental sampling, also found children between 13-15 years old more often than other groups (about 65 per cent of the sample). There are children younger than 13 years old but not more than 3 per cent of the sample. Generally very young working children will be those of self-employed or still working with their family (Orathai and Richter, 1989).

The most recent investigation of 165 child labourer in 1995 by the Foundation for Children's Development (FCD) at Hua Lampong Railway Station on their trip back home during the Song Kran Festival, still confirms the current characteristics of child labour in Bangkok, in that, almost half of the interviewed working children are between 13-15 years old (42.4 %), and, as expected, there are 3 per cent of those younger than 13 years old. The majority (88 %) are migrant workers from the northeastern provinces including Ubonrachathanee, Srisaket, Sakonnakon, Nongkai, Surin, Buriram, Khon Kaen, Maharakam, Nong Bualampoo, Kalasin and Chaiyapum. As well, 90 per cent of them have completed grade 6 in school.

The method of getting a job in Bangkok for the first time is through the introduction of relatives (60.6 %) and friends (9.1 %) or coming with agents who fetch them from villages (12.1 %). It is also interesting to find that in fact there are a considerable proportion seeking a job by themselves by way of walk-in application (9.7 %) or responding to newspaper advertisements. Job placement services have

become less popular (1.8 %) but the service might be operated in connection with those employment agents bringing children directly from the villages.

It is interesting to observe that in the FCD's recent survey there are almost the same number of children who come to Bangkok because (1) parents want them to earn income (27.3 %) and (2) children themselves want to visit Bangkok (26.1 %). Those giving the main reason as poverty reveals only 4.8 per cent. This recent investigation supports the assumption of the previous Chulalongkorn University report in 1990 showing that children are beginning to choose to work rather than to work because of economic pressure.

It is no surprise to find that child labourer realize about their household's insufficient income. The more interesting point, however, is that there are a number of children looking for alternative income with no regard to whether their households are facing severe poverty or not. The motives for working become more diversified and most working children share decision with their parents.

For most northeastern people, going to work in Bangkok is a 'must'. This experience is passed through from one generation to another. The meaning of this experience is like a certificate of life education.

At work, some children expressed being homesick (35 %). Around one-fourth of them said the work is heavy and they have not enough rest (23 %). It is also interesting to find that around one out of every four children have a sense of low wage rate (26 %) and a large number have changed their job because of this reason. Enterprise owners also reported a high turn-over rate of young workers (Chantana Banpasirichote, 1992: 20).

2.6 Policies and Actions on Child Labour

Work Conditions and Exploitation

Child labour exploitation in the non-agricultural sector needs no introduction and interpretation since the law is the yardstick. Concerns about the condition of child labour are basically working hours, types of work, night work, and working days. Wages are not the most crucial aspect of labour inspection because wages usually go hand in hand with non-monetary payments by employers such as housing, food, transportation, etc.

In the agricultural sector and in work for families, the definition of exploitation is not clear cut (unless children are used in a large plantation or agri-business to make their employers a large profit but receive a small return). Recently, an attempt to capture child exploitation in agricultural sector, found that the condition of children as seasonal migrant farm-workers is worrying, and measures should be taken (Pravit Thomyavit, 1992). Child labourer under 15, who are temporary wage workers in their own locality, are in a better shape in terms of working hours and types of work, although wages are very low.

However, the picture of child exploitation remains dominated by child employment in non-agricultural sector, or in particular, the manufacturing industry. The comparison of four studies in 1986 (NYB), 1990 (CUSRI), 1991 (Department of Health), and 1995 (Foundation for Children's Development) on children in manufacturing industry does not indicate a considerable improvement of conditions in the workplace, although there might be a little positive change in the working hours as shown in the study by the Department of Health. Nevertheless, in general, long

working hours, low wages, limited facilities and accessibility to services can still be observed (NYB, 1986; Chantana, 1992, Department of Health, 1994; FCD, 1995).

The studies by NYB and the Department of Health have also checked on welfare for child labourer but the details of the investigations cannot be compared. In general, the two studies have not provided any confidence that there is a change in significant aspects of welfare such as health examination (3 - 5%), safety device (6 - 18%), nurses or doctors (0.5 - 2.8%). Other educational and recreational equipment are also minimum (6 - 19%). This situation of inadequate basic welfare does not even touch the question of accessibility to any sort of educational provision for the child 's personal development.

Table 7. Conditions of Work Reported in Four Surveys

Selected	(in per cent)			
	NYB, 1896 ¹ (N=325)	CUSRI, 1990 ² (N=949)	MOPH, 1991 ³ (N=198)	FCD, 1995 ⁴ (N=165)
Working hour				
≤8 hours/day	3.7	28.6	43.4	6.7
>8 hours/day	84.9	70.6	55.1	91.5
No. of working days				
6 days/week	86.2	61.7	89.9	58.2
7 days/week	8.0	26.9	4.5	30.3
Night work (22.00-06.00 hr.)	8.6	24.4	11.6	N/A
Break				
≤ 1 hour	70.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2 hours	3.4			
Average income Bath/month	300-500 (plus additional)	2,000-2,500 (Inclusive)	N/A	N/A

Sources : ¹ National Youth Bureau , Welfare and Development of Child Labour in the Manufacturing Industries. Bangkok, .1986, p.186, 189, 194.

² Chantana Banpasirichote, A Situation Analysis and Policy Study for Disadvantaged Children: Child Labour, Bangkok :Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, 1992, p.40-54.

³ Department of Health, et.al., Development of a Model for Health Promotion of Child Labour through Cooperation between Government and Non-Government Organization. Bangkok, 1994, p.31

⁴ Foundation for Children 's Development, " A report of the survey on child labour 1/2538", 7-11 April 1995.

Note: Child workers in the above studies are under 15 years old except CUSRI and FCD report which have a component of children between 15-18 too.

The issue of hazardous work is another concern particularly for child labour in manufacturing industry. There are many cases where children may be exposed to risky work, i.e., metal work, fisheries, glass factories, plastic molding, construction, garages, gas stations, shoe factories. Such types of enterprise involve some forms of chemicals, excessive heat, solvents, machine application, and dampness. Unfortunately, the recent survey by the Department of Health (1994) still finds children working in some of those occupations. In addition, hazardous work can very well be a part of light work if and children extend long working hours and lose control of their body movement and concentration on work. There are children rescued and found crippled from sitting on their legs for too long even in light work. Case studies of current child labour as well as newspaper reports substantiates the persistence of child labour in manufacturing industries

Child labour exploitation is not confined only to the workplace. Report from NGO like the Foundation for Children's Development shows that throughout the job seeking process, from home to factories, the unsuspecting can be cheated at any time. The economic abuse of children in the job seeking process has been neglected in recent years. The latest and perhaps the only campaign on private job-placement services and the problem of child labour was in 1983. Since then, there has not been an evaluation of the situation of placement services. The Foundation for Children's Development has detected a changing pattern of services towards job-demanded posters, passenger-catchers at various bus/train stations, village " child-brokers " (who might be anybody well known in the community), and so on. It is also observed that the kinship network serves as an important channel to the labour market. Yet, this does

not mean that the problem of child economic abuse from private placement services subsides. The report of assistance to child labour of the Foundation for Children's Development during 1982-1989 indicates that 65 % of children having a problem and seeking for an assistance used private placement service.

Looking into the problems facing this group of child labour, it can be observed that the traditional problem of cruelty is less severe. The remaining problems are however related to working conditions and wages. The worst is that we begin to see child labour faced with their own social problems instead of problems related to employment alone. It has not been shown in the previous records between 1982-89 that children had social difficulties in conducting their lives while working in the new environment, although we can assume so. Teenage-marriage, drug addiction, and criminality among the child labour group might not be so different from the rest of the children in the country. However, they might suffer more for lacking both basic institutional support such as family, community and even entitlement to the government services.

Table 8. Records of Assistance to Child Labour

Categories	<u>8Years Period</u> 1982-1989	<u>3Years Period</u> 1991-1993
Number of children assisted	438	432
Number of enterprises	231	42

Table 9. Child Labour Seeking Help by Problems and Periods

Problems	(in per cent)	
	Periods	
	1982-1989	1991-1993
Hard work, substandard work conditions	38	35.8
Violation of basic rights : capture , harm	21.1	12.9
Accidents \ death*	4.3	4.9
Loss of communication with family	11.5	8.3
Not ready for work	11.9	5.7
No payment	11.2	13.2
Tricked in job arrangement	(6.45)**	11.5
Street children	-	4.0
Misbehavior : steal, teenage-marriage	-	0.6
Others: need bus fare, cannot find work	1.9	2.9
TOTAL	100.0 (582)	100.0 (471)

Remarks : * 1 death during 1982-1988

** Not reported as a problem, but shown in the records of channels to work of children seeking help

Sources: Records from the Foundation for Children's Development 1982-1993.

Research by Panitnart (1992) finds that young fishermen (12-19 years old) might be at risk of drug addiction and AIDS from visits to prostitutes and drug abuse, both because of a peculiar way of living with other adult workers on the ships, and the socioeconomic environment of the port on the shore.

For young female workers, a situation usually identified as a risk is related to sexual behaviour. Pimpan (1993) began an investigation on the attitude of 883 young female workers on sexual behaviour with an underlying assumption that sexual misconduct could lead to a complication of family development, and women in particular would suffer the most. The study finds that 13.5 per cent of female workers in the 16-17 age-group experience sexual intercourse, and 3.9 per cent have more than

one partner. It may not be easy to judge if they are at risk or not because society values are changing but as the age increases the incidence of women having abortion is higher. Pimpan suggests that this concern should be taken seriously and preparation for services and education for young workers is most essential for the future.

In addition, since Bangkok is awash with development projects, the construction industry has pulled a large number of wage workers from the countryside. Parallel to it, there appears second-class entertainment at various construction sites. According to an interview with a policeman at Pravet District, the entertainment consists of music, traditional Esan singing and dancing (Mohlan) and movies. Usually there is no illegal operation but some time after the show there could be minor problem of group fighting.

Policies and Plans

The policy on child labour has never been contentious and is often treated as a part of the routine work using the ordinary bureaucratic procedure. Child labour is always seen as integrated in other aspects of policy identification such as child and youth development of human resource development. Although it is unclear if the governments in the past have ever had an official announcement on child labour eradication, the recognition of a child labour problem appeared in the Third National Economic and Social Development Plan (1972-1976).

It is interesting to find that each Plan indicates a development of the state's position on child labour. Child labour in the Third Plan was viewed from the point of labour force development. The concern was on job opportunity and security as well as labour protection. In the period of the Third Plan, the Ministry of Interior has announced the Notification of the Ministry of Interior No.103, 1972 which was once

viewed as a set back in the aspect of extending maximum working hours for children from 6 to 8 hours.

The Fourth Plan (1977-1981) mentioned child labour in the section on social development related to child and youth problems. It was the beginning of a concern for non-school children. The plan recognized rural-urban migration in the younger age group and accepted there was a use of child labour younger than the minimum age. There was not any specific prescription for the remedy.

The Fifth Plan (1982-1986) elaborated the target group of child labour in the section of special target groups for social development: child and youth development. The Plan showed an empathy towards the problem of school drop-outs caused by poverty. The analysis of the Plan foresaw the impact of school drop-out on the emergence of unskilled and second class labour in the children group. In this Plan the objectives were clearer than before, and the central strategy was on education, that is, reducing drop-outs and the illiteracy rate, and increasing the proportion of students continuing to secondary school. An exhaustive list of policy guidelines was prepared and several of them related to child labour protection in the framework of the law including an increase of punishment for law violations.

The Sixth Plan (1987-1991) addressed the problem of child labour in the framework of human, social and cultural development focusing on human and labour quality. The Plan took all aspects of children into account, physical, mental, social and cultural. Yet, it was concerned mostly with the conventional practices of child labour protection under the legal framework. The additional emphasis was on safety in the workplace. Education was still fundamental in this Plan but the progressive aspect was

on the recognition of the need for an increase of the minimum age for employment and an improvement of the social welfare system.

The Seventh and Eighth plan (1992-2001) highlighted human resource development which will increase the competitive capacity of the economy. Child labour was disadvantaged and child workers need to be developed to be aware of their rights. In seventh plan, child prostitution was also identified together with child labour. Objectives were set for an expansion of compulsory education to 9 years, and the increase of minimum age for employment to 15 years old. More participation from family, community, society, religious institution, government and non-government organization was promoted.

Although child labour has its place in the National Plans, significant moves toward the practice is only when the issues become politically significant and resources are allocated to materialize the political commitment. (chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, 1997: 52-79)

Causes of Participation in Child Labor Force

The causes of participating in child labor force before suitable age are as follows :

1. Economic Conditions. There are 2 causes of this condition

1.1 Child Labor Employment : At the beginning , children may help a household members raise animals and when they grow older , they become household laborer by growing rice. This kind of child labor employment is considered family help. Some families can not send their children to school because they need their child labor.

1.2 Making Use of Child Labor in the Industrial , Commercial , and Service Sector. This child labor force comes from both urban and rural areas. The causes of entering labor market for rural children are poverty , high cost of living , and a large number of household members. These causes deprive children of opportunity for an education. Causes forcing children to enter the labor market in urban areas are poverty , draught , insufficient land , and unemployment after agricultural season.

2. Education. Measures to ensure compulsory education do not work. Also the syllabus does not seem directly relevant to creating an efficient labor force. Children can finish compulsory education when they are about 11 – 13 years old. Often if the families are poor, and the parents do not realize educational worth, they will expect their children to work to help support the family. The compulsory educational system is not strict enough, so some children avoid education and enter the industrial sector to find jobs.

3. Migration of Labor Force from Rural to Urban Areas for Finding Jobs. When parents migrate to cities they often bring children along. These children often enter the labor market.

4. Middleman or Employment Agencies. A major contribution to child labor employment in the industrial sector are the middleman or recruitment offices that persuade parents to send their children to work in the industrial sectors to support their families.

5. Family Planning. In some rural areas, family planning does not meet the policy objectives. Some families have a lot of children and can not raise the children completely. Then the families become poorer and some household members have to leave school to support their families.

6. **Agricultural Sector Unemployment.** Because of draught or other conditions a large number of farmers are unemployed. Therefore when children finish their compulsory education, they do not have the chance to continue studying and have to enter the labor market to support their families.

Entering the Child Labor Market

From the mentioned types of kinds of child labor above, it is clear that if the labor use is in households, there are no problems of labor use even though there is a lot of child labor (Boonson, 1994:36) Preamsuk (1991:5-8) concluded that there were 7 ways that children, typically, entered the labor market.

1. By arriving with parents, relatives and neighbors
2. Via middlemen
3. Through contact by employers themselves
4. Via private recruitment offices
5. Via government recruitment offices
6. By applying for jobs by themselves
7. By information from advertising media

From the survey of Thailand. National Youth Bureau (1986) of 145 entrepreneurs in Bangkok, it was concluded that there were some children aged 12-15 years who worked, They participated in the labor force because of their family's poverty, These children had been contracted through brokers, or had come with parents or relatives, Some of them tried to find job by themselves.

Napasirikunkit (1993:74) presented the cycle chart of entering and leaving the labor market as shown in Figure 4

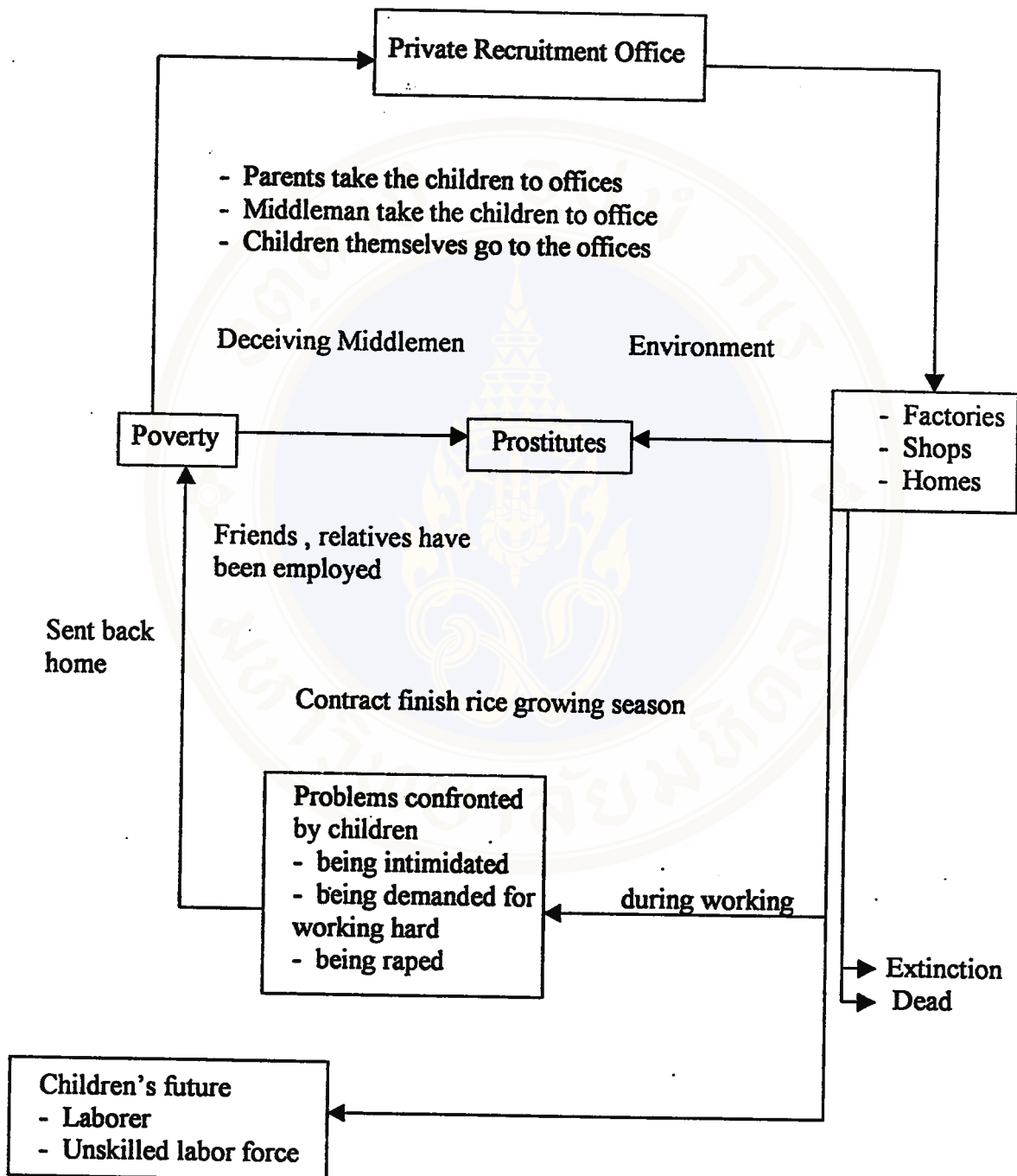


Figure 4 The Cycle of Entering and Leaving the Labor Market of Child Labor Force

2.7 Theories Related to entering the Labour Market

In the theory used to study the overall picture of a country without taking economic minor units into consideration, The related theories to be studied are as follows:

- 1) Demographic Theory is the Wealth Flow Theory.
- 2) Economic Theory involving The Theory of Economic – Demographic

The Theory of labour attitude on family level and work power reserves and the Human resources theory.

- 3) Sociology Theory is The Theory of the guardians' power and the children's Compliance

- 4) Psychological Theory involving Decision-Making under Risk Theory and Value Theory

Demographic Theory

A Demography-related theory to be revised here is "The Wealth Flow Theory" presented by Caldwell an Australian demographer to explain the decrease of fertility in societies which are divided into 2 groups according to their demographic production systems, i.e. olden times production and new capitalist production. It is said that in the former society the flow of wealth will be from younger generation to their antecedents, fertility of olden times production is therefore high as it means the net economic gain for parents. In the latter society the type of the flow of wealth will be from forefather to younger generation because it is the society whose production system requires quality rather than quantity; the fertility in this new kind of society therefore decreases.

Caldwell (1980) said that fundamental elements of demographic change are directions and volume of flowing wealth between generations. The flow of wealth here includes both current economic return and that expected in the future. What is important is "in all old-time societies the flow will always go from young ones to their forefathers but will reverse whenever most families become nuclear families in all aspects regarding emotion, sentiment and economic". Thus the parents' emotional and sentimental expressions and expenditure are centered on children, and the society has made children expensive for parents (Chongwattana and Manuspaiboon, 1991: 2). The thing that primarily defines the change of fertility, in Caldwell's opinion, is the effect of mass education on family's economy. The education for mass population alters the direction of wealth flow between generations, at least by changing morality which influences the relationship in the family. Caldwell affirmed that mass education indirectly affects the fertility through 5 mechanisms; they are:

1. Education prevents children from being fully engaged in economic activities both inside and outside their households while attending school.

2. Education increases the investment in children. In addition to a primary cost of schooling, educated children more from their parents while still have to depend on their family while working.

3. The society begins to regard children as a resource in the future and expects parents to protect and invest in their children for the future. This society's expectation causes a change in family relationship with the result that children cost more but produce less.

4. Education partially expedites cultural change.

5. In developing countries, the educational system will promote middle class values existing in the western countries.

From this concept we can see that education expansion is an important factor of wealth flow's changing direction, as schooling education system will pull children out of household labor, and make economic value recognition of children change from being a source of wealth to a source of family expenditure because of higher cost in education and health care. This concept is compatible with that of demographic economists trying to apply the arrangement theory of Becker (1965) to explain the supply of children.

Caldwell believes that the fertility changing theory will be a significant theory of social and family changes for parents' net economic product because having children will depend on the relationship between emotions and economy within the family which is an important structure. That kind of structure can be caused by the change in production method. The change may happen rapidly when changing to western society system and may create rapid change in fertility in developing countries. For himself he well realizes that a household is a fundamental production unit in original society and children an important source of household labor (Caldwell, et al. 1985)

The significant visions of this theory are the development level of production and society, education opportunities and the decrease in fertility, all of which affect the change of family both in size and structure. These visions, thus, can connect to and create a good pattern representing the entry to the labor market of children. And by this theory it can be explained that children enter the labor market as a result of lacking educational opportunities, Educational expenses and their parents' values

Economic Theory

The Theory of Economic – Demographic Development.

Economic – Demographic theory is based on the concepts from the model of Harvey Leibenstein (1959 referred in Thianchai Keranan 1985 : 175-182) who pointed out that, when those economic roots were applied in the analysis of problems on family level, they may tie the relation between each child with each part of goods in the same manner, namely that each child would naturally bring satisfaction and gladness and even income (in money and otherwise) for the parents or spouses, or it may be said that each child, when it is born, brings benefit to the family. In comparison it can be said that each child is a kind of permanent consumer good, which each family can choose to consume like other kinds of consumer goods. The benefits which the spouses think they have received from the choice of consumption of this good (namely the choice of having each child) may be divided in three aspects:

1. Consumptive Utility
2. Utility as A Source of Security
3. Utility as A Productive Agent

The theory of labor attitude on family level and work power reserves

The decision to participate in the child labor market may not be an individual decision, but may be a joint decision of the family in seeking time for the production of goods and services or for rest for the highest benefit, limitations in income, production and time. Gronau 1973 studied the important factors in joining work power. It can be summarized in 6 topics:

1. Arranging of family resource with the objective to obtain the highest benefit for the family.

2. The family members have to be reasonable for obtaining the highest benefit.
3. The family has to be able to calculate the value of resources, which cannot join the market.
4. The family has to be able to arrange for time for various activities not limited by other institutions.
5. The conduct of agricultural and labor activities may receive reduced financial and economic compensation.
6. The production level does not depend on the time spent in going to work outside the agricultural sector.

The changes in the attitude of child labor depends on the economic pressure. The development of the use of child workers takes place in a shape tied up with the economic prosperity and modern technology combined with the present idea that industrial development will help the country to prosper quicker. Children as labor power therefore become important resources for industrial development., as usually children are labor reserves.

The theory of human resources

Education is like a consumer good. The decision to study in whatever form can be compared to the choice of goods by considering the expenses of education, of which there are two kinds, direct expenses like official fees for education, books, learning equipment, indirect expenses are lost income in periods of study instead of using this time to seek income. Said theory is able to explain the decision of the parents/guardians against providing educational opportunities or pressuring the children to enter the labor market by comparing investment in education with net compensation from that investment.

Sociological Theory

From the question of “why a child chooses to follow his parents’ or his guardian’s recommendations while other children refuse” Rollins and Thomas studied a large number of research reports and literature concerning children and guardians under the belief that guardians are important sources of child socialization in every society. Eventually both have presented the theory of the guardians’ power and the children’s compliance by using vision relate to guardian’s and child’s behavior to connect with concepts from many theories. In summary, the influence of guardians is powerful, controlling children by using methods rather than force.

The cultivation of parent or guardian refers to the behavior of a guardian that makes a child aware of the guardian’s support in his expressions or being accepted or agreed upon. In practice the guardian’s cultivation is collected frequencies of behaviors the guardian uses with children such as praising, approving , being pleased, supporting, cooperating, love giving and other physical expressions, which Rollins and Thomas (1975) identified these behaviors as the index of the guardian’s cultivation.

The power of guardian means a person’s potential to coerce other people do what is contradictory to their own desire. This definition implies opposition against the intention supported by 4 power bases; they are:

1. Children’s recognition of their guardians’ capacity in granting a reward or punishment (outcome-control power)
2. Children’s faith in guardian’s examples (referent power)
3. Children’s awareness that their guardians are entitled to control their behaviors and they have to obey (legitimate power).
4. Children’s awareness of their guardians’ special expertise (expert power)

For the concept concerning attempts to control children, Rollins and Thomas explain that the guardian power may exist in a form of potential influence which will be increased if parents want to increasingly control their children. There are 2 kinds of control, i.e. by using violence (Parental Power Assertion) and by using reasons (Parental Induction).

Violence involves the parents' behavior in using force for physical punishment, objects obstruction or right denial, and direct forcing or threatening to control or rule their children. But reason-using involves an effort of parents to persuade their children to follow their instruction voluntarily in order to avoid conflict. In practice its variable is total frequencies of parents' behavior in giving instruction or advice for desired deeds.

Rollins and Thomas (1975: 54) have combined many theories and set up a new theory comprising a number of patterns as shown in Figure 2.7 in which we can see that the pattern of parent's power and children's compliance theory is of a circuit type where motivation is mutually the cause and the result of behaviors of parents and children, which makes parents' cultivation an independent variable directly influencing the agreement of children but by the theory of social power, parents' cultivation, and the ratio between frequencies of using reasons and violence to control children. So, by this new theory the instruction of parents is an important variable while the power of parents is another variable influencing both parents' instruction and parents' effort in control of children.

In the parents' power and children's agreement theory there are 9 relevant variables divided into 3 groups:

1. 4 variables in parent's behaviors
2. 4 variables in children's behaviors
3. 1 variables in other people's behavior

Parents' behaviors are instruction, children control attempt, and valuing parents for children's agreement, which is a reverse result of children's agreement. Children's behaviors involve the recognition of parents' power, valuing parents' instructions and agreement. Other people's behavior refers to that of friends, relatives, teachers etc.

To allow children to enter the labor force the period of economic crisis situation is regard as social process in children refining which can be explained by this theory. The entry to the labor market is the result of parents' cultivation of children's characters, the effort to control by parents either by using reason or by forceful methods, including also children's awareness of parents' power

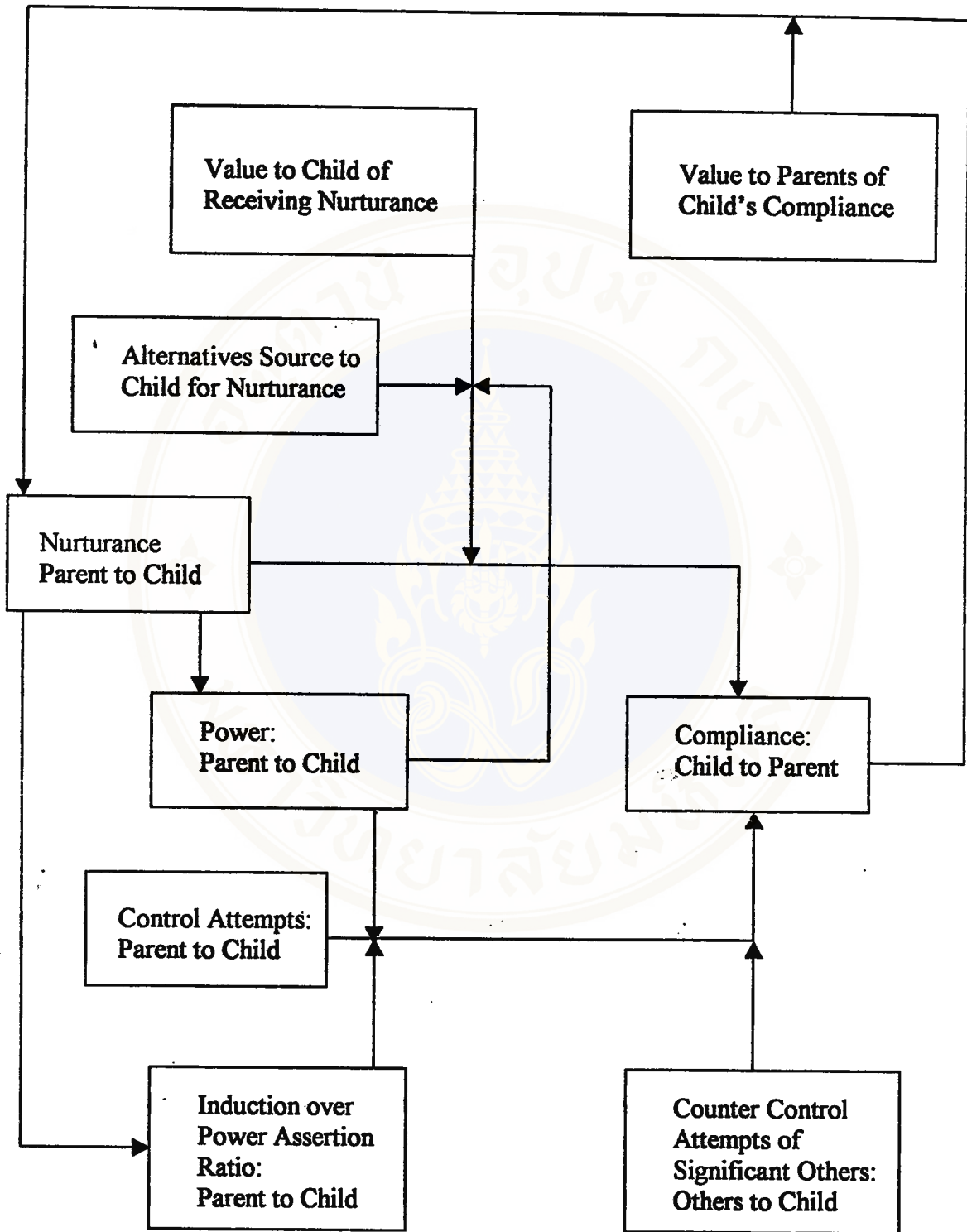


Figure 5 A Dynamic Causal Model of Parental Nurturance, Power, Control Attempts and Child Compliance

Psychological Theory

Decision Making under Risk Theory

In real life people must make decisions all the time, and mostly he has to make decisions under risk and uncertainly. Economists, therefore, have tried to figure out a theory to explain a person's behavior under risk. Neumann and Morgenstern (1944, quoted in Boonson, 1994: 67) created a theory of a person's decision-making under risk and uncertainty called The Expected Utility Theory, which was widely accepted and also applied in psychological approaches.

This utility admiration concept can be taken as an assumption to test a household's decision making concerning the labor market entry of children; whether parents will allow children to enter the labor market or not is a consequence of their anticipated utility expectation. Besides this utility concept, other significant and relevant concepts are the ones of attitude towards risk, efficiency of information system and reliability of information sources.

Values Theory

Values are standards a person in society believes in and puts into practice to lead his life in his society (Prajonpachnuk and Sodmanee. 1987: 17) cited that the characteristics of values are durable but sometimes can be changed. The endurance of values are depends on their importance level and may be divided into 2 types. They are Instrumental Values and Terminal Values. The former refers to practices of values in leading a life of a person such as honesty and gratitude while the later involves values indicating the terminal goal of a person's life such as prosperity, wealth, having

stable and happy life etc. A man generally possesses both types of values combined together.

The important roles of values are in 3 aspects. The first, playing a role in decision-making, thus greatly reducing probable conflicts of a person's life. The second, performing in the role of blue print for a person, as values a person believes in help indicate how to should lead his life the third, values act as a protective instrument preventing a person from behaving against the orders of society, or in other words controlling man's behaviors. As values have great importance upon people, changes occurring in values system will immensely affect and cause conflict for people in conducting their life.

Letting children enter the labor market is a social behavior representing an order-lacking situation in society which happens at the same time of economic growth. By this theory we can explain that children are allowed by their family to participate in the labor market as a result of values changing, especially capitalist values, which is the ultimate goal in a consumer society.

In conclusion, all theories concerning the labor market entry can be useful in determining variables to be employed in researching the subject of child participation in labor force.

2.8 The studies and research on child Labour

Over the past 30 years after a number of country-children began entering into non-household work, working children in Thailand have been perceived in different ways. The traditional role of children in the household economy has been changing together with national economic conditions. The way people have looked at the issue through different periods has been influenced by a few factors as to how children have been used in the labour market, the impacts upon them, and the responses of national social policy. The issue started with the economic role of children in the labour force, moved into the area of social welfare, and is now geared toward child rights and the implication for social integration.

1970s Employment Promotion

Studies on child labour clearly appeared by 1968. The Department of Labour (now the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) conducted a survey on child and women labour (Department of Labour, 1968.) Children were already found in the textile industry around the Bangkok area (Nikorn Praisengpech, 1968). The survey and other studies in the early period, however, did not emphasize working conditions of the young. With economic stagnation for several years in 1970s, concern focused on the inclusion of those unemployed or underemployed into the labour market. While children's working conditions were revealed frequently as deplorable, discussion of the issue was hindered both by insufficient information as to the extent of the problem and also by the lack of understanding where by children were drawn into the labour market.

Disadvantage Child Labour, 1980s

By the end of 1970s, the issue of child labour was brought to the fore with in-depth documentaries and news on cases of exploited children in the workplace, which created an important political impact. The 1979 International Year of the Child also called for certain responses on child development. As a result, more studies began to shed light on the diversity of working children, covering different types of work, community studies of regions where children originate, and the process of job seeking in the labour market. It was certain that bringing child labour into the market had become a business in itself, i.e., private recruitment offices. Moreover, most studies indicated a concentration of child labour in the metropolitan and industrial areas. Child labour has been growing together with the industrial sector.

Once the channel whereby children were drawn into the labour market had been established, the concern for child labour in the early 1980s focused on the economic exploitation of children. The analysis on the problem of child labour was reflected in the expression of "children in especially difficult situations" (Saisuree and Nisa, 1986) which concerns the employment of child workers in substandard working conditions. In 1988, the National Youth Bureau addressed the issue of working children and abandoned children in "The Second Asian Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect" (National Youth Bureau 1988) which was said to be the beginning of the government's recognition of child labour problems.

The situation of working children in non-agricultural industries revealed in the various studies has altered our understanding of the traditional role of children in the household economy. The elements of 'work' and working environments have changed

from a process of community socialization to economic exploitation, above all for migrant child workers.

Concern as to how children should be treated in the workplace raises the issue of basic needs for children. In order to guide a social policy for different disadvantaged groups (including child labour), the National Youth Bureau has delivered an evaluation framework for child development based on basic minimum needs and services for children (National Youth Bureau 1990). It is clear that child workers have been deprived of certain basic services.

Following state recognition of the child labour problem as a social problem, discussion on child workers is now concentrated more on policy practice. By evaluating the availability and accessibility of the existing social services, working children are categorized by the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) as disadvantaged group (CUSRI, 1992). The perception on child labour as being disadvantaged, in a way, has gradually shifted the discussion from child abuse and exploitation at the beginning of 1980s to the inadequacy of services in the later period.

The development of the labour market segmentation by the end of 1980s resulted in the expansion of market for unskilled labour, including children. It is observed that while economic growth has provided more employment opportunities, working children's welfare, on the contrary, is still based only on their own wage income. Thus, as the economic growth rate has reached its highest level by the second half of 1980s, the number of children in the labour market apparently did not decrease. The labour force survey indicates a rising participation rate of working children from 20 to 25 per cent of the 11-14 age-group in the labour force in 1984 and 1988 respectively

(Chantana, 1992:11-12). It seems that some children and their families have tried integrate themselves in the greater economy by seizing opportunities in the labour market.

At beginning of 1990s, NGOs reported numbers of immigrant child labourer from neighboring countries, especially Laos and Burma, to meet the demand for labour in some activities. The issue of children's rights is being raised again in the process of such child recruitment into the market. Immigrant child labourer are inevitably discriminated against, for being illegal, in the matter of labour protection and other services. A new child labour issue concerns whether immigrant child labourer should also be protected in the same way as Thai children. We may note, too, that among Thai children, discrimination is hidden within the Labour Protection Law itself because it protects only legally employed children and not otherwise. The limited coverage of the law and the lack of adequate services must raise the question of whether the child rights are being protected in the context of economic development.

During the past 30 years, the issue of child labour has been largely perceived as a social problem with its causes stemming from economic maldevelopment. We may question the quality of current economic integration by means of participation in the labour market. Children who have to work for economic exchange are the second class labour, they do not belong to any institution such as a school or village community and, they, therefore, are excluded from the existing social service system. Their minimum income is not sufficient to improve their own living conditions and provide for personal development. The term "social exclusion" connotes a malfunction of the existing social system that neglects those who cannot afford services and take an active role in the society. The case of child labour reflects a development paradox, in



that migrant child workers are integrated into the modern economy by means of being wage labour, yet, they do not benefit from industrial development (See Wolf 1994). There has been less analysis on economic aspects of the problem, e. g, the economic efficiency of child labour utilization in the labour market and household economy. Especially, when looking into the problem of child labour as a social cost in the development process, there is almost no study to elaborate the extent of the cost and the impact on the family, the community and the national economy as a whole.

Research on child labor

Thai Studies

As this study is aimed at the investigation of child labor force participation's determinants and patterns, review of literature is an effort to report the outcome of the studies which can help answer the question of "why children decide to participate in the labor force". Of Thai literature reviewed, the following are reports which relate to causes of child labor participation.

The research of Chulalongkorn University, Social Institute and Center of Concern for Child labor (1983) studied children's households conditions in 2 villages in Sateuk District from which Children were sent out to work. It was found that, when calculating percentages, economic pressure was the important determinant to work outside their community area, particularly in households possessing only a small plot of agricultural land, which meant there was labor surplus in the family. Subsequently, children without labor production become a became a burden to their family for feeding. And even thought there was some work in the fields, it was beyond capabilities of children under 15 years of age. Local communities did not like

employing child labor. In addition, the households from which children were sent out to work, usually did not have enough rice for a complete year of consumption. For this reason, the family was partially pressed to allow their children to work in urban areas. On the other hand expected earnings from working was another attractive factor for both parents and children.

Tunknipon (1983) conducted a study using data of activities carried out by households to make analysis in accordance to the Theory of Time Allocation of Becker (1965). The objectives of the investigation were to study women and child labor force participation rate and working hours per week both in rainy and dry seasons. The outcome of analysis concerning child labor revealed that children's labor force participation rate and their weekly working hours in rainy season were higher than those in dry season. Considered province by province it was found that only in Chiang Mai where there were little differences between rainy season and dry season children participation rates and their working hours per week as there was child labor requirement both in and outside the agricultural sector. Household production incomes and wage rates determined child participation in labor force and working hours either in rainy season or dry season.

Nauwapradit (1985: 72-73) conducted the study by defining "occupation choosing" in the same way as "job searching" of Wongbhuda (1983) which referred to any persons who decided not to pursue their study after having completed compulsory education. This piece of research, thus, was a study of related factors of whether to continue education or not. The sampling group consisted of 150 pupils of Pratomsuksa 6 in 5 fishery villages. The outcome was that most fisherman's children (61.33 percent) wanted to quit school to earn their living. Common determinants to get a job were

poor learning results, low-income families, father-mother finished only lower primary education (Pratomsuksa 4), big family, influence of friends in choosing occupation and father's wish that their children follow in their footsteps by choosing fishery as their occupation.

Achasuwan (1986) studied factors pertinent to educational continuation and labor market entry of students finishing primary education in academic year 1986 in Samut Sakhon province finding that persons who pursued their studies after having finished the primary school would get good grades while their family's economic position was rather high — average incomes were around 2000–3999 baht. There were also other factors such as a desire for progress; their guardians' main occupation was farming; children in family numbered only 1–3; the marriage status of their guardians — father and mother were still alive and lived together — ; guardians completed primary education; the group of guardians would expect that their children follow their study in secondary or higher education; educational guidance from teachers and social inspiration from education promotion information in newspapers.

Most primary education finishers who entered the labor market obtained good leaving scores, their families were well-to-do with monthly average incomes between 2,000-3,000 baht. Other determinants were a desire for earnings, for proving themselves, and for working; guardians' occupation was hired labor; number of children in family was between 4-6; guardians had completed primary education level; education counseling from teacher; social attraction from the report in newspapers of the unemployment as a result of failure in education; and lastly the characteristic of Samut Sakhon province's area where occupational opportunities are abundant.

Leelalai (1986) discovered that children working in industrial factories were faced with many working problems such as very low wages, long working hours, holidays were not given according to the law, living places were dangerous to their health which badly affected them both physically and mentally and might cause chronic contagious illness such as skin disease. Reasons for child labor employment were from all parties: employees who wanted to work for many reasons, employers who wanted to save production cost and the government who were concerned with relevant agencies' operation and with labor protection law.

Nhueroong (1987) studies by using data from Labor Department of entrepreneurs' requests for permission to employ child labor in order to search for the origins from which children migration was dense. The analysis using chi-square statistical value conveyed that a desire for income increase, size of cultivated land, access to information, someone to persuade children, and number of family members all were factors related to sending children off to work outside family's agricultural sector.

Anantawan (1988) was another applying the concept of Becker (1965) Theory of Time Allocation to her analysis framework using the data obtained from the survey on child and youth labor in slims of the Office of National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB).

This research tried to study time allocation of children aged 8-15 years which the researcher believed were still completing education requirement, therefore they should spend their time mainly learning instead of working; with the assumption that children's time spent working, learning, doing house works and resting combined together to be 24 hours a day net.

The study showed that most child laborers gave little time in working in labor market, only remaining 14.6 percent worked over 8 hours a day. In doing housework most of them spent approximately 2 hours a day and 15-16 hours daily for resting which was sufficient for bodily needs. It could be said then that child labor's time organizing for working within and outside the house including for resting had little impact on children's physical, mental and emotional development since they had enough resting time. However, it was also found that most of them, even in school age, did not allocate their time for education or for knowledge and working skills development, neither general nor vocational, in or outside the school system, which in the long run might have an effort on society in labor's quality and productivity aspects. As for significant determinants of child labor's time organization it appeared that if the household's earnings increased (by excluding child labor income) children's working hours in labor market decreased, and school-attending child labor had less working hours, as working was considered their minor activity. And if child labor's wage rates was raised, it would be a factor attracting families to send their children into the labor market sooner. As for child labor age, if children grew older their working hours were augmented corresponding to the fact that if children were young they had physical limitations in working. For labor types, if child labor performed independent occupations the number of their work-hours was less than those working in enterprises under protection of the law since independent occupation were in the form of helping doing their parents' activities. For kinds of slums, child labor living in some slums which were already improved had reduced working hours as their family

conditions were also improved as a result of state and private agencies' assistance in various forms.

Ach-am and Richer (1989) discovered that there was extensive child labor employment of children 11-17 years of age or amounting to 23 percent of all child labor in very age-group. Employers preferred migrating labor to local due to cheaper wages and easier control. The nature of work between female and male laborers was not different. Only a half of children aged 11-13 years decided by themselves to enter workforce, another half was their mother's decision or others'. Children over 14 years of age had their own earnings. A majority of these children had to quit school and large number of them had to leave school before having completed compulsory education, mostly because the family needed money or labor. Additionally, in the family boys had a better chance to go to school than girls. As for migrating labor, it was found that most of them came from the Northeast and received low wages. It was noted that even though migrating labor and local labor had to work long in the day their salaries were not equal, and migrating laborers were more tolerant of hard work and mistreatment.

In addition, this study also showed that the fishery industry relied heavily on child labor because its products had to, immediately, pass through various processes when they were still fresh. If there is a demand for higher child labor wages, this industry will surely be affected.

Research conducted by Thailand. Department of Health, Division of Occupational Health (n.d.) revealed that the majority of child laborers aged between 12-15 years working in factories within Metropolitan Bangkok completed compulsory education. Mostly, about 80.8 percent, children came willingly to work as

a result of insufficient incomes of their families. A large number of them, 59.6 percent, lived with their employers. They generally worked 8 hours a day. Some of them had to work after 22.00 hours (10 p.m.), 4 hours later than allowed. They normally had one holiday per week and received wages on a monthly basis. Some of them sent money back home.

On the subject of health, it was found out that not long after children entered labor force they contracted ringworm and intestinal parasites, which were the same illnesses occurring in rural areas. In regard to knowledge , attitude and behavior, this study discovered that children's knowledge and attitude towards personal hygiene were good but still could not be conducted properly. In his research it was proposed that there should be a training program for personnel to educate them and make them realize child labor's situation and development by stressing that child labor should also obtain opportunities to develop themselves like other general children that, campaigning patterns should be sorted out in order to make them realize that making use of child labor was an offense and asking them for their cooperation in that matter.

In the year 1982 child and youth population amounted to 29.3 million or 60.1 percent of the whole country's population and decreased to 55.7 percent of 55.4 million population of entire country. In the year 1989 the percentage of child and youth in urban areas tended to increase, considering that in the year 1987, 24.3 percent of all child and youth population lived in town areas and rose to 24.7 percent in 1988. In 1992 the number of child population aged 6-14 years was 11.0643 million or 19.2 percent of whole nation's population and increased to 12.3539 million or 20.3 percent in 1996. The rate of child and youth continuing their study will be higher due to high-level educated labor demand and their unemployment will be decreased. However, in

the starting phase of development to become an industrialized country there will still be child labor employment. The problem of children having to migrate to town areas for whatever reason to work or follow their parents, prevents them from education opportunities and sufficient social service, in health, welfare, etc.

The implementation of compulsory education is still not extensively carried out. In the year 1989 97.5 percent of all children required by law were compelled to attend the First grade of primary school. In the same year 94 percent of children aged 6-11 years enrolled in primary school, 34 percent of 12-14-years olds attended lower secondary education class and 22 percent of youth 15-17 years of age studied in upper secondary school. The attendance rate in first grade of lower secondary school. The attendance rate in first grade of lower secondary school equaled to 48.2 percent in 1989 and 57.6 percent in 1991 for same aged youth.

Regarding employment, it was revealed that youth aged 15-19 years totaling 130,000 or 2.3 percent of all the same age-group youngsters participating in labor force were unemployed. Out-of-school young amounting to 900,000 entered the labor force every year. And it was reported from Thailand. National Statistical Office (1991) that in the year 1989 there would be 8.6 million children aged 13-19 years; 5.4 million of these would be employed, broken down as children 13-14 years old 1 million and 15-19 years of age 4.4 million. There were problems of children being harmed or taken advantage of in payment, of living condition and welfare, and also lack of occupational and educational progress opportunities when compared to general children.

Thailand. National Youth Bureau (1993) who are responsible for the designing of Child and Youth Development Plan during the same time span from 1992 to 1996 of the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan concluded that the trend of economic, social, and demographic changes had an effect on child and youth development during the Seventh Plan, but economic growth was still at high level, 8.2 percent a year on average and 23 percent of all population were still poor. It was predicted that there would be change in labor demand. More highly-educated labor than before would be required. For demographic change, the child and youth population compared to the whole population tended to decrease, and the proportion in the urban areas would increase. Children and youth were still in the state of not having sufficient basic education, neither quantitatively nor qualitatively. In the year 1989 it was found that while 94 percent of children were attending school, only 34 percent of them were enrolled in secondary school. These child and youth did not really have knowledge and basic skills in working or basic occupational preparation because learning and teaching proceedings in schools were not adequate and occupational training provision was limited because this kind of service was inefficient and had limited implementation. A portion of out-of-school youth worked in unhealthy environments with no work safety. In Seventh Plan many special target groups of child and youth were fixed, and child labor was determined to be an exploited group.

The concept and main direction for child and youth development were definitely set on 7 prominent points. They covered the program of occupational training acceleration for the youth non-formal education system, and basic educational extension from 6 to 9 years. Of all pupil finishing 6-year primary education 73 percent should enroll to first year of lower secondary education (Mathayomsuksa 1) and trying

to help youth aged 12-14 years continue lower secondary education at a rate of 69 percent. When the Seventh Plan terminates, approximately 34 percent of youth of 15-17 years age-group must receive upper secondary education either in formal or non formal school and also the program for child and youth occupation and employment preparations so that after they complete school they will have knowledge and skills ready to work. The goal was also designed to provide short-term occupational training for about 800,000 out of school youth.

Due to the necessity to develop human resource, child and youth are considered as important target group which cannot be neglected, as they are growing up to inherit the country's social development mission. Thus in child and youth developing it is very essential to take into consideration economic, social and demographic conditions and trends affecting child and youth. For, even though the nation's economy tends to grow satisfactorily, it also bring social problems such as inequality in income distribution, situation of all-sides competition, centralization of economic activities and population density in urban areas, inappropriate use of land, and child labor use to substitute lacking labor or to pay less wages.

In past years Thailand's economy has been growing rapidly, labor employment has been increased in various economic sectors, especially in industry and service sectors. But unemployment still exists. For example, in the year 1989 there were 443,100 disclosed unemployed or equivalent to 1.4 percent of the labor force. However, in according to estimations the rate of this open unemployment will be reduced as a result of increasing demand for educated labor. In industry and service sectors the increasing rate of labor demand will be higher than that of labor supply in

each level of education. In addition there are some workplaces which use child labor to reduce production costs.

Kampha (1993) found that 65.8 percent of rural households in Muang Sa Kaeo district used child labor, first for households' enterprises and next to be outside the village labor. Only a small number of child labor was employed in villages. Household necessity drove children to work. The types of child labor work were mostly agriculture and household. The trend to work in industry, commerce and skilled-works increased as they grew older.

The development level of villages and the valuing of children's potential development were important variables to explain the households' inconsistency of employed child labor quantity.

Boonson (1994) conducted the study *Factors Affecting the Labor Market Entry of Children in Rural Areas of Buriram Province*. It was found out that the trend of children entering the labor market outside the agricultural sector was continually increasing during the year 1992-1993 with the help from their relatives and employment information their households had received. From this study variables influencing child labor's entry to the off-farm labor market were benefit expectations to be gained for their guardians, the importance of the employment informer, household debt, household child labor use necessity, income of household, household size, the determination of parents or guardians to let children enter the labor market because of poverty and unemployment in villages, or children's own idea that they were capable of working. The conclusion of this research was that in Thai society conditions pushing children into the labor market continued to exist, therefore, the

measures should be established to provide justice for child labor entering the labor market.

From the reviewing of literature, the researcher has tried to connect knowledge from various branches in order to explain the phenomenon of child labor force participation. In the past in preparing researches on child labor, researchers would use export knowledge or theoretical concepts in their explanation. Economists usually used incomes, while educators made use of educational opportunity. Administrators or political scientists would use official affairs management. Combining a variety of branches of subjects the researcher is trying to introduce into this research that consideration should be given to create vision for united knowledge so that knowledge from various branches of study will be used to resolve social problems. However, this research still remains a study on demography and development as it can combine various fields to create the most suitable framework for studying child labor force participation.

It can be noted that applied theories are divided into 2 groups, i.e. Macro Level Theories and Micro Level Theories to explain child labor force participation by using households as analysis units. What macro level theories can explain well is demand for labor, but supply for labor can be satisfactorily explained by micro level theories. These 2-group theories, at the end, will support each other in explaining child participation in labor force.

Amornimit (1997) conducted the study Child labour force participation: a case study of rural households in Kanchanaburi Province it was found that household head who completed only Pratomuksa 4 will push their children into the employed status at a rate 96.51 percent which is higher than the other group which had higher education.

As for household data about the labor market, it was found that households with more information about the labor market were more likely to send their children into the labor market more effectively. Households without knowledge about the labor market were less likely to be efficient in sending their children to work: only 67.84 percent compared to households who had the most information 98.11 percent.

Study of patterns of child labor force participation considered the relationship among household and selected characteristics such as occupation, household establishment, level of household development and wage rate of child labor. The researcher found various patterns called 'hopeless,' 'survival,' 'struggle,' 'flow,' 'absorbed,' 'flight,' 'root,' 'group,' 'adventure,' 'general,' and 'caravan,' child labor force participation. All of these patterns existed because of poverty.

In conclusion the analysis of sample data shows that producers of child labor were typically living in poverty and were agricultural households. It was also found that generally children made their own decision to enter the labor force. They were assisted most in entering the employment by relatives. Most children worked in manufacturing and in Bangkok.

Eliminating child labor is very difficult. Therefore it is important to develop these child laborers into quality workers. The government must have short and long term plans for child labor development, beginning with rural households, the major producers of child labor. Providing education or extending compulsory education might be long-term solutions to the problem. Adults in these households should be informed in order to have information and understanding about these problems. Providing data about the labor market might be another method to ease the situation over the short term.

Overseas Studies

Cain (1997) studied child economic activities in a dense village in Bangladesh where fertility was high by interviewing a number of parents and children over 4 years of age. Cain divided daily-life activities into 2 groups, i.e. household-keeping activities which were neither productive nor directly physical capital accumulating, and income and capital activities called productive activities mainly involving cultivation and animal husbandry. Based on data analysis it appeared that the role of sex existing as a part of Muslim society culture highly affected the work sharing. Generally women worked within households while men, with working skills, would be assigned to do activities outside households including other physical, energy-required activities. Therefore men became main production sources of household incomes.

For the working of children, it was found that children played assisting role in household production and their productivity was controlled by their parents or guardians. Use of child labor in households would begin when children were still young. After considerable time children would have change their position from parent's to their assistants and equal working ability to adults when they were 13 years old. On the average, boys would become earnest producers when aged 12 years. But for girls, they apparently played less important roles in productive activities and were not able to produce enough to compensate for their own consumption.

Hart (1980) concluded that the labor time organizing greatly relates to the labor's property condition. The fact that children in households with a lot of land will have few working hours per month reflects more time spent for education.

During the same period Nag, et al. (1980) presented research findings involving economic value of children in India and Nepal under the belief that children may have economic value toward their parents by 2 qualities, they are:

1. In a position as the households' labor source
2. In a position as parents' economic supporters

From his research, Nag found that children in both countries have an economic role in their households from the time they were still young , and, when they grew older, they had to work more. When separated by sex and age it appeared that girls had more working hours than boys, for girls had to do more housework while boys had more educational opportunities.

Tienda (1979) presented a study on economic activities of children in Peru comparing rural and urban areas. He made use of the data from the Project of the 1970 Multi-purpose Survey of Peru (NMSP) for his analysis considering 3 groups of independent variables, they were:

1. Individual characteristic variables of children
2. Family structure variables
3. Economic and social background variables

By this study it appeared that the number of rural children entering the labor force was twice that of urban children. But differences resulted from personal characteristics of children such as sex, age, birth order, educational status and living pattern as socially based factors. These social-based factors influenced labor force entry rate of children aged 6-13 years while the rate of 14-18 years old children was influenced by their individual characteristics, particularly, sex and educational status, and including their economic and social background. In the group of family structure variables,

heads of families were more influential on the rate of child labor force entry than the size of families.

As a result of this research Teinda proposed the policy issues to be taken into consideration are on an economic development, a change in fertility, including special attention and employment wages to decrease economic value of children.

Mueller (1985) carried out research on time's value and arrangement of rural people in Botswana which was monthly data investigation of people over 6 years old from 957 households. He asked about their actual activities and those of previous 7 days and analyzed the time used by people in doing various activities as a percentage of their total time. For children he found that boys used more time in working for earning than girls, and main tasks entrusted to boys were animal keeping and hiring while girls spent more time than boys doing household work, looking after their sisters or brothers and studying. Moreover Mueller studied factors determining time use in 4 activities: education, economic performance, household work and resting , of children aged 7-19 years in accordance with the Theory of Time Allocation of Becker (1965). The results revealed that the more boys using their time in learning the less they use it in economic learning. But for girls the more time increased in learning, the less time was spent for household works. And children of both sexes reduced their own resting hours as their study time increased.

The analysis of factors determining economic working duration showed that domestic animals such as cow and buffalo have significantly positive effect on children's economic engagement, particularly of 15-19 years old boys. But economic working time of young boys had positive relation to the owning of small cattle they could look after, while for girls their economic working time, too, had positive

relation to the possessing of small domestic animals but no effect from big cattle as girls did not have to go out to the field to look after them. Owning domestic animals affected children's working more than land possession. To possess much land was also related to the increasing of household works, especially for girls since they had to take care of household works instead of their mother who had to carry out crop cultivation.

In households where women were the heads, boys hardly engaged in economic activities and had more time in comparison with boys in household where men were the heads. But it was contrary for girls as they had to replace their mother in taking care of household work. For influence of household components which were measured by household size, it was found that:

1. In big-size household, its members had less resting time. This finding pointed out that big households tended to have many dependency-age members, its labor members therefore had to work hard to obtain sufficient income and services.

2. In big households the time spent working of the grown-ups, male-female, and boys was longer than time used in wage earning, maybe because there was no labor demand.

3. In big-size households boys spent much of their time going to school and working economically but less time in household activities whereas girls had to do more household and rest less.

Detray has studied "children's work activities in Malaysia". He finds that there is no difference between a child from poor family and a child from a better economic family in term of activities concerning production but he discovers that the girl will spend more time in the household work than the boy.

Chernichousky (1985) studied "socioeconomic and demographic aspects of school enrollment and attendance in rural Botswana. He has studied the children in Botswana rural area by analyzing the number of staying hour while in school and their studying hour. He finds that there will be more girls than boys in class because some of the girls have their duty to do household work and time for rest while the boys will have to go to help the family to get some earning. The earning and economic status will impact vitally for children to go to school. The poorest family will own no property or any asset such as land, animal (cow) that makes family unavoidably use child labour instead. Because there is more labour, a child in a big family will go to school more than a child in a small family. Then the demand or need to use child labour will be lower correspondingly.

Christenson and Juarez 1987 referred in Orathai arj-am and Kerry Richter 2532: 9) studied in the topic "household children in Mexico" in study of family economic status with labour entry but also found that there is less difference in unurban area. This is because in a poor family in rural area has less opportunity to work though in a reality, the family needs some income for economic support and help from these children.

Salaza (1988) has studied in "child labour in Colombia, Bogota's quarries and Brickyards". Concerning children working in the rock bombing and brick making in Bogota which has been found that of the children will help their parents working than being employed directly. From the study, the site will use low quality technology and the employment of the child labour and man labour is not permanent and with uncertainty of income. Since those family working in this business will get low wage

or low income, then the parents will find other work that make their children have to work hard for them.

The studied and research on child labour in Thailand and overseas reported that in Thailand's research, child labor was commenced by child labor in production industry sector, and not in agricultural household sector like those conducted in the third-world countries already addressed, even though Thailand is still an agricultural country whose production methods, on the whole are backward. Subsequently, child labor in Thailand and child labor in foreign countries are comparatively different in meaning and limits of making studies such as: (Boonson , 1994 : 80 - 82)

1. Thai academicians are rarely interested in the study concerning child labor employment in household or in agricultural sector, even though there were, recently, some studies such as those of Tunknipon (1983), but almost all of research was aimed at the study of labor in industry, production, commerce and service sectors.

2. As attention was highly paid to child labor in industrial, commercial and services sectors, most of areas where a studies were conducted were urban areas, especially in Bangkok, not in rural areas.

3. Most information sources in conducting research on child labor were children themselves who were already working at their place of employment. Beside, Thai child labor usually includes migrating work force, as most of children working in urban areas come from rural households not working with their families.

4. Since most child laborers are migrating workers, questions usually faced in Thai studies are why they are migrating to work in towns, which method is being used to enter the labor market, who introduced them, who makes decisions, or whether or

not they were sending money back home. These types of question will not be found in overseas studies.

5. As the research concentrates on child labor in industrial, commercial and service sectors, study has been mainly of their working conditions, working quantity or hours, wages, holidays, welfare and reasons to enter the labor market. Causes-referent answer of the question "why children have to come to work" are very rare, even though there is description that child labor characteristics in almost all research reports. Information includes of child laborers come from big and poor families, their parents can not afford to send them to school, which mentions characteristics only of child workers in the labor in the market where are a lot of children outside the market excluded from the study.

6. Since child labor in Thailand is considerably employed oppressively and unfairly, academicians' attitudes appearing in Thailand's researching documents, are rather negative. In consequence, the objectives of most researches are intended to obtain information likely to be useful in child labor protection and development, including finding out appropriate measures to prevent children from untimely entering the labor market. In addition to studying the number of working hours and labor force participation, research was also conducted in various perspectives and branches of study.

3.2 Research methodology

This study is a descriptive research by using a quantitative and qualitative methodology with households as units in the analysis and with details in the conduct of the research by the following steps:

1. Population and sample groups for the research
2. Tools used in the research
3. Data collection and Analysis of the data

1. Population and sample groups for the research

In this research the researcher chose the area by purposive sampling, namely Buriram province, because at the time the economic crisis occurred the behavior to use child workers outside the family was affected. Information from the ministry of education mentioned that in 1997 the rate of continued studies per home after the end of the compulsory period in Buriram province was only 46.44%, which makes Buriram province the province with the lowest rate of continued studies in Thailand.

The population used for this research are households in the countryside of Buriram province with at least one child of a present age between 13 and 19 years as a family member participating in the labour force and this child was out of school. In the case that child was not present in the household during the survey period, such household were included in the sample household.

The sample group used in this research are families in the countryside of Buriram province, which have been selected by simple random sampling from the target

population according to the aforementioned conditions, in which the researcher used the following steps in sampling:

1) In 1999 Buriram province's administrative area was divided into 21 districts and 2 Sub-districts with a total of 259,517 families.

2) The 23 districts (21 districts and 2 Sub-districts) in Buriram province were arranged in the order of information concerning labor re-migration as follows:

Table 10 Number of labour who migrated back to their original location by District.

District/Sub-district	Number of labor in the area				Number of labor in the area who re-migrated back to their original location
	Agricultural sector		Industrial sector		
	Employed	Un employed	Employed	Un employed	
Muang Buriram	90,800	1,930	20,000	1,151	1,030
Nang Rong	53,306	1,547	1,286	348	389
Pra Khon Chai	44,075	1,169	1,150	372	456
Phutthaisong	25,778	1,565	2,399	593	593
Lam Plai Mat	406	295	970	208	809
Satuk	16,630	2,636	156	623	848
Krasang	61,109	1,828	1,760	328	1,828
Laham Sai	636	636	526	230	34
Ban Kruat	448	34	357	83	127
Khu Muang	1,193	1,648	589	100	384
Nong Ki	19,370	0	487	140	61
Pa Kham	2,744	188	318	0	0
Nong Hong	5,586	2,157	1,608	868	87
Na Pho	10,563	0	0	0	41
Phlapphla Chai	17,606	1,809	372	747	493
Huai Rat	3,346	466	0	52	680
Nonsuwan	13,875	629	220	66	136
Chamni	6,245	1,335	910	48	260
Nondindang	3,730	932	190	0	850
Chalerm Pra Klart	5,130	0	253	0	27
Banmai Chaiyapoj	5,711	1,004	1,622	429	280
King Am;hoe Ban Dan	17,670	163	0	305	305
King Amphoe Kandong	10,355	840	0	0	164
Total	418,332	22,874	35,173	6,691	9,882

Source : Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior (30 September

3) 3 sample districts were selected by simple random sampling: Muang district, Satuk district and Pra khon chai district.

4) The sub-districts in the sample districts were arranged in order from the sub-district with the highest rate of continued studies to the sub-district with the lowest rate of continued studies.

5) In each district two sub-districts with low rates of continued studies were selected altogether 6 sub-districts: Lakkhet sub-district, Banyang sub-district, Satueng sub-district, Nongyai sub-district, Jorakaymak sub-district and Paisal sub-district.

6) The villages in the sample sub-districts were arranged in order from the village with the highest rate of continued studies to the village with the lowest rate of continued studies.

7) In each sub-district two villages with low rates of continued studies were selected 12 villages: Ban Lakkhet, Ban Samet, Ban Nongpai, Ban Tungsawang, Ban Satueng, Ban Kham, Ban Nongyai, Ban Tabaeng, Ban Bua, Ban Kokprasat, Ban Pinthong and Ban Nongjarn.

8) The size of appropriate sample groups in each of the 12 villages was calculated

The data sources of the research are the parents / guardians of child workers. Besides that there are still other data sources like community leaders and officials involved with work concerning development.

Furthermore, as there may be more than 1 fully qualified child in each family, the researcher defined the criteria further for convenience in the study and for understanding as follows:

1. If only one child entered the labor market outside the family in this study period, that child will be seen as representative of the family in studying the related circumstances and data. But if the family has more than 1 child, which is qualified by the criteria, who entered the labor market outside the family during the studied period, the youngest child will be seen as representative of the family in the study, because it still is a person who shouldn't enter the labor market.

2. If a family has many children qualified by the criteria, but none of the children entered the labor market outside the family between July 1997 – September 1999, the circumstances and data concerning the oldest child are seen as representative of the family in the study, because it is senior and if necessary should enter the labor market rather than the younger children.

2. Tools used in the research

The tools used in the compilation of data for this research are interview questionnaire that covers all required content and issues and defining studied variables in order to determine general operational definitions. In this research 2 interview forms were used, with a range concerning the contents of the interview forms as follows:

1st set Interview form for guardians, consisting of 6 sub-content parts

Part 1 Personal information of the interviewed person and family members

Part 2 Information about the economic situation of the family

Part 3 Information about behavior using child workers outside the family

Part 4 Form to Materialism values

Part 5 Interview form to measure expectations in the benefits from the use of child workers outside the family during the economic crisis

Part 6 Results from the first time of the child entering the labor market (only ask families with children going to work)

2nd set Interview form for community leaders / officials involved with work concerning development and labor, consisting of 4 sub-content parts

Part 1 Personal details of the interviewed person

Part 2 Community profile

Part 3 Information and opinions about effects and changes of the community due to economic crisis

Part 4 Information about the use of child workers

1st setThe interview form for guardians is an interview form created by the researcher to compile and study data on a household level, behavior in using child workers outside the family, Materialism values, benefits to be received from the use of child workers outside the family during the economic crisis and the results from the child entering the labor market during the economic crisis. For details of the interview questionnaire see the appendix.

Steps in the creation and examination of the quality of the tools. In the part which is an interview form to measure materialism values and an interview form to measure the benefits to be received from using child workers outside the family during the economic crisis will be separately dealt with in the following. In the following all the

remaining steps in creation and development of the tool will be dealt with in the following order:

- 1) Study of documents and research work related to the different modifications used in the studies including consultation and inquiries with people with related experience to determine limitations or definitions in the conduct of the modifications as well as to find ways to determine the shape of the content.
- 2) Creation of the interview form according to the data frame required to study by using the definitions or limitations for the modifications as basis in the creation of the different questions to cover the entire study body in order to enable the interview form to measure the things required to measure (validity).
- 3) Present the interview form together with the limitations or definitions for the conduct of the bodywork to the consultant professor of the literary college and qualifier for consideration and examination if the definitions and the interview form are clear and correct or not as well as to consider the phraseology used in the questions, if they are in accordance with the features required to measure, or not so that the tool will be of correct content (content validity).
- 4) Make corrections to the interview form to be more appropriate before testing it.
- 5) Take the corrected interview for field testing with groups of similar characteristics to the populace groups of the research, who are not actual sample groups of this research at Ban Nongprong, Jisarn sub-district, Muang district, Buriram province, altogether 30 families, to study the problems in application during interviews as well as the phraseology use in the questions, if there is direct understanding or not.

6) Correct errors of the interview form about the use of phraseology in the questions for easy understandability, perfection and added appropriateness. After that use it to gather data from the actual sample group.

In this study the researcher has defined the values and measurement of key variable as follows:

1) The reliance situation in the family. The value is defined by the rate of the number of persons under 13 years and those of 13 years and above, but unable to work in economy to the number of all workers of the family, like in a family with 4 persons under 13 and above 13 but unable to work. The number of all workers in the family is 2 persons. The rate of reliance has a value of 2.

2) The number of child / adolescent workers in the family means the number of persons between 13 – 19 years of age living in the family. The value is defined according to the actual number, like in a family there are 2 persons in said age group, which gives a value of 2.

3) Income of the family. The value is defined according to the amount of cash money of the family head, the spouse and other family members together, in units of one thousand Baht.

Average income 10,000 Bath/year defined 10.00

Average income 10,500 Bath/year defined 10.50

4) Debts of the family. The value is defined according to the amount of all debts of any kind of the family, which are binding to persons, organizations or financial institutions and which are money debts or material debts, whose value is calculated in

money, before the decision to use child workers outside the family, in units of one thousand Baht.

Debts of the family 5,000 Bath/year defined 5.00

Debts of the family 10,000 Bath/year defined 10.00

5) Ownership and size of farmland of the family. The value is defined according to the total amount of land of the family actually used for farming during the study, which may be their own land, rented land, forest reservation land or farmland under other circumstances.

Size of farmland 10 Rai defined 10

6) Amount of saved money of the family means the amount of cash money remaining after expenses, which the family accumulated for necessities in comparison with the period before the economic crisis.

About the same defined 1

The savings before were higher defined 2

The savings before were less defined 3

7) Educational expenses mean expenses, which the family has to pay for education. The value is defined according to the actually spent amount of cash money. The unit is one thousand Baht.

Educational expenses 10,000 Bath/year defined 10.00

Educational expenses 15,500 Bath/year defined 15.50

8) The importance of the informer on the decision of the guardian. The value is defined according to the level of credibility or influence of the informer on the decision

to let the child enter the labor market outside the family according to the opinion of the guardian, by giving a value on 3 levels.

The level of credibility is low defined 1

The level of credibility is medium defined 2

The level of credibility is high defined 3

9) Level of clearness of the information. The value is defined according to the total of values resulting from each clause. As the form to measure the level of clearness of the information contains a total of 8 clauses, the value of the level of clearness of the information ranges from 0 to 8.

0 – 2 means level of clearness of the information is low

3 – 5 means level of clearness of the information is medium

6 – 8 means level of clearness of the information is high

10) Help received means the help which the child worker did or did not receive due to the contact of the member / head of the family with persons in his social group from sources at the start and at the destination.

Sources at the start

No help received	defined 0
Travel expenses	defined 1
Loan as asset	defined 2
offered of found work source	defined 3
Found accommodation	defined 4
helped to find work	defined 5
Other (specity)	defined 6

Source at the destination

No social network	defined 0
offered free accommodation	defined 1
shared rented room	defined 2
helped with money	defined 3
helped find work	defined 4
Offered of found work source	defined 5
Other (specity)	defined 6

11) The opportunity that the child will find work. The value is defined according to the level of certainty, which the guardian has, that the child will find work, if the decision is met to let it enter the labor market at that time by estimating the value in percent.

Referring to the opportunity the child may have to go to work the researchr used the following criteria for consideration:

Value	0 – 20	Little opportunity
Value	21 – 40	Less opportunity
Value	41 – 60	Medium opportunity
Value	61 – 80	Greater opportunity
Value	81 – 100	Great opportunity

12) Work experience in other locations. The value is defined from the number of times the child worker formerly went to work outside the family (more than 15 days), like .

never had any work experience in other locations 0

had work experience in other locations 1 time 1

13) Materialism values is an interview form, which the researcher copied from the interview form to measure the popularity of material things of Penkae Prajonpajjanuek and Ormduan Sotmanee by using a rating scale and with alternating positive and negative questions according to the appropriateness of the content. The values are defined depending on the direction of the questions. If the question is positive, there are given 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 (agree absolutely, agree, not sure, don't agree, absolutely don't agree) and opposite values are given on negative questions.

14) Expectations of benefits which the family will receive, is an interview form which the researcher created with alternating positive and negative questions according to the appropriateness of the content. The values are defined depending on the direction of the questions. If the question is positive, there are given 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and opposite values are given on negative questions. The points are calculated according to the formula of Edwards (Edwards 1954 referred to in Chayaporn Witchawuth, Theeraporn Uwanno and Pornthip Siriwanbut 2531 : 59).

15) Effects of the economic crisis means results from the occurrence of the economic crisis. From considering supplementary theories and evidence it is found that the effects, which occurred, were in 5 areas.

16) Behavior of using child workers outside the family means the fact that the family decided to let family members of an age between 13 – 19 years go to work outside the family in the period between July 1997 – September 1999 for a minimum

working time of 15 days. The method to measure uses the following modification table. The amount of using child workers defines the value of the factor as 1 and 0.

The factor of assessment of the use of child workers outside the family is seen as the basic factor in this research and to create deeper understanding in the phenomenon of using child workers outside the family during the economic crisis. The researcher will measure other features like results from the instigation of the guardian, gender, age, order of birth, who had influence on the decision, reasons or conditions for the decision, destination sources, where the child went to work, travel expenses, travel method to the work source, characteristics / kind of work the child did and how much the child entering the labor market outside the family helped in solving the problems of the family during the economic crisis.

The interview form to measure the popularity of material things is an interview form, which the researcher copied from an interview form to measure the popularity of material things of Penkae Prajonpajjanuek and Ormduan Sotmanee (1986) to measure the popularity of material things with guardians. The interview form features a rating scale and has 10 questions, 7 out of which are positive statements, namely 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and 3 negative statements, namely 2, 4 and 10. the questions are used to measure the popularity of material things, namely possessing money and various things.

The definition of the values depends on the direction of the questions, namely by assigning values to each answer of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for positive statements when the answer is I agree absolutely, agree, not sure, don't agree, absolutely don't agree respectively. Values in the opposite order are assigned for answers on negative statements.

In testing the quality of the interview form the researcher sought reliability by measuring of internal consistency by giving Cronbach's α - coefficient by using it on populace groups, which were not actual sample groups of the research, a total of 30 persons, at Ban Nongprong, Jisarn sub-district, Muang district, Buriram province, a reliability of .72 was achieved as standard deviation and the standard error values of the measurement equal 2.6746 and 1.8624 respectively.

This part of the measuring form contains a total of 10 items. Therefore the point range given is between 10 and 50.

10 – 17 means much less on the Materialism values

18 – 25 means less on the Materialism values

26 – 33 means Medium on the Materialism values

34 – 41 means High on the Materialism values

42 – 50 means very high on the Materialism values

The form to measure the benefits expected to be received from letting the child enter the labor market is an interview form, which the researcher created to measure the expectations of the guardian concerning the benefits expected to receive from letting the child enter the labor market outside the family in order to solve the economic problems, consisting of 12 benefit items, in which the researcher took the following steps in the creation and the examination of the quality of the tool:

- 1) Search for content limitations of the interview form by surveying the opinions of guardians in the countryside area of the village Sawaijeek and Fai village, Muang district, Buriram province, who once let children enter the labor market outside the family, but are not actual sample groups of this research, a total of 30 persons as well

as synthesizing the reasons why children entered the labor market and why the guardians let the children enter the labor market from researches in the past.

2) Using the data from the entire survey to analyze the content of the benefits and arranging the benefit items in order of frequency from much to little and choosing high-risk benefit items for the first 10 positions as content in the creation of the question in the interview form.

3) Creation of the interview form for expectation of benefits to be received from letting the child enter the labor market by using the selected benefit items for questions in the interview form. This interview form consists of two parts in each question, namely

Part 1. An interview about the importance of the benefits expected from letting the child enter the labor market (Ui). The questions are in the form of an estimation form with 6 value slots totaling 12 possibilities.

The definition of measure expectations in the benefits from the use of child workers outside the family during the economic crisis, namely by assinging expectations to each answer of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for not important, much less important, less important, Medium important, very important and Most important in each case as follows:

How important (or necessary) do think it is to let the child.....during the economic crisis?"

Opinion	Most	Very	Medium	less	Much less	Not
Level	important	important	important	important	important	important
Aaswer Code	5	4	3	2	1	0

Part 2. Interview on the opportunity to receive those benefits (SPi). The questions are also in the form of an estimation form with 6 value slots totaling 12 possibilities.

The definition of the opportunity to receive those benefits (Spi), namely by assigning opportunity to receive those benefits to each answer of 0,1,2,3,4 and 5 for no opportunity, Much less opportunity, less opportunity, Medium opportunity, High opportunity and very High opportunity in each case as Follows:

(Before letting the child go out to work for the first time) were you sure or not that, if you let the child go out to work during the economic crisis, the child would.....? If not, how much actual opportunity there would be?

Opinion	very high	High	Medium	Less	Much less	No
Level	opportunity	opportunity	opportunity	opportunity	opportunity	opportunity
Code	5	4	3	2	1	0

4) Present the interview form together with the definitions for the conduct of the phrase “benefits expected to be received from letting the child enter the labor market outside the family” and the table of contents of the selected benefits to the consultant professor of the literary college and qualifier for consideration and examination if the definitions and the interview form are clear and correct or not as well as asking for additional recommendations concerning the phraseology used in the questions to make corrections to the interview form before testing it.

5) Take the corrected interview for testing with guardians, who are not actual sample groups of this research at Ban Nongprong, Jisarn sub-district, Muang district, Buriram province, altogether 30 persons, to study language problems, interpretations and acceptance of the meaning of the content of the questions and use data achieved to

analyze the quality in reliability of the interview form. By using the α -coefficient of Cronbach a reliability value equaling .89 as standard deviation and the standard error values of the measurement equal 32.7878 and 10.8844 respectively.

6) Adjust the interview form once more. After that use it to gather data from the actual 303 sample groups. A reliability value equaling .90 as standard deviation and the standard error values of the measurement equal 34.4848 and 18.7215 respectively.

The calculation of the values of the expectation of benefits to be received from letting the child enter the labor market is made from the formula of Edwards (Chayaporn Witchawuth and others ,1988 : 59 ; referring to Edwards 1954) as follows:

$$SEU = \sum_{i=1}^n (SP_i U_i)$$

where SEU is the benefit the guardian is expecting (subjective expected utility) to receive from letting the child enter the labor market

SP_i is the opportunity to receive benefit i from letting the child enter the labor market according to the feeling of the guardian (subjective probability)

U_i is the level of importance of benefit i

n is the number of benefits from letting the child enter the labor market.

As the researcher defined the value of the opportunity to receive the benefit (SP_i) and the value of the importance of the benefit (U_i) between 0 – 5, the product $SP_i U_i$ in each item therefore has a value between 0 and 25.

By emphasizing that the form to measure the benefits expected from letting the child enter the labor market contains a total of 12 items, the possible value of the factor is between 0 and 300.

0 – 59 means much less the opportunity to receive benefits

60 – 119 means less the opportunity to receive benefits

120 – 179 means Medium the opportunity to receive benefits

180 – 239 means High the opportunity to receive benefits

240 – 300 means Very high the opportunity to receive benefits

3. Data collection and analysis

The researcher collected data by preparing interview questionnaire 35 interviewers. Of those are students of Rajabhat Institute Buriram Before the field survey began, the researchers were trained to assure the same understanding about the importance and objectives of the interviews. They received a handbook as a guideline to be use during the interview and they had to study and follow instructions. After receiving all the answered questionnaires at the end of the day, the researcher would edit the answers and correct illogical answers. The researcher also noted problems to improve field survey for the next day.

Data that has been collected from the sample group was analyzed according to the prescribed objectives of the study. Firstly, data was screened for accuracy and reliability, then data was coded. The codes may have been amended later to ensure clarity of the codes among variables. After making sure that the coding of data was completely accurate, the data was analyzed in order to achieve the aims of the study. Statistical techniques that were used are Basic statistics (frequency, percentage and arithmetic mean)

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

This study used 12 villages Ban Lakket, Ban Samet, Ban Nongpai, Ban Tungawang, Ban Satueng, Ban Kham, Ban Nongyai, Ban Tabaeng, Ban Bua, Ban Kokprasat, Ban Pinthong and Ban Nongjan as the study area for sample households spread over Muang District, Satuk District and Pra Khon Chai District. All villages in the study were outside municipal areas. From survey the villages proved to be not significantly different in terms of status. They were all rural and had a simple way of life.

4.1 General Profile of Sample Villages

4.1.1 Village Size.

The size of sample villages ranged from 107–150 households

4.1.2 Education.

Most inhabitants complete only compulsory education, a small number continued into secondary school. In some villages no one had gone beyond compulsory education. This was a similar problem in every village

4.1.3 Type of work.

Most households were involved in agriculture with medium range problem of production. General work is the secondary profession.

4.1.4 Labour wages.

It was found that labour wages surveyed were between 60-80 baht per day.

4.2 Information and opinions about changes of the community during the period of Economic Crisis

4.2.1 Production Capital.

The data from 303 village leaders offer an opinion about the effects on production assets. It is found that prices have risen, particularly pesticides. The second most changes aspect is fertilizer, because the policy to develop economy before that emphasized production for export and therefore encouraged the farmers to plant single crops for sale. The single crop system relies on machines, chemical fertilizer and chemical pesticides in order to increase the amounts of production. Details are shown in Table 11

Table 11 Changes of production capital comparing the state before and after the economic crisis (N = 303)

Production factors	Before	After	Changes (%)
Fertilizer	300	420	40
Insecticides	350	402	15
Pesticides	120	216	80
Plowing and sowing wages	120	156	30
Labor wages	80	104	30
Seed price	280	322	15
Total	1,250	1,620	29.6

4.2.2 Income from the sale of labour migration.

It is found that when the economic crisis was imminent those who had migrated sent less of their income to their households and said that the amount of money/person/year sent to the households had decreased as well. The amount of money 14,640 bath/person/year before the economic crisis had decreased the amount of money 11,450 bath/person/year. Details are shown in Table 12



Table 12 Income from the sale of labour migration comparing the state before and after the economic crisis (N = 303)

Period	Income from hire per person per year(%)	Sent regularly (%)	Sent sometimes (%)	Not sent (%)
Before	14,640	64.92	25.67	9.41
After	11,450	28.23	32.39	39.38
Changes(%)	21.78	36.69	6.72	29.97

4.2.3 Relying on resource basis.

The effects on reliance on resources (procurement of food from natural sources in the community, like water mimosa along canals, acacia along fences, fishes in rivers or canals) were that about 47.9 percent were not able to rely on their sources due to geographical limitations. The remaining 52.1 percent were still able to rely on natural food resources, even though they had to use more time and there were more persons using the same food source. Details are shown in Table 13

Table 13 Changes of reliance on resources comparing the state before and after the economic crisis (N = 303)

Title.	Changes (%)
Relying on natural food resources	
- no	47.9
- yes	52.1
During the economic crisis the ability to rely on resources was	
- as usual	40.3
- decreased because more people competed over them	35.3
- decreased because more time had to be spent at work	24.4

4.2.4 Social and traditional assets.

It is found that after the economic crisis began various relations activities in the communities decreased and there were changes in each activity. It should be observed that the percentage of the changes which decreased the most falls to entertaining activities (like New Year festivals, Songkran Day, etc.). Other activities concerning

support in the communities changed less in percentage like merit making and resignation from groups/institutions in the communities. Details are shown in Table 14

Table 14 Changes of society and tradition comparing the stage before and after the economic crisis (N = 303)

Title	Decrease(%)	As usual(%)
- merit-making at temples/giving food to monks	40.9	59.1
- quantity and quality of the donated food.	10.0	90.0
- joint merit-making (like giving robes to priests/leaving offerings for priests)	36.2	63.8
- holding of community festivities (like New Year festivals, Songkran Day, etc)	62.5	37.5
- Support of activities in the community (like weddings, funerals, entering priesthood, etc)	59.7	40.3
- resignation from groups/institutions in the community to increase time spent on making a living	25.1	74.9

4.2.5 Living expenses.

It was found that after the economic crisis began there were changes in living expenses, in which the expenses for food underwent the most changes followed by expenses for education and basic necessities. The economic crisis therefore had the effect that expense in the households of farmers in the countryside increased due to the consumption of goods like city society. And the Bath value decreased, so the problems became more severe. Details are shown in Table 15

Table 15 Changes of living expenses of the household/month comparing the stage before and after the economic crisis (N = 303)

Expenses (Bath)	Before	After	Changes(%)
Expenses for food	1,683.17	2,307.62	37.1
Expenses for basic necessities	707.92	913.93	30.0
Travel fares to sell/buy goods	570.63	569.04	0.28
Expenses for raising children	2,262.38	2,846.53	25.82
Expenses for education	1,296.37	1,732.67	33.65
Public utilities (electricity)	189.93	192.2	1.19
Expenses for clothes	715.51	854.62	19.44
Health expenses	157.43	163.17	3.64
Total	5,857.29	7,755.97	32.41

4.2.6 Debt Situation.

Therefore income was insufficient to cover expenses in the households, which led to loans and debts in the following. It was therefore found that the sample farmer households for the most part became indebted. The important loan sources are commercial banks/agricultural banks followed by loan capitalists. When the economic crisis and the unemployment problem happened, it was found that 32.79% have ability to repay debts decreased or payment appointments were often failed. 31.22% was almost not met or could not be done at all

Besides that there are 52.79% of sample groups mentioning that the search for loan sources in the period after the economic crisis began was much more difficult or almost impossible. These things naturally affected the life quality in the families as well as in the communities. Details are shown in Table 16

Table 16 Debt situation during the period of Economic Crisis (N = 303)

Title	Percent
Number of families	
- having debts	61.4
- without debts	38.6
Loan sources	
- loan capitalists	34.04
- pawn shops in the village	5.17
- neighbors	0
- relatives	12.87
- commercial banks/agricultural banks	45.99
- unions/savings group	1.93
Ability to pay debts	
- can pay as usual	35.99
- can payless, misses appointments often	32.79
- can almost not pay/does not pay at all	31.22
Search for loan sources	
- as usual	21.09
- more difficult, but sufficient	26.12
- much more difficult, can almost not be found	52.79

4.2.7 The required help or welfare from the government or related facilities.

The required help or welfare from the government or related facilities were found to be on rank 1 product price guarantee, rank 2 arrangement of local work sources and rank 3 low interest loans, support of the children concerning education and increase of safety in life and property. Details are shown in Table 17

Table 17 Number and Percentages of Sample Household by the required help from the government (N = 303)

The required help	Rank 1		Rank 2		Rank 3	
	Number	Percent	number	percent	number	percent
- low interest loans	55	18.2	55	18.2	90	29.7
- product price guarantee	151	49.8	20	6.6	65	21.5
- support of the children concerning education.	0	0	27	8.9	54	17.8
- help/welfare concerning health treatment	0	0	12	4.0	0	0
- provision of work places	10	3.3	55	18.2	21	6.9
- arrangement of professional training	74	24.4	10	3.3	39	12.9
- arrangement of local work sources	13	4.3	124	40.9	0	0
- help by sending to work abroad	0	0	0	0	34	0
- increase of safety in life and poverty	0	0	0	0	0	11.2

4.2.8 Search for ways out of the problems of the economic crisis.

It was found that for the most part expenses (79.7%) were decreased/more was saved followed by having the persons in the household seek increased income(60.7%). This shows the members of the sample households tried to adjust so that the households were safe from the economic crisis by using cooperation and benefits from personal resources inside the households. Details are shown in Table 18

Table 18 Search for ways out of the problems of the economic crisis

Method to find a way out	Percentage
- decreased expenses/increased saving	79.7
- let the people in the household seek additional income	60.7
- let the children go to work outside the community	34.7
- open small shops	30.7
- gambling like lottery, etc	19.5
- use of drugs to reduce stress	38.6

4.2.9 In this study the researcher conducted interviews by asking about information of the use of child labour from community leaders and persons involved with labour development. It was found that when the benefits which the households and the children would receive like increased income, development of the children themselves and beneficial use of time, were compared with the occurring drawbacks, it was found that for the most part it was not liked to let the children go to work outside the households by giving as main reason lack of educational opportunities. Interestingly, a tendency can be seen of giving importance to household problems in respect of taking care of household members, particularly the elderly, and the children's lack of warmth from the parents. Besides that they were also worried that the children might become cut off from the households by bad friends and might lose their future and not respect and obey their elders as they were making money themselves.

However, interviews concerning development activities/projects in the villages to help prevent the children from going out to work outside the area after the economic crisis began it is found that there were no activities/projects of said kind. Besides that, when interviewed about the role of temples and schools, it was found that schools played some role in preventing the use of child labour in the form of

recommendations, expanding educational opportunities and arrangements of loans for education after the economic crisis began.

4.3. Status of Sample Households

By interviewing the heads of household or representative, it was found that 63.7 percent of household heads are male age between 23 and 76 years or on average 47.0 years. Most of the household heads (79.9 percent) are between 35 to 59 years of age; 83.5 percent completed only Pratomsuksa 4 (P.4); about 75.2 percent were farmers; as shown in Table 19

Table 19 Number and Percentages of Sample Household Heads by Various Characteristics

Characteristic		Number	Percent
1. Sex	Male	193	63.7
	Female	110	36.3
2. Age	Less than 34 years	25	8.2
	35 – 39 years	40	13.1
	40 – 44 years	74	24.5
	45 – 49 years	46	15.2
	50 – 54 years	59	19.5
	55 – 59 years	23	7.6
	over 60 years	36	11.9
3. Type of work	No work	12	4.0
	Farmer	228	75.2
	Government official	8	2.6
	General worker	4	1.3
	Industrial worker	44	14.5
	Merchant	7	2.3
4. Education	Lower Primary (P.4)	253	83.5
	Lower Secondary (M.3)	11	3.6
	did not study	39	12.9
Total		303	100

General Information about the behavior of using child labour on non-farm employment.

From interview with households and discussion with community leaders, it was found that generally children begin working in their homes, helping with activities at home, such as looking after farm animals, working in the field and going with members as hired agriculture labor. Because most households identified rice cultivation as their primary profession and it can only be grown once per year, these families hire out once they have finished harvesting.

From a sample group of 303 children who were representative of the 303 households in this study, it was found that 63.4 percent were female and 72.3 percent were at least 15 years old. 31.7 percent of child labor force participation were the first child 42.3 percent of children who completed Pratomuksa 6 (P.6) in 1998 entered the work force. The type of work that most labor were involved in was industry 57.8 percent. Other types of work, in order of importance, were commerce, agriculture and service 62.0 percent of child labor worked in Bangkok and Vicinity; 18.8 percent worked in Buriram; the rest worked in other provinces. Details are shown in Table 20

Table 20 Number and Percentages of Sample child labor by Various Characteristic

Characteristic		Number	Percent
1. Sex	Male	111	36.6
	Female	192	63.4
2. Age	13 years	55	18.1
	14 years	29	9.6
	15 years	35	11.6
	16 years	86	28.4
	17 years	58	19.1
	18 years	40	13.2
3. Birth Order	First	96	31.7
	Second	89	29.4
	Third	52	17.2
	Fourth	48	15.8
	Fifth	18	5.9
4. Year of Leaving School	1998	128	42.3
	1997	100	33.0
	1996	75	24.8
5. Type of work (n=293)	Agriculture	13	4.3
	Industry	169	57.8
	Commerce	107	36.6
	Service	4	1.3
6. Place of working (n=293)	Bangkok and Vicinity	188	64.1
	Buriram province	57	19.4
	others	48	16.5

Demographic, Economic, Social and Psychological factors of Sample Households.

Demographic factors

For this study demographic status focuses on Household Dependency Ratio

1. Household size.

Households had on average 5.24 persons or 5 – 6 persons. The standard deviation was 1.12

2. Household Dependency Ratio.

The average ratio was 0.654 The standard deviation was 0.03 or about 1 : 2

3. Number of children 266 households had one working child or 87.8 percent 19 households or 6.3 percent had two working children 8 households or 2.6 percent had three working children. There were 192 females and 111 males for a total 303 children labores from 303 households. The average is 1.08 with a standard deviation of 0.44

Economic factors

For this study economic status focuses on Household income, Land Right and Land Usage, Household Debt and Child Wage Rate

1. Household income.

Measures were taken of monthly income and annual income, which included income from agricultural and other sectors. The average annual income per household was 21,546.33 bath with a standard deviation of 18,542.03

In comparison family's average annual income before the economic crisis as compared to after the economic crisis, 18.8 percent about the same 67.7 percent the income before was better and 13.5 percent the income before was worse.

2. Land Right and Land Usage

Land Right and Land Usage 11.22 percent of households had no land. On average households had about 15.96 rai with a standard deviation of 12.02. After the economic crisis 1.3 percent (4 households) had sold land's family about 4 rai

3. Household Debt.

Household Debt. 17.83 percent of households had no debt. Generally households have debt. 81.17 percent of household had debt, and generally their debt was with The Agricultural Cooperatives and The Bank of Agriculture. 74.5 percent of sample

households said the loan sources can be found sufficiently (36.1 percent) and 38.4 percent much more difficult, so they can almost not or not at all be found.

In comparison household's debt before the economic crisis as compared to after the economic crisis 65.0 percent borrowed more than usual. The ability of the household to repay the debt. 43.6 percent could almost not pay or did not pay at all.

Summarily, The household debt before the economic crisis as compared to after the economic crisis 85.2 percent (258 sample households) said their economic status was worse than before the economic crisis.

4. Child Wage Rate.

It was found that the desired average daily wage for child labor was 145.5 bath with a standard deviation of 41.04 baht in the time before the economic crisis and 107.35 with a standard deviation of 35.82 baht bath in the time after the economic crisis.

Social factors

For this study social status focuses on Importance of informants, Level of clearness of information, Opportunity to have work work experience in other area and Impelling children to enter the labour force.

1. Importance of informants.

Before the economic crisis 49.3 percent of households received information from relatives who worked and came home to visit. After the economic crisis 33.6 percent of households received information from neighbors, who had gone to work elsewhere 64.0 percent (before the economic crisis) and 50.0 percent (after the economic crisis) of households stated that the information they received was reliable.

2. Level of clearness of information.

In considering which households received more or less information the researcher looked at what information about child labor households had, such as kind of work the child would have to do, where to work, daily wages, number of days a week it would work, advance compensation for the work, arrange for accommodation and food, number of workers were at the workplace. If the household knew any of those items they received a score of 1; if they did not they received a score of 0. Then the numbers were added together with the scores having a possible range of 0 to 8.

In comparison Level of clearness of information before the economic crisis as compared to after the economic crisis. The average score was 4.20 with a standard deviation of 2.85 and The average score was 6.82 with a standard deviation of 2.24

3. Opportunity to have work.

It was found that 76.9 percent of households had confident and 58.4 percent said their confident was worse than before the economic crisis

4. Work experience in other areas.

If was found that 78.6 percent of households had work experience in other areas compared to after the economic crisis, 75.3 percent about the same.

5. Impelling Children to Enter the Labor Force.

Accumulation behaviors were considered in analyzing impelling children to enter the labor force. Behaviors included explaining reasons why children should go to work instead of studying, explaining about the benefits the child would receive from going to work, scold the child and tell the child about experiences about success in going to work of other children in the village. There were a total of 4 behaviors; a score of 1

was given if the guardian had ever behaved in that manner, a score of 0 if not. Then the numbers were added together with the score having a possible range of 0 to 4

In comparison Impelling children to enter the labor force before the economic crisis as compared to after the economic crisis. The average score was 1.32 or about one of the behavior was done. The standard deviation was 1.02 and the average score was 2.15 or about two of behaviors were done. The standard deviation was 1.62

In whether or not children will go to work 40.6 percent of family heads talked with himself. However, a higher percentage, 46.9 percent talked with other members of the household. This shows that entering the labor force depends more on the decision of the household.

Psychological factors

For this study Psychological status focuses on Materialism Values and Expectations in the benefit for the household.

1. Materialism Values.

Using a 10 item list, households had an average Materialism score before and after economic crisis is medium level but mean of materialism score decrease in the period after economic crisis ($\bar{x} = 32.06$ and $\bar{x} = 30.69$) from a possible range of 22–42.

2. Expectations in the benefit for the household.

Using a 12 item list, households had changed an average attitude score before economic crisis was less ($\bar{x} = 75.47$) but an average attitude score after the economic crisis is medium level ($\bar{x} = 122.52$) from a possible range of 37–214.

The behavior of using child labour

In this part, further insight into the behavior of using child labor outside the household during the period of economic crisis is presented through a discussion of decision-making, which includes findings both from qualitative and quantitative data. Household factors will be considered in the presentation, in order to draw a clear picture of using child labor outside the household.

Household Influences on the decision-making Process.

The study asked questions to investigate who influenced or took part of using child labor. Table 21 investigates whether child made the decision to move on their own. The results show that 40.6 percent were household head, a higher percentage 46.9 percent were other members of the household. This shows that entering the labor force depends on the decision of the household. However, most households were of the opinion that works for children should not be too difficult because they are still children, comparing the time before economic crisis child made decision to move on their own.

The study also asked non-migrants about household members who may have encouraged or discouraged them from moving in the time before economic crisis. In general non-migrant were more likely to have household members who discouraged them from moving or were neutral than were migrants. This implies that household member's opinions did have a large impact on migration decision-making. There was little difference between mother's and father's reaction to the child move, except that mothers were slightly more likely to discourage the child move.

Interesting patterns are found based on the gender of the respondent. Mothers were more likely to have discouraged non-migrant daughters from moving the sons; however, they were also more likely to have encouraged those daughters who did migrate than sons. This may be because mothers feel they have less influence over their sons. The in-depth interviews also discussed family members' reactions to using child labor.

Q : Who decided to let this child go to work outside the family?

A : It was my own decision and the family members decided together.

Reasons for using child labor outside the household.

When asked the reason for their using child labor outside the household. It was found that if the economic crisis had not happened 39.2 percent of households in the sample group only wanted their child aged 13-19 to work. The percentages for their reasons why they should work were poverty (64.0 percent). Other reasons, in order of importance, were no work in the village and gather life experience. There were no reasons other than these. It can be seen that households want children to provide economic assistance to the household, so they have them work. The in-depth interviews also discussed positive and negative aspects of using child labor outside the household.

Q : What was the purpose of using child labor outside the household?

A : To make money.

Q : Were there any other purposes for using child labor?

A : No work in the village and gather life experience.

Q : What's good about living outside the household?

A : It's taught child to look out for themselves, to earn a living and to make more money so household would have a better.

Q : What's bad about living outside the household?

A : Lack of educational opportunities, lack of warmth from the parents and not respect and obey their elders.

Q : In fact, deep down in your heart you don't want child leave the village at all?

A : Nobody does, really, if there was work in the village.

These interview help to show how rural households are often torn between their ability to make money in the city, and the warmth and security of rural life.

Social Networks at the Destination

The study also investigated aspects of the decision-making process such as the selection of the destination and existing social network at that destination. Household networks are assumed to facilitate to move of child from the same home village, whether the relative, friend or acquaintance is living at the destination place permanently or temporarily. At the same time, these child will be provided with a better chance of finding work and other resources than child who have no network at the destination, in order to examine the most influential source of information affecting child. It is found that most of the child obtained information about their destination area, through their members of the household, working there before, or through friends, relatives and brokers, rather than through government agencies or mass media.

Remittances and Dependence on child labor

The child in the rural Northeast has had high mobility levels for some time; much of this mobility is temporary. This implies that a significant proportion of household support over the course of the year is earned by child labor, particularly in regards to cash income.

The household questionnaire asked about all remittances received by households and method of transference. Overall, the study found that 85.1 percent of households received some form of remittance whether in the form of goods, cash or both. It is interesting that the amount of cash brought back by child labor was lower on average 1,000 Baht.

The household questionnaire asked about how remittances were used by the household. The goal of these questions was to see how remittance income fit into a continuum of need. 72.3 percent of respondents said they used the money received from the child's work to buy food, 16.5 percent responded that to reduce debts for improve family status, 5.9 percent responded that to buy agricultural tools and seeds and 5.3 percent responded that to buy utensils/conveniences.

Even though a high proportion reported using remittances for household expenditures, only a small proportion said they could not have made these purchases without this income. This may be because in the case of necessities such as food. Several said that survival was not an issue since the family left behind still farmed, so would at least always have food to eat. In these cases remittances were used for cash purchases which improved the quality of life of the household.

Summarily it was found that 62.1 percent of household were satisfactory/objectives achieved and 37.9 percent of household were not satisfactory/objectives not achieved

Table 21 Number and Percentages of Sample household by various characteristics

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Who decided to let child go to work		
Family head	119	40.6
Wife of family head	37	12.5
The family members decided together	137	46.9
Reason for using child labor		
Poverty	194	64.2
No work in the village	78	26.6
To gather life experience	21	7.2
Information source		
Close persons	126	42.15
Other persons	111	36.78
Institutions	0	0
Mass media	62	21.07
The expenses for going to work (n = 293)		
< = 100 Baht	21	7.1
101 - 300 Baht	97	33.1
301 - 500 Baht	113	38.6
501 - 700 Baht	8	2.8
more than 700 Baht	54	18.4
Sending money or goods to household		
Not sent	45	14.85
Sent sometimes	169	55.77
Sent regularly	89	29.37
Used remittances for		
Debts	50	16.5
Agricultural tools and seeds	18	5.9
Utensils / conveniences	16	5.3
Food	219	72.3
Did the child continue to work		
Yes	211	71.0
No	86	29.0
Satisfactory for childs' work		
Not satisfactory	115	37.9
Satisfactory	188	62.1

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This study can be summarized and the findings discussed as follows

5.1. Effects of the economic crisis, search for a way out by the households and required help

There are altogether 12 villages, which have been used in this research, spread over Muang district, Satuek district and Prakonchai district (3 villages per district), in which the general condition of the villages is similar. In every village there are between 107-150 households. The basic profession is farming. General work is the secondary profession, which is done for consumption in the family as well as for sale. But after the economic crisis began since the end of 1997 many conditions have changed. The data from 303 village leaders offer an opinion about the effects on production assets. It is found that prices have risen, particularly pesticides. The second most changed aspect is chemical fertilizer, because said production assets for the most part have to be imported due to the limitations in scientific and technological progress of Thailand and the policy to float the Thai Baht and the increase in value added tax. These things all together affected the production assets of all farmers. Further, the policy to develop economy before that emphasized production for export and therefore encouraged the farmers to plant single crops for sale. The single crop system relies on machines, chemical fertilizer and chemical pesticides in order to increase the amounts of production. Therefore, even though the devaluation of the Baht helped exporters, but it had negative effects on the farmers, who had to spent more on production assets,

had increasing debts and less negotiating power. As for the effects on income by the migration, it is found that when the economic crisis was imminent those who had migrated sent less of their income to their families and said that the amount of money/person/year sent to the families had decreased as well. These said study results naturally caused strong effects on a family level, because under the actual conditions the most part of the farmer families had decreasing income from the agricultural sector due to natural limitations. But they had to rely on increased income from outside agriculture, which for the most part were obtained by selling labor of the children of the farmers themselves in the industrial and service sector in the cities. The effects on reliance on resources were that about 47.9 percent were not able to rely on their sources due to geographical limitations. The remaining 52.1 percent were still able to rely on natural food resources, even though they had to use more time and there were more persons using the same food source, which shows that those who became unemployed and had to return to the countryside were still able to rely on natural resources in the communities to a degree. On the side of social and traditional assets it is found that after the economic crisis began various relations activities in the communities decreased and there were changes in each activity. It should be observed that the percentage of the changes which decreased the most falls to entertaining activities. Other activities concerning support in the communities changed less in percentage like merit making and resignation from groups/institutions in the communities in order to increase time for making a living. This shows that in the countryside society, when the problems occurred, there was still a system for mutual help different from that of city society. On the side of living expenses it was found that after the economic crisis began there were changes in living expenses, in which the

expenses for food underwent the most changes followed by expenses for necessary articles. The economic crisis therefore had the effect that expense in the families of farmers in the countryside increased due to the consumption of goods like city society, which were formerly introduced in the communities. And the Baht value decreased, so the problems became more severe, particularly those concerning food. In said period it is found that there were two kinds of price increases, the first kind was attached to the factory prices, which the factories increased, the other kind concerns the case of food without prices attached to the products, which enabled the salespersons to determine the prices themselves. In both cases the farmers had to deal with increased expenses. At the same time the single crop system for sale did not disperse products, which caused risk for the products due to problems of natural dangers and the uncertainty of the prices, which made income discontinuous. Therefore income was insufficient to cover expenses in the families, which led to loans and debts in the following. It was therefore found that the sample farmer families for the most part became indebted. The important loan sources are commercial banks / agricultural banks followed by loan capitalists. Said conditions even led to the generally accepted opinion that usually farmers, particularly in Isarn, were indebted for the most part. A study of the secondary debts of the farmers on a regional level found that repayment of the debts from the income from the agricultural sector was very difficult, except when income from outside the agricultural sector were infused. When the economic crisis and the unemployment problem happened, it was found that the ability to repay debts decreased or payment appointments were often failed. Sometimes repayment was almost not met or could not be done at all. Besides that there are still families mentioning that the search for loan sources in the period after the economic crisis

began was much more difficult or almost impossible. These things naturally affected the life quality in the families as well as in the communities.

The required help or welfare from the government or involved institutions were found to be on rank 1 product price guarantee, rank 2 arrangement of local work sources, and rank 3 low interest loans, support of the children concerning education and security for life and property. The results of said requirements for help show that, when there was disability to resist the various pressures in the cities like becoming unemployed, increased living expenses, etc., return to the countryside took place with the aim hoping for income in the agricultural sector and it was expected to receive help from involved persons or institution. On the side of the search for a way out from the problems of the economic crisis it was found that for the most part expenses were decreased / more was saved followed by having the persons in the family seek increased income. Said way out points out that the members of the sample families tried to adjust so that the families were safe from the economic crisis by using cooperation and benefits from personal resources inside the families.

In this study the researcher conducted interviews by asking about information of the use of child labor from community leaders and persons involved with labor development. It was found that when the benefits which the families and the children would receive like increased income, development of the children themselves and beneficial use of time, were compared with the occurring drawbacks, it was found that for the most part it was not liked to let the children go to work outside the families by giving as main reason lack of educational opportunities. Interestingly, a tendency can be seen of giving importance to family problems in respect of taking care of family members, particularly the elderly, and the children's lack of warmth from the parents.

Besides that they were also worried that the children might become cut off from the families by bad friends and might lose their future and not respect and obey their elders as they were making money themselves.

However, interviews concerning development activities / projects in the villages to help prevent the children from going out to work outside the area after the economic crisis began it is found that there were no activities / projects of said kind. Besides that, when interviewed about the role of temples and schools, it was found that schools played some role in preventing the use of child labor in the form of recommendations, expanding educational opportunities and arrangements of loans for education after the economic crisis began. Said data point out that the policies and measures to help unemployed persons and families did not have the usual effects.

Summarizing the above data it is found that the sample families in this study still had not received appropriate help, which comes from the following related reasons:

- Information and news about assets or resources of help did not reach the communities and the families in trouble, particularly that from the government was acknowledged only by the community leaders and differed in detail from the received news.

- Tenets, conditions and contents of various services were inflexible, involving many steps, slow, and unable to respond to the urgent necessities of those suffering from the economic crisis.

- There are still problems concerning the reception of opinions and directions to solve the problems of people in trouble of projects and various funds on the level of conduct as well as lack of real understanding between relay persons like the new agricultural project theory, etc.

- In encouraging some choices for the communities, like professional training in sewing, there are problems concerning time limitations as well as problems in management and marketing, which disabled them to be sources of continuous income.

5.2. Analysis of Factors Determining the Behavior of Using chin workers outside the Household During the Period of Economic Crisis

1) Population factors

- Dependency Ratio is an important index of population structure, because in the conduct of those households generally the elders are responsible or the basic labour in making a living in the households with many workers. Each worker got to work less and if the amount of elders is high, it may not be necessary for children to have to contribute their work power. From the study of the sample households an average of 49.9 percent, which after the economic crisis began is higher than before the economic crisis and shows that part of the households have a very high rate of reliance. In this study it was found that dependency ratio influences directly the behavior of using child labour outside the household. Discoveries like this may be made because in the situation of the households facing the economic crisis persons who once nourished their households may not be able to play their role completely, which causes the persons who once relied on them and are outside labour power, children and youths, to have to adjust and change their roles and to become the hope for the security of the households. Therefore in considering the economic situation of the households using the labour of adults only may not be sufficient and importance should be given to the number of members actually able to work.

2) Economic factors

Household income is the most important variable demonstrating the household's economic position and is a factor determining the proposal to sell labour, which is important in making the family members enter the labor market or to remain in the labour market in order to conduct productive activities and to search income. That is the requirement from the use of child labor in economy in order to help increase the income of the household under pressure by the economic crisis. In this study it was found that the income of the household compared before and after the economic crisis began were in 67.7 percent reduced, causing problems in the household. This should come from the shape of the economic necessities, which changed in their meaning. In the past economic necessities may have meant having insufficient food per year, but in the present situation said necessities mean the requirement of increased income more than lack in response to various needs in a consumer society, as can be seen from the study results of Petcharat Anantawan, who studied the factors influencing the arrangement of time of child labour in communities around Bangkok. It was found that the income of families influences the working hours of child workers. If the income of the household increases, the child workers will have less working hours (Petcharat Anatawan, 1987 : 1 – 2). And the studies of Nipon Puapongsakorn, which summarizes study results about factors influencing the decision to enter the labour market and researched including income in the decision to enter the labour market offered a similar summary. The higher of income, the less persons (particularly child workers and women) enter the labor market.

- Household Debt are a variable which should be a condition in the situation of the decision of the guardians, if it is necessary to let children enter the labour market,

or not. The amount of debt as a confirmatory of poverty shows that the income of the household is insufficient for consumption, which is a necessary condition for every work unit in the household to have to use labour beneficially and fully in economy in order to seek income to support the household or to decrease the obligation of expenses of the family. In this study it was found that the debts of the households have increased after the economic crisis began (81.17 percent), only 17.83 percent did not have any debt. This should be because the majority of the sample households had debts before, in which the major creditors and loan sources were agricultural unions / agricultural groups. It is to be observed that after the economic crisis began the sample households mention that loans and loan sources were harder to find, which should be one reason pressuring the households to use child labour, because under the actual conditions of conducting life in the countryside at present monetary expenses higher than before are necessary for consumption as well as expenses in investments for production. The results of this research are in accordance with the study of Suthep Boonsorn and in accordance with the economic populace theory on the part of basic thoughts from the model of Leibenstein, which says "the price of children naturally differs from child to child. In a family with a good economic position investments for children may be very high compared to investments for raising children in families with lower economic status. At the same time the occasions of using child labour of families with good economic status naturally decrease".

- Ownership and size of land worked by the family is held a property of the family as a production factor or to conduct a profession as well as a habitat of the family members. Therefore the amount of possessed land should be an indicator of the level and economic status of the family which affects necessities or requirements of

the use of child labour in economy or the family. Or it may be said that the amount of possessed land is in relation to the changes. On studying the influence of said variable it was found that there were little changes. This could be explained that the size and possession of land sometimes may not be an indicator of the financial situation of the family according to the study results of the agricultural economy office, which provides information that in the Northeast the majority of farmer families have their own land and more than half possess more than 20 Rai of land (agricultural economy office 2533 : 35). Said data are not in accordance with the data being evidence about local migration for work outside the agricultural sector of child labor, because variables about the size of worked land can be considered in many dimensions combined with the fact that in the Northeast the quality of worked land is held to be limited by geographic conditions like it is in Buriram province. From the data gathered in the field it is found that the farmers face problems because of a drop in production due to lack of water for agriculture and in some years they were not able to sow. The size and possession of land therefore does not reflect a true picture of the financial situation of the families.

- **Educational Expenses.** Presently the government gives importance to the development of human resources and even though the objectives and aims of projects to expand educational opportunities require to help reduce expenses of the parents and guardians in sending their children for education without having to pay in support of education, for books and the expenses for various activities are reduced, but in actual conduct the schools are unable to proceed fully according to the objectives of the projects. This concerns the provision of vehicles necessary for travel to school, provision of books, mostly due to budgetary limitations. These things are completely

the obligation of the parents / guardians, which is an increase in pressure on the family during the economic crisis. Said study results affect the behavior to use child labour during the economic crisis, which is in accordance with the research of Nathawut Naowpradit, who found that after the compulsory part of education the children of fishermen in Nakorn Srithammarat province for the most part (66.53 percent) got to know that their father intended to let them leave school to attend fishery (Nathawut Naowpradit, 1985 : 69) and the study of Usa Duangsa, who studied measures in providing education outside the schools to support migration of female youths in the North and found that the majority of female youths accepted the opinions and decision of their parents to cease studies in order to take up a profession or to go to work in the cities (Usa Duansa, 1990 : 16)

3) Social factors

- The clarity of news is one reason making news about the employment of child labor credible, which affects the family or guardian in the decision to send the children into the labor market. This study found that said variable is subject to changes, in which the average value of the variable was 6.22 before the economic crisis. The study results she derive from the difference of context at the time of the study, in which this study is under the context of the family haven received pressure from the economic crisis, which increased the use of various resources of the families in form of money or individuals and is a reduction of the risks from loss of the limited resources of the family and gave increased influence to the importance of clarity of news than usual.

- Work experience in other areas. The use of child labor outside the family usually has its roots in the imagination and assessment of various conditions received

from groups in the same family or from groups the family accepts, which are seen as reference groups, which cause to follow in the same way, conduct or other activities and depends on the expectations, view and credibility of their reference groups and depends on the persuasive strength to act according to the expectations of the reference groups. Due to the reason that the experience of the reference group is favorable, the migration of child labor in the same family is easy more planned. The results of this study are in accordance with several researches, which found that the decision of the family to use child labor outside the family has for one reason the following of reference groups like the family head / members, friends, neighbors or relatives, like in the research results of Sakda Noorung (2530 : 95), Warunee Phoorisinsit (2531 : 163 – 165) and Chakrit Chomchien (2541 : 154).

- Importance of informants the study also investigated aspects of the decision – making process such as the existing social networks and sources of information, in order to examine the most influential source of information affecting households. It was found that before the economic crisis household received information from relatives who worked and come home to visit and after economic crisis households received information from neighbors, who had gone to work elsewhere.

These findings indicate that most of the households obtained information through their own relatives or through neighbors, rather than through government agencies or mass media. Therefore, to effectively direct child labours government organization or mass media should be encouraged to be more involved in providing effective sources of information for households rather than letting them find their own information through personal experience and contacts.

- Impelling children. In determining the researcher started with finding out the main reasons of having child labour in Thai society from reviewed literature. It was found that there are various classes of decision such as pushing force due to poverty, impelling owing to job available, freedom in making decision and household decision for working because of following the mass labour force into labour market.

The result show that household head and other members of the household made decision. These are states which household perceive and make use of them by letting their children participate in labour force. To answer the question why household sent its children to participate in labour force, the researcher believes that there is something force household to make such decision.

Literature has identified two of parental behavior as critical in socialization of children (Rollins and Thomas, 1975 : 38). They are parental power and parental nurturance. The literature concerning the consequences in children of nurturance behavior(i.e., acceptance, support, love) from parents or quardians is quite consistent while the varables of their children and is sometime the latent potential of parents to induce compliance from their child. Therefore, using power along with nurturance which is the actual process of attempting to control children can provide a theoretical explanation of compliant behavior in children. This theoretical concept can apply to answer why children in household have to participate in the labour force while they are young in the period time of economic crisis

4) Psychology factors

- The material values of the families. The results of previous developments caused an empty space between society in the countryside and society in the cities.



The effects reflecting the behavior of society in the countryside following continuously are the effort to seek professions outside the agricultural sector and to seek convenience in objects, which develop life and existence to be equal to that of society in the cities in the free system, which causes that the more development of industry, trade and service, the more use of child and women labor will take place. However, the study results found that the material values of the guardians are on a medium level with an average point value of 30.69 from a possible point range between 22 and 42 points. An issue which should be observed it that in the period of economic crisis the families adjusted concerning material values to a medium level.

While the educational situation was normal the sample families had material values tending to high.

- Expectations of benefits the family would receive. From the study results is found that the guardians have expectations of various benefits from letting the children enter the labor market outside agriculture, which on the average have a tendency to high with an average point value of 122.52 from a possible range of points between 34 and 214. It is to be observed that the level of expectation is not different from the average value of points after the economic crisis began, which may be because the families under pressure from the economic crisis had to struggle for security.

5.3. The behavior of using child labor outside the family during the economic crisis

On the basis of using 2 July 1997 as the begin of the economic crisis, the number of children entering the labor market outside the family increased from that date, as can be seen from the data sorting out the groups according to year of studies who left

the school system, it is found that the most are children having left school in the period after the economic crisis began in the year of studies 1998 (42.3 percent). The study of 303 sample families on the use of child labor shows that the majority are girls of an age between 13-18 years, in which the group of 16 year olds is the largest. Said child workers are mostly the first children of the family and the largest part, 88.1 percent, never had worked when they still were pupils. This study result shows that girl labor is still an import labor of the families. This should be because more importance is given to boys. Besides, if considered coupled with the characteristics of the work the children went out to do, it can be seen that there is a relation to gender and age of the child workers, because the work in industrial production factories and service work are favorable for girl workers.

Considerations concerning the conditions of entering the labor market should involve several factors like issues about social network, reasons and expectations for letting children enter the labor market, etc. This study gives importance to the view of the families of child workers, views about the children going to work, which comprises of the expectations about the child. From asking for the reasons of the guardians to agree to let the children work outside the family in the period after the economic crisis began by ordering importance in three levels, namely poverty, no work in the village and to let the child gather life experience (64.0, 41.9 and 39.9 percent respectively). Said reasons are reasons explaining the short-term goals. Concerning the persons empowered to the decision it is found that it was a joint decision of the members and was a decision of the family head at similar percentages (46.9 and 43.9 percent). It is interesting that the research results in the period after the economic crisis began on said issue point out that opinions about entering the labor

market outside the agricultural sector are not a new matter for the children and are not opinions arising only from the guardian. But the children themselves hold the opinion and are interested to enter the labor market outside the agricultural sector, too (Suthep Noonsorn, 2537 : 270). Said opinion is not found in this research. This should be related to the fact that the decision took place at a different time. The decision to let the children go to work outside the family in the period after the economic crisis began reflects that the leaders and the members of the families play a large part, too, which should be a decision due to important environmental conditions, namely not continuing studies and staying at home, which is significant in two ways, first, concerning the obligation of the family concerning expenses, because it can be observed that the role of the children in the agricultural work of the family in the period after was not big due to changes by placing more importance on income from outside the agricultural sector and the child itself lacks additional persuasive power to conduct the same profession as the parents. Besides that a number of children still don't have sufficient knowledge to take up farming, which may be because relaying the methods of farming to following generations is not as strict as formerly and modern education does not emphasize security in the local community as it should. In the view of the guardians it starts to look like the profession of a farmer may not be a way out for later generations. The second issue of significance is about not creating income. The families with children working mostly view the good points in increased income for the family. An observable point is, that going to work is connected to having nothing to do at home. A reason on the next level is to let the children gather life experience. The guardians hold the opinion that the good point arising from going to work in the period after the economic crisis began an increase in life experience as a

new part of knowledge for the children under the circumstance of tendencies to change professions this lets understand why families with children in the countryside have to rely on cities concerning examination the correctness of information they have received. Sometimes they hold it is not necessary to do that, which causes incorrectness in the news they received like the wage rates actually received are lower than the wage rates the families knew before making the decision to let the children work outside the family. Said individuals therefore compare to bridges connecting the benefits of the employer with the employee. However, the conduct of the duty to take the children into the labor market maybe handled in the position of relatives or neighbors who want to provide help or in the position of oblique labor brokers or in the position of work foremen having sub-contracted work , like in construction.

The important image causing the family not to reminisce very much about the children going to work is the income the children send. From the study is found that not every family which has received money from the children, as may be understood, some families only have a part of the income of the children (social research institute, 2540 : 40). However, a point to be observed from this study, which differs from former studies, is the emphasis of the study of the use of child labor outside the family after the economic crisis began. It is found that the majority of child labor send their income back to the family at a higher percentage than at normal times (82.2 percent) by sending it occasionally not more than Baht 1,000 per time. Said amount is satisfactory to most guardians and they used said money in various kinds, mostly for expenses for consumption of the family followed by payment of debts and only a small part used it for development of their profession.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The critical condition of the Thai economy started to build up since the 1987's from the fact that the private business sector with support from foreign creditors, government and domestic financial institutions took additional domestic and foreign loans for investments in real estate and other businesses quickly, in which it was unable to acquire returns from those investments in time to pay the debts. This weakened some banks and many finance companies. At the same time the Thai's ability in competition lessened.

The change in currency exchange policy from being bound to the money basket based on the Dollar to turning the Bath loose on 2 July 1997 resulted in a reduction of the value of the Bath by 40 %. The government had to ask for condition emergency loans from the IMF in August 1997, by having to adhere to the conditions of the IMF, which emphasized strictness on treasury finances.

Following the conditions of the IMF coupled with orders to hold the activities of 58 finance companies in 1997 cessation of employment and dismissal of workers increased quickly to the highest in the history of national industrial development. Because the economic system had shrunken much, many businesses had to cease their activities, which affected employment projects, changes of work, decrease of income and unemployment. Many employers used the opportunity of said crisis to cease employment of workers, to decrease wages/bonuses, as well as to reduce welfare

benefits, which workers formerly received, without transparence or justice. Many workers became suddenly unemployed.

There is a question challenging to be answered : does said economic crisis affect migration or not? Studies in the government and private sector reveal unanimously that the first factor of populace changes, which was affected strongly by the economic crisis, is migration. It appeared that labor moved from Bangkok back to their original areas, the most part of which appear to be populace from the North – East about 390,000 people, or 65% of the total of persons moving back to their original locations, which affected the communities at the beginning and at the end of the way as well as on a macro and a micro level, particularly the family of the migrant himself because the fact that the family head / members of the family is suddenly dismissed from work and has to migrate to his original location without receiving compensation or deserved benefits inevitably turns into a serious difficulty under the circumstance of rising living expenses as well as the dismissal from work of 1 person does not mean that only he himself is suffering, but it affects the income and existance of the family or relatives living in the countryside in the agricultural sector, too. Those families have to become poorer and more needy, because they are not able to rely on the income of the younger who had gone to work in the city. At the same time children may have to leave school or may lose their chance to study further. Mental problem – stress on the relations inside the family will probably increase.

However, even though there were efforts to create understanding of the major outline of the problem, but the question requiring an answer is, how many returning migrants can the countryside absorb and for how long? Due to the living conditions and characteristics of the countryside itself there are limitations. These laborers

migrated out of their villages, because in their original location there were no professions creating sufficient income, therefore they had to move into other areas to make a living and to send part of their income to support their families.

Therefore this economic crisis has negative effect on the majority of the population. But the extent and characteristics of those effects on the various groups of population may vary. The group which received the most negative effect is the group of industrial and service workers.

Said conditions indicate that, when those persons who used to be important workers of the family become unemployed or have a decrease in their ability to provide income to sustain the family, those who used to rely on them and are beyond labor like children and adolescents have to adjust their roles appropriately. That is because, considering the situation of the family as an open system, the family members have to introduce energy from the outside to supply the family system in order to be able to do their work. The economic crisis is held to have introduced tensions from outside the system, besides other factors like lack of rooms of the families in the countryside against rising living standards related to increased consumption habits, which has unavoidable effects on the situation inside the family. Or in another meaning, in order to maintain a balance, the family system has to perform an adaptation within the system itself.

This study therefore wants to find an answer to the question, under the severity of the effect of the economic crisis, which is an important part pushing the family head or the family members to move back to their or original location, do said effects create changes in the role expectation of other family members, particularly adolescent members, or not? Because in studies it is found that the problem of child workers

outside the family occurs in fact, in which this problem piles up and is related to a large number of children, particularly children in poor and needy families. The families don't have any other choice in the community. When the problem of survival of the family reaches a certain point, the parents and other members in the family will decide to employ child workers outside the family. The children will have meaning and duty to the consumption of the family and have economic value in providing cash income for the survival of the family.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the effects of the economic crisis on production, labor migration, relying on resources, assets of society and culture and living expenses for the changes of various factors of the families in Burirum province.
2. To study the changes of families in matters of population, economic social and psychology with influence on the use of child workers outside the family in Burirum province.
3. To study the goals, reasons and methods of children entering the labor market and opinions of persons involved in the use of child workers outside the family in the period of economic crisis.

Collection of data was done by interviewing the guardians of child workers and the community leaders with a goal of about 606 sets of data. A questionnaire was developed for use in the interviews. The time referred to in research is 25 September - 31 October, 1999. The researcher complete use SPSS for windows in assimilating and analyzing data.

6.1 Conclusions

In the study of the population, the households in the sample group 5 – 6 members, the average dependency ratio was 0.65 or about 1 : 2 , the number of child labor was 1 to 2. Most of the household heads are male age between 23 and 76 years or on average 47.0 years. 83.5 percent completed only Pratomsuksa 4 (P.4) ; about 75.2 percent were farmers.

This research has investigated the using of child labor outside the household during the period of economic crisis, which the highly mobile population in the rural Northeast, including factors that influence the using of child labor. It has also provided detailed information on the livelihood of rural Northeasterners, the degree of support earned from outside the home community and the potential vulner - ability of households dependent on such support.

The research shows that using child labor is a common strategy for supplementing household income. On the basis of using 2 July 1997 as the begin of the economic crisis, the number of children entering the labor market outside the family increased from that date, as can be seen from the data sourting out the group according to year of studies who left the school system, it is found that the most are children having left school in the period after the economic crisis began in the year of studies 1998 (42.3 percent). The data shows that the majority are girls of an age between 13 – 18 years, in which the group of 16 year olds is the largest. Child workers are mostly the first children of the family and the largest part, 88.1 percent never had worked when they still were pupils. This result shows that girl labor is still an import labor of the families. This should be because more importance is given to

boys. Besides, the work in industrial production factories and service work are favorable for girl workers. The type of work that most labor were involved in was industry 57.8 percent. Other types of work, in order to importance, were commerce, agriculture and service 62.0 percent of child labor worked in Bangkok and Vicinity, 18.8 percent worked in Buriram ; the rest worked in other provinces.

Effects of the economic crisis, search for a way out by the households

There are altogether 12 Villages, which have been used in this research, in which the general condition of the villages is similar. In every village there are between 107 – 150 households. The basic profession is farming, which is done for consumption in the family as well as for sale. But after the economic crisis began since the end of 1997 many conditions have changed. The data from 303 village leaders offer an opinion about the effects on production assets. It is found that price have risen, particularly pesticides. As for the effects on income by the migration, it is found that person had migrated sent less of their income to their families and said that the amount of money/person/year sent to the families had decreased as well. It results naturally caused strong effects on a family level. The effects on reliance on resources were that about 47.9 percent were not able to rely on their sources due to geographical limitations. The remaining were still able to rely on natural food resources, even though they had to use more time. On the side of social and traditional assets it is found that after the economic crisis, began various relations activities in the communities decreased and there were change in each

activity. The percentage of the changes which decreased the most falls to entertaining activities. Other activities concerning support in the communities changed less in percentage like merit making and resignation from groups / institutions in the communities in order to increase time for making a living. On the side of living expenses it was found that there were changes in living expenses, in which the expenses for food underwent the most changes followed by expenses for necessary articles. Which led to loans and debts. The required help or welfare from the government or involved institutions were found to be on rank 1 product price guarantee, rank 2 arrangement of local work sources and rank 3 low interest loans, support of the children concerning education and security for life and property.

Analysis of factors Determining the Behavior of using child labour outside the household during the period of economic crisis

The researcher established using child labour outside the household during the period of economic crisis as the dependent variable. Independent variables were chosen from four factor groups (population, economic, social and Psychology). It was found that of the 303 sample households, 293 households had working children. The variables which had influence on the children's entry into the labour market during the period of economic crisis were economic and psychology variables.

The goals, reasons and methods of children entering the labor market

Analysis of various characteristics at households was conducted in order to find indicators that might predict that children coming from a certain type of household would do what kind of work, social network, reasons and expectations for letting children enter the labor market. From these 293 households using percentages confirmed that the primary force behind children entering the work force was poverty. The household member's opinions did have a large impact on migration decision-making. The methods to take children into the labor market maybe handled in the position of relatives or neighbors who want to provide help or in the position of oblique labor brokers or in the position of work foremen having sub-contracted work, like in construction. The main goal of parents granting their children the permission to work were provide economic assistance to the household. However a point to be observed from this study, which differs from former studies, is found that the majority of child labor send their income back to the household at a higher percentage than at normal times. The village leaders and other related officials shared the same opinion that it is difficult to stop or preventing the children from participating in the labor market.

6.2 Recommendation

6.2.1 Recommendation for policy concerning the use of child labour outside the Household in the period of economic crisis

1) At the household level, social welfare concerns have been raised about the impact of using child labour. For the farm family, using child labour provides badly

needed income, as witnessed by the low levels of income reported by respondents. Yet qualitative evidence provides a strong indication that many child labours would prefer to stay in their hometown if there were sufficient income-generating opportunities. Rural development schemes that would attempt to curb the out flow of child labours thus must address the need for this income to provide for basic necessities.

2) One of the major findings from the study was that many of those who migrated would prefer to stay home if they could make sufficient income. For this reason development efforts should be directed towards allowing rural residents to make a sustainable livelihood in their home communities. Programs could include expansion of crop varieties that would provide year – round income; social marketing to aid farmers in gaining income from new crops; and expansion of irrigation facilities. These activities would help farmers to be financially independent.

3) Another suggestion is the establishment of community – based investment counseling centers in rural areas. Advice about possible business ventures to pursue, whether in the home community or outside, and appropriate referrals for the training of new entrepreneurs in business management and technology transfer, should be provided. One of these centers' major goals should be to increase the production of value-added commodities in the villages.

4) An important result of the study of the conditions in the decision making which may not be overlooked is the social network of the child labour families, which are relatives or neighbors who have gone to work before. The family relies on the social network concerning news, applying for work, contacting the children after they have gone to work and recommendations about taking care of children, who have gone to work. In the present situation the social network and the movement to enter the

labor market are very much related so that it becomes almost the same matter. In some cases it may take the role of the labor provision office. What the child labour families use as mechanism to construct assurance for the children and the going to work of the children is the group of relatives and acquaintances who also have children working.

The shape of the relations in the form of a network of relatives takes place naturally in the communities. But in the campaign and the effort to prevent child labor problems no thought has as yet been given to that to increase the effectiveness of said relations network. Information from the study let's one see that communication between relatives and acquaintances at the time the children are working in other areas is an important matter, because the children did not hope to ask for help from the official institutions as much as from relatives and friends.

5) The mechanism utilized by the families in the movement for the children to go to work as well as in following up on the children at times problems might occur is entirely a mechanism at the level of the social relations network. It does not appear to utilize an official mechanism or even only officially provided news and information. Not receiving official information may not be a problem in general circumstances, but for the matter of child labor, for which there should be a method for society or employers to conduct correctly with the children. Correct and balanced news between benefits and disadvantages are a necessity for conduct, even in areas where migration has taken place for a long time, like Buriram. The communities themselves have not sufficiently adjusted concerning these matters.

6) The community leaders have sufficient knowledge about child labor problems, but intervention to prevent or solve child labor problems is not clear. There should be

an adjustment of the mechanism and of the role of the community leaders in this matter.

7) The study has found that generally children entering the labor market is influenced by the communities, which can be seen from the period after the economic crisis. Neighbors have increased importance in advice and consultations and in the exchange of news as well as serve as examples. Therefore it is necessary to adjust the popularity and attitude of the communities, too. The communities and involved institutions have to enter and take up a joint role in the search for various methods to create potential for the supervision and development of children, like an effort to enroot the children to have love and bindings in their own area by teaching the children blended agriculture, to know how to utilize useful resources of the communities by preserving their value, like in case of the teachers of Kalyanmitr, Nangrong district, Buriram province, the Tor Fah Mai ladies group Nangrong district, Buriram province, the self reliant farmer group of Kokmamuang sub-district, Pakam district, Buriram province.

8) Another point to remember are the employers. In the study was found that children entering the labor market outside the family did not occur only from the families. The employers themselves have the objective to employ child worker. Particularly during the economic crisis it was necessary to reduce production assets to assure that the business could exist on. Therefore child labour was appropriate according to that condition while the child workers themselves had experience in changing work within short periods. A solution to the problem by considering only the party offering to sell labor would probably not succeed. It is necessary to consider every involved party, because the problem of using child labor, when supplemented

with human rights matters, becomes a weak point liable to movements for use as a measure to protect the national industrial benefits or those of various merchant groups to obstruct and to terminate special rights in international trade.

6.2.2 Recommendation for future research

As a tendency in the development of children who are growing up to become the adults of the future with potential as society requires and beneficial to the development of children's life quality, families and communities in the future, this study did help to point out the direction of research related to child/youth labor matters as follows:

1) This research found that some variables are problematic to measure, which might cause incorrect analysis in future researches. The measuring should be defined or data from other sources be used which have been surveyed and compiled systematically, like the variable of products, family living expenses after the economic crisis.

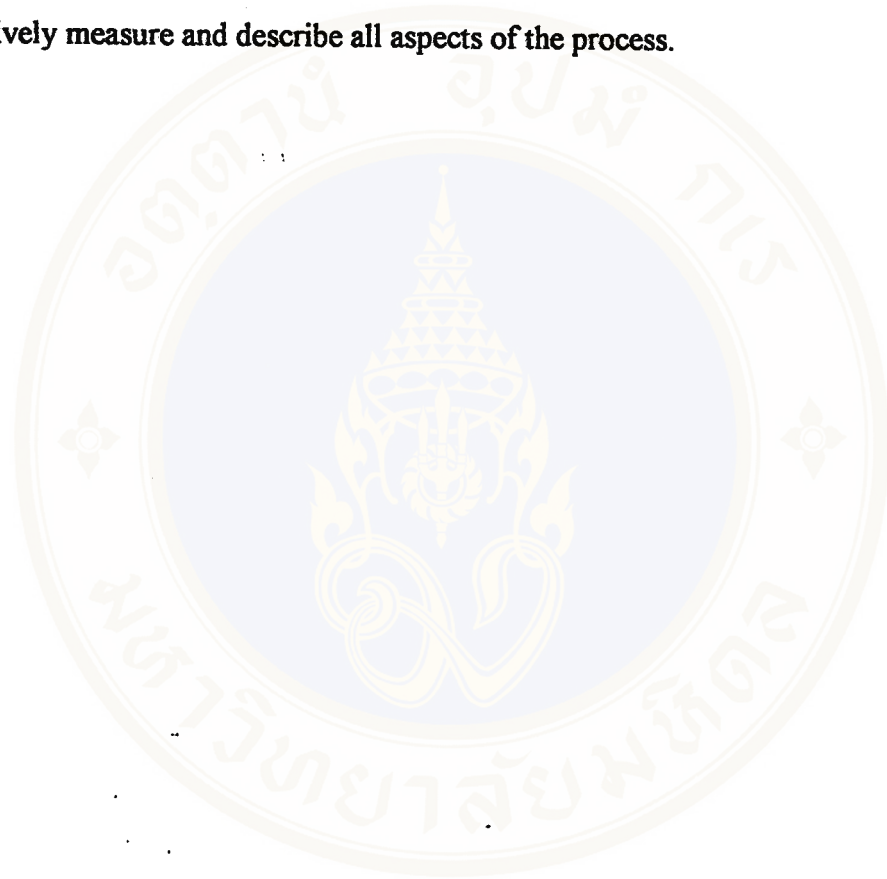
2) The study found that the behavior to use child workers outside the family in the period of economic crisis has not been the decision of the children themselves, which points out that it is very necessary to study to psychological effects on child workers and families later.

3) There should be studies of other factors by researching more in the shape of expertise, because studies for understanding matters of child labor are a very detailed matter, they are complex and are not only caused by factors, which the researcher studied.

4) There should be a study of various limitations of projects to expand educational opportunities, which would be beneficial for the search of measures to compensate for damages on various occasions of the families from using child labour.

5) Related to the above, research is needed on both objective and subjective consequences of using child labour, including economic, social and psychological costs and benefits.

6) Finally, research on child labour needs to have an interdisciplinary focus to effectively measure and describe all aspects of the process.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alternative Development Studies Programme and Burirum Teacher College. (1983).
A summary report of the workshop on Child labour from Burirum: A situation and solutions. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute.
- Ammar Siamwalla and Orapin Sobchockchai (1998) Responding to the Thai economic crisis. Bangkok: Thailand Development Research Institute.
- Ammar Siamwalla., et al. (1991). Rural Thai Credit. Bangkok: Thailand Development Research Development Institute.
- Apichai Puntasen. (1998). A review of economic crisis: lessons for sustainable development in ASEAN. Thammasat Economic Journal, 16(3), 7-14.
- Arunsmith Kwanjai. (1998). Thailand in Economic Crisis: A Multisectoral Forecasting simulation (1997-1999) Derived from a CGE Model. Chulalongkorn Journal of Economics, 10(1), 15-28.
- Audin, Xavier. (1992). Relevance of the Informal Sector in Thailand, Journal of Social Research, 15 (2), 91-101.
- Becker, G. (1965). Theory of the allocation of time. Economic Journal, 75 (9), 493-517
- Browning, M and Bourguignon, F. (1994). Income and Outcomes: A structural Model of Intrahousehold Allocation. Journal of Political Economy, 102(6), 1067-1096.
- Cain, M. T. (1980). The economic activities of children in a village in Bangladesh in edited by Hans Binswanger, et al, Rural Household Studies in Asia pp. 218-247. Singapore: Singapore University Press.
- Caldwell, J. C. (1980). Mass education as a determinant of the timing of fertility decline. Population and Development Review, 6(2); 225-255.

- Caldwell, J. C., et al. (1985). Education transition in rural South India Population and Development Review, 11 (1), 29-52.
- Chantana Banpasirichote and Amara Pongsapich. (1992). Child Workers in Hazardous Work in Thailand. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute.
- Chantana Banpasirichote. (1993). A Situation Analysis and Policy Study for Disadvantaged Children: Child Labour. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute.
- Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute (CUSRI). (1992). A Situation Analysis and Policy Study for Disadvantaged Children, Bangkok.
- Chuphensri. Wongbhuda (1983). Factors that Cause Rural Thai Youth to Choose Education or Work after Completing Compulsory Education. Master's thesis Faculty of Graduate Studies, Chulalongkorn University.
- Child Labour Report. (1992, October 22-23). Prachachartdhurakit, p.62
- Department of Health. Ministry of Public Health. (1994). Development of a Model for Health Promotion of Child Labour through Cooperation between Government and Non-Government Organization, Bangkok.
- Grootaert, C and Kanbur, R. (1995). Child labour: An economic perspective. International Labour Review, 134 (2) 187-203.
- Gupta, M.R.(1998). Wage determination of a child Worker: A Theoretical Analysis. Review of Development Economics, (forthcoming)
- Hart, G. (1980). Patterns of Household Labour-allocation in a Javanese village in edited by Hans P. Binswanger, et al. Rural Household Studies in Asia pp. 188—217. Singapore: Singapore University Press.

- Horrell, S and Humphries, J. (1995). The exploitation of little children: Child labor and the family economy in the industrial revolution. Explorations in Economic History, 32(4), 485-516.
- Kanoksak. Kaewtaep (1992). Thai development from First to Seventh Development Plan: analysis of strategy in Edited by Chaturong Boonyaratsuntorn Method of Studying Thai Society: New Development Method pp. 81-108. Bangkok: Edison Press Product.
- Kaushik, B. (1999). Child Labor: Cause, consequence and cure with remarks on International Labor Standard. Journal of economic literature, 37(4), 1094-1099.
- Kaushik , B. and Phan. H. V. (1998). The economic of child labor. The American Economic Review, 88(3), 412-426
- Khemporn Wirunrapan. (1996). A comprehensive Report on the Situation of child Labour in Thailand. A reserch report prepared for IPEC/ILO. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute.
- Kitti Limskul and Thaneit Khantigaroon. (1989). Labour Supply Forecasting: 1987-1996: Bangkok: Thailand Development Research Institute.
- Kusuma Snitwongse. (1995). Thailand in 1994 trials of transition. Asian Survey, 35 (2), 198-199.
- Moehling, C. M. (1995). The intrahousehold allocation of resources and the participation of children in household decision making: evidence from early twentieth century America. Mimeo, Northwestern University.
- Mueller, E. (1985). The value and allocation of time in rural Botswana in eds Dov Chernichovsky, Robert E.B. Lucas, and Eva Mueller. The household Economy

of Rural Botswana: an African case pp. 27-69. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Nag, M. Benjamin, N. W. And Creighton, P. (1980). An anthropological approach to the study of the economic value of children in Java and Nepal, in eds. by Hans P. Binswanger, et al. Rural Household Studies in Asia pp. 248—288. Singapore: Singapore University Press.

Nanak Kakwani. (1998). Impact of economic crisis on employment, unemployment and real income. Bangkok: NESDB and ADB.

_____. (1999) Poverty and inequality during the economic crisis in Thailand. Indicators of well-being and policy analysis, 3(1) NESDB.

Napaporn Havanon. (1992). Learning from the rural area on continuing education after completing compulsory level. Documents for the Seminar on Reflection from the Rural Area: Problems and Alternatives to Universal Education. Bangkok: Srinakarintraviroj University.

Napawan Chongwattana and Chuta Manuspaiboon. (1991). Concept of Economic and Social Development and Reducing Reproductivity. Bangkok: Population Institute, Chulalongkorn University.

Naruemon Banjongjit. (1992). Small industrial enterprises: Legal Environment. Journal of Social Research, 15 (2), 82-90.

Nathawuth Nauwaprudit(1985). Deciding to Choose Fisheries as a Profession after Completing Compulsory Education: A Study of Fishermen's Children, Hu Sai District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. Master's Thesis Faculty of Graduate studies, Thammasat University.

- National Youth Bureau. (1990). Basic Minimum Needs and Services for Children. Bangkok: Office of the Prime Minister.
- _____. (1988). Prevention and Protection of Working Children and abandoned Children: Country Reports and Case Studies, The Second Asian Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, 8-13 February 1988. Bangkok: Office of the Prime Minister.
- _____. (1986). Welfare and Development of Child Labour in the Manufacturing Industries. Bangkok: Office of the Prime Minister.
- Nawarat. Phlainoi. (1986). Relationships between Rural Development Strategies and Migration. Ph.D. Dissertation Faculty of Graduate Studies, Srinakarintravirot University (Prasanmitr).
- Nikorn Praisaepech. (1968). Working conditions of women and child labour in textile factories in Bangkok-Dhonburi. Master's Thesis, National Institute of Development Administration.
- Nonglak Napasirikunkit. (1993). Using Labor Policy: Case Study of Child Labor Use in Bangkok Metropolitan. Master's Thesis Faculty of Graduate Studies Ramkhamhaeng university.
- Orathai Ard-am and Kerry Richter. (1989). Child Labour in Fishing Industries: A Case Study of Smutsakron Province. Nakornpatom: Institute of Population and Social Research, Mahidol university.
- Orathai Ard-am and Chanya Sethaput. (1994). Child Prostitution in Thailand: A Documentary Analysis and Estimation of Number of Child Prostitute. Nakornpatom: Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.

- Panitnart Lakanakosit. (1993). Factors contributing to risk behavior of the fisherman-crews on HIV infection and carrier. Master's Thesis. Chulalongkorn University.
- Pasuk Phongpaichit. (1998). The political economy of the Thai Crisis. Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy, 4(1), 10-12.
- Pasuk Phongpaichit and Chris Baker. Thailand's crisis: Neo-Liberal Agenda and local reaction. Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy, 4(1), 26-49
- Petcharat Anantawan (1988). Factors Influencing Time Management in Bangkok Metropolitan Slums. Master's Thesis, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University.
- Pedhazur, E. J. (1982) Multiple Regression in Behavioral Regression Explanation and Prediction. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Penkae Prajonpachanuk., and Aumduan Sodmanee. (1987). Values of Thai Rural People: Materialism and Traditional Values. Bangkok: Institute of Behavioral Sciences Research. Srinakarintravirot University.
- Peter, B.D. (1998). A Theoretical Analysis of the Thai Economic Crisis. Chulalongkorn Journal of Economics, 10(1), 1-12.
- Pimpan Silapasuwat. (1993). Factors affecting sexual behavior among young female factory workers in Bangkok and vicinities. Ph. D. Dissertation. Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University.
- Pravit Thomyavit. (1994). Child Labour in Agricultural Sector: Case Studies of Child Workers in Sugarcane and Rubber Plantations. Bangkok: Child welfare Association in Thailand.

- Riley, N. E (1997). Gender, Power and Population Change. Population Bulletin, 52(1), 2-46
- Rollins, B. C. and Darwin L. T. (1975). A theory of parental power and child compliance, in eds. Ronald E. Cromwell and David H. Olson Power in Families pp. 38-60. New York: John Wiley.
- Saisuree Chutikul and Nisa Xuto. (1986). Children in Especially Difficult Situation Vol.1-2 (Thailand). Bangkok: National youth bureau, Office of the Prime Minister.
- Sakda Nhuroong. (1987). Economic, Social and Cultural Forces Affecting Child Labor in Maha Sarakham Province. Master's Thesis Faculty of Graduate Studies, Kasetsart University.
- Sawalee Achasuwan. (1986). Factors Related to Continuing School Entering the Labor Force of Student Finishing the Elementary Curriculum in 1986, Samut Sakhon Province. Master's Thesis Faculty of Graduate Studies, Chulalongkorn university.
- Seri Leelalai. (1986). The employment of child labor in some industries: A case study Bangkok metropolis and Samut Prakan province, Ramkhamhaeng University Journal, 11 (4), 134-164.
- Silaporn Nakorntarp. (1995). Child labour from educational perspective A research report prepared for IPEC/ILO. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute.
- Sompob Manarungsan. (1991). Choices for Thai labor in the agricultural sector in eds. Pasuk Pongpaichitr and Sangsit Piriyaarangsana, Thai Dynamics: Angle from Political Economic, pp.69-98. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University.

- Somsak Kampha. (1993). Economic Use of Child Labor by Rural Households: Case Study of Muang Sa Kaeo District. Master's Thesis, Faculty of graduate studies, Mahidol University.
- Srisawang. Puawongpat. (1990). Child labor in Thailand. Paper presented at the meeting on First National Assembly in Child Development, 30-31 August 1990, National Youth Bureau.
- Strauss, J and Thomas, D. (1995). Human resources: Empirical Modeling of household and family decisions. In Jere Behrman and T N. Srinivasan, eds. Handbook of development economics, pp.1883-2023. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- Sudasiri Wasawong. (1995). Labour protection law for child labour in Thailand. A research report prepared for IPEC/ILO. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute.
- Sukanya Nitungkorn., and Sunee Silpipat. (1985). Labor economic and Labor Relations Bangkok: Sukhothaimathirath University.
- Sumalee Pitayanon. (1992). Labor Economic. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University.
- Sumalee Tunkniphon. (1983). Labor Participation and Working of Women and Child in Rural Thailand. Master's Thesis faculty of Graduate Studies, Kasetsart University.
- Suriya Sathienkijamphai. (1993). Success of Rural People Entering the Labor Force in the Industrial Sector: Case Study of Bang Prakong District, Chachoengsao Province. Bangkok: National Institute of Development Administration.
- Suthep boonson. (1994). Factors Affecting the Labor Market Entry of Children in Rural Areas of Buriram Province. Ph.D.Dissertation, faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University.

- Thailand. Burirum Community Development Office. (1993). NRD-2C Data Analysis 1992 Burirum Province. Burirum
- Thailand. Department of Health, Division of occupational health. n.d. Research Report: Study to Develop the Use of Health Services by Child Labor. Bangkok.
- Thailand. Department of Labor protection and Welfare. (1990). Ministry of Interior Announcement: Determining Work and Work Status in Child Labor. Bangkok:
- _____. (n.d.) First Labor Social Benefits Development Plan 1995-2001.
- _____. (1992) Present Status and Problems of Child Labour Use. Bangkok.
- _____. (1995) Preventing and Solving. The Problem of Child Labor. Bangkok.
- Thailand. Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. (1994) The First Labor and Social Welfare Development Plan 1995-2001. Bangkok.
- Thailand. National Economic and Social Development Board, Human Resource Planning Division. (1990). Projection of Thai Population 1980-2015. Bangkok.
- _____. (1994). Thailand: National Report on Population and Development Bangkok.
- Thailand. National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). United Nation Economic Development Program (UNEDP) and International Labor Organization(ILO) (1990). Seminar Report: Ways of Combining Population and Development. Bangkok: Division of Human Resource Planning, NESDB.
- Thailand. National Statistical Office and National Education Commission. (1994). Population Projection. Section of Statistical Analysis and Educational Profile. Bangkok.
- Thailand. National Youth Bureau. (1986). Benefits and Development of Child Labour in Manufacturing. Bangkok.

- _____. (1993). Child and Youth Development Plan during the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan 1992-1996. Bangkok: Veterans Administration Press.
- _____. (1994). Child and Youth and Development Indicators in Thailand. Bangkok: Veterans administration Press.
- _____. (n.d). Survey and Study of Local Area Children Youth Activities Coordination. Bangkok
- Tienda, M. (1979). Economic activity of children in Peru: labour force behavior in rural and urban contexts, Rural Sociology. 44(2), 370-379.
- UNICEF. (1997). Children and Their Families in a changing Thai Society. Bangkok: United Nations Children's Fund office for Thailand.
- _____. (1998). Protecting our future: Investing in children. Bangkok: United Nations Children's Fund office for Thailand.
- White Paper on Increasing National Competitiveness Capacity. (1995) Bangkok: Office of the Prime Minister.
- Wichai Thosuwanchinda. (1985). Child labor in Thailand. Relation Labor. 27 (November – December), 32-46.
- Wichit Rawiwong. (1994). Cooperation between the International Labor Organization and Thailand on Problem of Child Labor. In eds. Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. 75 Year: Thai Relationship with the International Labor Organization pp. 42-57. Bangkok: Sampan Panich Limited Partnership.
- Withayakorn Chienggoon. (1990). Social Economic Problems Affect Thai Children and Youth. Bangkok: Thammasat Printing.

Worawan Premsuk. (1991). Relationship Between Ways Children Enter the Child Labor Market and the Status of Child Labor Use in the Manufacturing Sector: Case Study of Children Using Services from the Child Labor Project, Foundation for Child Development. Master's Thesis, Faculty of Graduate Studies, Thammasat University.



**Interview For About The Behavior of Using Child Labour outside the household
during the period of Economic Crisis
Study Case : Buriram Province**

Village name:, **Moo**, **sub-district,**
District,, **Buriram province**

Part 1 Personal information of the interviewed person and family members

1. Presently there are Members in your family, each of whom has the following attributes

Information	Interviewed person	Other persons					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1 gender (1) male (2) female 1.2 position in the family (1) family head (2) spouse of the family head 1.3 age: years 1.4 educational situation (1) education finished (specify level) (2) studying (specify level) (3) not yet studying (4) did not study 1.5 experience in going to work outside the family <u>before</u> the economic crisis (2 July 1997) (0) never (1) yes 1.6 experience in going to work outside the family for more than 15 days continuously <u>after</u> the economic crisis (2 July 1997 until present) (0) never (1) yes							

Remark

From the information provided in the above table can be summarized as follows

- (1) number of persons above 60 years of age persons
 (2) number of persons between 20-59 years of age persons
 (3) number of persons above 20 years of age who once entered the labor market outside the family in the period between 2 July 1997 – Present persons
 (4) number of persons between 13-19 years of age persons
 (5) number of persons between 13-19 years of age who once entered the labour market outside the family in the period between 2 July 1997 – Present persons
 (6) number of persons below 13 years of age persons
 (7) number of persons below 13 years of age who once entered the labor market outside the family in the period between 2 July 1997 – Present persons

Part 2 Information about the economic situation of the family**2. Basic profession of the family head**

- (0) no work / unemployed (specify cause).....
 (1) farmer
 (2) merchant
 (3) government official
 (4) general worker
 (5) industrial worker
 (6) other (please specify).....

3. Profession of the family

- (0) no work / unemployed (specify cause).....
 (1) farmer
 (2) merchant
 (3) government official
 (4) general worker
 (5) industrial worker
 (6) other (please specify).....

4. In the period before last year (before 1998) your family possessed a total of Rai of land.

- Divided into land with title deed, Nor.Sor.3 Kor, or Sor.Kor.1 Rai
 Land with other privilege documents Rai
 Land without any privilege documents Rai

5. Did your family sell any of said land in the period from last year (1998) until the present?

- (0) no (1) yes (specify the source or buyer)..... Rai

6. How much average income per year does your family have before expenses?

- 6.1 Average income from agriculture Baht / year
- 6.2 Average income from outside agriculture Baht / year
- 6.3 Other average income (like from property, rent, etc.) Baht / year

7. From the income in said clause the percentage of the entire income is calculated

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| 7.1 from agriculture | % | } total 100% |
| 7.2 from outside agriculture | % | |
| 7.3 from other activities | % | |

8. In comparison, how do you think your family's average annual income in the past year (1998 – 1999) is compared to the average annual income before that period (1996 – 1997)?

- 1) about the same
- 2) the income before was better
- 3) the income before was worse

9. In comparison, how do you think your family's savings income in the past year (1998 – 1999) are compared to the savings before that periods (1996 – 1997)?

- 1) about the same
- 2) the savings before were higher
- 3) the savings before were less

10. How much debt did your family have from last year to the present (1998 – 1999)?

- 0) none (go on to 14)
- 1) to commercial banks
- 2) to Thor.Kor.Sor.
- 3) to the agriculture union
- 4) from loans outside the system (like loans from relatives, neighbors, etc.)
- 5) pending debts for agricultural material ...
- 6) other debts (specify)

11. In comparison, how do you think the loan sources in the past year (1998 – 1999) are compared to the loan sources before that period (1996 – 1997)?

- 0) about the same
- 1) more difficult, but can be found sufficiently
- 2) much more difficult, so they can almost not or not at all be found

12. In comparison, how do you think your debts in the past year (1998 – 1999) are compared to the debts before that period (1996 – 1997)?

- 1) borrowed more than usual
- 2) as usual
- 3) borrowed less

13. Going out from the debt situation in said clause, how was the ability of the family to repay the debts?

- 1) as usual
- 2) less, failed appointments often
- 3) could almost not pay or did not pay at all

14. Summarily, how was the existence of your family before the economic crisis as compared to after the economic crisis?

- 1) worse
- 2) as usual
- 3) better than usual

Part 3 Information about behavior using child workers outside the family

Direction of the interview:

a. Families with children (present age at least 13 years, but not older than 19 years) going to work outside the family 15 days or more continuously in the period from July 1997 – September 1999

b. In case many children of that family go out to work, interview about the period and information concerning the first time the youngest child went out to work

c. In case the sample family does not have any children going to work outside the family during that period, interview for information related to the oldest child

Name of the child Born on

15. Age (by September 1999) years months

16. Gender (1) male (2) female

17. Is the child of the family

18. Educational expenses for the child (calculated from expenses for each item per year of studies)

- clothes, pupil's uniform . about Baht
- learning utensils about Baht
- study support - about Baht
- lunch meal about Baht
- transport/travel about Baht
- total Baht

19. Left the school system at the end of school year

- (1) 1998
- (2) 1997
- (3) 1996
- (4) 1995

20. Did the child ever go to work outside the family while still a pupil, or not?

- (1) never
- (2) yes

21. If yes what, where and how often?

- 1)
- 2)

22. After leaving school, when did the child have experience in going to work outside the family for periods of more than 15 days continuously?
- (1) never worked before 2 July 1997
 - (2) July – October 1997
 - (3) November 1997 – March 1998
 - (4) April 1998 – October 1998
 - (5) November 1998 – March 1999
 - (6) April 1999 – Present
23. The person, who decided to let this child go to work outside the family
- (1) family head
 - (2) wife of family head
 - (3) the child decided him/herself
 - (4) the family members decided together
24. The decision to let the child go to work outside the family was made for what reason?
- (1) poverty
 - (2) no work in the village
 - (3) to gather life experience
 - (4) work training/apprenticeship
25. Where is the province the child went to work?
- (1) Bangkok and Vicinity
 - (2) in Buriram province
 - (3) other
26. Characteristics/kind of work the child went to do
- (1) agriculture (like work in the fields, pastures, fishery, etc.)specify
 - (2) industry (like construction, production of goods, etc.) specify
 - (3) commerce (like selling things, food, etc.) specify
 - (4) service (like house servant, beauty salon, etc.) specify
27. How could the child travel to the work source (workplace)?
- (1) the employer picked it up
 - (2) the employer took it there
 - (3) the guardian took it there
 - (4) went with brother/sisters
 - (5) was given into relatives' care
 - (6) a relative picked the child up
 - (7) the child went with friends
 - (8) went with acquaintances/neighbors
 - (9) went by itself, because
28. Did the child go to work in payment of an old debt?
- (0) no
 - (1) yes
29. Did you receive the wages for the child in advance, or not?

- (0) no
 (1) yes, Baht
 receive from (2) employer
 (3) commission
 (4) other (specify)

30. Was an employment contract made, when the child went to work, or not?
 (0) no (1) yes

31. The expenses when the child went to work that time were about Baht

32. Sending girls and boys out to work, who do you think can send more money to help the family?
 (0) did not think about it (1) boys (2) girls (3) even

33. When the child went to work that time, did you receive support, or not?

33.1 Relatives, friends, neighbors or acquaintances in the village (source from the start)

- (0) no help received
 (1) help was received, namely (answer the most important)
 1. travel expenses
 2. loan as asset
 3. offered or found work source
 4. found accommodation
 5. helped to find work
 6. other (specify)

33.2 Relatives, friends, neighbors or acquaintances in the village (source from the destination)

- (0) don't have relatives, friends, neighbors or acquaintances at the destination
 (1) did not receive any help
 (2) help was received, namely (answer the most important)
 1. offered free accommodation
 2. shared rented room
 3. helped with money
 4. helped find work
 5. offered or found work source
 6. other (specify)

34. If the economic crisis had not happened, do you feel that you would want your children to go work outside the family?

- (0) no, because
 (1) yes, because

35. In case the child had to go work outside the family, do you think the child should have received training and increased knowledge, or not?

(0) no

(1) must train additionally for

36. In the period after the economic crisis had happened, did the villagers in your village look at sending children between 13 and 19 years of age to work outside the family as wrong (to be reprovded), or not?

(0) not wrong/not to be reprovded

(1) wrong/to be reprovded



The questions from 37 – 53 are to be answered separately as to before the economic crisis (1996 – 1997) and after the economic crisis happened (1998 – present)

Contents	1996–1997	1998–present
<p>37. Did you ever let other children in the family (while not older than 13 years) go to work outside the family for more than 15 days continuously, or not? (0) never (1) yes if yes, what results from sending the child to work? (0) dissatisfactory (1) Satisfactory / good results.</p> <p>38. Did this child ever show an intention to go work outside the family, or not? (0) never (1) yes if yes, what work did the child want to do, and why </p> <p>39. Did you ever, or not? 39.1 explain the reason to let the child go work instead of studying? (0) never (1) yes 39.2 explain about the benefits the child would receive from going to work instead of studying? (0) never (1) yes 39.3 scold the child because it wanted to keep on studying instead of taking up a profession? (0) never (1) yes 39.4 tell the child about experiences about success in going to work of other children in the village? (0) never (1) yes</p> <p>40. Information sources when the child went to work for the first time from whom did you receive information about the place the child went to work for the first time? (0) did not receive information from anyone (go on to 48) (11) close persons (1) family members, who go to work (2) friends of the child (4) relatives, who go to work (8) neighbors, who go to work (16) friends of the guardian (32) other (specify)</p> <p>(12) other persons (1) commissioner in the village (2) the employer contacted me (4) other (specify)</p> <p>(13) institutions (1) the labor office (2) government facility (specify) ...</p>		

Contents	1996-1997	1998-present
<p>(14) media (1) newspaper (2) radio (4) television (8) poster, brochure, leaflet (16) other (specify)</p> <p>41. By which means did the informer notify you? (0) did not receive news before (1) by letter, telegram (2) by telephone (4) sent someone else (specify) (8) intended to come by himself (16) came on a visit home and told me (32) returned for a festivity and told me (64) other (specify)</p> <p>42. How credible or influential on your decisions is the informer about child work? (1) little (2) medium (3) much</p> <p>43. How many days did you take for your decision (before you let or did not let the child go to work after having received the news)</p> <p>44. Before you let or did not let the child go to work at that time, about how many places accepting child workers did you hear (if none record 0)</p> <p>45. From whom did you receive the majority of news about work sources? *** use the same answering code as 40 ***</p> <p>46. In your decision making (before you let or did not let the child go to work), did you know that</p> <p>(0) did know (1) did not know</p> <p>46.1 what kind of work the child would have to do 46.2 where to work (area of the workplace) 46.3 how much daily wages it would receive 46.4 how many days a week it would work 46.5 how many hours per day it would work 46.6 if there was advance compensation for the work or not 46.7 the employer would arrange for accommodation and food, or not 46.8 about how many workers were at the workplace</p> <p>47. To your knowledge, if the child went to work, it would receive Baht / day</p>		

Contents	1996–1997	1998–present
<p>48. Before the decision to let or not let the child go to work at that time, did you consult with the following persons, or not? (0) did not (1) yes</p> <p>48.1 neighbors, who once sent children between 13–19 48.2 neighbors in general 48.3 people I respect / relatives 48.4 spouse 48.5 other persons in the family 48.6 the child itself</p> <p>49. Did you at that time feel confident that, if the child went out to work, it would really go to work? (0) not confident (1) confident (would work for use) if not confident, how high would you thing the possibility ?</p> <p>50. Did at that time your family have any debts? (0) did not (1) did if any, how high were your debts (Baht) for the most part you were indebted with whom</p> <p>(1) bank (2) loan capitalist (3) merchant (4) relatives (5) neighbors (6) employer (7) other (specify)</p> <p>51. Did at that time any of your family members have to migrate back due to having been dismissed from work? (0) no (1) yes, Persons</p> <p>52. Did at that time you or other family members go to work outside the family or not (0) no (1) yes</p> <p>53. If at that time there would have been work available in the village, do you think the acceptable wage rate you would have received to satisfy you or your family members and so you would not have to have gone to work in other regions is at least how much? Wage rate for adults Baht per day Wage rate for children Baht per day</p>		

Part 4 From to measure popularity

Explanation: In case of families, which once let children go work outside the family between 2 July 1997 – September 1999, ask about their thought at the time of the decision to let children go to work for the first time before (and if at that period several children went out to work for the first time, emphasize the first time of going out to work of the youngest child) the economic crisis.

As for families, who never sent any children out to work in that period, ask for information from the period after the economic crisis took place. From there as in retrospect about the period before the economic crisis, if there are any changes as to each item, or not.

<u>Direction of interview</u>		“How much do you agree with the words				
		Agree absolutely	Agree	Not sure	Don't agree	Don't agree at all
Answer code	Positive content(+)	5	4	3	2	1
	Negative content(-)	1	2	3	4	5

54. Before you let that child go out to work for the first time, do you agree with the following thoughts as base of the behavior, or not, and how much?

Thoughts as base of the behavior	Opinion level	
	Before the economic crisis (1996–1997)	After the economic crisis (1998–present)
54.1 Our goal is to acquire much money and things and utensils(+)		
54.2 Existing sufficiently but with love and warmth in the family has more value than possessing much property and money(-)		
54.3 We should praise those successful in life by trying to make a living to the most of our ability to raise the level of richness(+)		
54.4 Those who want peace of mind more than physical possessions deserve to be praised as examples(-)		
54.5 Families who are able to have new things and utensils are seen as modern and esteemed(+)		
54.6 Having various conveniences is seen as a necessity for the conduct of life(+)		

Thoughts as base of the behavior	Opinion level	
	Before the economic crisis (1996–1997)	After the economic crisis (1998–present)
54.7 Dressing in expensive clothes and jewelry gives status and acceptance in society(+) 54.8 Having enough money to spend without need is seen as the best life(+) 54.9 We should seek ways to acquire possessions and money, which gives access to other things we wish for, which is seen as true happiness(+) 54.10 Having good neighbors, friends and relatives is naturally better than having much money(-)		

Part 5 Interview form to measure expectations in the benefits from the use of child workers outside the family during the economic crisis

Explanation: This part of the interview form contains questions about the importance or necessity of the various benefits from the use of child workers outside the family (U) and the opportunities the child or the family will benefit from in that matter according to the knowledge of the guardian (SP). As for the questioning method the principles of part 4 are to be used, which emphasize the opinions during the period before the decision.

Direction of interview: Ask for prior survey, if in the considerations for the decision to let or not let the child go work outside the family the guardian did consider various matters as defined in the questions below, or not. From there then ask their opinions in each case as follows:

Case 1: Interview for the importance of the benefits, which may be received (U)

“How important (or necessary) do think it is to let the child during the economic crisis?”

Opinion level	Most important	Very important	Medium important	Less important	Much less important	Not important
Answer code	5	4	3	2	1	0

Case 2: Interview about opportunities, which would be benefited from (SP)
 “(Before letting the child go out to work for the first time) were you sure or not that, if you let the child go out to work during the economic crisis, the child would ? If not, how much actual opportunity there would be?”

Opinion level	Most important	Very important	Medium important	Less important	Much less important	Not important
Answer code	5	4	3	2	1	0

55. In the decision to let or not let the child go to work outside the family, how important do you think the benefits, which may be received henceforth, are and how much opportunity the child or the family will have to benefit from work during the economic crisis?

Description of benefits	Level of importance/opportunity to be received	
	Before the economic crisis	After the economic crisis
55.1 U : own income SP : own income 55.2 U : income to support the family SP : income to support the family 55.3 U : practice of responsibility for oneself SP : practice of responsibility for oneself 55.4 U : to learn work methods/train expertise SP : to learn work methods/train expertise 55.5 U : practice patience against difficulties SP : practice patience against difficulties 55.6 U : to have a direction for a profession in the future SP : to have a direction for a profession in the future 55.7 U : to gain more life experience SP : to gain more life experience 55.8 U : to be able to raise the economic situation and existence of the family to be comparable to others SP : to be able to raise the economic situation and existence of the family to be comparable to others 55.9 U : to receive praise and admiration from the people in the original location SP : to receive praise and admiration from the people in the original location 55.10 U : to increase the opportunity to have rights and power within the family SP : to increase the opportunity to have rights and power within the family 55.11 U : to learn methods of correcting problems occurring in life SP : to learn methods of correcting problems occurring in life 55.12 U : to seek work sources for other family members SP : to seek work sources for other family members		

Part 6 Results from the first time of the child entering the labor market (only ask families with children going to work)

56. In truth, that first time the child went to work, it received wages of Baht per day

57. Did the child send or save money that first time going to work, or not?

(0) did not send/save

(1) sent or saved occasionally, about Baht per instance

(2) sent or saved monthly, about Baht per month

58. For what purpose did you mostly use the money received from the child's work?

(1) to pay debts

(2) to buy agricultural tools and seeds

(3) fertilizer and pesticides

(4) to buy utensils/conveniences

(5) to buy clothes

(6) to buy food

(7) other (specify)

59. From going to work that time, did the child continue to work until today, or not?

(1) yes

(2) no

60. Summarily, do you think the results from that first time of the child going to work were satisfactory or not (according to the objectives or not)

(0) not satisfactory

(1) satisfactory/objectives achieved

**Interview Form For Community Leaders In The Research About The Behavior
of Using Child Labour outside the household during the period of Economic
Crisis Study Case : Buriram Province**

Village name:, **Moo**, **sub-district,**
District,, **Buriram province**

Part 1 personal details of the interviewed person

1.1 Present position or situation

- (1) village head
- (2) assistant village head
- (3) district headsman
- (4) assistant district headsman
- (5) teacher
- (6) monk

1.2 Gender

- (1) male
- (2) female

1.3 Age years

1.4 Highest finished education level

- (1) Primary school (2) Secondary school first part or comparable
- (3) Secondary school final part or Por. Wor.Chor. or comparable
- (4) Por.Wor.Chor., diploma or comparable
- (5) Bachelor
- (6) higher than bachelor

1.5 Resident in the village for years

Part 2 General state of the village

2.1 Your village has according to the family register families
From that amount there are families actually residing

2.2 What profession have the majority of the inhabitants of your village?
followed by the following professions:

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

2.3 The farming of the majority of the villagers is done for

- (1) consumption by self
- (2) sale for cash money
- (3) for both, consumption and sale

Part 3 Information and opinions about effects and changes of the community due to the economic crisis

3.1 Production capital

Expense of production capital (price per unit times the amount used per annum)

Production factors	Before (Bath) 1996 –1997	After (Bath) 1998 –1999	Changes (%)
1. fertilizer			
2. insecticides			
3. pesticides			
4. plowing and sowing wages			
5. labor wages			
6. seed price			
7. other (please specify)			
.....			
.....			

3.2 Labour migration

income from the sale of labor in the cities

Period	Income from hire per person per annum	Sent regularly (%)	Sent sometimes (%)	Not sent
1996 – 1997				
1998 – 1999				
Changes (%)				

3.3 Relying on resource basis

Procurement of food from natural sources in the community, like water mimosa along canals, acacia along fences; fishes in canals

Issue	Changes(%)
1. Relying on natural food resources	
1.1 no, because	
1.2 yes (please specify)	
2. During the economic crisis the ability to rely on resources was	
2.1 as usual	
2.2 decreased because more people competed over them	
2.3 decreased because more time had to be spent at work	

3.4 capital of society and tradition

Issue	Decrease (%)	As usual (%)
1. merit-making at temples/giving food to monks 2. quantity and quality of the donated food 3. joint merit-making (like giving robes to priests/leaving offerings for priests) 4. holding of community festivities (like New Year festivals, Songkran Day, etc.) 5. support of activities in the community (like weddings, funerals, entering priesthood, etc.) 6. resignation from groups. Facilities in the community to increase time spent on making a living		

3.5 Living expenses

Living expenses of the families/month

Expenses (family/month)	Before (Bath) 1996 – 1997	After (Bath) 1998 – 1999	Changes (%)
1. expenses for food 2. expenses for basic necessities 3. travel fares to sell/buy goods 4. expenses for raising children 5. expenses for education 6. public utilities (electricity) 7. expenses for clothes 8. health expenses 9. other (please specify)			
Total			

3.6 debt situation of the community

Issue	Percent (%)
1. number of families 1.1 having debts 1.2 without debts	
2. loan sources 2.1 loan capitalists 2.2 pawn shops in the village 2.3 neighbors 2.4 relatives 2.5 commercial banks/agricultural banks 2.6 unions/savings groups 2.7 other (please specify)	
3. ability to pay debts 3.1 can pay as usual 3.2 can payless, misses appointments often 3.3 can almost not pay/does not pay at all	
4. search for loan sources 4.1 as usual 4.2 more difficult, but sufficient 4.3 much more difficult, can almost not be found	

3.7 What help or welfare arrangements do you want from the government or related facilities? (please mention in order of importance 1 – 3)

- 1) low interest loans or without interest for conduct of professions
- 2) protection of product prices
- 3) educational help and welfare for children
- 4) help/welfare concerning health treatment
- 5) provision of work places
- 6) arrangement of professional training/appropriate increase of knowledge
- 7) provision of local work sources
- 8) help by sending to work abroad
- 9) increase of safety in life and property
- 10) other (please specify)

3.8 Search for ways out of the problems of the economic crisis

Methods to find a way out	Yes (percentage of families)	No (percentage of families)
1. decreased expenses / increased saving		
2. let the people in the family seek additional income by		
.....		
3. let the children go to work outside the community		
4. open small shops (please specify)		
.....		
5. gambling like lottery, etc.		
.....		
6. use of drugs to reduce stress (please specify)		
7. other methods (please specify).....		
.....		
Total		

Part 4 Information about the use of child workers

4.1 How do you feel about letting children go to work outside the family (like or dislike and reasons)

.....

4.2 What positive and negative effects do you think the work migration of children has?

Positive effects

1.
2.
3.
4.

Negative effects

1.
2.
3.
4.

4.3 Were there any development activities/projects to prevent children from traveling to work outside the local area in your village after the economic crisis occurred, or not?

(0) no (go on to 4.5) (1) yes (please specify)

4.4 How much could said activities/projects help prevent children from migrating to work and for what reasons?

.....
.....

4.5 Did private organizations or government facilities arrange special projects about the use of child workers in your village after the economic crisis occurred, or not, and how?

.....
.....

4.6 Do you think that “temples and schools” will play a part in subduing or preventing the use of child workers, or not, and how?

Temples :
Schools :

4.7 Other opinions (if any) about measures to prevent the use of child workers during the economic crisis

.....
.....
.....
.....

End of interview

BIOGRAPHY

NAME Sukanya Sripho
DATE OF BIRTH 6 May 1960
PLACE OF BIRTH Nakornsithammarat , Thailand

INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED

Chulalongkorn University , 1978 - 1981 ;

Bachelor of Education

Mahidol University , 1984 - 1986 ;

Master of Education

Mahidol University , 1994 – 2000 ;

Doctor of Education

AWARD & RESEARCH GRANT

Disitinguished Doctoral Student , Faculty of Graduate

Studies Fellow , 1995 – 1996;

Rajabhat Institute Suan Sunandha Fallowship

POSITION & OFFICE

1982 – 1992 , Buriram Teacher College

1993 – Present , Rajabhat Institute Suan Sunandha

Position : Assistant Professor

Faculty of Science and Technology