

Somkiat Chaipiboon 2009: Impact of Imported Foreign Labors on the Economic, Social and Environment of Border Trade Mae Sot, Mae Sot District, Tak Province. Doctor of Philosophy (Environmental Science), Major Field: Environmental Science, College of Environment. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Chuchep Piputsitee, Ph.D. 326 pages.

The purpose of this research is to study the general economic condition, the status of Border Trade Mae Sot, the features of foreign labors in the industrial sectors, and the problems including their plights. It is also to study the impact of foreign labors on economy, social issues, and environment of the Border Trade Mae Sot, Mae Sot District, Tak Province. The grasped samples are 56 samples from official sectors and private sectors, 66 samples from entrepreneurs, 400 samples from people of the Border Trade Mae Sot. The research tools are questionnaires in both Thai language and the foreign language (Burmese). The data then are analyzed using the Statistical Packages for the Social Science.

It is found out from the study that the cause of the foreign labors' coming to work in Border Trade Mae Sot is poverty, unemployment, and insecurity within their country (Burma). The diasporas result in both positive and negative impacts in the area. The positive impact which has a significantly statistical implication is the governmental income (tax), international trading income, and the ports of investment of private sectors. For the negative impact on economy, it is found out that the foreign labor's coming to work as labors in the area causes the career competitions between them and the local workers /Thai labors. The negative impact on society which has a significantly statistical implication is the number of crimes committed by foreign labors (the insecurity in properties and work), the number of diseases/outbreak diseases caused by foreign labors (such as Malaria, Diarrhea, Tuberculosis, Elephantiasis, and AIDS), and the impact on security policy. For the impact on pollutions and environment which has a significantly implication is the amount of garbage and waste water due to the rising number of population and businesses/industries.

It is also found out from the study that the plights of foreign labors in the Border Trade Mae Sot is the crowded and unsanitary residing places, the oppression from employers, the problem of not receiving the wages, and sexual oppression or harassment.

It is suggested for the solution and management of foreign labors that foreign labors should be brought into the skilled training program (Positive Training Program: PTP) for foreign labors. The program innovates government, private sectors, local people, community, and private organization in the area to work together harmoniously under the efficient regulations in order to control, eradicate, and assuage unsatisfactory features before bringing in foreign labors in to the city and other area of the country.

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Thesis Advisor's signature

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