

ABSTRACT

Thesis Title : The Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 : A Case Study of
Knowledge and Opinion of the Labour Unions' Committees in
Bangpu Industrial Estate, Samut prakan Province

Student's Name : PO1. Wirat Taekratok

Degree Sought : Master of Arts

Major : Political Science

Academic Year : 1999

Advisory Committee :

1. Assoc Prof. Sathian Homkachorn Chairperson
2. Assoc. Prof. Dr.Suraphol Rajbhandaraks
3. Asst. Prof. Wutisak Lapcharoensap

This research wanted to find out the knowledge and opinion of the members of labour union committees toward Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541. The focus was on those unions in Bangpu Industrial Estate, Samut Prakan Province. Since leaders of the labour unions play important role in the process of labour relations, their knowledge and opinion are important as a fundamental background for the success of labour law implementation.

The framework of this study was based on the attempt to find out the relationship between the background of the labour unions' leaders (such as sex, age, education level, income, duration of work, tenure of union's members, training about the act, and information about the act) and their knowledge and opinion.

To inquire about such relationship, this study selected the sample size of 268 leaders of the labour unions in Bangpu Industrial Estate, Samut Prakan Province. The technique used for the analysis was relied on simple statistics. The findings are as follows:

1. Members of the unions' committees (39.9 percent) had a medium range of knowledge about the labour act. In general, they, about 94.4 percent, have positive opinion about the law,

2. Members of the unions' committees have a medium range of knowledge about the conditions of labour employment, wage and compensation, welfare and workplace security, and the rights and duties of the employers, employees, and labour inspectors at 57.8, 52.6, 45.1 and 51.4 percent respectively.

3. Union committees' members differed in their knowledge about employment, wage, and compensation as a result of their background in the duration of work, membership tenure in the union committees, and training about the labour law.

4. The distinction in their level of education and training about the labour law also produced different level of knowledge about the social welfare and workplace security. However, their background did not have any effect on their knowledge about the rights of the employers, employees, and labour inspectors, meaning that they were well aware of their rights and the rights of others.

5. The duration of their employment affected their opinion about the labour act.