

Title : IMPACT OF THE WORK OF FEMALE FACTORY WORKERS ON THE  
FAMILY INSTITUTION: A CASE STUDY IN THE CITY DISTRICT  
OF PHITSANULOK

Researcher : Mrs. Kamonpun Sonsiri

Advisor : Assoc.Prof. Phunyupha Nopparat

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The purpose of this thesis was to study the impact of the work of the female workers on the structure and the status of family, the family institution, economics, relationships of female workers who work in factories, and family problems, as well as comparing the role of female workers working in factories as divided into six categories: education level, age, income, the length of time spent with the family, martial status, and hometown. The data were collected from 243 people who worked in factories. The instruments used were questionnaires and analysis of the data were carried out using chi-square.

The results were as follows:

1. The features of the structure and the status of the family. Most female workers have a male member as the head of the family who is between 50 and 59 years of age with a primary school education. They have an income of less than 50,000 bath per year.

Each nuclear family has an average of 1 - 5 people: the parents and their unmarried children. Most female workers who work in factories are between 20 and 25 years of age. They graduated from secondary school. Their incomes are between 3,000 and 6,000 bath per month.

The number of female workers from the city district of Phitsanulok is about the same as those who have immigrated from other districts in Phitsanulok province and other provinces. Most of the female workers are married.

2. The roles of female workers who work in factories were the same regardless of education level, age, income, length of time spent with the family, the status of female workers, and hometown.

The results showed that most female workers are satisfied and proud of themselves. When the female workers and their families have serious problems they seek advice within their family and make decisions together to solve family problems. The female workers who have children take their role as mothers: they take care of their children, take them to the doctor for check ups, and spend time to play with their children and agree with the need for mothers to spend time with their children.

With regard to economics most female workers have the role of economic management by putting their savings in the bank.

With regard to socializing most female workers have a chance to meet their relatives. They always visit their parents and cousins.

3. The result of the test for relationships using chi-square showed the following:

As classified by education level differences were found for all roles.

As classified by income differences were found for family roles and economics, but there were no significant differences in socializing.

As classified by the length of time spent with the family differences were found for family roles and the problems in the family.

As classified by marital status differences were found for all roles.

As classified by hometown differences were found for all roles.

4. Problems for the family of the female workers were problems of debt, conflicts in their families, problems regarding relaxation, and health problems for female workers who were over 40 years of age.