

THESIS TITLE : QUALITY OF LIFE OF HOUSEWIVES IN INDUSTRY ROCK
PULVERIZING

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this descriptive study was to investigate the quality of life of housewives in industry rock pulverizing who resided in Muang District in Chonburi Province, and to investigate sociodemographic factors concerned with the quality of life.

The study sample included 278 married women, 15-50 years of age, who were selected by the simple random sampling method. The study data were obtained by interviewing. The instrument used in the study included: data collecting forms to gather information on the general characteristics of the sample group, health, socio-economic, relationship and social activities, environment

of working, recreation, residence and residence observation form and Health Opinion Survey of Banjong Suebsman (2515). The collected data were analyzed by using frequency distribution and percentage, mean, standard deviation and different test by chi-square. The research findings can be concluded as follows:

1. The various aspects of the quality of life.

During the past year, the most frequent sickness found was headache (89.2 % of the cases). Generally, the housewives bought medicine by themselves. If severe, they would go to clinics for treatment. The mental health survey found was not good. As for socio-economic conditions, they completed primary education. Most of them were employees with average income while the expenditure was rather high. For most cases, they could not save money and many were in debts.

As regards social relationships and activities, most housewives had good relationships with their family members and community. Their participation in social activities was on the average level. Their working environment was not good: there were a loud noise ; dust, which made their breathing difficult; and bad ventilation.

In terms of recreation, most housewives relaxed by watching television at home when they had free time. Their houses were in good conditions: safe and strong. However, the sanitation was rather bad.

2. The perception of the six qualities of life.

The perception of the quality of life of housewives was on the average level. When considered quality of life in sociodemographic factors, it was found that the perception levels

differed significantly at .05 level in terms of age, hometown, workplace and the distance from home to factory. No difference was found with the period of living in industry rock pulverizing.

From this study, the researcher suggests that servicing for development and promotion of the quality of life be provided; health servicing for employees in factories and accessories to protect danger from working ; health servicing for people in industrial areas, housewives occupation promotion to increase family income, and activities in community for housewives participation, and places for relaxation in community. As for further research, the researcher suggests the following aspects: study of life-style of people living in industrial areas, study of father and mother roles in industrial areas concerning their raising up and education promotion of children, study of the health status of children living in industrial areas, and study of the characteristics of diseases found in young adults, and study of the relation between characteristics of diseases with health behavior.