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TEXTILE FACTORIES. THESIS ADVISOR : PROF. VITHAVAS KHONGKHARKUL,
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The objective of this study is the welfare provisions on safety for workers in textile factories and the causes of the problem. The hypothesis are: Firstly, the welfare provisions are dependent on the factory management rather on government regulations. Secondly, they are also dependent on the size of the enterprise.

Two principal research methodology are employed in this study. Firstly, questionnaire interview: collecting data from 360 workers of 18 textile factories which are sampled by simple random sampling. The test of hypothesis is by coefficient correlation for items of each variable and description data by percentage. Secondly, indepth interview of purposive samples: officials, selected non-government organization (NGO) official and workers of textile factory.

the research findings show firstly, the hypotheses are confirmed. Secondly, that, almost all of the sampled of workers (99.2) percent) have not received adequate welfare provisions on safety. Only 0.8 percent of the workers receive the complete welfare provisions on safety.

There are three causes of the problem: Firstly, the workers and their unions have not yet been adequately concerned about working safety problems. Secondly, relevant government agencies have not been well coordinated, partly due to lack of definitive policy collaboration, and also partly due to officials inadequate implementation. Thirdly, relevant non-government organizations has not been directed their roles in welfare provisions on safety for workers adequately yet.