

## Abstract

This is the study on “Affects and Adjustments from Occupational Change of Home Workers in Fishnet Making”. The objectives of the research were to study working conditions and problems from the production reduction which affected the home workers that led to adjustment as well as the relationship between personal factors and occupational ones. The data were collected by using questionnaire among 120 home workers in Bang Plama district, Supanburi province. The statistical analysis was done by using percentages, mathematical means and standard deviation.

The findings were as follow: The home workers were more females than males, 36-45 years old with an average income of Baht 1973.33. They received primary education, married with 3-4 male family members. They were home workers for 6-7 years under the fishnet mending group. They worked at an average of 6.5 days per week, 10 hours per day with about 2 hours break. They had no fixed holidays and without receiving any welfare from any source. They used their home as a work place. They received work order from the agent directly, sometimes the work orders were distributed to them at home. They received an average earning of Baht 25.45 per piece on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> monthly. An average production was 15.67 pieces per week. They tried to increase the earning by increasing longer working hours as well as establishing job security by creating good relationship within the group which they belonged to. Besides, they created job opportunity by developing skills to work more quickly. They created occupational alternative by contacting new agents as well as new work sources. Even though they did not have supplementary occupation, it seemed that there was little affect, occupationally speaking, especially on their family, income and health. For individual factor which and relationship with occupational adjustment, it involved gender, age, income, education and group belonging.

The researcher suggested that home workers should work outside their home. It was necessary to recognize the importance of female workers. The agents should provide some welfare services as necessary. Concerned governmental as well as

private organizations should provide more information on occupational choices to workers in the provinces, especially to the home workers so that they could have more choices. Secondary occupation should be supported.