

Thesis Title	Factors Affecting the Labour Market Entry of Children in Rural Areas of Burirum Province
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Date of Graduation	28 September B.E. 2537 (1994)

### ABSTRACT

This research had two purposes. The first one was to study the influence of various factors concerning household's economic, demographic, social and psychological situations towards the first labour market entry of children from the rural of Burirum. The other one was to study the method of children entry into the labour market, reasons and parents' decision making process, including the related persons' opinion about children's entering into the labour market other than agriculture.

The samples consisted of 406 rural households selected by a multi-stages stratified random sampling techniques. Data between summer 1992 - rainy season 1993 were traced back and collected by both structural and indepth interview from 406 parents, 17 child labours, 18 village leaders, 11 teachers and 5 government officials directly involving in the development and employment. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson's product moment coefficient and the logistic multiple regression analysis were applied to analyze the data.

The major findings were as follows :

1. Most of households were informed and managed to get their children entering into the labour market with the assistance from their relatives. The labour market entry of children had tendency to increase in overview and more than a half of the household which allowed children to enter into the labour market other than agriculture before

fully 15 years of age in 1992-1993. For the most of child labours, Bangkok was the first place when they entered into the labour market and their first employment did not exceed 3 months.

2. The variables which had significantly influence on children's entry into the labour market at .05 level were the parents' utility expectation, importance of informants, household's debt, the need of domestic child labour and household's income. All the variables as a whole explained the probability of children first entry into the labour market other than agriculture about 60.0 %.

3. Classifying the data by levels of the village development, the significantly influences on the children's entry into the labour market in the under developed villages at .05 level were the importance of informants, parents' utility expectation and the need of domestic child labour. In developed villages the variables which had significantly influences on children's entry into the labour market at .05 level were the parents' utility expectation, the importance of informants, parental stimulation, family size, the need of domestic child labour and household's income.

4. Classifying the data by seasons of the labour market entry, the findings in summer of 1992 were the significantly influences at .05 level of parents' utility expectation, the opportunity to work, the need of domestic child labour and last year rice product. In the rainy season, the variables which had significantly influences at .05 level were parents' utility expectation, parental stimulation and the importance of informants.

In summer of 1993 the variables which had significantly influences on the children's entry into the labour market at .05 level were parents' utility expectation and the importance of informants. In the rainy season of 1993, the variables which had significantly influences at .05 level were parents' utility expectation, the importance of informants, the opportunity to work and the need of domestic child labour.

5. The main reason of parents' granting their children the permission to work were poverty and unemployment in their hometown. In addition the children themselves thought that they were capable and mature enough to enter the labour market.

6. The parents' decision making process to get their children to entering the labour market other than agriculture was re-active which divide into five steps as follows: 1) consider the need and the maturity of children 2) decide whether to allow their children to enter the labour market or not 3) wait for employment message 4) decide whether to get their children to enter into the labour market and 5) children entering into the labour market

7. Teachers, the village leaders and other related officials shared the same opinion that the major reason that forced rural children to enter the labour market other than agriculture is the economical neccessity and it is difficult to stop such labour entry or preventing the children from participating in the labour market.

From the findings of the above research there are confirmations that the situation of children entering into the labour market and the use of child labour have drive condition to prolong itself. We could not refuse the existence of such condition and the difficulties of putting and end to it whereas the matter is under exsiting circumstances and environment. Therefore we should aim to find measure of fair and justice for children who enter into the labour market and aim to run long range project which will loosen, prevent or stop children form entering into the labour market under an aggressive policy so that we can change the idea, value and decision making process of children, parents and community and making them realize the importance of child education and reduce the parent's utility expectancy from child entering into the labour market. Information system concerning the child labour should be developed and make it cover all aspect of data and information. Such developement is useful to parents' decision making. At the same time we should employ strategies of vocational development or job creating so that rural people have career options and increasing of income and giving more education opportunity to children so that they can further their studies and earn their living at the same time without having to part with their house and family.