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SUKANYA SRIPHO : THE BEHAVIOR OF USING CHILD LABOUR OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC CRISIS : A CASE STUDY OF BURIRAM PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS : NAWARAT PHLAINOOI, Ed.D., PHITSANES JESSADACHATR, Ph.D., CHAIYON PRADITSIL, Ph.D. 211 P. ISBN 974-664-005-4.

The major purpose of this research is to study: 1) The effects of the economic crisis on production, labour migration, relying on community resources, social and cultural investment and living expense for the changes of households. 2) The changes of various factors concerning households' Population, Economic, Social and Psychology with influence on the possibilities in the use of child labour outside the household. 3) The goals, reasons and methods of children entering the labour market and opinions of persons involved in the use of child workers outside the family in the Period of economic crisis.

The sample consisted of 303 rural households and 303 community leaders in Buriram Province. The tools used in the complication of data were questionnaires and indepth interviews.

The major finding were as follows: 1) The effects of economic crisis on production and living expense have risen, particularly pesticides and food underwent. The amount of money by the migration, social and cultural investment had decreased. However, the people were still able to rely on natural food resources. 2) The factors which had influence on children's entry into the labour market during the period of economic crisis were economic and psychology factors. 3) The main reason of parents allowing their children to work was poverty. The method to take the children into the labour market may be handled by relatives or neighbors who wanted to help. The major reason that forced children to work was to reduce the economical necessity of household. The community leaders and other related officials have the same opinion and found that. It is difficult to stop or preventing the children from participating in the labour market.

From the findings development efforts should be directed towards allowing rural residents to make a sustainable livelihood in their home communities and reduce the parent's utility expectancy from child workers. Information system/social network concerning child labour should be developed. Such development is useful to parents' decision making.