

Abstract

The research on "The Guidelines of Welfare Service Development for Thai Labors in Israel" aimed to study the received welfare services of Thai labors working in Israel, the problems and needs of receiving the welfare services. The survey research used and collected data by the structured questionnaire from Thai labors working in Israel with the sampling of 261 persons, during February to August 2007. The collected data processed by the computer program SPSS/PC+ with the statistics of percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and the correlation of t-test and F-test at the 0.05 significant level. The in-depth interview also used for the staff of Thai Worker Welfare Fund, 10 persons. The findings are as follows.

Most of the samplings were male, aged between 26-30 years, came from the North-Eastern region, educated at a primary school level, married, firstly working in Israel for 3 years. They have received the basic welfare services for foreign labors in Israel such as lodgings, legal minimum wages and the work contract., but less for welfare services in holidays. In aspect of welfare services from Thai Workers Welfare Fund, found that most of the samplings were trained before going for works, both preparation and occupational skills, and provided helps for labors in needs during working in Israel. The problems in receiving welfare, found that most of the samplings faced with employers' communication in English or Hebrew and perceiving their rights and welfare services relatively. The problems of employers, found that most employers did not arrange welfare services as written contracts and gave up contracts on the latter. The problems of the Fund staff were inadequate advertising the welfare information. Before going for work, the samplings needed welfare services at a moderate level, such as skill development training, English, reducing official expenses, and loans for buying air-tickets, relatively. During working in Israel, they needed welfare services at a high level, especially from Thai governmental offices to protect employers' exploitation. They needed employers to take responsible for their medical care. When

they went back home in Thailand, they needed welfare services generally at a moderate level, firstly in low interest loans for their investment and vocational training.

Recommendations for Department of Employment and Thai Workers Welfare Fund were following.

1. Department of Employment should reduce some official expenses from Thai labors appropriately, provide accessible joint trainings with related organizations in foreign languages for Thai labors before leaving for work in Israel in order to reduce their expensive costs to learn from private agencies, arranging low interest loans for their expenditure such as buying air-tickets, medical check up. The Department should provide welfare services or benefit rights to all labors going for work not only members of the Thai Workers Welfare Fund and also coordinate with related organizations to protect employers' exploitation. On the contrary, the Department should coordinate and encourage employers to provide equally welfare services as benefit rights for Thai labors.

2. The Thai Workers Welfare Fund should help labors as they needed which differentiated in each country and situation. After they went back to Thailand, they still need helps which the Department should cooperate with related organizations for vocational training, low interest loans for investment with no limited regulations. The Fund should improve the procedure of rules and regulations more effectively in speed services, satisfying labors' needs. The Fund should coordinate and negotiate with Thai and foreign organizations including Israel organizations to protect Thai labors from employers' exploitation.