

Research Title	A Research of Social Welfare Policy in Response to The Eastern Seaboard Development
Researcher	Associate Prof. Nipa S. Tumornsoontorn, team leader Associate Prof. Sasipat Yodpet, team member Mrs. Sudsanguan Suthisorn, team member Mr. Lek Sombat, team member Associate Prof. Chira Sakornpan, advisor
Year	1987

ABSTRACT

The development of the Eastern Seaboard has caused a group of people residing in the expropriated area of Mapchalut village, Maptaput District of Rayong Province, to emigrate to other areas. One group of villagers still reside at the same location. The other group has moved out and purchased a piece of land near their original community out of sentiment. Most still participate in the same group activities and receive the same social services. For instance, they use the same Buddhist temples (wats) and schools. However, most feel insecure and anxious about the changing situation. The research team set out to study social welfare policies formulated to respond to the impact of industrial development of the Eastern Seaboard area, hoping that the research findings will become guidelines of social welfare service for people in the expropriated area at present and in the future.

The research methodology includes documentary research, a study of the program implemented by government and state enterprise agencies responsible for social welfare services at policy and operational levels in Rayong Province, and an intensive study of people in Mapchalut Village II and IV.

The findings indicate that at the policy level, the Educational and Social Development Sub-Committee, a major body responsible for social welfare, formulated broad policy guidelines for implementation accommodating changes that may come with the project on industrial development of the Eastern Seaboard area.

At the provincial level, a number of organizations have their own programs and projects in response to the impact of development in accordance with the government policies. However, most projects could not be implemented as planned because there is little progress in the Eastern Seaboard Development Project.

In terms of people's emigration from the expropriated area, the findings show that most of the people who have moved out of the area purchased some pieces of land near their own communities. Very few moved to nearby provinces. It was also found that 18 households still reside in the expropriated area and will continue to harvest their crops until the officers force them out. Nevertheless, two families have moved to settle in the land prepared by Rayong Province authorities.

The findings also indicate the most villagers who have moved out from the expropriated area and resided in the new communities are experiencing difficulty related to social welfare, e.g. unemployment, poverty, anxiety, and emotional insecurity.

The Research Team, therefore proposed some recommendations on social welfare services for the population as follows :-

(1) The government should give more serious and concrete considerations on social welfare of the affected people, taking into account the reality of the situation currently taking place in the community and in the future.

(2) There should be closer cooperation among organizations or persons responsible for social welfare services, especially at the policy and the provincial levels, including state enterprise and voluntary organizations. In this way, data collected will be correct and more consistent. The data then will be disseminated to the people, thus preparing those who are affected or unaffected by the expropriation for the changing situations.

The Research Team believes strongly that in order to develop the nation further social and economic developments must include social welfare policies in line with the needs and realities of the society. Certainly, material or structural development will only worsen the gap that exists between the government and the people. With social welfare services properly put in place, development will optimally satisfy all parties concerned.

Research Title	Non-Governmental Agencies in Thailand: A Comparative Study of Potentials of Private Social Welfare Agencies and Social Development Agencies in Social Development
Researchers	Assoc. Professor Yupa Wongthai Mr. Lek Sombat Ms. Nathee Chitsawang Ms. Saichit Singhaseni
Year	1988

ABSTRACT

The study covers 66 agencies: 33 SWAs and 33 SDAs. Its objective is to compare their potentials based on their conceptual goals, policies, organizational structure, personnel, external relationship and managerial processes. The methodology of data gathering included a use of questionnaires, interviews and observations.

It is found that the policies and management of both of SWAs and SDAs are dominantly influenced by humanitarian concepts. The policy formulation is influenced by social needs, target groups' demand, and agency readiness. Both of SWAs and SDAs have occasionally reviewed their policies, especially SDAs. Both acknowledge that the difficulties they have faced are not due to policy. The problems lie in lack of clarity in the concepts of management and service, managerial potentiality and decentralized structure.

The organizational structure of these NGOs are much decentralized. Most key posts came from election and appointment. The organizational structure offers equal opportunity for every staff member. Despite having no clear formal technical and planning units, both SWAs and SDAs undertake many technical activities. Staff development programs include training, field study, field observation and individual supervision. The managers of both SWAs and SDAs acknowledge that staff evaluation is necessary since their staff members come from different professional backgrounds. While salary scales are acceptable, the turnover rate is quite high, especially for SDAs. Perhaps, the most interesting finding is that SDAs welcome more individual staff participation in decision-making than SWAs.

In regard to the financial situation, SWAs depend on local contributions while SDAs still depend on international support. The difficulties faced by SWAs come from an increasing demand of the client system while those of

SDAs are caused by ineffective management, as seen in the delay in submitting progress reports and grant termination policy. Both types of organizations have tried to cooperate with outside agencies as much as possible through joint projects, seminars etc.

However, administrators from both types of organizations expressed a need for organizational development. The research team has proposed a series of recommendations for the government, a coordinating network and non-governmental agencies to improve their social development functions.

Research Title	Provision of Social Welfare Services For Construction Workers Families in the Eastern Seaboard Development Area
Researcher	Associate Prof. Nipa S. Tumornsoontorn Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University
Year	1989

ABSTRACT

A Study on “The Provision of Social Welfare Services for Construction Workers's Families in the Eastern Seaboard Development Area” aimed to explore the needs and living conditions of workers on construction sites in the area of Eastern Seaboard Development especially at petrochemical complexes at Maptaphut, Rayong Province. The results of study will be utilized as a basis for providing appropriate social welfare service programs and a model for the newly developing area in other regions of Thailand in the near future.

To accomplish the objectives of the study, the following methods were employed: documentary survey, interview with both workers’ wives and other people engaged in the provision of social welfare services, and field observation.

The population under study was the workers’ housewives. The total number of samples was 239 persons, representing 239 families. The number of all the family members was 804 consisting of workers, housewife, children and relatives. Their numbers were 239, 239, 321 and 5 respectively. Each family was a single family with an average number of members of 3 persons. Nearly all have migrated from the northeastern part of Thailand. The average age was between 20 – 29 years old and their educational background mostly was at primary school level. For the three groups of children classified by age, the majority was between 1-3 years old. Nearly all of thee 3-6-years-old group have never been sent to a daycare center and the group of 7-12 years old was in primary school located around their living quarters. However, children over 13 years old have already left school.

Men workers were assigned as carpenter, builder, craftsman and electrician. Almost of them had their jobs less than 6 months and were satisfied with their positions. Their monthly wages were between 1501-2000 bath and said to be sufficient for their expenditure. On the other hand, housewives asked for vocational training especially dressmaking.

Regarding the health and sanitation of the people in the area, the study found most of them in good health. Only some children and housewives

suffered from some forms of respiratory disease, digestive disorder and skin disease. The housewives also used both permanent and temporary methods for family planning.

At the construction site basic facilities were not well provided, e.g. bad conditions of the road, lack of garbage disposal spots, unclean lavatories and unclean drinking water. Nevertheless, there was no crime in this area.

The workers and their families received several welfare benefits from the employers as follows: holidays in accordance with the labor law, compensation during their sickness, wage increment, shelters with free electricity and water supply as well as medical services from the medical section of company.

From the results of the study, the researcher made some suggestions on the provision of social welfare service programs for members and their family in four aspects. First, on education, a daycare center should be set up for children of 3-6 years old to prepare them for primary education. Moreover, the Non-Formal Education Center should provide vocational training for housewives in accordance with their interests, for example, in dressmaking and cooking. Second, on health and sanitation, the construction company in cooperation with the Rayong provincial health agency should establish a mobile service program for medical treatment. Moreover, the company should seriously consider improving the environment and hygiene the area of construction. Third, it should cooperate with the provincial police unit to send a police patrol to the area during the construction period. Lastly, on other welfare services, companies could provide some recreation area for the workers and their children in such forms as playground and sportsground.

Besides the above suggestions, the study sheds light on new construction sites in other regions. In order to improve the quality of life for workers and their families, it is necessary to plan social welfare services in various aspects as suggested above, including providing shelter, where they can make use of those services effectively. The program should be carried out with close cooperation between construction companies and related governmental agencies.

Research Title	People's Self-Reliance after Resettlement: A Case Study of the Eastern Seaboard in the Newly Developed Communities"
Researchers	Associate Prof. Sudsanguan Suthisorn, team leader Associate Prof. Nipa S. Tumornsoontorn Associate Prof. Sasipat Yodpetr Assistant Prof. Lek Sombat Mr. Decha Sunkawan Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University
Year	1990

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to make a follow-up study of the way of life of people residing in the expropriated land of Mapchalut Village, Maptaphut District, under the Eastern Seaboard Development Project. The result of the development has transformed an agricultural pattern of living to a more urban way of life. With these changes, people have to depend more upon themselves economically, socially and culturally. Some began to face employment and support problems. Many expressed their anxiety about these new changes.

The research data collected is based on replies to questionnaires and extensive interviews with the people involved, both in the governmental organizations and the local populace.

The findings indicate that citizens in the new urban community of Mapchalut are beginning to adjust themselves to the situation, especially those directly affected by these changes and those moving from the original areas.

For instance, changes are clearly seen in employment patterns. Despite having a background of field labor, the villagers now found work in industry and construction.

For self-reliance, three characteristics are found.

1) Family members rely on the family head who plays the most important role in major decision-making, including employment and child rearing. The researchers believe that this is due to the old culture and values about respect for the older generation.

2) The family head gives family members a chance to express their opinions, but he reserves the right to make the final decision. This is especially

true in matters pertaining to education. The family members will assume responsibility for these new changes in lifestyle. as their economic situation depends greatly on these decisions.

3) However, some make immediate decisions under certain circumstances, instead of consulting with the family head. The researchers feel that this is due solely to the rapid transition from the old to the new way of life and that many have lost their self-confidence. They feel the changes are so rapid that their lives are no longer in their own hands. A quick decision is inevitable. For example, they have to decide fast if they come across employment opportunity on the bulletin boards of government or private industry.

Based on the case studies of community leaders, well-to-do members, poor members and members of the neighboring community, the findings show that there are many changes in the physical wellbeing and the socio-economic way of life. The people are very self-reliant. Some are content with the changes while others prefer the old ways.

The researchers recommend the following:

(1) That people be trained in the necessary skills to secure immediate and secure employment.

(2) That people be given further continuing education in order to continue functioning in this new society.

(3) That it be the government's responsibility to keep these people up to date with current affairs and able to improve themselves continuously.

(4) That the family system be supported and that some of the old ways be preserved. Following the old ways, the people will become more self-reliant.

Research Title	Roles of Social Workers and Social Services towards HIV/AIDS Patients
Researchers	Nongluk Aimpradith Nathee Chitsawang Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University
Year	1991

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research project was to study the perspective of social workers and doctors on the roles of social worker and social services towards HIV/AIDS patients.

The finding on the perspective of social workers shows that 36 percent of the 108 test population samples admitted fearing of AIDS infection. It was also found that social workers perceived their major roles to be counselors and knowledge providers. They also found that the most serious obstacle to their work was little cooperation from the patients' families. In addition, social workers revealed that the weakness in their work was lack of an adequate skill and knowledge in counseling as well as lack of trust from the patients.

On the other hand, the majority of doctors of the test population who work with drug addicts or with AIDS patients revealed that the most important role of social workers was to provide counsel and knowledge to AIDS patients and their families. In order to perform the roles properly, many social workers must be trained in group and individual counseling skills related to AIDS. Besides, some social workers fear AIDS infection and an inadequate knowledge of AIDS and improper attitude toward AIDS patients.

In conclusion, both social workers and doctors had similar views on the roles of social workers in their work with HIV/AIDS patients. They should focus on providing counseling and knowledge, coordinating with other organizations to help the patients. They also show the opinion that social workers need to improve their knowledge and work skills particularly in counseling.

Research Title	Study on Knowledge and Attitude of People in Bangkok Metropolitan Area Social Work Practice in Thailand
Researchers	Associate Prof. Vuntanee Vasikasin Associate Prof. Surangrat Vasinarom
Year	1991

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study on Knowledge and Attitude of People in Bangkok Metropolitan Area toward Social Work Practice in Thailand is to explore possible causes of common misunderstanding about knowledge and attitudes towards social work professions and services. Furthermore, it aims to find out what suitable measure or appropriate approach should be adopted to serve the real needs of people. It also attempts to develop and forecast the trends of social work practice in Thailand.

The methodology of the study involved documentary and field work. In collecting fieldwork data based on the Accidental Random Sampling, we divided the population into 3 categories as follows:

(a) The general public who use service offered by any of 28 district offices under Bangkok Metropolitan Administration. Out of the target of 1,000 samples, 989 persons gave their response, representing 98.9%.

(b) Those from the client system of a social service agency, whether governmental or non-governmental, in Bangkok. Out of the target of 1,000 samples, 795 persons gave their response, representing 79.5%.

(c) Professional social workers working in both governmental and non-governmental agencies in Bangkok. Out of the target of 500 samples, 164 persons gave their response, representing 32.8%.

The study has shown that more efforts are needed to improve the knowledge and attitude of people in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area toward social work practice, through public relations campaigns. They thought that social work is only charity work for the poor only. When asked to identify a social work agency, they refer only to the Department of Public Welfare, the Council of Social Welfare, hospitals and public health centers. They also associate social work practice with only a short-term treatment.

Meanwhile social workers realize that most people in Bangkok do not quite understand what social work involves. They also realize that misconception is due to lack of public relations as well as to themselves.

The researchers recommend the following:

- (a) That more public relations campaigns be needed for people to understand social work, especially to the target group in our society.
- (b) That adequate training be provided to social workers to develop their abilities and encourage them to do better work.
- (c) That a social work curriculum be developed to better meet the needs of Thai people and Thai society.

Research Title	The potentiality of Social Support and Social Network Towards Social Services Program for the Elderly
Researchers	Associate Prof. Sasipat Yodpet Associate Prof. Nipa S. Tumornsoontorn Associate Prof. Sudsanguan Suthisorn Associate Prof. Bhawana Phathanasri Associate Prof. Lek Sombat Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University
Year	1993

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to study a way of life and problems of the elderly through formal and informal study and evaluation of the potentiality of social support and social network. The study will help to determine trends of social welfare services for the elderly.

The research methodology consists of literature review of both Thai and English documents, questionnaires and intensive interviews with a number of elderly people. The elderly people fall in six different groups, ranging from a fully developed community to a developing or poor community. The interviews are carried out with the elderly, community leaders and their family members as well as with the social support and social network in which the elderly participated in their group conversation.

The findings indicate that the social status of the elderly varied in accordance with community characteristics. For instance, in the fully-developed community, the elderly are found to be happy with decent living conditions in contrast to those living in the developing community. They tend to have a difficult life but they are very self-reliant. Their main obstacles are health problems and poverty. However, the needs of the elderly from all types of communities are similar whether they concern living in peace until the end of their lives or medical care from the government service. Some of the elderly want their chukdreb to be successful in life. For the elderly poor, they want clothing, food and a better life. Regarding the informal and formal potentiality of social support network, the findings show that the informal aspect plays a more important role than the formal one. The extent and potentiality of social support depend on the socialization and values of the society. For instance, the

community with high respect for the elderly would look after the leaders. In the formal social support network, the leaders, in particular, view that the responsibility of caring for the elderly should rest with the family.

The researchers' recommendations focus on the supportive role of the family system, especially in the care-taking role. The Public Health Ministry should be able to treat common ailments, while the community and its leaders are encouraged to understand more about the elderly and to prepare a plan for them early.

Research Title	The Trend of Thai Juvenile Delinquency
Researchers	Associate Professor Saksri Boribanbanpotkate Associate Professor Surapone Ptanwanit
Year	1995

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to study the changes in the behaviors of Thai juvenile delinquencies in order to serve as information leading to the establishment of policies and plans to prevent and resolve the problems of the agencies involved.

The research took the form of a random sampling survey from the records of offenses committed by Thai juvenile between 1986 to 1993. The random samples drawn from each year's records were analyzed to establish a series of continual behaviors. In addition, the relationships of the information and the total picture were also compared.

The results of the analysis showed that the trend of the young offenders both in terms of the number and as a proportion of the population tended to increase. The cause for even more concern was a trend toward more serious offenses. In addition, more loss of life and property tended to be increased.

Economic pressure was another trend. Emotional and psychological stresses also affected the juvenile behaviors. Besides, the youngest children of the families have greater tendency to commit offenses than do older siblings.

In addition to the trend analysis, this study also made a comparative analysis of variable factors and the relationships between the variables in some cases. This has led to an additional finding that the intellectual deficiency is unlikely to be an important cause of the offenses, as once believed. However, the major factors that govern young people's behaviors are family care and group culture among friends.

The research team proposed recommendations to the state agencies and families on how to solve problems. It also suggested further topics for future research.

Research Title	Contemporary Thai Family: Trend in the Future
Researcher	Associate Prof. Nongluk Aimpradith Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University
Year	1996

ABSTRACT

The study of "Contemporary Thai family: Trend in the future" aims to analyze various forms of family in Thai society over the past 50 years. The study looks at socio-economic factors responsible for the transformation of Thai family structure. The study also seeks to identify an ideal type of family in changing contemporary Thai society.

This study focuses on a documentary survey together with a field survey of female teachers and female workers in Samut Prakan Province. Interviews of social workers at the hospitals and social welfare agencies in Bangkok and Samut Prakan Province are conducted to supplement the survey data.

The study finds that the forms of Thai family have evolved from the extended type to other forms of family, drastically reducing in size. It is also found that the relationship between family and other traditional institutions such as religion and culture has been declining. An increase in the divorce rate is evident in the study. The study also found changes in family roles in socialization as well as cultural and value orientation in the evolution.

The study sees an increasing trend of a nuclear family and other non-traditional forms of family such as single parents, separated parents and childless families. However, it suggests that Thai families are now facing more serious problems of family and domestic relationship. These problems mostly result in divorce, separation, extramarital relationship, financial problems and family violence, among others.

On the ideal type of family, the study suggests that a nuclear-type family where next-to-kin members are closely related, each with a clear-cut role, seems to be the most healthy form of the family in contemporary changing Thai society.

The researcher points out that it is inevitable for the Thai family to undergo structural change due to in changing socio-economic structure in Thai society. The results of study imply that several measures are needed bring out the value of family from the micro to the macro level. Cooperation should begin with mass media and the public sector, especially the government, to initiate a

family policy. The family policy should be formulated and implemented with the main purpose of maintaining family functions and preventing them from further decline.

Research Title	Violence in Family: Physical and Sexual Abuse of Children in Thai Society
Researcher	Assistant Prof. Sudsanguan Suthisorn Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University
Year	1997

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study of violence in family was to gauge the actual cause of the problem in Thailand, compared to what had been said in the Western literature. The research methodology involves reviewing related literature, administering questionnaire and conducting interview.

The review of related literature from various Western countries showed that their beliefs about family violence were not significantly different from one another. Family violence was an internal family concern. A man or the family leader had a right to resort to any fair violence because he was the breadwinner who took care of family expenses. Parents could beat their children. Some societies believed that beating was a common practice. Children, on the other hand, had to return the kindness done as well as showing as required by their parents.

Based on the questionnaire survey of 149 samples from Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Nong Khai Provinces, the majority of the respondents were female, with an equal distribution of married and single women. Most had a university education, followed by primary and secondary education respectively.

The following findings were taken from the majority or the highest percentage of the respondents:

- Family violence was an internal family concern.
- Family violence included any quarrel, dispute, beating or power exercised by one or two members over the rest of the family.
- Parents had a privilege over their children; however, they could not inflict violence on their children as they wished.
- It is the parents' duty to give an appropriate education to their children as well as teaching them about fair punishment.

- Children, on the other hand, have to return the kindness done, show obedience, help with family chores, and take care of parents when they become old.
- Children could discuss with their parents rationally.
- A return of kindness done did not mean that children had to do something unreasonable.
- Any injury caused by parents' stubbing a cigarette end on another person's body or beating was not considered unacceptable.
- Beating leading to bleeding, sprain or wrench was definitely a physical abuse.
- Unreasoning blaming and enforcement were psychological abuses.
- Raping was a sexual abuse. The victim must go to the police. A father who committed such an offense must be punished. The state must take his child away to a safe place/environment. Unfortunately, the present law did not currently work.
- A harm does not represent a good wish of the parent.

The study also compares family violence in the following provinces: Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Nong Khai. It was found that the respondents from Chiang Mai seemed to agree with the prevalence of family violence problem more than others. Those from Nong Khai seemed to agree more about the privilege over the children than others. There was no significant difference among these three provinces regarding children's obedience to their parents. The highest percentage of those from Nong Khai seemed to agree with children's obedience to their parents more than others. There was no significant difference among the respondents of these three provinces regarding the right to discuss with parents and sexual abuse. Those from Nong Khai seemed to agree, more than other groups, with parental right to punish children in order to show their love and teach them a lesson.

The case study involved interview with the female victims and male victimizers. It was found that they all came from bad environments and unhappy families characterized by conflicts, disputes, drinking and fighting.

The study recommends that the government urgently take care of the issue of family violence. It is not just a personal or family problem, but a social one. More studies are needed from many related institutes. The findings should be publicized as widely as possible for all to learn.

Research Title	Unfair Labor Practice against Thai Labor Union Leaders
Researchers	Mr. Surapone Ptanwanit, Thammasat Univesity Mr. Nikom Tengyai, President of Paper and Printing Federation of Thailand
Year	1998

ABSTRACT

The research was intended to investigate the situation of unfair labor practice against Thai labor union leaders and its relationship to some selected factors. The findings were expected to provide guidelines for the improvement of the Labor Relations Act and other related policies.

The main population of the study covered the presidents or general secretaries of approximately 800 labor unions in Thailand. Another group of subjects was former labor unionists who had been unfairly dismissed by their employers. Both groups were asked to answer the questionnaire about their experiences of and attitudes toward the unfair treatments. The response rate from the first group of population was approximately 18% of the total number of labor unions while only 28 former labor unionists could be traced and interviewed. The data were then analyzed to illustrate the overall situation of unfair labor practice, past and present. The situation was also linked to some selected variables by which unfair treatments might be influenced.

Documentary legal cases were also analyzed to show the final results of lawsuits ruled by the Supreme Court. The finding could indicate on what basis the treatments by employers, who dismissed labor unionists, would be ruled by the Supreme Court as unfair.

The following is a summary of the findings.

1. The situation of unfair labor practice was more severe in the past; besides, the unfair tactics were formerly more obvious and aggressive.
2. Employers preferred to disguise their unfair treatments in the guise of exercise of their management prerogative. Tactics commonly employed by employers include concealment of information, discriminatory action of job assignments, discrimination against promotions, disciplinary measures, intentional delay of grievance and bargaining procedures

3. Aggressive and obvious treatments by employers include a ban on union campaigns, threat and harassment. Such tactics were not regarded by trade unionists as effective and problematic. They were more afraid of disguised practices mentioned earlier.
4. Though faced with such unfair labor practices, labor unionists still preferred taking no response. If necessary, they would answer by similar unobtrusive and non-aggressive tactics, such as concealment of information, spying and keeping a close watch on illegal activities that might be taken by employers.
5. Most of the unfair labor practices brought to courts occurred in the private sector. When the cases were brought to the Supreme Court and the National Labor Relations Committee, the documentary data indicated that 71.42% of labor unionists prevailed over their employers. The figure from the documentary source was not much different from the finding of this survey which showed that 66.7% of the former labor unionists had won the lawsuits.
6. As expected, women labor unionists were facing more severe unfair labor practice than their male counterparts, reflecting another aspect of gender inequality in this country.
7. Older members seemed to suffer face less labor unfair treatment by employers. However, it could not be proved to be a cause of different attitudes among labor unionists.
8. Senior labor unionists suffered less from unfair labor practices. Perhaps, they were more experienced, less active and became less quick to react to the problem than young and active labor unionists.

The above findings lead to recommendations below :

1. Fundamentally, labor unions in Thailand must be strengthened. The State should openly and widely declare its concrete support to labor unions. Only labor unions with strong membership will protect labor unionists against unfair labor practice.
2. Labor unions' representatives should be entitled, according to the Labor Relations' Act, to take part in some kinds of management activity, particularly in the disciplinary procedure in which unfair labor practices are discussed. If the labor can reach this level of participation, unfair labor practice will be less likely to take place.
3. In order to dissolve the suspicious atmosphere, both employers and labor unionists must learn to be less rigid in the application

of the laws and regulations. Moreover, they should be recognized by the Labor Relations Act that both sides retain the rights to access to each side's basic information.

4. Women labor unionists must be more protected. They should be encouraged to participate more in labor-union activities. Special provisions may be added to the present law to reduce the vulnerability of unfair labor practice against them.
5. Though they are less active and less sensitive to unfair labor practice, the potentiality of senior labor unionists should not be ignored. Every labor union as well as the State should try to mobilize their experiences and maturity in their attempts to create peaceful and fruitful labor relations in this country.

Research Title	A Study on the Forms of Community Development For Transformation from the Agricultural Community to the Industrial Community
Researchers	Labor and Welfare Development Department and Community Development Department Faculty of Social Administration Thammasat University
Year	1998

ABSTRACT

The project aimed at studying a form of development able to accommodate changes from the agricultural community to the industrial community. The study collected primary and secondary information from the years 1987 to 1990 and 1992. The primary information was based on the interviews with the sample groups using questionnaires. The samples were residents of Villages 2 to 5 at Bangphun sub-district.

The researcher employed the simple random sampling method in selecting 25% of the local population for the purpose of the study. The secondary data were collected from documents with relevant statistics available at various government agencies in Prathum Thani Province. The agencies are the Household Registration Section, the provincial police station, the provincial Industrial Office, the Office of Welfare and Labor Protection, the Health Office, the Provincial Land Office, the District Agricultural Office, the District Community Development Office.

The study concluded as follows:

- 1) There were clear changes of the usage of land between 1987 and 1992. There was an increase of business uses of land from 28 cases in 1987 to 58 cases in 1992.
- 2) People in agricultural or domestic industrial occupation decreased from 5.1% to 0.5% in 1992. The number employed by industrial factories increased from 44.9% to 52.3%.
- 3) The transformation of the community led to change in the quality of life. The life quality included work, family relationship, community relations, safety of life and property, public utilities, and degree of pollution in the community.
- 4) The residents of Bangphun sub-district did not have any grouping or any social institution, thus, lacking the potential to

deal with the population's movement and the uses of the community resources.

The researchers recommended that any community development come under integrated sustainable development with people's participation in the form of partnership. Attention must also be given to balanced development, decentralization, and community participation among others.

Topics of further research should be pursued on large industrial areas and their impact on community development.