

Thailand
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PN-PAY-075

ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR WOMEN

IN THAILAND

Prepared for
USAID (Thailand)

By

SVITA Foundation
Bangkok Thailand

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FORWORD

The report on Advocacy Strategy for Women in Thailand is prepared for USAID (Thailand) as part of its efforts in identifying key issues and problems concerning economic development and the role of Thai women. The report is aimed to provide a framework for future program planning as well as project design.

The report covers issues beyond social equity, emphasizing the potential contribution of women as an integral part of the productive labour force of women and men in the country's socio-economic development process.

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INTRODUCTION

Thai women perform a combination of roles which contribute, directly and indirectly, to the social and economic development of the country. In the rural area, women work on farms, raise animals, collect water and fuel woods as well as provide food for the family. They also engage in income-generating activities such as handicrafts, food processing and microbusiness, selling food and produce. In urban areas and in modern and industrialization economy, women are active as government officials and other professions, having considerable responsibility, status and, often, power. As such, women can be seen as performing more than just the traditional and exclusive role of reproducing and housekeeping.

In Thailand, half of its 50 million people is women. It would therefore be difficult, if not impossible, to effectively and fully develop the economy of the country without at the same time developing the female population, especially when Thai women play such a significant (although without due recognition) role in contributing to the productive economy.

The question is how women participation in the development process can be improved and utilized in the best possible way, with due recognition from the society and, more importantly, with fair rewards in status and income.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Integrating women into the development process in Thailand is essentially a technical problem requiring the full knowledge and understanding of the complex social and 'political' patterns of life in the Thai society. It is therefore desirable to review the roles and status of Thai women for better understanding of the complex situation.

Thai Women's Roles and Status : An Analysis

Thai women have historically, and in the modern time, made their contribution to the society and the country's economy in 2 major and distinctive roles :

1. The reproductive and home making role which is almost exclusive, involving child-bearing and raising children, who later enter the labour force, as well as feeding and taking care of adult male members of the family, nucleus and extended, who are directly engaged in economic production.
2. The productive role, involving direct economic production within and outside the homes.

In the traditional agricultural society like Thailand, productive roles are shared by women and men. In the modern time of economic pressure and social change, more women find it necessary to enter labour force outside the homes for additional income *for the family* while retaining most, if not all, of the responsibility at home. As a result, Thai women work longer, irregular hours than men but, unfortunately, their labour in these dual roles has not been duly recognized nor rewarded by status return or fair income.

There are cases where the labour-intensive nature of house works and family responsibility, particularly with the larger size of families, make the household tasks a full-time job for women, depriving women of their participation in productive economy. This is particularly true in modern urban society where household help is not as readily available as in rural homes. In such cases, the economic loss is often much greater because these women are of greater potential due to their relatively higher education and/or better opportunity.

However, in Thai society, the family was and still remains a strong institution and the family's home making responsibility is considered to be rather significant having priority over the economically productive role of women. Thai women themselves view women primarily as housekeepers and managers. As such, Thai women choose to optimize their decisions in terms of the family's well-being rather than their own, even though Thai women in general do have or share a critical decision-making role.

Present Status of Women in Development : Policy, Plan and Program

In the present 5-year National Development Plan (1982-1986) there is a section of a chapter dealing with women as a special target group for development along with two other groups, namely, youth and the hilltribe. This step of including a section on women's problems and action plan in government plan document may be regarded as the positive beginning of real action to improve the socio-economic status of women on the part of the government.

In August 1983, the National Women Development Committee was established by the Prime Minister (order no. 153/2526 of the Prime Minister's Office). The Committee is comprised of 26 government department representatives and individuals under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister. Responsibilities of the Committee include 1) setting up policy and plan including coordinating and monitoring the 5-year women development projects, 2) coordinating with other organizations including private sector, and 3) having responsibility in the preparation for the 1985 International Women Decade Conference.

In recent years, there has been an increasing number of development projects aimed at improving the socio-economic status of women. For the year 1982-1983, WID programs alone accounted for over 60 million bahts. The list of selected major projects, which is incomplete, is given in Appendix C and includes the names of implementing agencies and donors.

The government department which has been and is the most active in women program is the Community Development Department. Welfare programs for women are normally handled by the Department of Public Welfare, and health care programs by the Department of Health. Other departments, such as the Accelerated Rural Development Department, the Department of Agricultural Extension and the Non-Formal Education Department, do have some WID programs.

With regard to non-governmental organization's role in women development programs, the National Council of Women of Thailand has been the most active and on a continuing basis. It is also well recognized by the government and, consequently, enjoys some government technical and financial supports.

A list of selected development-oriented women organizations is given in Appendix B.

Women As a Target Group For Development

Under the present economic and social changes, making generalization about Thai women would be somewhat haphazard. There is a considerable difference between women in the majority's traditional agricultural sector in rural area and those in the modern society in urban cities and several large districts.

In urban areas such as Bangkok and several other urban towns and districts, one finds thousands of well educated and well trained professional women, but in the country side there are still millions (approximately 75 percent of total female population) of poor women normally with little or no education, who have to continue working long hours to collect firewoods, carry water from distant sources, and work on farms.

Such rural-urban differences result in disparity in lifestyles and opportunities structures for these two main groups of women, i.e. *traditional* and *modern*. Furthermore, there are those women in between - the *transitional* group of women who still perform traditional kinds of labour-intensive work, i.e. cooking, washing and servicing, but in a somewhat modern environment outside their villages - in urban homes, shops, and small factories. Generally, these "transitional" women have relatively poor education, low income and low social status. As such, they are closely associated with social issues and problems, such as seasonal migration, urban migration, slums, forced labour, and, particularly, prostitution. While their lifestyles may be different from traditional women, their real and basic needs are somewhat similar - better health, better education, and increased income. In addition, there are a few minority groups of women with differences in religion and culture (muslim/islam) and in geographic factors (hill tribes and border ethnic groups).

This paper will deal mainly with traditional women and, to a lesser extent, with the modern women while certain special target groups, such as *Buddhist nuns* or *Shees* and *prostitutes* will be dealt with as special target groups.

METHODOLOGIES AND APPROACHES

The methodologies used in the study for the development of the present women in development (WID) advocacy strategy include :

- Investigation of existing documents and research papers relating to the studies on or about Thai women, including particularly the background research papers on Thai women prepared as part of the formulation of the Women Development Plan for Thailand (1982-2501).

The annotated bibliography of these papers are included as Appendix D.

- Analysis of findings of a small (8 persons) working group, organized by SVITA, to study major key issues relating to women in development
- Organization of a one-day workshop (October 15, 1983) where several (21 participants and 6 observers) practitioners of women development programs/projects and experts on women issues, from government as well as from private sectors, including commercial, discussed and analyzed various key issues relating to women in development.

In developing strategies and formulating guidelines for future WID program and project design, several existing development programs were studied to identify major strengths and weaknesses. Major development programs for women by government departments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are shown in Appendix C. A list of selected development - oriented women NGOs is also provided as Appendix B.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Areas of Concern And Key Issues

The government's long-term (20 year) development plan classifies areas of concern of Thai women into 4 categories, namely, health, education, employment (income generation), and community and political participation. In the 5-year Women Development Plan (1982-1986), six major problem areas are addressed. They are

1. Economic
2. Educational - formal and non-formal
3. Religious and cultural
4. Public health - nutritional, health and family planning
5. Political
6. Social - attitudes and values of women toward society, and women-specific social problem (prostitution).

In the present paper, and for the purpose of future identification of action-oriented solution and program, a more practical approach has been taken. They are as follows :

- ① Work and employment - emphasizing employment opportunity and access to productive resources (technology and credit)
- ② Health - emphasizing mother and child health
- ③ Community development and political participation
- ④ Policy and planning - emphasizing institutions (government and NGOs) and action programs.

5 Education - formal, emphasizing resources and curriculum,
and informal

6 Traditions and attitudes

Problems Identification

I. Work And Employment

- (1) Women have longer working hours and less time for themselves
 - due to dual responsibility of working at home and outside, necessitated by economic pressures and traditional practices
 - due to unequal sharing of household work responsibility by men
- (2) Women have limited access to productive resources, including particularly 'new' appropriate technology and credits (formal system)
 - due to limited availability of technology and credits for women
 - due to ignorance (unawareness of available resources)
 - due to lack of capability in acquiring and utilizing them efficiently
- (3) Women have less opportunities for high-paying, high-responsibility or more secured job-positions.
 - due to a combination of reasons including traditional attitudes, lack of credibility, low education and interrupted services relating to maternal leave and family (home) responsibility
 - due to maternal leaves potential and lack of credibility
- (4) Women are often subject to unequal treatment by employers (low pay for similar jobs and early retirement)
 - due to traditional belief (lack of credibility and confidence) and traditional practices
 - due to lack of self-confidence on the part of women themselves.
- (5) Women have limited job availability (less diversified job opportunities)
 - due to limited capability of women themselves
 - due to traditional practice of preferential treatment for men
 - due to traditional attitudes of women themselves ;
 - due to limited vocational program for women

- (6) Women have higher possibilities for low-paying, labour intensive jobs
 - due to early entry into the labour market (after primary education)

II. Health

- (1) Women are subject to higher health risks relating to human nature of women - such as menstruation and maternity.

Women tend to use corrective measures than preventive ones to reduce those risks - due to ignorance (unawareness) and/or economic hardship.

- (2) women are subject to higher rate of mental stress
 - due to dual responsibility of work at home and outside particularly for single women family.
 - due to the feeling of job insecurity often caused by frequent maternal leaves
 - due to different (double standard) social values of men and women relating to sexual and other behaviours
- (3) Limited access to health counselling services
 - due to limited facilities availability
 - due to traditional attitudes (shyness) of women toward the services
 - inappropriateness of services (non-confidential basis particularly in relation to abortion and drug addiction)
- (4) Women are subject to higher rate of health risks relating to their low-income, labour-intensive jobs
 - due to higher rate of early entry into the labour market (after primary school education)

III. Community Development And Political Participation

- (1) Women do not normally receive due recognition for their productive contribution to economy
 - due mainly to the nature of their non-paying jobs such as collecting fuel wood and water, tending of animals, and cooking and washing
- (2) Women have inadequate opportunity for active participation in decision-making process and politics
 - due to lack of confidence and interest on the part of women themselves

- due to lack of effective development program allowing full participation (women development committee in isolation from community development committee or village development council where women have very little, if any, participation)
 - due to unawareness of possibilities and poor education including leadership capability
 - due to traditional attitudes toward women (confined to household work)
 - due to lack of appropriate training program for women to prepare them for responsible tasks as community leaders (vs. women group leaders).
 - due to traditional social value not accepting women to be subject of harsh criticism normally associated with politics (campaign smears)
- (3) Lack of clearly defined government policy and direction regarding the role of women
- (4) Lack of serious efforts by the government to encourage women participation in the development process.

IV. Policy And Planning

Institutions : Government and NGOs

- (1) Lack of effective coordinating body and mechanism
- (2) Lack of clearly defined policy and long-term government commitment regarding formal institutionalization at the national level
- (3) Lack of coordination and consolidation efforts between and among women and women NGOs
- (4) Lack of capacity and capability of women NGOs to promote women's roles

Action Programs

- (5) Development planning and programs are planned and designed without having women in mind (long-term training away from home)
- (6) Occupational discrimination training program for men and women

V. Education

- (1) Women have limited opportunities for formal higher education (secondary education upward).

- due to economic hardship of the families
 - current text books depicting discriminating roles of men and women
 - due to traditional belief and attitudes of parents as well as women (girls) themselves toward higher education as unnecessary
 - due to limited higher educational facilities close to residents and lack of accomodation further from home (boys often are lodged at temples)
- (2) Women have limited opportunities for non-formal and/or vocational education (other than home economic program)
- due to traditional practice of having men as trainees (preferential treatment) in most non-formal education and vocational training
 - due to limited training program appropriate for women
 - due to high and continuing responsibility at home (unable to participate)
 - due to lack of interest and/or self-confidence on the part of women themselves
 - due to low education qualification (consequence of problem 1.) or illiteracy.
 - due to limited availability of appropriate reading materials (communication media) for women (limited demand and lack of awareness of needs)

VI. Traditions And Attitudes

Religious

- (1) Lack of direct participation by women in religious teaching and propagation, due to lack of understanding of religion(Buddhism) and religious issues, such as nuns or shees.
- (2) Religious practices tend to reinforce sex stereotypes

Social and Cultural

- (3) Strong family institution and the practice of family extension slow down the process of attitudinal changes of younger generation
- (4) Lack of mass movement in general and among women specifically due to individualism and lack of team work efforts.

Women Development Strategy Workshop : Major Conclusions

In reviewing the country's Long-Term Women Development Plan, it was found that the key root causes of the various problems faced by women are *poor education* and *negative traditional attitudes*. This view was further confirmed by the forum at the Workshop.

Major conclusions of the Workshop include the following :

- ①. The key root causes of the various problems faced by women are *poor education* and *customs and traditional attitudes*.
- ②. Lack of *serious* government efforts, particularly in relation to establishing policy and direction, in promoting women development programs and projects
- ③. Lack of cooperation and consolidation among development workers including particularly women, and NGOs, was a negative factor to effective women development program and progress

RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES

General Strategies

1. In view of the fact that the education of women, both in quality and numbers, is less than that of men, it is recommended that two separate approaches to development be emphasized :

- 1.1 Literacy and Formal Educational Development, to raise the level of education of women in general to a higher average.

In Thailand, where sex discrimination in employment and job promotion has not been found to be widely practiced, it is believed that the increase in number of women in high-paying and high-responsibility job/positions will, based on the law of mathematics, directly correspond to the higher number of higher educated women. It is therefore necessary to increase the 'pool' of educated women to that of men.

This is a long term solution

The immediate target group of women are primary school graduates.

Government's Statistics (1978) reveal that while there is very little difference in male and female students at the primary education level, the difference at the secondary education level is very significant, being approximately 920,000 and 550,000 male and female students respectively. At the same time there has been no improvement in the percentage of women illiteracy during the 20 year period from 1960 to 1980, being about 65 percent of the country's total illiterates.

- 1.2 Women in Development Process Approach, emphasizing the promotion of opportunities for women, as well as the encouragement of women themselves, to play active and productive roles in the country's socio-economic development.

2. While Programs or projects on literacy and formal education focus only on women as the target population, the programs on WID, which would normally have special view on women, must take men into consideration as well. This is deemed necessary in view of the fact that many of the problems faced by Thai women are problems of the poor people in general, and that the family institution in Thailand is strong. This is to say that enhancing women's ability to participate actively *without treating them as a segregated population* is more desirable. In this aspect, it should be realized that planning and implementation of such WID programs and projects require a much more delicate balance. There is, therefore, a need to plan effective development programs with special view on women while at the same time integrate them in the development process where men's and women's contribution will be better balanced and both would equally benefit.

In may be a tactical error to implement WID program only for women, and not seeking to achieve the more balanced contribution form both sexes.

Good intentions must be accompanied by appropriate actions.

3. While it is desirable, to have as a main objective of WID program, to improve the socio-economic status of Thai women, as a whole, it is equally, if not more important, to aim at lessening the gap between the modern urban and traditional rural women. In this connection, it may be necessary to give emphasis on traditional women and on those transitional women associated with the problem of urban migration and urban slums.
4. In view of the increasing socio-economic pressure and subsequent unemployment rate, it is desirable to place more emphasis on self-employed activities, including particularly microbusiness and small enterprise development.
5. Past experiences indicate that several WID projects by government as well as NGOs, have not adequately met the real needs of women, due largely to inappropriateness (poorly designed) of the design and/or lack of understanding of the difference between felt vs. real needs, and material vs. learning needs. In planning and promoting WID projects, it would be very desirable and necessary to include project management training as part of the package. Past experiences also indicate that Thai project planners and managers do not see the need for such (in-country) training for themselves. In this connection it has been found that on-the-job training is the most effective alternative approach.

Specific Strategies

In view of the Government's extensive and intensive development programs being implemented and planned under a special Rural Development Plan (1982-1986), most of which would benefit both men and women, it is felt more appropriate for the present study to attempt to identify specific target groups of the women population and specific areas of emphasis for development. In so doing, due consideration has been given to the potential possibilities for intervention, directly or indirectly, by outside development agencies, and the potential multiplier effects of successful programs and projects to be developed.

Details are outlined in the following table :

STRATEGIES AND ACTION PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL TARGET GROUPS

Certain groups of women are faced with special kinds of problems in addition to the general problems faced by most other women. These are :

1. Budhist Nuns or Shees

Major problems are a) lack of religious status as well as social status (inferior) due mainly to traditional attitudes and beliefs.

b) being regarded as non-productive for the society (religion) and economy due to lack of awareness of possibilities and limited opportunities as well as interest

2. Prostitutes

Major problems are a) prone to crime and maltreatment

b) limited access to development assistance program (corrective rather than preventive)

c) subject to high degree of mental stress and health risks

Target Group	Advocacy Objective	Strategies
Buddhist Nuns or Shees	Improved social status and increased social contribution to society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening their institution - Provision of religious and/or vocational (health and child care) training - Provision of opportunities for positive contribution to society - Create better understanding among the public
Prostitutes	Reduced social problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of alternative choices of occupation - Creating awareness of danger/problems among potential women, parents and community leaders - campaign against sex exploitation

Buddhist "Nun" or Shees : A Religious and Social Issue

(Kabilsingh, 1983 to be published)

In Buddhist Teaching, there are 4 classifications of Buddhists, namely, bhikkhu (monks), bikkhuni (women monks or nuns, upasaka (layman) and upasika (laywomen). In the Thai history, the Community of buddhist nuns or women monks never existed. Instead, there is a separate class of Buddhist women who led a religious life, known as "Shees" and *wrongly referred to as nuns*. While bikkunis observe at least 311 precepts "Shees" observe only 8 and are not considered part of the Buddhist Community. The bikkunis are propagation (preachers) and while the Shees are not. In principle, Shees are classified as upasika (laywomen), but in practice, they lead a separate religious life.

There are over 20,000 Shees in Thailand, the majority (93%) of which with only primary education or less and 88% are singles, 35% receive financial support from parents and the rest from temples and other sources.

Unfortunately, Shees' widely known roles involve cleaning and cooking for the temples, thus presenting poor image among the public. Not being included in the Buddhist Community, Shees do not come under the responsibility of the Department of Religious Affairs,

Negative attitudes cherished by the Shees themselves are also constraints to their self and social development.

The "Institute for Thai Shees" (currently having about 5,000 members) has been founded with the aims to raising their status and providing them with opportunities for self-development. Training of Shees to become development workers have been initiated by the National Council of Women of Thailand in a limited scale and more is needed.

Prostitution and Social Concern

The issue of prostitution has received increasing attention in recent time, particularly from women organizations. It was estimated that more than 100,000 women are being sexually exploited working as prostitutes and related trades and services. Most (over 50 percent) of the women have very little education, coming from poor families and being forced either by socio-economic hardship or ignorance.

Prostitution and other related service industries should be viewed in the larger context of economic as well as social change. Action is obviously needed to avert a deteriorating situation. It was believed that, to a large extent, once a woman entered prostitution, it was rather difficult to successfully pull her out of the occupation. It appears, therefore, to be more rational to approach the problem at the inception stage in order to channel or rebute them into other types of occupation. For such reason, alternative job opportunities would have to be made available. Furthermore, re-education and training program should be provided to potential recruits into the service industry as well as to those already engaged in the industry but wish to leave.

One such program has been initiated by the Association for the Promotion of Women Status in the form of Emergency House for Girls and its training extension center. Costs of subsidy are a limiting factor to continuing effective program. An alternative approach of income-generating scheme to help subsidize the operation will have to be explored.

RECOMMENDED SPECIFIC INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

① 1. Credit and/or Loan Guarantee Arrangement for Women in Agriculture

Rationale : Credit availability to women normally through informal, high interest, arrangement, and current Bank of Agriculture and Cooperative's practice deal only with male heads of households although there is no such rule nor regulation.

Objectives : - To allow women to have access to formal credit arrangement
- To reduce the rate of defaults on loan.
- To influence the financial institutions' practice

Approach : A pilot project by or through the Bank of Agriculture and Cooperatives and other financial institutions

Target Organizations : Bank of Agriculture and Cooperatives and other banks

② 2. Marketing Networking Arrangement for Handicraft Projects

Rationale : Handicrafts production capability and capacity is high and extensive but marketing is a problem due to lack of marketing information and organized marketing

Objectives : - To increase foreign market share of Thai handicrafts
- To make maximum use of handicrafts marketing assistance services of the ASEAN Handicraft Promotion and Development Association

Approach : Creating awareness among handicraft projects and promote networking.

Target Organizations : - Department of Trade Promotion ,
- Handicraft Business Club of Thailand
- Sudhipong Srivikorn Foundation

③ 3. Business Consultant Volunteer Corp Project

Rationale : Small entrepreneurs have no access to technical and management assistance/services. Modern Thai women are known for their entrepreneurial skill and excellence.

Objective : To promote development of microenterprises for women as self-employment

Approach : Encourage and promote the setting up of a group of volunteers of management experts to provide technical and managerial assistance to small women-entrepreneurs

Target Organizations : Federation of Business and Professional Women Associations

4. Home-Away-from-Home Project for Girl Students

Rationale : Girl students, particularly at secondary education level, lack boarding facilities at or near schools which normally are far from the villages. Male students usually live in at the temples. The practice of boarding poor students is suitable for and have been practiced, in an unorganized way, in Thai society.

Objective : Increase opportunity to girl students to continue higher education and, consequently, better jobs and status.

Approach : Creating awareness of the need and encourage/promote the practice in an organized way with proper supervision

Target Organizations : - Teachers associations and women NGOs,
(through the National Council of Women of Thailand)

- Ministry of Education

5. Simple Food Preservation and Processing Mobile Demonstration

Rationale : Increasing number of villagers are now producing more food than can be consumed within the villages. Some of these are perishable such as fish, home grown vegetables and fruits. Availability of appropriate technologies is limited due to lack of qualified personnel and limited training equipments/facilities.

Objective : To increase food supply at the village level
To generate additional income

Approach : To maximize the use of equipments and training personnel, mobile training facilities/units would be cost-effective.

Target Organizations : Department of Fisheries, Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Non-Formal Education and Technology-oriented NGOs.

6. Income-Generating Welfare Project for Women

Rationale : Welfare services for women will continue to be necessary, particularly in view of the pressing economic conditions and subsequent unemployment. Financial subsidy for welfare program cannot continue forever and self-reliance for the program is desirable.

Objective : To help solve the social problems of underprivileged women

To develop a model project

Approach : Develop a labour-intensive enterprising project which is self-financing (except for initial capital inputs) in operation, to be run as a non-profit company. Training is part of the operation.

Target Organizations : Department of Public Welfare, Association for the Promotion of Women Status (Emergency House for the Needy Women) and the Girl Guides Association

✓ RESEARCH ON WOMEN

Research on issues related to women in Thailand is inadequate. Development projects for women were often planned and designed without adequate background or baseline information, or on the basis of felt needs. These projects often failed or were difficult to evaluate.

It is therefore recommended that consideration and efforts be given to promote research as a basis for future project development or as part of the projects themselves.

Areas of research include the following :

- Assessment of the country's (Thailand's) achievements in women development during the 'women decade'.
- Assessment of women's contribution to the productive economy of the country in relation to GNP
- Comparative study of rate of default on loans by men and women
- Study on the role of women in children's text books
- Study the situation, status and needs of the single women and single-parent (women) families, in view of the social change (male labour export) and increasing cases of divorce.

APPENDIX A

TERM OF REFERENCE

1. SCOPE OF WORK

- A. A review of USAID's most current strategy and budget documents to get a sense of future program directions and policy concerns.
- B. A review of literature on women's issues and roles in Thailand and preparation of an annotated listing, stating whether materials are in Thai or English.
- C. A listing of foreign donor and specialized Royal Thai Government (RTG) programs or projects which deal particularly with women in Thailand. This should also include non-governmental organizations and activities.
- D. A listing of major problems which women in Thailand face-- either as a reflection of inequitable treatment of women or insufficient use of women as productive resources. In identifying problems, the contractor should look at, but not be limited to the following general areas: employment, traditions and attitudes, legal rights, access to credit and other resources, governmental cognizance of women's issues in planning, educational opportunities, business opportunities, etc. For each problem identified, prepare a brief back-up document describing the issue/problem, with alternative corrective actions.
- E. Work with AID staff to reduce the above list to a shorter list focusing on AID relevant concerns.
- F. Following agreement with AID on priority problem areas, preparation of a preliminary advocacy strategy document which identifies problem areas, objectives, target groups, informal or indirect activities, and formal direct activities. Proposed activities can be either for direct USAID action or for USAID to suggest that other donors or the RTG consider undertaking.

2. SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

Twenty-five copies of the completed report, in English, are to be furnished to USAID, Program Office, by November 30, 1983

APPENDIX B

LIST OF SELECTED THAI DEVELOPMENT-ORIENTED WOMEN NGOS

1. Association for the Promotion of the Status of Women
c/o Thai-American Technical Cooperation Association,
Ground Floor NEDF Building,
962 Krungkasem Road, Bangkok 10100
Tel. 281-7693
2. The Federation of Business and Professional Women's Association
of Thailand
c/o Dusit Thani Hotel , Bangkok 10500
Tel. 233-1130 ext. 2261
3. Friends of Women Group
49 Pra Arthit Road, Pra Nakorn, Bangkok 10200
Tel. 282-0575
4. Friends of Women world Banking in Thailand
21/53-55 Soi Thanphuying Phahon,
Ngarmvongvarn Road Bangkok 10900
Tel. 579-5560 . 579-2481
5. Girl Guides Association of Thailand
5/1-2 Phayathai Road , Bangkok 10400
Tel. 245-0641 , 245-0242
6. National Council of Women of Thailand (107 members)
Manangkasila House, Lan Luang Road,
Bangkok 10300
Tel. 281-0081 , 281-0206
7. Pan Pacific and Southeast Asian Regional Women Association
2234 Petchburi Road
Bangkok 10100
Tel. 314-4316 , 314-5076
8. Shee Thai Foundation
Mahamongkut Buddhist University
248 Pra Sumain Road , Bangkok 10200
Tel. 281-2280 , 281-6427

9. Siamese Association of University Women
55 Sukhumvit Soi 38, Phrakanong
Bangkok 10110
Tel. 391-1618
10. Thai Home Economics Association
1635 Charoenkrung Road , Yannawa
Bangkok 10120
Tel. 211-2052
11. Thai Muslim Women Association of Thailand
11 Soi Petchthongkam , Pracharat 1 Road,
Bang Po , Bangkok 10300
Tel. 585-7308
12. Thai Women Association of Thailand
62 Aurupong Cross-Road , Petchburi Road
Bangkok 10400
Tel. 282-3827
13. Thai Women Farmer Association of Thailand
219 Eakmai Road , Sukhumvit 63
Bangkok 10110
Tel. 391-1632
14. Women Lawyers Association of Thailand
6 Sukhothai Road , Dusit
Bangkok 10300
Tel. 241-5116
15. Women Study Group , Thai volunteer Service
Social Research Institute , Institute Building 1 (4th floor)
Chulalongkorn University , Bangkok 10500
Tel. 251-4481
16. Young Christian Women Association (Y.M.C.A.)
13 Sathorn Tai Road, Yannawa, Bangkok 10120
Tel. 286-2329, 286-1936
17. ZONTA Club of Bangkok (I and II)
(I) 436 Sukhumvit 71 , Prakanong, Bangkok 10110
Tel. 392-8243 , 392-6269

(II) 21/53-55 Soi Thanphuying Phahon , Ngarmvongvarn Road,
Bangkok 10900
Tel. 579-2481 , 579-5660

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APPENDIX C

MAJOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS/PROJECTS*

IN THAILAND (1982-1983)

Program / Project	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency and Budget**
1. <u>Education and Research</u>		
1.1 The Role of Women in Self-Help Organization	Khon Kaen University	UNDP (n.a.)
1.2 Women Information/Data Center	National Council of Women of Thailand	UNICEF/ ASEAN Confederation of Women Organization (80,000 ฿) Government (157,000 ฿)
1.3 Developing an Integrated Needs Assessment Strategy (Non-Formal Education for Women)	SVITA Foundation	IDRC (280,000 ฿)
<u>Health</u>		
2.1 Mother and Child Health Care Development	Y.M.C.A. Chiangmai	Y.M.C.A. (n.a.)
2.2 Mother and Child Health Care	Department of Public Health	Government (30 M฿)
2.3 Women's Participation in Water and Sanitation Decade	Community Development Department Department of Public Health	UNDP (US\$ 187,440)
<u>Human Resource (Women) Development and Training</u>		
3.1 Women in the Cooperative Societies	Department of Cooperative Promotion	ILO/UNDP (US\$ 67,500)
3.2 Women Self-Help Development Project	Community Development Department	Government/ILO (114,500 ฿)
3.3 Women Leader Training	Community Development Department	Government/UNDP (300,000 ฿)
3.4 Women Development Training	Community Development Department	Government (2 M฿)
3.5 Women Organization Development (ASEAN/Thailand)	Community Development Department	Australia (600,000 ฿)
3.6 Vocational Training Center for Women (Lampang)	Public Welfare Department	Government (6.6 M฿)

Program/Project	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency and Budget**
. <u>Income Generation</u>		
4.1 Income Generating Activities for Women	Community Development Department	Government (10 M฿)
4.2 Small Enterprise Development for Women and Families (Dairy Farming)	Friends of Women World Banking (Thailand) (SVITA Foundation and Zonta Clubs of Thailand)	Bangkok Bank/ WWB/ A.T. International (12 M฿)
. <u>Welfare</u>		
5.1 Energy Home for Needy Women	Women Status Promotion Association	Various (n.a.)
5.2 Women Welfare Home	Public Welfare Department	Government (21 M฿)
5.3 Women Welfare Project (Women export labour)	Public Welfare Department	Government (2.6 M฿)
. <u>Miscellaneous</u>		
6.1 General Support for Women Program	Community Development Department	Government/UNICEF (5 M฿)

* not including USAID - sponsored

** Figures are not verified

APPENDIX D

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

ON

THAI WOMEN STUDIES

EDUCATION

- 1 DHIRAVEGIN, Nopamas. The role of Thai women in the Thai educational system and its implication for social change in Thailand, from Thai-European Seminar on Social Change in Contemporary Thailand. University of Amsterdam, Anthropological - sociological Centre, 1980, 22 p.

Attempts to link Thai women's historical images to their contemporary self-perception and their images perceived by their present society. Presents images of Thai women portrays in Thai historical documents and captures Thai women's images in current Thai literature, primarily through the analysis of current Thai fictions. Examines images of Thai historical heroines, Thai women's images reflected in current Thai literature, and Thai women's images in Thai novels. Deals with the statistics of Thai women in the Thai educational system, focusing on quantitative data of women in Thai educational system.

- 2 DURAMAD, Sumnuan. Facilities and methods for popularization of basic scientific knowledge in formal and non-formal women's education in rural areas of Thailand. Bangkok, Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Education, April 1979, 56 p.

Deal with introduction and methodology, including objectives, selected areas and research tools. Gives background information of formal and non-formal education and Thai women's status. Contains data presentation, noting availability of women's programs, its linkages, strategies and reason for generating the program, facilities and methods, formal women's programs, social and economic impact and learning needs. Includes appendices related to selected areas of study, questionnaire, checklist and structured interview.

- 3 KAESAIHA, Thongyoo and VARAVARN, Kasama. Education for disadvantaged women. In "Education for Rural Development - A Portfolio of Studies. Volume 2. Education for Disadvantaged Women. Bangkok, Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development (APEID), UNESCO, 1982 p.17-41.

This paper has identified problems which are undermining the well-being and the capabilities of women, particularly those living in rural areas. Examination of women's development policies in the Fifth Social and Economic Plan and existing non-formal education programmes illustrates definite government commitments, and points out areas where subsequent efforts should be undertaken by implementing agencies. While non-formal education programmes have shown promising contribution to the development of women, it is recognized that non-formal education programmes cannot achieve this aim in isolation. Along with the expansion and improvement of non-formal education, a women development strategies should aims to bring about greater access to formal education among disadvantaged women, revision of formal education curricula and a systematic improvement of the informal learning environment. Through integration of formal, non-formal and informal education, learning opportunities for women can be provided and a basic precondition for women's development is attained.

- 4 LAPCHAROEN, PRIYANUT. Women and educational opportunity. Journal of Non-Formal Education 18 (105), 1981 : 12-16 (In Thai)

Presents social attitude and Concept of education and labour for women which decrease opportunity in formal education, vocational education and working participation of women. In order to solve these problems, special vocational training should be provided, especially for rural women. The role of the Department of Non-formal Education to promote education and vocational training are discussed.

- 5 SAFILIOS - ROTHSCHILD, Constantine. women in Development : Access of rural girls to primary education in the third world : state of art, obstacles and policy recommendations. Washington, D.C., Office of Women in Development, Agency for International Development, International Development Cooperation Agency, October 1979, 31 p.

This report gives the statistical picture of women's access to primary education. The importance of an elementary school education is explained. The obstacles to rural women's attending and completing elementary education including factors facilitating rural girl's access to formal education are discussed. In addition, policy recommendations are provided.

- 6 RAVIVONGSE, Vichitr. The role of young women in the development progress especially in industries in Thailand. Bangkok, Thammasat University, Faculty of Social Administration, January 1978, 62 p.

This report describes the role of women in labour force participation. The constitution Right of Thai Women is discussed including the status and right of women in profession and industries with equal pay for equal work. Problems and needs of young women workers are mentioned. Reviews the services and programmes for women of various governmental and non-governmental concerns. Problems and suggested actions are also concluded.

- 7 Schumacher, Ilsa, Sebstad, Jennefer and Birinic, Mayra. Limits to Productivity. Improving Women's Access to Technology and Credit. (Draft) This report was prepared for the Office of Women and Development, Bureau of Program and Policy-Coordination, Agency for International Development under Contract Number AID/OTR-C-1801. International Center for Research on Women, May 1980. 57 pp.

This paper investigates the relation between women and productive resources. The discussion focuses on the definition, native and extent of women's access to new technology and credit, area of resources needs and obstacle to both access and use. Presents how resources are integrated to women's involvement in the development process and differences in the situation for men and women.

- 8 SOON YOUNG YOON. Study on the role of young women in the development process, especially in industry, in selected countries of the ESCAP region. The United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, December 1979, 43 p.

This report discusses briefly on industrial trends and evolution of economic policies which effects on expansion of employment opportunities for women in Hong Kong, The Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand. Points out the main characteristics of young female labour force participation describes the general education, work, welfare and recruitment trend and information in the constitution, legal and organization support available, finally summarizes the main suggested strategies for development of female worker status.

- 9 SUNDHAGUL, Malee and TANSKUL, Orathip. The role of women in industrialization in Thailand. Paper presented at the Preparatory meeting on the Role of Women in Industrialization in Developing Countries. mimeo, 8 p.

This paper concerns mainly the role of women in general national development. It provide adequate information to indicate the relative magnitude of women's participation in industrialization in Thailand.

- 10 BOONCHALAKSI, Wannee. Female participation in labor force in Thailand, Bombay, International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay; 1980. 14 p. : tables.

This analytical study on the female labor in Thailand based on the 1960 and 1970 census data reveals that there was a sharp decline in female participation rate during the decade. Apart from the change in age composition, this new development may be mainly due to the decline in female participation in agriculture where 80 % of the women are engaged. The regional differences are also analysed.

- 11 CHANWIPHASAWONG, Sayan. Problems of teenage-female workers : an observation of a labor relations specialist. Productivity Journal, November 1976, P.7 (in Thai)

Considers in general the problems of female workers in sub-urban areas, regarding personal, family and working aspects. Notes in brief causes of female labor force usage. Includes suggestions

- 12 DANGSONGWARN, Wiwat. Factors affecting labor force participation of currently married women in Bangkok. Thesis. Chulalongkorn University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 1979, 169p. (in Thai)

Investigates factors influencing the labor force participation rate and types of work among currently married women in Bangkok. Covers husband's occupation, years of schooling, duration of residence and birth-place, and the age of the youngest child.

- 13 DEEVALYA, Nibhon. Female employment and fertility : cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships from a national sample of married Thai women. Bangkok, Chulalongkorn University, Institute of Population Studies, 1977, 88 p.

Presents the cross-sectional and retrospective relationship between employment and fertility, considering husband's occupation, occupation of women, and work experience of women before and after marriage : work for wages or salary before and after marriage, interrelationship between duration of work after marriage and duration of marriage. Analyzes the longitudinal relationship between employment and fertility, focusing on completeness of follow-up, characteristics of women : both reinterviewed and loss to follow-up, and longitudinal relationship between employment and fertility : marital status change, occupational and fertility change. Statistical tables are includes.

- 14 Female workers employed in textile factories. Bangkok, The National Council of Thai Labour, 6 p.

Gives general information of textile workers covering their knowledge on the general situation of their factories. Notes that most of them are knowing only the work they are responsible, and they know nothing about the proceeding of production and other related. Presents wages, working hours, holiday, right to take leave and overtime or workers. Covers transportation, hostel, feeding, nursing and treating fringe benefits, and probation period. .

- 15 HUNPHANIT, Raphiphan. A comparative study on working condition of Thai women in urban and rural area. Master Thesis, Chulalongkorn University, 1977, 98 p. (In Thai).

The objectives is to study economic, social, population and other related factors that influence on working condition of women in urban and rural area in 1969 and 1970. The result shows that the difference of works between urban and rural condition themselves, socio-economic situation, education age, nationality and number of living children. In addition, labour force or economic participation for women is still limited. Finally conclusions and recommendations are provided.

- 16 LEOPRAPAI, Boonlert and COOK, Michael J. Labor force participation, village characteristics and modernism and their influence on fertility among rural Thai women : Part I & II Bangkok, Mahidol University, Institute for Population and Social Research, 1978, 2 volumes.

Looks at the fertility of a sample of rural Thai women and related the current and cumulative fertility of these women to their own characteristics, noting the environment in which these women were located. Presents distribution of sampled women and Tambon, covering with and without a television in at least one village, with and without a primary school, going and losing population to migration, and distance from nearest health center and from district office. Examines the effects of average village size on the current and cumulative fertility and the current planning practice of the sampled women.

- 17 PECHMUNI, Suphattra. Working efficiency of women subordinates, from Seminar on Integration of Women in Development, June 22-24, 1978, Kasetsart University. Bangkok, Kasetsart University, June 1978, 19 p. (In Thai)

Considers working conditions of women, noting type of work for women, chance of promotion, and social attitudes toward married women. Deals with attitudes of women toward their works, problems of women's adjustment, and women's needs in their works. Proposes expectation of women subordinates toward their bosses, involving women's role in their careers in the future.

18 TANGNIPHON, Samli. Labour force and working participation of Thai women and children and rural area. Master Thesis, Kasetsart University, 1983, 154 p.

Study on labour force participation of rural women and children, in dry and rainy season. The data basis on working activities during 52 weeks of 353 families in Chiang Mai, Kh. a. Euen and Roi Et. Considers working opportunities and economic in rural family, population size, educational level, capability of labour force and rate of participation, rate of changes, occupational characters, working hours and rate of variation, working status, land ownership and land used in agriculture, agricultural mechanization, including overall income structure in agricultural and non-agricultural sector.

19 WONGPHANICH, Malinee. A study of socio-economic impact on the working conditions of industrial women workers in textile industries Japan and Thailand Supported by The Japan Foundation Tokyo, Japan through the office in Bangkok, Thailand, April 1981 - March 1982, 244 p.

Report on a comparative study of industrial women workers in Japan and Thailand in textile industries in terms of processes in textile mill, number of employees, labour intensive working opportunities and wages, and female unions activities.

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- 20 BOONMONGKOL, Pimvan. Women and medicine. Journal of medical Social Sciences, January 1979, 113 p. (in Thai)

Presents articles entitled "Gender Objectivity in Medicine" Midwife : Lady Physician of the Villagers; "Human Rights Population Growth-A Feminist Perspective and Status of Nurses in Thailand". Includes research report on a Study of the Acceptability of the Routes of Administration of Fertility Regulation Methods in Thailand. Interviews various physicians on the problems of lady physicians concerning medical professions.

- 21 KNODEL, John and DEBARALYN, Nibhon. Breast feeding in Thailand : trends and differentials, 1969-1979. Studies in family planning; 11(12), 1980. P.355-377

A series of national sample surveys conducted in Thailand between 1969 and 1979 provide documentation of the trends and differentials in breast feeding practices among Thai women. The results indicate a moderate and relatively steady decline in the duration of breast feeding among both rural and urban women and among women in different educational categories. Urban-rural differences in breast feeding practices are prominent throughout the period covered by the analysis. Moreover, there is a negative association between the use of modern health services for delivery and breast feeding, especially in urban areas. Despite the reduction in the average duration of breast feeding, both infant mortality and marital fertility have continued to decline concurrently with the shifts in infant feeding practices.

- 22 VISESHAKUL, Duangmanee. The women's role in solving the nutritional problems in rural areas, from Seminar on Integration of Women in Development, June 23, 1978, Kasetsart University. Bangkok, Kasetsart University, 1978, 4 p.

Considers the eating habit of the rural Thais and the phenomena of nutritional problems in Thailand. Presents programs that could be accomplished by general women's ability. Statistical tables and are included.

- 23 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ASEAN Development plan for Women. Bangkok, Department of Community Development, 1981, 7 p. (In Thai)

ASEAN Development Plan for Women is one of the seven programs of ASEAN Population Program Phase II. It mainly concerns on development for rural women and role of urban women in rural women development. It is an cooperation program among governmental and non-governmental organization in regional and international level. In Thailand, The Department of Community Development as coordinator at national, provincial, Amphoe and Tambon levels locates its center in Ubon Ratchathani. Flow chart of the development plan is included.

- 24 KARNASUTA, Kattiya. Country case study : Thailand, from Training Seminar on Development Planning for Women, September 14 - October 25, 1978. Bangkok, UN Asian and Pacific Development Institute, 1978, 49 p.

Gives general descriptions of the process of policy planning in Thailand. Focuses on planning about women, considering the situation of women in Thai society, implications of the development plan for women, strategies and process of planning, and planning implementation. Includes conclusion and recommendations.

- 25 KHITTASANGKA, Makha. Evaluation of women in development programme in Thailand with emphasis on income generating activities. Bangkok, Thammasat University, Faculty of Social Administration, September 1980, 175 p.

Deals with background, problem identification, objectives of the project and objectives in the evaluation of on-going projects for women's development. Discusses two methods of evaluation, noting formative and summative evaluation. Contains information on on-going activities of the women's groups as observed by the program officers during monitoring and follow-up of the project in Buriram, Srisaket, Pichit and Chiang Mai, covering feed back from each stage of development of the project as expressed by the women in the income generating project. Presents summary of the evaluation, conclusion and highlight and recommendations.

- 26 LONG TERM WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PLAN TASK FORCE. Report on the studies of women for long-term development planning for women 1981-2001. Incooperation of USAID and Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, 1981.

These studies of Thai women focus on setting goal and plan for women development. The study on status and expected pattern of Thai women covers women target groups, female labour force migration status and roles, expected pattern of Thai women including evaluation of women development project. The policies and strategies for development specially concern on health and hygiene, education and occupational preparation, social and political participation including law and legislation in development for women. The policies and strategies for development focus on various target group of women which are agriculturist non-agriculturist, civil officers, state enterprise officers, nuns, women of different culture, service girls and female prisoners.

- 27 LONG TERM WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PLAN TASK FORCE. Report on the survey of concepts of Thai Women. Bangkok, Long Term Women Development Plan Task Force Incooperation of USAID and Department of Technical and Economic cooperation, 1981, 184 p. (In Thai)

Result from interviewing sample groups of women in urban and rural area of various occupations are analysed. It shows 2 significant factors affecting women development, the external environment resulted from old social attitudes including its transferring to the young generations and cooperations among women. For women themselves, the important factors are education, family responsibilities, capability in economic self-reliance and ability in self-decision.

- 28 LONG TERM WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PLAN TASK FORCE Research report for development planning. Bangkok, Long Term Women Development Plan Task Force Incooperation with USAID and Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation, 1981, 353 p. (In Thai)

This report contains topics of research study on target group of women covers the roles of nuns in Buddhism, activities and administration of the Institution of Thai Nuns, and participation in social activities. Studies problems and needs of women working in government offices and state enterprises. Preliminary situation of education and occupational preparation for women are analysed. Finally, analysed is of the question and answer columns in 20 women magazines published in 1980.

- 29 NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Development plan for women for the period of five years, 1982-1986. Bangkok, Office of the Prime Minister, 1981, 32 p. (In Thai).

The five-years development plan concentrates on the promotion of Thai women's status, covering health and nutrition, education, labour force, and their participation in socio-economic and political development. Considers women of age between 12-44 in 37 provinces in the Northeast, North and South as target groups.

- 30 NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Long-Term development plan for women, 1982-2001. Bangkok, Office of the Prime Minister, 1981, (In Thai).

Gives general information and guidelines of women development in Thailand. Presents problems, objectives and policies including development strategies in various aspects. Focuses on development of socio-economic status and roles of women in national development.

- 31 NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Seminar report on Women Development Operation Plan. Bangkok, Office of the Prime Minister, 1981, 208 p. (In Thai).

Deals with the seminar on women development operational plan at Bangkok on January 26-29, 1981 according to the world conference on the decade of the United Nations' women at Copenhagen on July 14-30, 1980. Reviews the accomplishments of the women's activities and roles development committee in Thailand. Summarizes the operational plan for the second half decade of the NU women; and considers that plan as a guideline for Thai women development planning during the Fifth Year Plan (B.E. 2525-2529) and for the long-termed plan (B.E.2525-2545). Discusses and concentrates on the promotion of Thai women's affairs, covering modernization setting; and their participations on education, social norm, labor force, mass media, public health, and administration. Includes appendices on history of women unequal status in society, their present roles in every operational level (national, regional, and international).

- 32 BOONMA, Samer. Bhikshuni in Buddhism. Journal of the National Research Council of Thailand, 1981, 65 p. (In Thai)

Details study of the development of the congregation of Bhikshunis from its beginning to its decline. Describes the leadership as well as efforts of a number of women for the establishment of the congregation of Bhikshunis and difficulties involved before obtaining Buddha's permission, details of the ordination ceremony, rules of conduct, Bhikshunis' way of living including various roles of Bhikshunis within the Buddhist communities, such as religious rites to be performed by Bhikshunis and their relation with Bhikshunis. Covers the advantages and disadvantages to the Buddhist order as the consequence of the establishment of the Bhikshuni congregation. Includes the causes of the decline of Bhikshuni congregation from the Buddhist communities.

- 33 KOMIN, Suntaree. Cultural value of Thai men and women in development, from Seminar on Integration of Women in Development, June 22-24, 1978, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Kasetsart University, 1978, 18 p.

Gives aim of the study, value studies, Thai values and value systems, and instrumental values and terminal values. Presents results on terminal values, and value differences between Thai men and women. Statistical tables are included.

- 34 REYNOLDS, Craig J. A nineteenth century Thai Buddhist defense of polygamy and some remarks on the social history of women in Thailand. International Association of Historians of Asia, 1977, 43 p.

Contains a brief discussion of the position of women in traditional Siamese society in the light of certain religious ideas and according to legal provisions in force until the early nineteenth century. Considers polygamy in its cultural, political and social context, Siam at mid-century: Mongkut and the West, the author of "A Defense of Polygamy" and the text and "Defense of Polygamy : An Exposition." Includes appendices concerning biographical sketch of Chaophraya Thiphakgrawong and translation of "A Defense of Polygamy".

SOCIO-ECONOMIC/POLITICAL STATUS

Aspects of Thai Women Today. Bangkok, The Thailand National Commission on Women's Affairs, 1980, 198 p.

Contains articles written by various authors dealing with introduction, the economic role of Thai women, education and development programs for Thai women, health development of women in Thailand, status of Thai women, a case study of the Community Development Department and guidelines for the development of women. Includes appendices on the National Commission on Women's Affairs, excerpts from the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1977-1981) on "Women's Role in National Development", members of the Thailand National Commission on Women's Affairs and the Thailand delegation to the world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

- 36 CHAISERI, Nongyao. Women and economic growth, from Seminar on Integration of Women in Development, June 22-24, 1978, Kasetsart University. Bangkok, Kasetsart University, June 1978, 20 p. (Thai and English)

Gives measurement and guidelines to create a more meaningful role for women. Considers economic expansion of Thailand during the past 16 years (1961-1976), purpose of the Fourth Socio-economic Development Plan, and the economic factors which influence growth and development together with women's role and attitude which affect the economic development.

- 37 CHAIYASUT, Nanthanee. The promotion of women to participate in rural development, from Seminar on Integration of women in Development, June 23, 1978, Kasetsart University. Bangkok, Kasetsart University, June 1978, 11 p. (In Thai)

Gives background and village selection for the operational study. Proposes background of the project, objective of the survey, and scope and method of the survey. Summarizes research result of household leaders, economic and social condition of women: problem and need of women and aspect of occupation. Suggestion is included.

- 38 KHITTASANGKA, MAKHA. Participation of rural women in rural development in Thailand and the Philippines. Master Thesis, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1978, 385 p.

Contains the statement of the problem, objective importance of the study, definition, scope and limitation, hypothesis and analysis of data. Examines selected factors associated with the participation of rural women in the rural development activities in Thailand and the Philippines. Ascertains the degree and nature of social and economic participation of rural women in rural development activities and determines local official leader's perception of the status of rural women in Thailand and the Philippines. Finds out differences in the factors associated with the degree of participation in rural development by the rural women. Predicts trends in the changing role of rural women and derives policy implications in relation to rural women's participation in development programs in the rural setting. Includes appendix related to the study.

- 39 KHITASONGKHA, Makha. Rural women development in Thailand. Bangkok, Thammasat University, Thai Khadi Research Institute, December, 1979, 34 p. (in Thai)

Discusses the significance, problem and operational procedures of women development according to the guidelines of UN development program. Considers socio-economic and cultural conditions of women in Thai rural area and ASEAN countries. Reports on level of development of rural women in rural Thailand, citing research result of Participation of Rural Women in Rural Development in Thailand and the Philippines. Summarizes the evaluation of project concerning the development of rural women at Surin. Presents indicators indicating level and direction of rural women development in Thailand. Considers problems of and obstacles to rural women development in Thailand.

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- 40 Selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Thai women: country report on income-generating skills for women in Asia. Bangkok, NIDA, Research Center, 1979, 199 p.

Gives general background information and discusses the demographic aspects of the income-generating population of Thailand. Compares the status of women with the status of men. Discusses job opportunities and career training for Thai women in terms of government and non-governmental policies; policy implementation and practice; opportunities and motivations; and constraints. Gives examples of practical experiences in training for women in Bangkok. Presents a synthesis of women labor force participation in Thailand, noting in rural and urban sectors, problems of women in the labor force, and recommendations for improving women labor force participation.

- 41 SAMAKAPHONG, Prathom. Thai women and politics. Siam Rath, Jan 23, 1975, p. 5 (in Thai)

Focuses on the more active participation of women in Thai politics originated from the creation of the Promotion of the Women's Status Group. Relates briefly the demand for the women's rights in Thai politics. Discusses the roles of women in democracy, noting roles of women in the family level, in the social level, and in the national level. Considers the women's role in Thai politics from 1969 to 1977. Lists the names of all the women candidates of all political parties who ran for the members of the parliament.

- 42 WICHAN, Samma. Point of view concerning prostitute suppression bill proposed by a member of parliament. Kan Pracha Songkhro, September 1976, p. 4. (in Thai)

Gives the viewpoints against the drafting of legally licensed prostitute bill proposed by members of parliament.