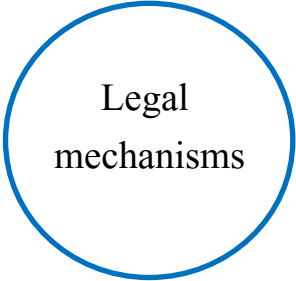


Jobs in SEZs:
the Quality of Life
of Women Migrant Workers

Major concerns from the report

- Most not receive the minimum wage
- Unequal pay between men and women
(but little difference- THB 174.7 vs 173.7 daily rate)
- Not receive overtime wage / paid leave /
- Bind to security deposit in the form of free labour
- No employment contract

Crucial players/mechanisms



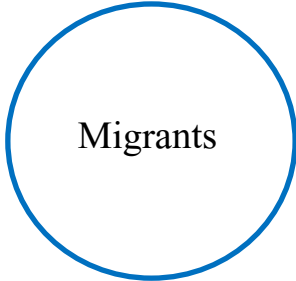
Legal
mechanisms

- Labour protection law – rights to appeal to local **labour inspectors**.



NGOs

- Nodes/Helping hands of negotiation and empowerment.



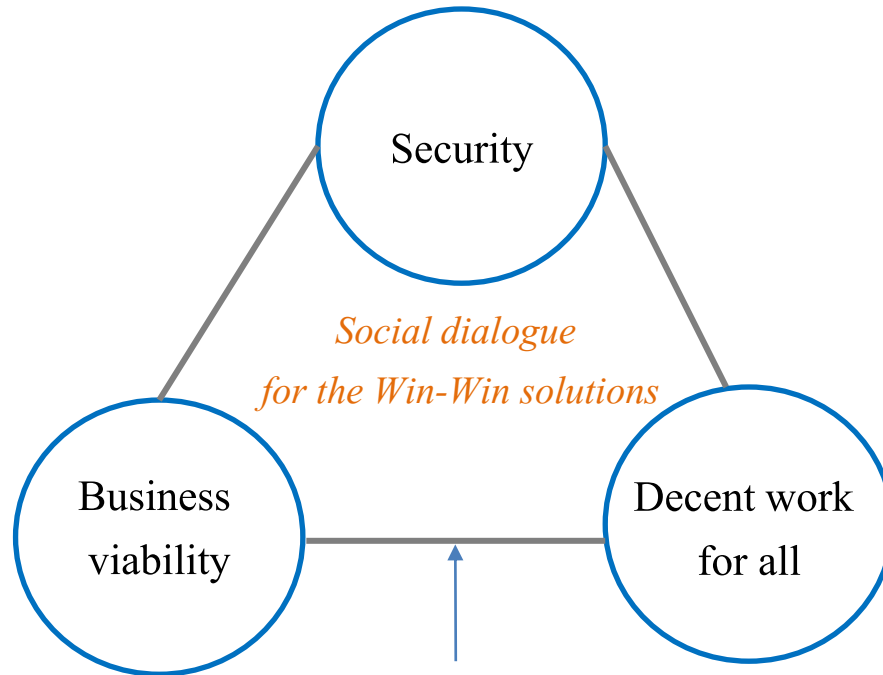
Migrants

- Why don't they utilize the mechanisms?
- Means of negotiation – boss, collective action (90% success), help from the union, NGOs (p.70)

To make comparison/linking some information may make the case more insightful

- The one successfully negotiate / get upto the minimum wage
 - what kinds of documents they hold (21 people have no documents)?
 - do they have the employment contract?
- Why some women get higher, but some get lower? (p.67).
- Capacity to enforce the laws (not enough inspectors / need more proactive assisted system)
- Is it the only case specifically to migrants, or Thai also? (Is it an embedded structural factors?)
- Network of information

Comprehensive issues should be taken into account



'not just the creation of jobs, but also the creation of jobs of acceptable quality'.

- *Network of information among migrants.*
- *Pressure from buyers (if they know an unfair treatment).*