

CHAPTER 2

Theoretical Foundation and Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Foundation

2.1.1 Human capital theory (Marimuthu, Arokiasamy, & Ismail, 2009).

Human Capital (Maran, 2009) is the important factor to increase production and sustain competitive advantage. Human Capital is the process that associates with training, starting to be professional by increasing the knowledge, skill, abilities and social asset of an employee to lead to the employee's satisfy and performance, and on a firm performance.

Human Capital (Rastogi, 2000) is an importance input for organization, especially to continue improve employee's skill, abilities and knowledge. Thus, Human Capital is skill, abilities, and human performance that will make the person, social, and economic well-being (Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development or OECD, 2001 : 18)

The business environment that change all the time will make the firm need the employee that have the high potential. So human capital is very important to the economy that will make firm and economy well-being.

2.1.2 Poverty Cycle (Cycle of poverty, 2016).

The set of poverty start and continue in the cycle unless having outside factor intervention. Poverty Cycle as a phenomenon of poor families who transfer the intellectual, social, and cultural capital to next generation at least three generation (Charles A. Valentine' 1969).

Families have a limited resources that make they have to face a lot of problem that collectively work in a circular process and it hard to escape from this

cycle. It happen from poor people have low resources such as education or capital that means they cannot reach in to the social resources because they are poor.

This problem can be a cycle that refer to as a pattern of behavior and situations of poor people. The poverty will affect to the children in their families.

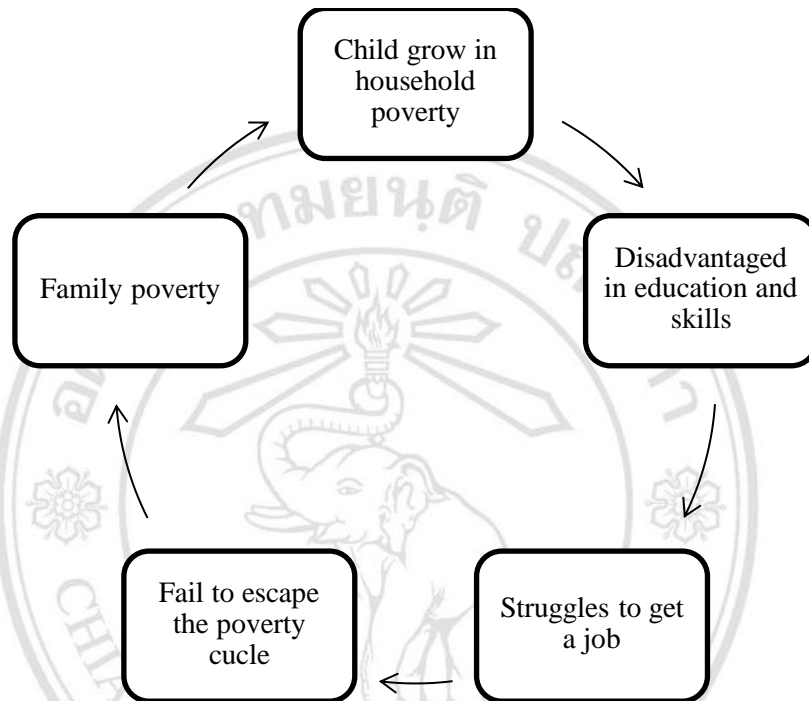


Figure 2.1: Poverty cycle

2.1.3 Culture of poverty (Bradshaw, 2007)

- Poverty Caused by Cultural Belief Systems that Support Sub-Cultures of Poverty.

This theory shows that poverty is created by the transmission from one generation to other generation by transmission of a set of beliefs, values, and skills that are socially generated.

Culture shows an interaction of individual and community in the society. Culture of poverty is the beliefs of poor people that difference in the society or religion.

When the culture of poverty has come into the society, it trend to higher expend in the society. Children in this society is the group that directly receive the

effect of culture after they receive culture of poverty, it will make they cannot improving opportunities that may develop their life in the future.

- Poverty Caused by Cumulative and Cyclical Interdependencies.

In the community that lack of employment opportunities leads to outmigration, reducing of local tax revenue and leads to trained poorly workers and not much have subsidies from government to their community then it will make firms do not want to invest in their community which leads back to lack of employment.

When people lack of jobs or unemployment that will affect the money to consume that leads to consumption and spending. The lack of money will affect to people in term of the lack of saving when they do not have saving that means they lack ability to start their own businesses which leads to lack of improve their self. This cycle will affect the children in their community such as in education, the children cannot have a good school to study if they live in the poor quality of community. This factors link together. Economy, political, and social factors link to community.

2.1.4 Method to get out of poverty (Komsan Suriya, 2009)

- Convergence is adding helpful things to solve the poverty problem, it will make poor countries can get out of poverty.
- Industrial policy have to intervene in term of industries by adding a little beneficial thing to industries, it will make industries can grow up.
- Rosenstein and Roden model and Hirschman model

Defining have one consumer and one labor.

Utility equation

$$U = \prod_{i=1}^K X_i \quad \dots 1$$

Given K instead of the amount of business sectors.

The condition is the limited of budget.

$$\sum_{i=1}^K P_i X_i = Y \quad \dots 2$$

The demand of each business sectors

$$X_i = \frac{Y}{KP_i} \quad \dots 3$$

To define wage (W) equal 1, It will get an equation

Total income of economy = profit of business sectors + income of labor

Or
$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i + L \quad \dots 4$$

There are two types in business sectors. First, is Traditional business sector and second, is Modern business sector. Traditional business sector is one labor can produce only one unit. Modern business sector is one labor can produce more than one unit because modern business sector use technology in the process of production by having fixed cost.

Paying wage to labor has two cases. First, all business sectors pay wage equal 1 (W=1). Second, modern business sectors pay wage to labor more than traditional business sectors.

Case 1 All of business sectors pay wage equal 1 (W=1)

When
$$a = \frac{x}{L} \quad \dots 5$$

To define variable cost equal

$$VC = \frac{WL}{X} = \frac{L}{X} = \left(\frac{X}{L}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{a} \quad \dots 6$$

Given

X instead of productivity

W instead of wage

L instead of labor

Then, the profit of monopolist before deduct the fixed cost at price equal 1 (P=1) is

$$\pi = PX - (VC)X$$

$$= 1X - (VC)X$$

$$= (1 - VC)X$$

$$= (1 - VC) \frac{Y}{PX}$$

So $\pi = \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(\frac{Y}{K}\right) \dots 7$

Profit of monopolist after deduct the fixed cost at price equal 1 (P=1) is

$$\pi = \left(1 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(\frac{Y}{K}\right) - F \dots 8$$

Total profit of modern business sectors equal

$$Agg. \pi = N \left(\frac{bY}{K} - F\right) \dots 9$$

Get the equation

Total income of economy = profit of modern business sectors + wage

$$Y = N \left(\frac{bY}{K} - F\right) + L \dots 10$$

Given N instead of the amount of traditional business sectors which change to be modern business sectors.

From equation 10, the income of business sectors include profit and wage. That means modern business sectors divide profit to economy in the form of wage.

$$Y = \frac{K(L - NF)}{K - Nb} \dots 11$$

And $\pi = \frac{bL - FK}{K - Nb} \dots 12$

From equation 11 and 12, if modern industries sectors pay wage equal traditional industries sectors, economy will not grow up and cannot get out from

poverty cycle because b less than 1 that make denominator has positive value when K minus Nb . Profit depend on bL or FK which $bL < 1$ but $FK > 1$ that will make profit of modern industrial sectors is negative.

Case 2 Modern business sectors pay wage more than traditional business sectors.

To define $W = W_0 + V = 1 + V$ 13

Given V instead of extra wage

To define labor are fixed cost

Equation of each business sectors

$$\pi = \frac{(1+V)[m(L-NF)-F(1+V)K+FN(V+m)]}{V(K-N)+K-mN} \quad \dots 14$$

To define $m = \left(\frac{a-1-V}{a}\right)$; $0 < m < 1$

From equation 14, if all traditional business sectors change to be modern business sectors, it will make profit in each business sectors increase because denominator has positive value from $m < 1$ and maximum value of $V(K-N)$ equal zero. And numerator, wage $(1+V)$ have to be positive value.

If many business sectors cooperate to develop industries, it will make all business sector get profit. Moreover, wage are the most important factor which make labor can get out from poverty, so business sectors need to pay wage to labor.

- Kramer's O-ring Theory

From Cobb-Douglas production function equation

$$Q = K^\alpha (\prod_{i=1}^N q_i) NB \quad \dots 15$$

Given K instead of quantity of capital
 q_i instead of labor's opportunity in process of production i
 N instead of the amount of all process of production
 B instead of the average performance of labor

By having Production function depend on q_i

The success of production comes from labor. All labor prohibit to have an mistake in the process of production. If labor make an mistake in the process of production, it will make industries get loss. There are many unskilled labor in poor countries. So government should intervene to develop domestic industries by improving labor skill.

2.1.5 Linked between economic growth, income distribution, and poverty.
(Komsan Suriya, 2009)

The average income per capita to help poor people get out from poverty do not necessary to increase too much because poor people have income per capita near the poverty line.

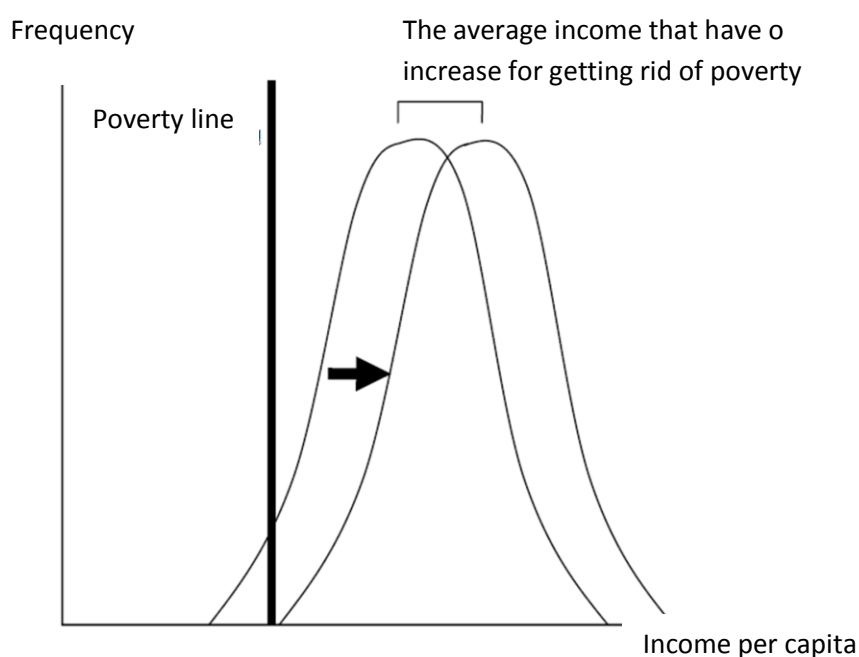


Figure 2.2: The average income per capita to get rid of poverty not increase too much.

When industries develop, firm can hire more labor. This makes labor get more income. People who have high education, they can get high income and have higher standard of living. From Gini Coefficient when Gini Coefficient decrease, Kuznets' curve will happen.

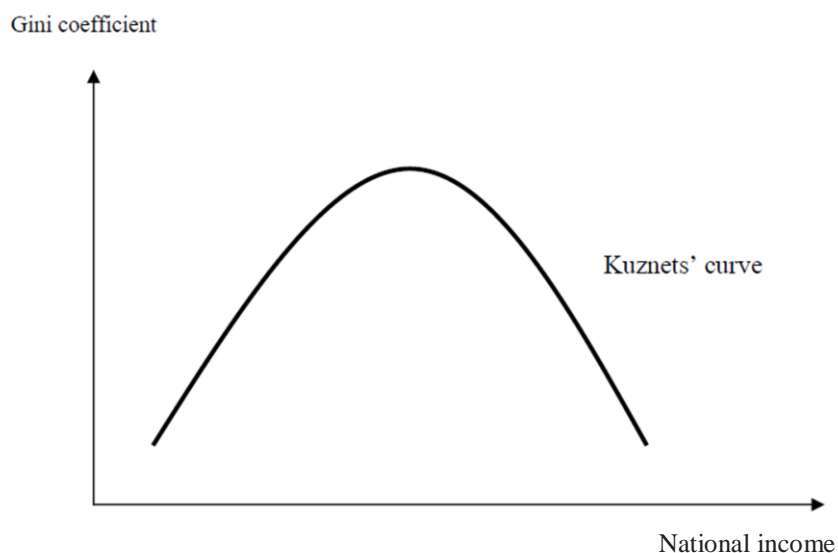


Figure 2.3: Kuznets' curve.

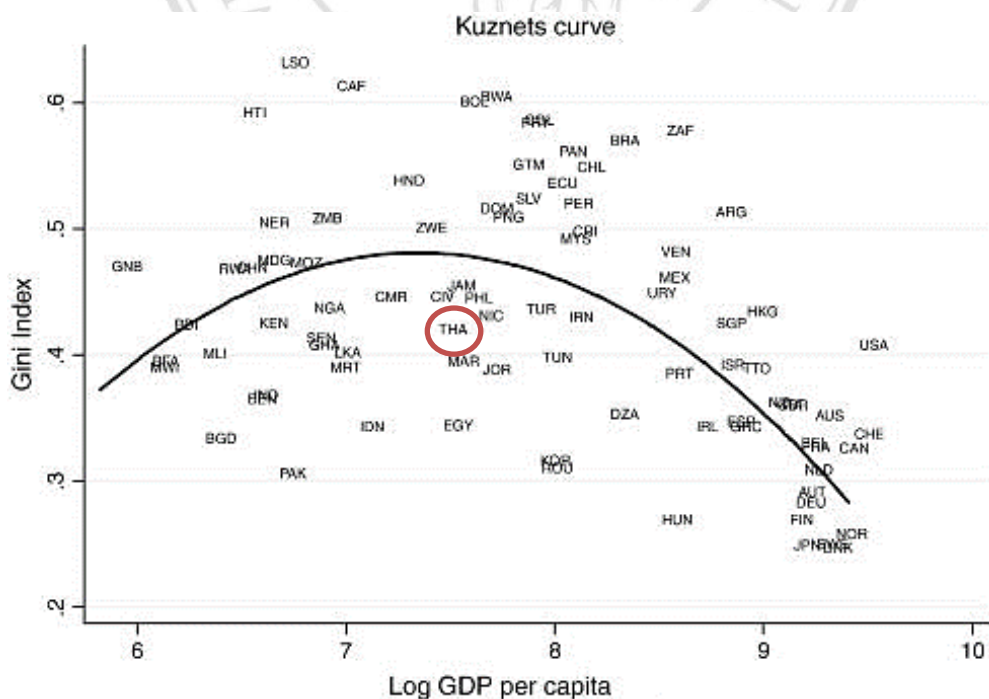


Figure 2.4: Thailand in Kuznets' curve.

Source : <https://shaundacosta.wordpress.com/2013/02/14/china-a-country-example-of-the-kuznets-curve-in-the-making/>

From the research found after the Millennium, Kuznets Curve can change from U shape to be an inverted U shaped. (Natchanan Kiatrungwilaikun and Komsan Suriya, 2015)

Saving happen when people get more income and investment in the economy comes from saving.

Market failure is poor people cannot access to education because they lack money that happen from unequal income distribution. When people lack of education, it affects to economy which make countries cannot grow.

Galor and Zeira (1993) found people will study when they have asset or capital more than costs of education. People who have asset or capital less than costs of education. They will study, if they can loan money for paying costs of education.

$$U = C^\alpha S^{1-\alpha} \quad \dots 16$$

Given C instead of consumption

S instead of saving

By $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $Y = C + S$

Maximize Utility

$$U^* = \alpha^\alpha (1 - \alpha)^{1-\alpha} Y \quad \dots 17$$

Case 1 Not to study in the first year

Individual's income = old asset + the first year's income

$$Y = (X + W_N)(1 + r) + W_N$$

Or r instead of interest rate

Given W_N instead of the second year's income

Case 2 Choose to study in the first year

2.1 People who get asset or capital more than costs of education

Income equation

$$Y = (X - h)(1 + r) + W_K$$

By $W_K > W_N$

Given Y instead of income

X	instead of	asset
h	instead of	costs of education
r	instead of	interest rate
W_K	instead of	the second year's income
W_N	instead of	general income

2.2 People who get asset or capital less than costs of education but can loan for paying costs of education

Income equation

$$Y = (X - h)(1 + i) + W_K$$

By

$X < h$, It means individual's income equal

individual's income = the second year's income – (loan for education + interest rate for costs of education)

Given

Y	instead of	income
X	instead of	asset
h	instead of	costs of education
i	instead of	interest rate for costs of education
W_K	instead of	the second year's income

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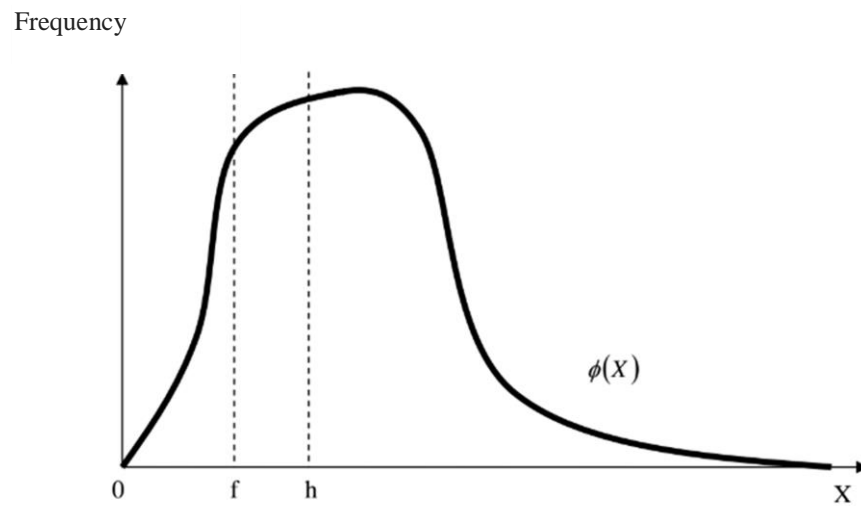


Figure 2.5: The asset of each people.

Education can reduce the amount of people who have asset less than f but all people who have asset less than f cannot get education. So reducing the amount of people who have asset less than f can do by having equality income distribution.

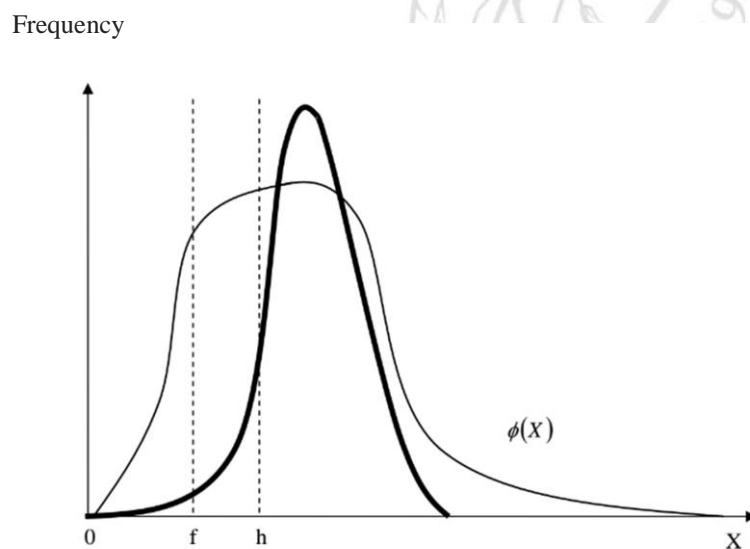


Figure 2.6: Income distribution can reduce people who have asset less than f .

When poor people get higher income mean they have saving. Saving can make poor people out of poverty

- Case of individual who has asset less than f , not to study, and get wage in the second years equal W_N .

The second year's saving equation

$$S_t^N = (1 - \alpha)[(X + W_N)(1 + r) + W_N]$$

- Case of individual who has asset more than h , choose to study, and get wage in the second years equal W_K .

The second year's saving equation

$$S_t^{E1} = (1 - \alpha)[(X - h)(1 + r) + W_K]$$

- Case of individual who has asset more than f but less than h , choose to study, and get wage in the second years equal W_K .

The second year's saving equation

$$S_t^{E2} = (1 - \alpha)[(X - h)(1 + i) + W_K]$$

Saving in second years become asset in the third years

$$X_{t+1}^N = S_t^N \quad \text{and} \quad X_{t+1}^{E1} = S_t^{E1} \quad \text{and} \quad X_{t+1}^{E2} = S_t^{E2}$$

Having more saving will make equilibrium in the long term of asset move to point A which means that person can get higher level of income and get higher standard of living

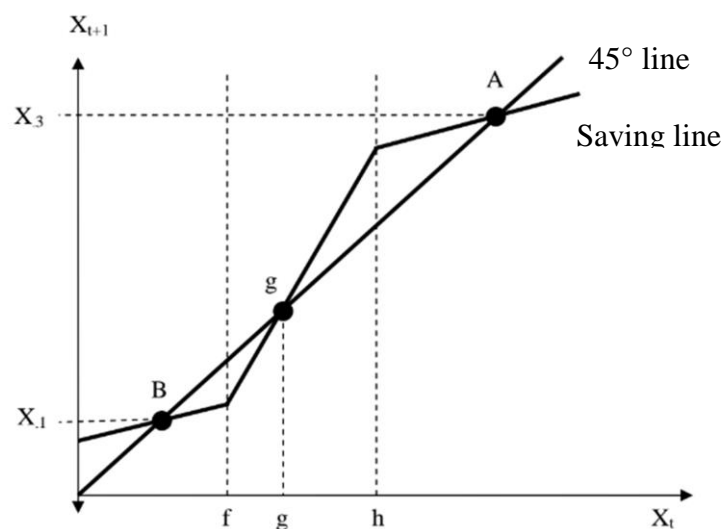


Figure 2.7: Equilibrium in Steady State.

Moreover, if reducing interest rate of loaning for costs of education equal interest rate of deposit, it will make all people in every level want to study.

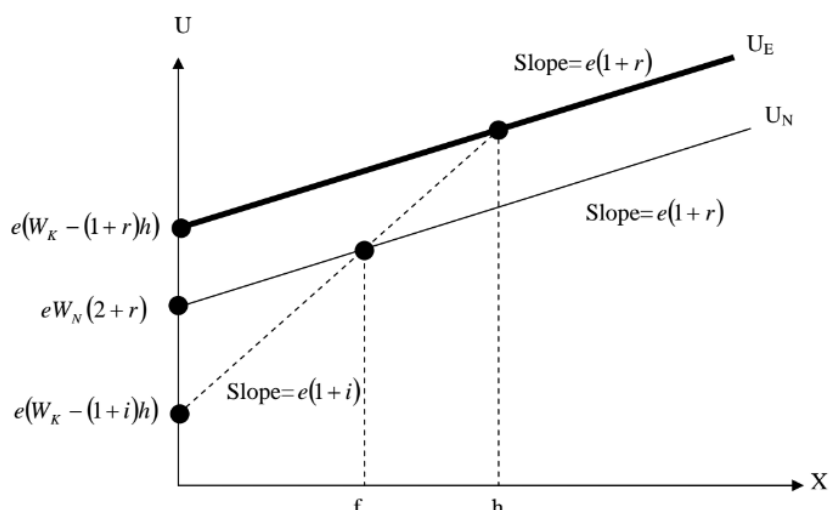


Figure 2.8: Slope of line $U_N = U_E$ when $i = r$, everybody in every level want to study.

2.2 The definition of poverty

Definition of Poor people from Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board. It is people who have income lower than 2,644 baht per month.

Definition of Poor people from Ministry of Finance and Office of the Basic Education. It is people who have income 2,500 baht per month or people who have income not exceeding 30,000 per month.

Definition of Poor children from UNICEF. Poor children are children is children who living in poor families that unable to access the basic factors and they need to survive, develop themselves, have a freedom and have participation in society.

Definition of Poor children from the ChildFund International (CFI). Poor children depend on Deprivation, Exclusion, Vulnerability. Deprivation is lacking materialistic conditions and services, Exclusion is children do not have rights and safety, and Vulnerability is society cannot solve the problem that happen in children.

2.3 The problem and cause of poverty

Child poverty is the child living in poor family. It's deemed an economic-fragile group. The educational statistic, Information of Office of Policy and Plan for Basic Education, Office of the Basic Education Commission, Ministry of Education stated that there's high risk that this group would leave the school halfway of their studies due to the necessity of the family.

Poor children need educational support. Moreover, the support to the family of these children in order to have adequate living infrastructure is also essential and decent. They should be provided with quality education starting from early childhood education program. Moreover, the support to the family of the poor children would directly affect their quality or the academic performances.

Poor children who lack of educational opportunity is the problem which should not be overlooked. It's the problem which worsens all dimensions of national development. Child poverty problem will affect Thai society in long-term to both overall economic system and society.

Being surrounded with family problems and tempted environment, poor children are increasingly in risk of aggressive and sexual behaviors. There's the estimation of effect and the risks of poor children toward the country in terms of the quality of labors, low quality of youths which could lead to the weak society. It could be seen from the report that the numbers of teen parents are raced up to 130,000 per year or the numbers sent to the remand home were over 10,000 people (Amornwit Nakorntaap, 2014).

The provision of basic education to all students is the target of the development in the millennium for children because education is the essential factor in fighting with the poverty. The appropriate international target for taking care of the children is "The children should be healthy, smart, emotionally stable, living in the society, and ready to learn." It should focus on learning reinforcement in order to get them ready for school. It should also focus on the involvement between children and adults (UNICEF, 2012).

Fifteen- years free education policy in Thailand still has faults in administration, learning in and out of classroom, projects, activities, life skills, characteristics, ethics, preferred values, learning achievement etc. (Somkiet Tangkitvanich and Areeya Manusboonpermpoon, 2009).

Child poverty is the problem which needs social help. Not only the educational support, but the unequal living is also a concern and needs urgent resolutions “Thai government has provided financial support to poor children who are qualified for scholarship. Prof. Ph.D. Supasit said that the children in low-wage family are somewhat highly affected. It’s related to the low nutrition which is mostly among the people in rural areas or labor sector.

Thailand is successful in decreasing poverty which is resulted from the economic extension (Asian Development Bank, 2013). There’s the improvement of income from agriculture products via the structural development in rural areas. The poverty is still highly remained in rural areas and non-central regions.

The outstanding point of the poverty in Thailand is the difference between regions. The poverty in Thailand is very different in rural and urban levels. Poverty is the phenomenon of rural areas when 80% of the poor living in rural areas. The poverty in rural areas in some regions is 3 times higher compared to urban areas.

The poverty level between provinces occurs higher than regional level. For example, the change of poverty level in the North was about 13% in 2011; when the poverty level was about 8% in Chiang Mai and 50% in Mae Hong Son. It’s deemed a very high poverty ratio in provincial level of Thailand.

The difference in income is likely to cause the instable development. Thailand is successful in sexual equality. Female increasingly takes part in labor market. Pension and social security have become more important in promoting equality for people with higher age.

Not only the difference in income, Thailand also has the inequality in accessing to social infrastructure. Although the provision of basic education is a success, it’s found that poor children are likely to not receive education in elementary

and high school levels. Compared to the rich countries, in fact, 20% of the poorest children tend to leave school 2 times higher compared to 20% of the richest children. The children who do not get to study in capital city and central region are mostly from poor family in the areas and might reflect to the numbers of migrated populations.

2.4 The resolution to child poverty in many countries

2.4.1 The resolution to child poverty in United Kingdom

United Kingdom could help over 700,000 children from poverty within only 5 years. Poor children in United Kingdom was increased in late 1980 until 2000. After Prime Minister Tony Blair had announced his determination to get rid of child poverty, many government sectors were interested and cooperated in finding measurements in seriously solving child poverty.

The measurement in solving child poverty of United Kingdom focused mainly on finding jobs for the parents or guardians of the children as most of them lived with their unemployed parents or guardians. In addition, England's government had also solved low-wage issue by increasing numbers of nurseries, providing environment which supported child care together with the works of the parents or guardians. Also, there are tax deduction policy and financial support for poor family. Those measurement decreased the percentage of children who lived with their unemployed parents or guardians from 18.4% in 1997 to 15.3% in 2006 (Pornthip Wakabayashi, 2014).

Child poverty is not natural phenomenon, but it's the policy phenomenon (Child Poverty Action Group, n.d.) In the past decades, the government of United Kingdom had executed the policy designed for solving child poverty problem; such as helping the parents of poor children to get various jobs, increasing income and providing appropriate service which would help poor family.

The ratio of child poverty reduction was stable in the early execution of Child Poverty Act. It's caused from the intervention of the government which attempted to increase the employment rate for parents, giving privilege specifically to poor children; such as Child tax credit (the help for family with children aged below 16

years old or less than 20 years old who are studying. The parents could be unemployed or employed. It provides help for low-income workers), and the investment in education and medical fee.

The United Kingdom execute Child Poverty Act which indirectly helps poor children by providing helps to their parents. In 2010, United Kingdom had passed Child Poverty Act. It's the government's strategy in providing help to poor children. The targets were (Child Poverty Action Group, n.d.)

1. Low-income family: The children live in low-income family or the family which earns income 60% lower than the middle-class people in England.
2. Abandoned children
3. The children are from extremely poor family or the family which earns income 60% less than the base of 2010/11
4. The children who have been suffered with poverty for 3 years or more.

Child Poverty Act also defines responsibility interval of local administration. They are responsible for helping the children in need and cooperating with agencies which have the view in decreasing child poverty. Those agencies are

1. Agencies in municipality area
2. The agencies in justice and police system
3. Transportation agencies and officers
4. Public health officers

Child Poverty Act tries to build commission for poor children in order to recruit an expert as a consultant for the government and coalition government parties in order to revise Child Poverty Act and to have new commission to take responsible in giving counsels for social change.

The End Child Poverty (ECP) aimed to inform people about the cause and effect of child poverty. It was established in 2003 in order to gather the associations which aimed for getting rid of child poverty within 2020.

1. Grouping government and private sectors in stopping child poverty in 2020.

2. Supporting child poverty termination case in 2020 with every future governments.

Currently, there are over 150 association members in order to create supports from private and political sectors. This is to ensure that the objectives will be achieved, including charity organization, labor union, believer group, and various social organizations which work with ECP. Presently, ECP is working to increase people's awareness in child poverty and the causes of the poverty.

The United Kingdom that has establish Children Poverty Act to help children who live in poor family and children who abandoned. The objective to reduce the amount of poverty children in country. Government intervention to reduce child poverty by increasing to hire parents to work, giving the special right to poverty children such as Child tax credit which is help families that have child less than 16 years and not over 20 years which parents have low income by giving the education fund and health care.

The United Kingdom is the rich country but 1 in 4 of children are growing in poverty. Growing in poverty means illness, hungry, cannot invite in activity with friends, and do not own thing that everybody think it is necessary. Poverty in children destroy opportunity of children in the future such as have to drop out from school that is the variable to salary in the future, affect to health that lead to overall quality of life.

Child poverty have an huge effect to society, government in the United Kingdom allocate revenue for helping and finding future services to child poverty. From research found that child poverty not natural circumstance but it political circumstance. Nowadays children about 3.7 million lives in poverty families in the United Kingdom more than 25 percent of all children, 1.7 million lives in absolute poverty and 63 percent lives in poverty families that have work.



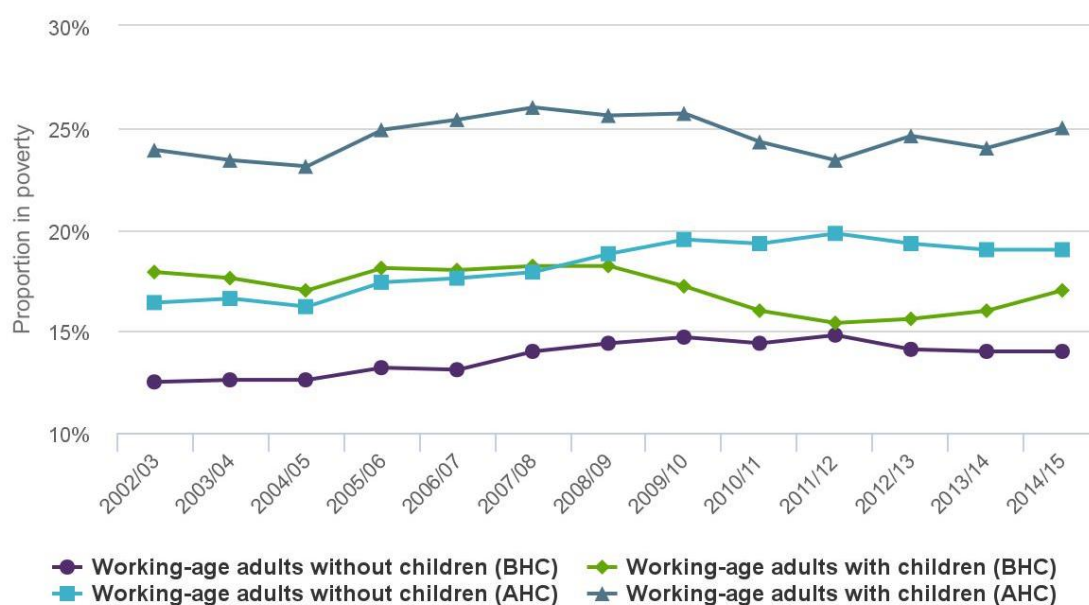
Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), United Kingdom, Department for Work and Pensions, 2016

Figure 2.9: Child poverty rate over time in the United Kingdom

Figure 2.8 shows that child poverty Before and After Housing Costs fell between 2008 and 2013 both but now signs of increasing.

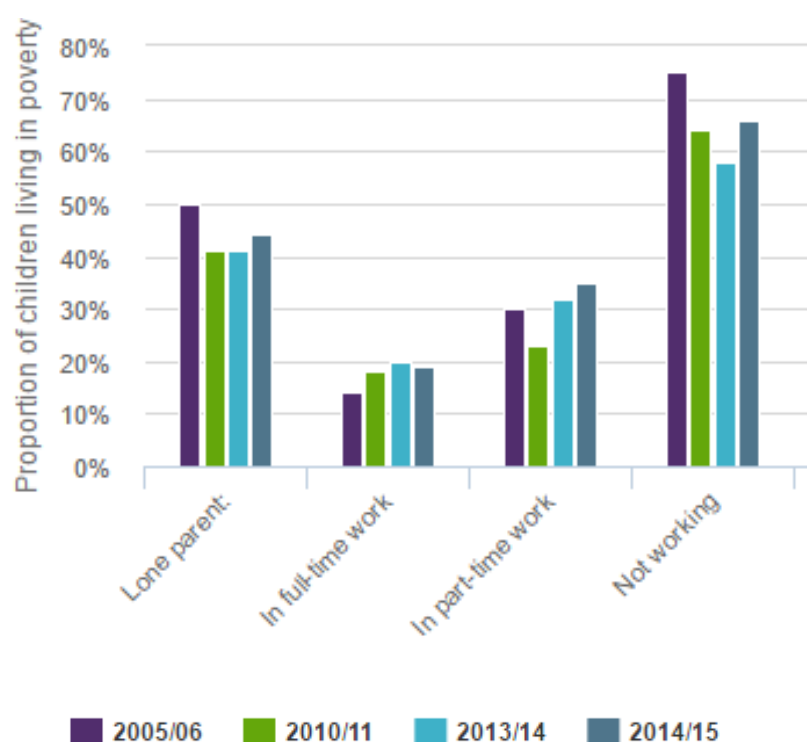
In 1999, Prime Minister Tony Blair commit to reduce the amount of child poverty in the United Kingdom to be half in 2010 and eliminate poverty in children in 2020. After many years, the issue of child poverty put back into political agenda again. Over 10 years, government do policy that create for solving child poverty problem such as helping child poverty parents have various of work for increasing income and providing suitable services for helping families who lives in poverty.

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Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), United Kingdom, Department for Work and Pensions, 2016

Figure 2.10: Poverty rate of working-age adults with and without children



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), Department for Work and Pensions, Great Britain for 2001/02 and the United Kingdom thereafter

Figure 2.11: Proportion of children living in poverty by family work status

Figure 2.10 shows absolute poverty children is children who lives in family with not working parents.

Child poverty receive direct affect from living in poor families;

- 1) A child's education
- 2) A child's health
- 3) The day to day lives of families

In poverty affect child's education, from the research found that 48 percent of 5 years old that reach to school meals to have a good level of development when compare with 65 percent of all children.

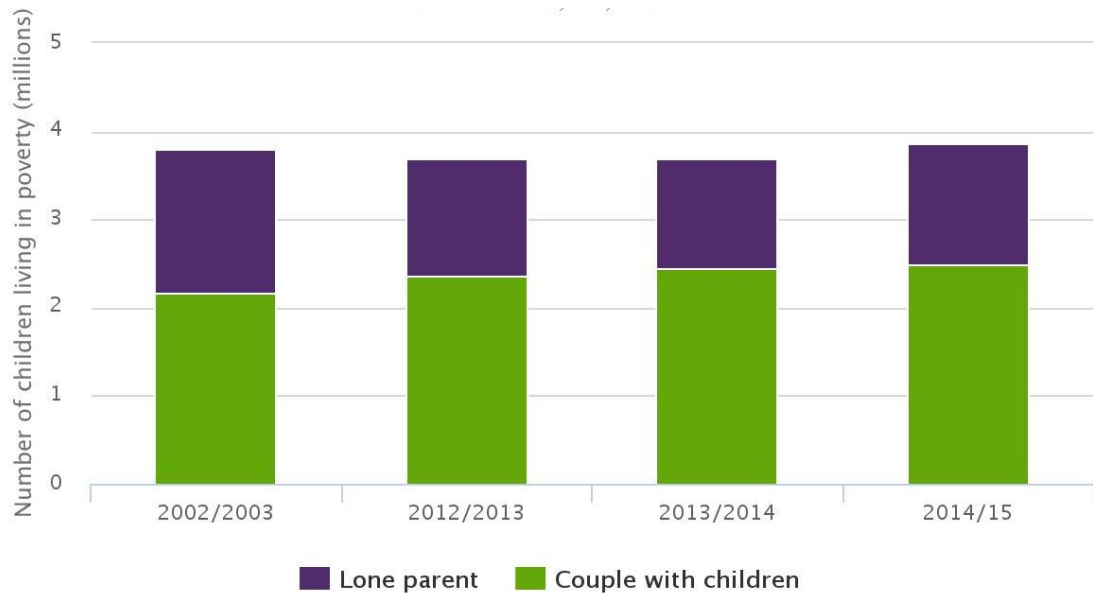
In poverty affect child's health, from the research found that children who 3 years old lives in families £10,000 have a chance 2.5 times to chronically ill more than children who lives in families which income more than £52,000. And birth mortality in poverty families higher more than 10 percent from average.

Risk factors for ending up living in poverty include

- 1) Living in a loan parent families
- 2) Living in a larger families 3 or more children
- 3) Living in social housing
- 4) Living in household where someone is disable

Group that are more at risk from poverty than other

- 1) Loan Parents
- 2) Large families
- 3) Families affected by disability
- 4) Black and Minority ethnic groups



Source: Households Below Average Income (HBAI), United Kingdom, Department for Work and Pensions, UK, 2016

Figure 2.12: Number of children living in poverty (AHC) by family type

In 1990 to 2005, proportion of child poverty decrease constantly, decreasing happen from an intervention of government such as

- 1) Providing work to parents.
- 2) Giving special right to child poverty such as child tax credit (helping family that have children less than 16 or not over 20 years old which studying although parent not working or not, this will help who have low income).
- 3) Investing in education and health care.

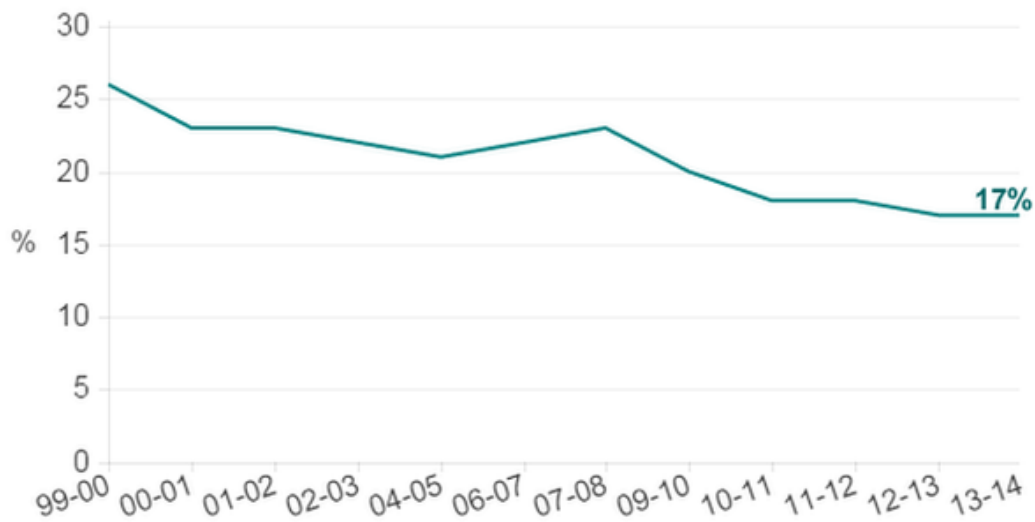
In 2005 to 2010 government increase investing in society security that will make the amount of child poverty decreasing. And government establish The End Child Poverty (ECP) in 2003 for gather group which have same objective to eliminate child poverty in the United Kingdom within 2020.

The objective of The End Child Poverty (ECP)

- 1) Let people know about cause and effect of child poverty
- 2) Gather private and public sector to help and eliminate child poverty problem within 2020.

3) Support an eliminate child poverty problem in every government in the future.

Nowadays, more than 150 organization are the member including charity organization, labor union, and society organization. They work with ECP for creating to support from private and public sector to ensure that they can reach their goal to eliminate child poverty in the United Kingdom.



Source: ONS

Figure 2.13: Children living in relative poverty. (Household income below 60% of UK average)

Figure 2.12 shows that the proportion of children who live in poor families in the United Kingdom decreasing that means policy which government established to help child poverty is good.

2.4.2 The resolutions of child poverty in South Korea (Huck-ju Kwon and Ilcheong Yi, 2012)

The South Korea's government is successful in achieving economic growth and decreasing poverty by forming protocol which links both social and economic policies. It gathers the institutions which qualify these institutions to achieve the goal both in economic growth and poverty reduction.

The measurement which obviously decreases poverty in South Korea is the public help project. It's designed under the context of allocating welfare between government and family sectors. The program works under strict principles. The government has provided welfares via law for poor people who look after family members but do not have any privileges, so they can take care of their families. For example, people aged between 18-64 years old will be financially supported for training, food, and living allowance if they are participated in job training program.

Child decreasing policy is resulted from social structure which allows people to be part of social change and show their competencies in developing country by cooperating with all agencies to decrease poverty.

Poverty reduction in 1960 was the result of the successful industry advancement in labors. The government had reformed lands and developed land agriculturists owners to educate their children so they could be part of industry process and extensively access national economic growth. This was the key in decreasing poverty and equally distributing income. Therefore, land reformation was the efficient social project.

The government of South Korea applied specific policy in decreasing poverty and gathered the economic institutes which would be responsible for decreasing poverty. It applied the measurement in getting rid of uncollectible account in rural areas in 1961. By focusing on agriculturists. The government had established agricultural cooperative to be credit institution in rural areas which efficiently bought and sold loans. These special measurement is possible, especially under military government which has ruled the country and promised to decrease the poverty. It's the motivation for the agricultural cooperative to be the center in developing rural areas and works as the financial institution for agriculture.

The working frame of the government is the provision of initial capital for the project which will develop local community in term of economic. For example, the government has allocated road and bridge construction materials, infrastructure on electricity, and storage room of important materials for developing economic of the community. After that, community people will help together in building these things. The government does not have to pay for the labors. The education has estimated that

the government has financially supported about 20-30% of all expenses, 30-60% for village labors and other financial support, and the donation from private sector and bank loans.

The government of South Korea is successful in decreasing poverty by gathering the groups and cooperating with many economic institutions to decrease poverty and protect society. Therefore, society should open for people of all sectors to take part in developing economic. People's involvement is the important impact in decreasing poverty in South Korea until now.

2.4.3 The resolutions of child poverty in Australia

Currently, there are about 575,000 people in Australia who are living in poverty. Over half of poor children in Australia live with single parent. The important reason of child poverty is the inadequate finance of social security for low-wage family and the loss of interest in family tax benefit of poor children (Australian Council of Social Service, 2014).

Compensation from works of the parents is slightly supported from the government. They receive limited occupational services and job recruitment. For example, the labors are privileged in receiving hotline occupational counsels, but there's no face-to-face counseling sessions with the experts.

Family tax benefit should be structural adjusted in order to focus on getting rid of poverty. There should be counseling program about career for parents or guardians and there should be investment on employment service for the unemployed in long term.

Low welfare for the people who are finding the jobs causes high level of child poverty. It's found that about half of the family with single parent received support from the government, but only in the little.

The cooperation from all sectors in order to define the target in decreasing child poverty, the monitoring and annual report about child poverty, structural adjustment on family tax benefit in order to decrease the complication of the

system and giving importance in preventing poverty can decrease the numbers of poor children.

Giving help to poor people can be done by determining the maximum level of the family tax benefit indicator which ensures that financial management is standardized with the cost of living, introducing to the occupational counseling program, the access to the investment fund for professional training for parents. In addition, there is the increase in investment on Job Services Australia in order to help the long-term unemployed.

The policy in switching pension from single-parent family to welfare for people who are finding jobs does not support parents to get back to works which have expenses because the pension people already need to find jobs.

The need to pay for family or support family financially signifies the need to take care of children. The children in risk of negligence in taking participation in school should receive help via the cooperation between school, community, and community services.

In 1988, the government aimed to decrease child poverty by increasing financial support for low-wage family and monitored the wage movement index which, at that time, decreased child poverty at over 30%.

The accessibility of female with low income and single parent to labor market will be able to decrease child poverty. OECD country which can access to labor market will be able to help decreasing child poverty. However, this cannot be done by changing unemployed parents to the minimum wage payment.

Budget of 2013 had been changed to savings in Family Tax Benefit which helped efficiently decreasing child care expenses for the low-wage family.

- Childcare Benefit (Australian Government Department of Education, n.d.)

It's the project which provides financial aid for parents in paying cheaper for the government-approved nursery where parents or guardian enroll their children.

- **Childcare Rebate**

It's the project which provides extra financial aid for parents who are working, studying, or apprenticing. It provides maximum 50% of the money to be paid to the nursery or \$7,500 per child per year. The parents will receive direct transfer to their account, or the expenses might be directly paid to the nursery by the project, or they can choose to receive sum of money quarterly or annually.

- **Jobs, Education and Training (JET) Child Care fee assistance**

It's the project which provides financial support to pay for the nursery. This money will support all child care expenses for parents or guardians who are studying. They could receive this extra money up to 24 months depending on the enrollment period.

- **Child Care Services Support Program**

It's the project which supports the capital related to child care for

- increasing the quality of parents or guardians and nursery in taking care of children.
- supporting the cooperation between parents or guardians who need help in taking care of children and community.
- increasing supports in taking care of special children who need extra attention.
- providing professional help for child-care workers to be able to access to the information, having training for reinforcing skills of quality child care.

2.4.4 The resolutions of child poverty in Norway

Norway has low rate of unemployment and poverty compared to many countries in Europe. The form of Nordic's welfare is the distribution of wealth via the income tax system, international welfare system, education system supported financially from the public and the extensively-used labor market policy. However, in the past

decades, it could be seen that the awareness on the poverty in Norway has been increasing.

Until the past decades, the poverty issue has been increasingly attended from the publics. It's all agreed that improving the living will be able to decrease the problems that might raise. However, it's found that the poverty is the center of political term. With this reason, the government has presented the action plan in decreasing poverty issue since 2003. It used national annual budget. It's made up as "poverty package" which manages the resources in order to fight with the poverty. In 2006, the action plan in fighting with the poverty had been formed and in 2008, there's the revision of the action plan and the presentation of new measurements with 3 objectives as the followings;

1. Providing chance for all in taking part of labor market.
2. Providing chance for all children and youths for the involvement and development.
3. Improving the living of the disadvantaged group the most.

The main strategy of Norwegian government in order to decrease poverty is to allow more accessibility of the people to labor market. The target of the government is to establish new project in order to increase the numbers of people in employment and decrease the numbers the people who request for social help in long term. There's the execution together with the establishment of the office of labor and welfare. The target group consisted of the low-wage people who can work but do not receive social welfare. It aims for people to be able to access to the employment more. This program is executed by municipality by local office of labor and welfare.

Having basic work skills makes stable income and allows the involvement in the society in many fields. Educational system has become the tool in decreasing poverty. In addition, there's the linkage between educational achievement of parents and the academic successful performance in senior high school level of the children.

In fighting with the poverty in term of family income, it needs the measurement which directly targets the parents, including the attention in the employment and stable income. On the other hand, in fighting with poor children who

live with low-wage family that policy has to ensure that the children from poor family will have equal chance to other children in participating in group activities with their friends.

Most of the family with poor children are single-parent family. Unemployment and low education were frequently found as the cause of poverty. In Norway, there are many arrangements which focus on the income insurance of the family with children. Paying attention to work, complete employment, and the participation of female labors who have social rights, and great government support in helping family are parts of the factors that present the attention to poor children in Norway. Though the poverty rate is very low, Norwegian government had paid attention to this issue. There's the introduction to many projects in order to relieve the negative effects of child poverty.

The Ministry of Children and Equality has spent years in supporting the projects which focus on the children, youths, and family which encounter poverty. Municipality can request for the project fund which will develop or improve social living of children and youths who come from poor families, and the project which finds the job for poor youths without considering their educational background. The attempts of Norway in fighting with child poverty were

- The measurement for children and youths in the city
- The competency in forming and developing the measurement of child and social welfares in order to prevent and decrease child and youth poverty.

The measurement which reinforced the competency and the development on child and social welfares in order to prevent and decrease child and youth poverty since 2006 had offered scholarship for child and youth. This measurement aimed to provide welfare for children since birth.

Norway has decentralized to local level. In term of policy design, the fight of child poverty is the sample of political planning in national level which needs to be done in local area by ministry via local cooperation. The attempt in fighting with child poverty is a good example of social policy approved by central government in providing helps for improving details of local projects.

United Kingdom has very interesting policy which aims to solve unemployment and child poverty issues. Norway has relevant problems to many countries in Europe. It shows that the problem and the struggle of the unemployed and the poor are the results from many causes. There must be different measurement in order to fight with the different origins of unemployment and poverty.

The same as the policy of England, the participation of local sectors and the promotion of the local corporation are the most important in finding the resolutions to the problems via appropriate training and employment that answer to local requirements. In Norway, getting rid of child poverty shows that one of the most important achievements of government measurements is the increase of awareness in poverty in municipality level.

In Norway, the central government has determined the target of the policy and provided financial support while being conducted by municipality. Likewise, it's processed in United Kingdom by attempting to increase the employment. However, in case of Norway, it's mostly attended by the employers of government sector and business.

Norway has placed long-term strategy in order to solve unemployment issue which means the fight against child and youth poverty. It aims to provide equality to all children in development and learning. It will ensure that children will have roles in society which might lead to working life with stable income.

2.4.5 The resolutions of child poverty in Germany

The cooperation in developing Germany focuses on decreasing poverty in order to form peace and human stability and conserving environment in international frame with the measurement on health care (Caressa Kruth, 2013).

1. Health is human right. Germany stated that everybody has right to have healthy living standard and good living both of themselves and their families, including basic essentials, food, cloths, house, medical care, and necessary social service.

Germany focuses on decreasing poverty via medical treatment in order to maintain human rights. That conduction has been carried on by reinforcing health system, the investment in preventing and curing HIV/ AIDS and sexual equality in work.

2. The work which reacts to HIV/ AIDS: Germany is one of the biggest donators in reacting to HIV. The attempt of the company aims for HIV prevention and epidemic. Currently, there are about 34 million HIV-infected people. Most of them live in Sahara Desert in Africa. Germany is following the agreed goals in international level which occurred via The United Nations in order to decrease HIV/ AIDS epidemic within 2015.

3. Germany pays attention to sexual intercourse and HIV prevention, family planning, prenatal care, and the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, and sexual violence prevention. In addition, Germany has promised to give extra 400 million Euro on health care for mother and children.

4. Reinforcement of health system: Germany has established health system which is relevant to the strategy of health policy, training, and personnel management, including public opinions in making decision and building social protection system; such as health insurance, with permanent employment.

As long-term unemployment is the important cause of poverty and social obstruction, Germany aims to decrease numbers of long-term unemployed (unemployed for over 1 year) at 20% within 2020 (compared to the annual mean in 2008). In determining quantitative goals of the central government, the concept of people who live with the unemployed family. It will be implemented in the specific situation of Germany. The reduction of 20% means the reduction of around 330,000 unemployed in long term (The European Commission, 2011)

2.4.6 The resolutions of child poverty in Ireland (Department of Social Protection, 2012)

The elimination of poverty is the basic need of Irish society and it is the determination of the government. In revising the goal of poverty in action plan for

national social gathering 2007- 2016, the government had decided to revise and improve the goals which were relevant to the goals of poverty of the European Union. The groups which have risk and the measurement used in monitoring and evaluating the change in Ireland are

- The involvement of Ireland on poverty is to free at least 200,000 poor people from the risk of poverty in 2020.

- New national sub- targets in decreasing child poverty in order to decrease the differences of poverty ratio between child and adult.

- New national sub- targets in decreasing child poverty in order to decrease unemployed household in order to decrease poor ratio.

The government had agreed to determine new national sub-targets in order to decrease child poverty and unemployed family. Both groups had been considered interesting due to high risk and its overall importance socially and economically.

2.4.7 The resolutions of child poverty in developed countries (Richardson, n.d.)

Poverty resistance policy were the promotion, protection, income support, and service provision in work, as well as the service in finding nursery and service to the children with high risk of negligence or harassment. Good family policy can help people to get the work while having as many children as they want. This is to meet the requirement of current labor market and elder labor condition in the future.

Poverty is the lack or the inaccessibility to the resources and it might reflect the households that do not earn any income and infrastructure. It's found that the poverty is inherited from generation to generation.

Though there's attempts in many OECD countries to increase help both in welfare and family income, the poverty in those countries has been constantly increasing. Since mid-1980, child poverty was increased from about 11% to almost 13%. The policy anticipated that the unemployment of the family with children until 2010 would be constantly raising which was the result from financial crisis occurred in

some countries. The most successful country in decreasing poverty is United Kingdom by increasing family income which ranked the third top highest in OECD countries.

There's the observation that child poverty tendency is not related with the actual income tendency of the family with children. It shows that there are other factors, apart from the economic growth, which are the determinants of the change in child poverty.

The countries in OECD group have determined clear targets in decreasing poverty. Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, and United Kingdom have recently defined the goals in order to decrease poverty. There's the determination of the target in order to eradicate child poverty in 2020 according to the Child Poverty Act 2010 in order to be able to achieve these goals. Many countries can transform benefits into cash, tax reduction (or tax reduction for people with lower wage than determined) including beneficial service (such as health care service, social service in taking care of children, and education).

Unemployment is the main problem of poverty, especially the unemployment of single parent. For example, the differences between employed and unemployed parents in Australia are very obvious. The poverty rate for employment of 6.1% is increased to 67.8%. If single parent or couple is unemployed, the risk of the poverty can be up to 10 times compared to the employed couples. Although some countries; such as Chili, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Poland, and Spain have managed at least 2 resources of income in order to prevent poverty. However, the unemployment rate of the unemployed couples is between 3 to 5 times higher than the employed couples.

Big family with many members and family with single parent will be at risk, especially being the poor due to the increased expenses and low income. In decreasing poverty, there should be support for parents to get jobs, and get developed in work skills.

The majority of OECD countries have established Parental income support, Childcare support from single parent family. Training work skills for parents or guardian is something which should be considered.

Transforming benefits into cash in order to decrease poverty by government is a success, but in a low level. Public policy in form of cash and tax will affect household final income and that could decrease the risk of poverty. On the average, poverty rate is half decreased from tax and fund transfer policy. Although the results are different in each country, the effect from poverty decrease in Japan and Korea is not likely to change.

Public policy in form of cash and tax is always the strength when applied for decreasing poverty. For example, in America, welfare system might highly affected. In recent years, poverty decrease rate in the market has been somewhat stable. In contrast, fund transfer in France makes poverty decrease in working-aged people higher than other countries to 66%.

The period and type of intervention is important in providing helps in order to decrease poverty. It's clearly seen that government intervention is needed in order to decrease poverty which is correspondent as the inequality is still existed. Fund transfer for parents with baby children plays an important role in determining supportive policy for decreasing poverty at present.

Figure 2.14 showed fund transferring to the family with children aged between 0-27 years old in 2007. Its overall format has been changed starting from 2003.

For age, during 2003 – 2007, United Kingdom had supported baby children the most via child care measurement. Likewise, Germany transferred cash for child care more than other countries. There's compulsory education in United Kingdom and America.

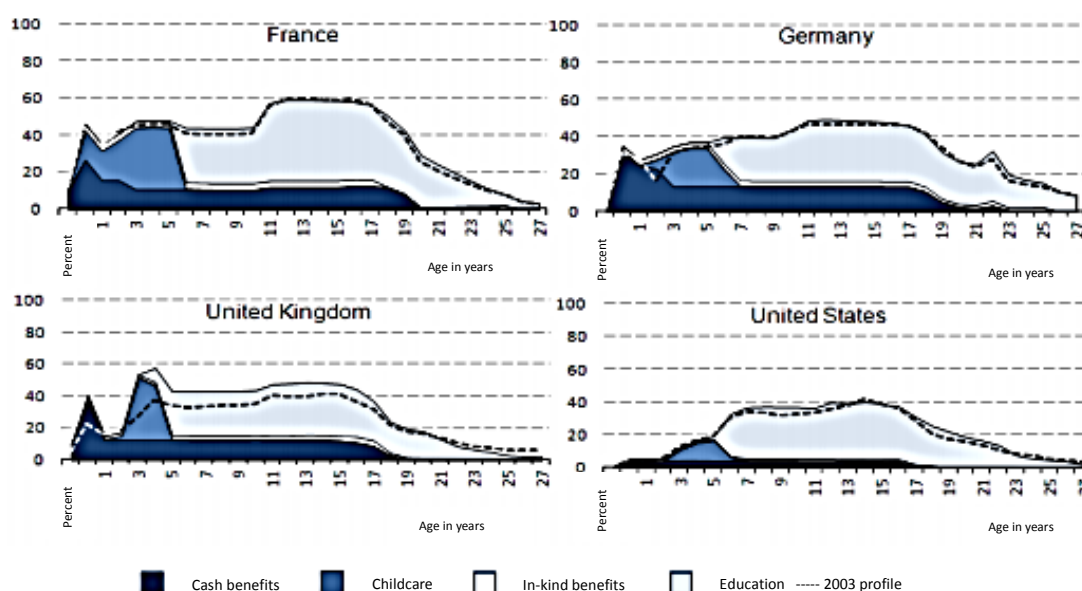


Figure 2.14: Fund transferring to the family with children aged between 0-27years old in 2007.

Source:<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/family/docs/egm11/RICHARDSONpaper.pdf>

It provides financial and service supports which develop the living of the family with children. It's found that financial and tax supports in the early stage of childhood would prevent income poverty from the family.

In United States of America has legislated the law which allows labors to take 12 weeks of maternity leave and the income will resume over poverty level when they are back at work. In Germany, there's fund transfer for the family with new born baby and the provision of tax support which will prevent poverty from the family in childhood period. However, the decrease of child poverty rate in France is the result from the provision of support to unemployed parents or guardians.

The effects from the decrease of poverty via fund transfer and child care service are different in each country. Compared to fund transfer, the effect of child care toward the poverty is the least in United Kingdom (The expenses on child care is very high in United Kingdom). In the meantime, the decrease of poverty in France and Germany affects child care which is similar to the cash benefit. In Sweden, child care affects poverty rate higher than financial benefits.

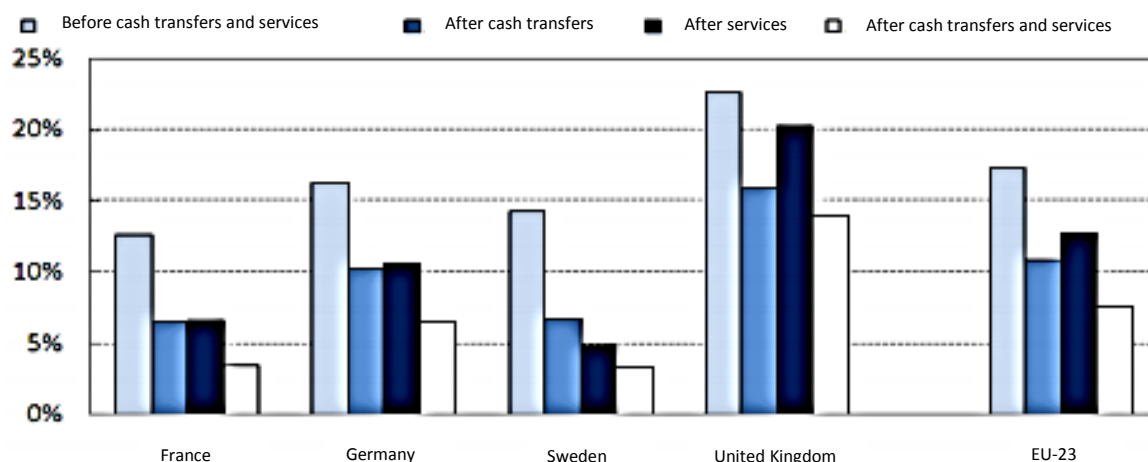


Figure 2.15: Cash transfer can decrease poverty among baby children slightly bigger level than service

Source: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/family/docs/egm11/RICHARDSONpaper.pdf>

It is clearly seen in figure 2.15 that the help to the poor in form of fund transfer gave better result than the help in form of child care. However, implementing both forms of support will give high efficiency in decreasing poverty. Nonetheless, if the country bears high expense in child care, it can decrease poverty in low rate, the same as in the United Kingdom.

The poverty in childhood might affect the results on behavior, knowledge and understanding of children in childhood. The evidence in many OECD countries showed that the children in low-wealthy family tend to report worse living; such as bad health, overweight, having low nutritious food, less exercise, and low satisfaction in life.

Employment is the heart in decreasing risk of poverty in many countries. Sexual right must be equal. Both parents must be employed and the compensation must be appropriate. Child care should look after children, especially small children. The investment in family policy should be started in the early years of childhood and carried on throughout childhood. Moreover, it's necessary for the country to ensure that fund transfer and the working time management are flexible for the family with small children. There must not be gap in receiving earnings or taking care. Then, the government policy should help decreasing expenses in taking care of children

if necessary. The policy should provide good quality of child care to ensure that the parents receive appropriate care and child development support. Also, the government should encourage all employers to offer part-time opportunity and flexible working hours.

2.4.8 The resolutions of child poverty in Georgia (Division of Family and Children Services, n.d.)

- Food Stamps

It's the supportive project of the government in providing help on nutrition. The central government is the fund provider who offers monthly benefits to the low-wage family in order to support their food expenses. Everybody can apply to take the privilege on nutrition. This project will support family with low wage and limited resources.

- Afterschool Services

It's the child care service after school which is located inside family and child service department in Georgia in order to manage resources to the family by supporting the independence and self-reliance. This project will raise the fund from the central bank to the non-profit organizations and government sectors which provide support to children and family after class time.

Afterschool service will ensure that all children and teenagers can access to high quality of development program within their own community. Youth development is the main factor of the success of children and youths in becoming adults.

The goals of the project are

- Reinforcing strength for organization and institution in providing supports to youths by raising fund in order to increase the competency in running and developing the quality of project and service on youth development.
- Providing chance for the youths in creating good relationship with concerned friends and adults after school.

- Providing technical support to the organizations and agencies while they are running and organizing activities which support the overall living of teen-to-be youths.

- Child Care and Parent Services

Child Care and Parent Services (CAPS) project provides financial support for child care expenses to the low-wage family in Georgia. It's the cooperation between human service and care and learning service departments in order to ensure that the program has beneficial management for low-wage family.

- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Providing energy support for low-wage family by providing financial and energy supports in the household which encounter emergency problems; such as fatal heat or coldness.

It is the project supported by the central government which will help low-wage households in term of energy expenses. This help can decrease the risk of health and safety issues; such as illness or fire by paying for energy fee, the help on energy crisis, and the maintenance of household small energy-related tools.

2.4.9 The resolutions of child poverty in the United State

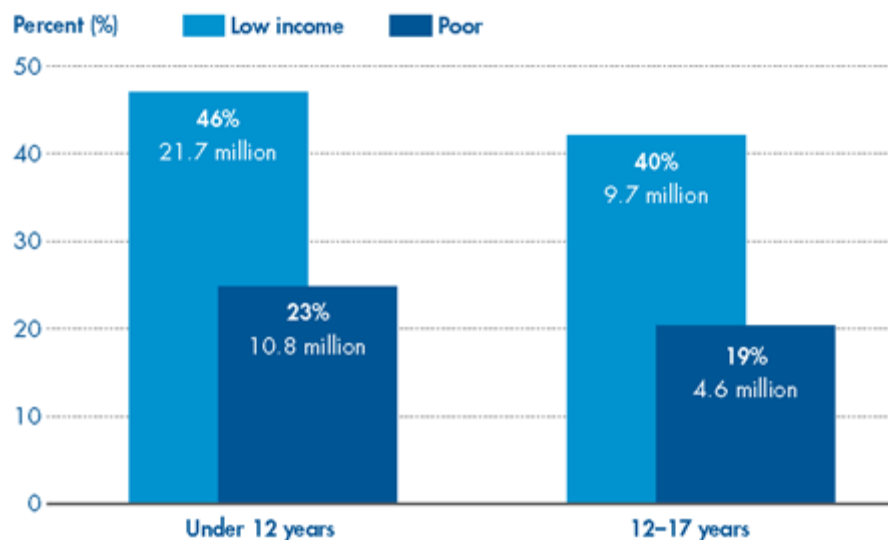
No Child Left Behind Act, establish in the United States. The law to reform education which have objective to make every children reach to efficiency education.

It reduces the gap in education of poverty children because every children will receive the equality of education. Government measured the result of this act from the test score in math and reading skill of students. School have to test in every students. If school cannot reach the target, Government will punish schools. Therefore, it will make school have an incentive to improve their quality. This law is the best method that make every children receive an equality of the improvement in education and reduces the gap in education of poverty children.

Before the United State had No Child Left Behind, school never evaluate or measure the process of coursework and also students in learning and attention in class (Andrew M.I. Lee, 2015). That makes these students can reach to knowledge and skill that is the factor which is make students in the state can be a master and left out of state test.

No Child Left Behind is the main education law during 2002 to 2015 in the United States. This law is school's responsibility to teach students and making students achievement. No Child Left Behind responsibility education in elementary and secondary education act when No Child Left Behind had a law, it affect all every public school in the United State. It has objective for improving study level of students who are disadvantaged children include;

- 1) Poverty children
- 2) Minorities
- 3) Students receiving special education services
- 4) Those who speak and understand limited or no English



Source: National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) (Jiang, Y., Ekono, M., & Skinner, C., 2016).

Figure 2.16: Percentage of children in low income and poor families by age, 2014

No Child Left Behind designed to provide school districts with more funding bonus as long as school can achieve the standard of No Child Left Behind. No

Child Left Behind holding school accountable by having objective for providing opportunity in education that equality to disadvantage children. By No Child Left Behind looking at how well of students and the success of students in many way;

1) Annual testing: school have to test students in every year in grade 3 to 8 and once again in grade 10 to 12 by testing in math and reading test. Parents have the right to see the test result of their children and school have to public their test result or school performance.

2) Academic progress: state have the goal that every students have to be “proficient” level on test by doing the test that call Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP). School necessary to receive the report card from state that can tell about school performance and school have to public for parents to know about school performance. If any school do not receive the report card that means that school need to improve.

3) Punishment: school that have many child poverty, it call “Title I schools”. If this school does not test AYP, No Child Left Behind allow state to change the board of school or close this school. But if this school does not pass AYP, parents have the right to shift their children to other school.

The goal of AYP and the punishment to school will push school to improve service and instruction for their students and including special education. But the punishment cannot use in non-Title I schools. AYP have to test the students in subgroup that include Poverty children, Minorities and students who receiving special education services.

If students in Title I schools cannot pass the standard testing. No Child Left Behind allow parents to change the school their children attends and provide extra help that their children need. Because allowing your students to transfer to another school, state will pay transportation for your children. (Grace Chen, 2015)

If your students have trouble in school Title I schools, your children can receive education services such as tutoring or remedial help for your children, it is program only for low income families.

How No Child Left Behind can improve

1) No Child Left Behind will give more flexible to state by giving more fund as long as school has develop.

2) No Child Left Behind determine all teacher have to “high qualified” in the subject they have to teach. Special teacher have to have certified and demonstrate knowledge in every subject that they teach.

3) No Child Left Behind said school have to use science, research-based instruction) and teaching method.

Pros-Cons of No Child Left Behind

No Child Left Behind believe students will try to study by themselves and with their friends. Schools have to report the test of subgroup and help students who receiving special education services that make school have to push, support and help their students. If No Child Left Behind success, rate of disadvantage students who graduated and special learning will increase from 57% in 2002 to 68% in 2011.

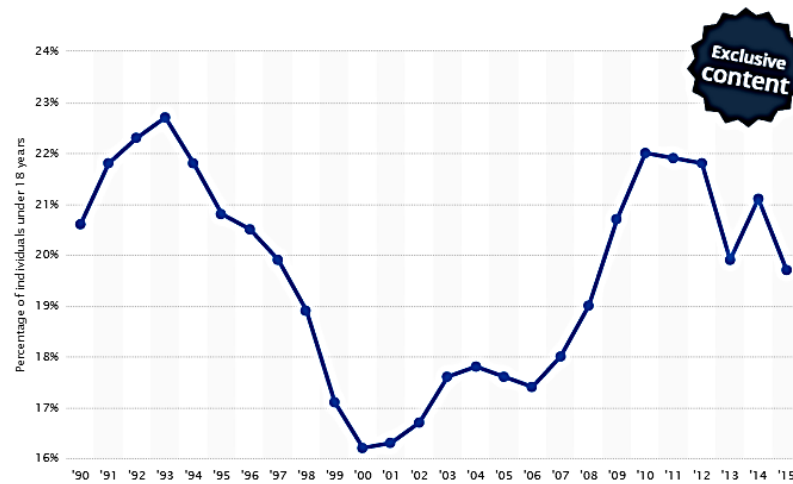
No Child Left Behind focus too much in standard of testing. Some school focus to teach only for testing that will make only focus on what to teach student for testing which is students have less time to study other subject. Punishment in No Child Left Behind such as quite the personal in school or close the school, it is too much punish that will make pressure to teacher and educator to perform.

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Table 2.1: The SAT® (formerly known as the SAT® I: Reasoning Test) assesses student reasoning based on knowledge and skills developed by the students in their course work compare 2013 to 2014

Family Income (2013)	Test-Takers	Critical Reading	Mathematics
	Number	Mean	Mean
\$0-\$20,000	102,224	435	462
\$20,00-\$40,000	120,186	465	482
\$40,00-\$40,000	105,333	487	500
\$60,00-\$40,000	95,256	500	511
\$80,00-\$40,000	83,027	512	524
\$100,00-\$40,000	72,722	522	536
\$120,00-\$40,000	38,887	526	540
\$140,00-\$40,000	29,515	533	548
\$160,00-\$40,000	36,860	539	555
More than \$200,000	57,319	565	586
Family Income (2014)	Test-Takers	Critical Reading	Mathematics
	Number	Mean	Mean
\$0-\$20,000	127,960	436	459
\$20,00-\$40,000	151,941	467	481
\$40,00-\$40,000	133,945	489	500
\$60,00-\$40,000	121,578	504	512
\$80,00-\$40,000	107,673	516	526
\$100,00-\$40,000	96,197	527	539
\$120,00-\$40,000	52,111	531	542
\$140,00-\$40,000	40,737	539	552
\$160,00-\$40,000	49,211	544	558
More than \$200,000	74,838	569	588

Sources: Student demographic information provides a broader context to aid in interpreting and understanding individual and group scores



Source: Statista, Inc.

Figure 2.17: Child poverty rate in the U.S. from 1990 to 2015.

This graph shows the child poverty rate who were living below the poverty line in the United State in the United State from 1990 to 2015.

No Child Left Behind not help to reduce amount of child poverty in the United State, but it help child poverty in term of education. It makes children who live in poor families have equality in education like other children. The test score in math and reading of children increase that means No Child Left Behind success in term to use education to help child poverty because children are the important human capital in the future. When children have high potential or high knowledge, it will have a good affect to society and also to the nation.

2. 4.10 The resolutions of child poverty in Singapore. (Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), 2015.)

In Singapore, government provide fund to students who study in public school and determine the education fee for ASEAN's students cheaper than foreigner students. Moreover, elementary Singapore's students do not have to pay education fee. In university has authority to administer itself.

In term of Employment Act, Singapore have rule for helping employee.

- Disallow employees working to exceed 8 hours per day or 44 hours per week. If employees work exceed 8 hours per day, firms need to pay compensation to them.

- Having annual leave 14 days per year and have sick leave for employees

- For woman employee, company need to have maternity leave. After woman employee give birth, government pay subsidy for them to take care their child, it calls Government-Paid Paternity Leave.

For health care, hospital need to have a good accounting system and can be monitored. In Singapore, government pay subsidy to hospital that make medical fee is cheap.

For taking care children in families, Singapore has policy to help them. There are;

- Baby Bonus, pay subsidy to families who have 2 children.
- Infant and Child care subsidies and families do not have to pay tax until their children up to 7 years old.
- Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP) for creating a fully residential zone.

Singapore has good education system and Education Act. Government give an important to education because they want to improve human capital.

- Ten Years Programme for Education policy that have objective is Singapore/s people have to study at least 10 years.

- Survival-driven education to develop education course that suitable for labor market.

Singapore focus on human capital because they believe human capital is an important resource to develop country so government subsidies education that make people pay a little education fee.

2.4.11 The resolutions of child poverty in Myanmar. (Office of the Council of State, 2017)

Myanmar focus on health care. They have National Comprehensive Development Plan 2010-2030 and Myanmar Health Vision 2030 that have objective for having free medical fee during the treatment in serious cases and receive the wage period 1 year. Moreover, in term of employment, there are;

- having maternity leave for woman employee
- Social Security

2.4.12 The resolutions of child poverty in Vietnam. (Office of the Council of State, 2017)

In Vietnam, they have program or policy to help poor people. There are;

- Social Security
 - maternity leave for woman employee
 - compensation for children when their parents died
- Social Insurance
 - For unemployment employee
 - The right for parent to leave for taking their children to meet the

doctor when they sick.

- Health Insurance
 - People who have member card, they can treatment in every hospital

2.4.13 The resolutions of child poverty in Japan. (Porntip Wakabayashi, 2014)

The main cause of poor children in Japan come from poor parent. The research found poverty make children have low ability of education. Japan has many solution to solve poverty in children such as Child support grants and Educational grants but low subsidies. Most of poor children live with single parents.

Moreover, the education level of head of poor families affect to children level. The research found children who live with high education level of head of families, they can graduate in high level of education.

2.4.14 The resolutions of child poverty in Thailand.

The Ministry of Education has pilot projects in helping poor children selected from essay writing (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 2016). The scholarship has been managed for 4,500 poor children. The Ministry of Education will send the name list of poor children who submit the essay to the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security for their further actions.

The Ministry of Education has formed student loan project in order to provide educational financial support to poor children in term of loan (Nipa Yamwajee, 2015). Therefore, the target group of Student Loan is pretty clear that it is the support to poor children who are the priority of the loan.

The government has vision in creating happiness in society which consisted of equality and mental health (Asian Development Bank, n. d.) by the 11th national economic and social development plan 2012-2016. It aimed to raise justice level and social equality to be the righteous society with protection and safe society. There are also the access to resources and public service, including the involvement and good governance. The targets of this plan are

1) Decreasing the inequality of the people who live below the poverty line, promoting good health and having stronger social institutions.

2) The overall economic growth from the increased productivity and competitiveness supported from private sector, especially medium and small enterprises.

The important strategies comprise of

1) The adjustment of economic structure for sustainable development with various and efficient basic economic system.

2) The adjustment of tax structure in order to improve income distribution.

- 3) The increase of social protection.
- 4) The improve of quality and the accessibility to public services, especially for low-wage group.
- 5) The reinforcement of social welfare.
- 6) The improvement of the extensive access.
- 7) The reinforcement of sexual equality for more involvement in the position to make decision
- 8) Increase consumer protection
- 9) The support on education and health
- 10) The reinforcement on the agricultural strength and the stability on food and energy.
- 11) The creation of occupational and income opportunities
- 12) The establishment of regional economic partnership toward the development of human capital and the immigration of labors.

ADB (Asian Development Bank) aims to decrease poverty in Thailand with the government support in achieving high economic growth and unification. For economic growth support, ADB will increase productivity and competitiveness with help.

- 1) Develop infrastructure and modernize logistic in order to link and provide regional and international service by focusing on transportation.
- 2) Re-execute and determine the scope of involvement of government and private sectors in order to increase the involvement of private sector for acquiring in infrastructure and important economic and social services.
- 3) Develop financial sector by choosing the measurement in order to extend capital market.
- 4) Supporting cross-border trade and investment in order to support the complete growth

With the support of ADB.

- 1) Improve the international and cross-border connections, and the access to the market of the developed countries. There are the employment and basic service via the development of economic zone development in rural areas and borders

according to the economic road and Greater Mekong Sub-region, southern border provinces of Thailand in the triangle of estuary Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand.

2) Extensive financial support and skill to both the poor and disadvantage groups

3) Reinforce social protection by supporting the extension of protection and the access to pension fund for non-formal labors.

The results showed that poverty decrease in Thailand is successful via populism policy which has poor quality administration, not from economic growth (Pornpen Vora-Sittha, 2012). Normally, it's believed that the policy without good governance is not enough to decrease poverty problem.

This study showed that the policy in supporting the poor solely was not enough to decrease poverty. Good governance is important for the policy helping the poor which is able to promote the efficiency of the policy and income distribution.

The 9th national economic and social development plan of Thailand (2002-2011) defined that the development in the past cannot switch to a good national administration system. Although there's a change, it cannot be pushed forward for extensive implementation. The government still lacks of good administration. Although the administration system and mechanism will promote the involvement of people, it's not enough. Moreover, justice and law systems have not been changed along with the change. It cannot give justice to all sectors. The inspection procedure of the exercise of state power is ineffective. The inspection and the balance of private sector are limited. Although the transparency of the government administration was likely to be better, the ranking by Transparency International was increased to 3.8 from 10 in 2005, but decreased to 3.4 in 2009. Moreover, the existing patronage system in Thai society is the burden of administration in Thailand, together with the lack of quality and public consciousness. It results in the inability to distinguish individual benefits from public benefits which leads to the more complicated problem concerning justice and corruption.

The findings showed that the growth rate of GDP did not indicate statistical significance in decreasing poverty by measuring from the numbers of

personnel ratio. It also indicated that the decrease of poverty and investment distribution in Thailand which was slightly increased might not be the result from economic growth, but it is the effect from the injustice practice.

The study showed that poor administration in Thailand did not only affect the income of the poor, it also affected the average income of all sectors. The result was corresponded with the general view that poor governance was likely to increase the poverty in society.

Positive relationship between Gini inequality index and the WGI indicator, in contrast, means a better income distribution while the quality of administration is low. It reflects the fact that people do not aware of the quality of general administration when Thai government applied high-spending policy in order to help the poor since 2000.

The results had proved that economic growth was not the main factor in eradicating poverty in Thailand as claimed by many sectors. However, the quality of administration had effects toward the decrease of poverty. It reflects the fact that poverty eradication in Thailand can be successful via politics, not economy.

In developing country like Thailand, the prior attention should be with the increase of competitiveness for the poor by instructing and training in order to improve themselves and increase the income for the poor. For peace, the law should be enforced fairly without bias, and independent from the interventions of politicians.

The government had established the fight-against-poverty center in all relevant sectors of all levels in national level, minister level, ministry level, provincial level, and administrative district level (Chamnan Wattanasiri, 2005). For the execution on plan toward the target group, there's support on integrative development plan and the strategy which focuses on eradicating poverty in national level, provincial level, and Tambon level.

The government has provided help in order to encourage people in decreasing poverty, creating income, and providing extensive chance for all target groups in grass-root level. Normally, this help consists of the followings;

- Community development model scheme: process and program

- Community and village fund (One million)
- One Tambon One Product (OTOP)
- Poverty decrease project
- The executives of the integrated province by chief executive

officer

- Land reformation
- Saving group for production
- People's Bank
- 30-Baht health care project
- Public debt management
- Asset conversion

The government provides ready-to-use facilities and resources in rural and urban areas in order to solve problems and satisfy personal needs and community respectively. Moreover, people receive facilities both from government and private sectors via the processes of getting involved and learning procedure. Learning to practice and learn from the experienced and successful people will ensure life management, and surely including community. Therefore, sustainable development might be possible in case of Thailand.

Many countries are aware of unemployment issue by focusing on getting rid of poverty via employment. There are also training in order to increase work skills for people, the resolutions on minimum wage issue aiming for everybody to access to labor market, enough regular income for a living and family care.

Different poverty eradication in each country is from the different society of each country which entails different poverty problem. For example, when the country encounters with famine among the poor, inequality access to food, and malnutrition, and health problem; such as Food Stamp project. The agricultural countries will eradicate poverty via land reformation, the provision of education to agriculturists in order to be the key of equal income distribution.

What is the main focus in getting rid of poverty is the equality of all people. Although poverty problem and the resolution are different in each country,

equality is the aim for every countries; either it's the equal income distribution or equal access to the support, system, and programs from the government.

2.5 Study child poverty solutions in many countries

2.5.1 Omoniyi(Nigeria)

Causes of poverty

- The lack of educational opportunity
- The inequality between female and male

Recommendations in decreasing poverty

- Providing education for ladies and female
- The increase of the individual's educational level
- The enactment of education on national policy plan
- The government must try to find educational fund with the support from every sector; both from communication and interested parties in order to provide good education to people.
- There must be accreditation of school education which can be usefully and efficiently implemented.
- In school, there must be audit and monitoring from external sectors.
- School and personnel must have daily teaching plan, along with the evaluation of school, teachers, and students. Allow students to take part in learning and have interaction with the teachers.
- There is support procedure in taking care of students who need extra help; such as extra tutoring.
- There must be the management of convenient and safe school environment.
- All students must receive equal care.
- School leader should take part in managing school and develop knowledge base on the efficiency of school in order to achieve educational goal for students.

2.5.2 Mary Jo Bane (United State)

Causes of poverty

- Immigrant

- Families with single parent
- Families that encounter economic problem and unemployment
- Families that struggle with health problem and inaccessibility to basic medical treatment
- Instability on food and malnutrition
- Inaccessibility to food and starvation

Recommendations in decreasing poverty

1. The practical infrastructure, good management in decreasing poverty, as well as having appropriate measurements for monitoring and evaluating success.

- If people earn income below poverty line, the obvious resolution is to increase income over the line via the interventions on tax and fund transfer.
- In addition, finding of jobs for low-wage families is a must so the family leader can take care of the family.
- There must be the policy or various forms of programs in helping the poor and in many levels of government as many problems cannot be solved with single strategy.

2. Determining the policy of food instability, health problem and nutrition via Food Stamp project.

- Focusing on developing Food Stamp project which is a big program and the fundamental in decreasing poverty in the United States of America.
- Increase the use of technology and develop Food Stamp system for easy access, provide various access channels via electronic device from home or even many places.
- There's the checking of ingredients and price of nutritious food. If it's guaranteed by the government, it will receive benefits from Food Stamp program.
- Use Food Stamp program as a tool in managing instability of food.
- Promote Food Stamp project as national project, not just local level.
- Define the instability of food problem, health problem, and nutrition as the important issues.

3. Solving concerned problems which have effects toward community

- Giving a chance for wrong doers to be back in labor market which help destroying poverty cycle.

2.5.3 International Fund for Agricultural Development (Rome)

Causes of poverty

- Starvation
- The lack of skills and inaccessibility to the support
- The lack of land for work

Recommendations in decreasing poverty

- Must make sure that the poor can access to the food they need for a living.
- Support agricultural sector and develop rural areas in order to create a chance for the poor to be sustainably free from poverty.
- Open local market for income and employment
- Open the employment opportunity for the poor.
- The government must ensure that all people have rights to access to enough food.
- There's the establishment of program concerning food and nutrition
- Improve food safety and develop market for the efficiency in international trading.
- Paying attention directly to agricultural sector and the development of rural areas.
- Create international trading opportunity in order to open the market chance and national productivity in order to develop the national growth and to support food stability.
- Open long-term international trading opportunity.
- The developing countries should take trade barrier which positively affects export-product manufacturing process.
- There's the exchange of resources between developed and developing countries.
- International cooperation in decreasing poverty

2.5.4 ABDESSALEM AOUN (Developing Countries)

Causes of poverty

- The lack of education
- The lack of health care
- Unemployment
- Sexual inequality

Recommendations in decreasing poverty

1. Invest in the capability of people

- The investment in the development of quality of people will enhance educational opportunity and welfare for the poor.
- Investment in education, skill training, and health project
- Allow the access to general education; in elementary, high school, and undergraduate levels
- Provide education for development by focusing on necessary knowledge, capability, and skills as requested from society.
- Provide educational opportunity for all genders and age.
- Provide extensive knowledge for agriculturists in order to generate new knowledge and the result of new products.
- There's technical training for people to always have updated knowledge.

2. Capital formation

- Encourage people to do savings
- The government should save national debts

3. Paying attention to entrepreneurs

- In order to fight against poverty. The government should support economic policy which opens the gate for domestic entrepreneurs.
- To generate technological development as it will result in higher products and takes low cost.

4. International trade

- There's the development in joining international trading group in order to do trading negotiation. Good trade balance will efficiently help the execution of the developing countries.

5. The development of rural areas

- Make rural area a place to live and work
- Develop industry in rural areas
- Improve infrastructure; such as school, clinic, road, electricity etc.
- The provision of welfare by focusing on good living and quality of life
- Focusing on the agricultural support
- Constant develop on the education of the agriculturists and technological development
- Support crafts and tourism in rural areas
- Allow equal involvement of female and male in economic and society.
- The government should solve poverty issue by promoting economy capability of rural areas and decreasing immigration problem in rural areas.

6. Environmental management

- There's the policy in protecting environment because good-health populations will be efficient populations. The health of populations is the heart of economic growth and wealth which are the essentials for decreasing poverty.

2.5.5 Anne White, Nevena Dragicevic & Thomas Granofsky (Canada)

Cause of poverty

- Unemployment
- Limited work experience and low educational level
- Family problem and the use of drugs
- Problems on transportation and child care
- Immigration
- Single-parent family
- Inaccessible infrastructure
- The lack of residence

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

The programs organized by government should be consisted of the important elements as the followings;

- Define the problem on employment and maintained the need in order to offer the relevant and fast service.
- The linkage between the supportive sectors in order to prepare the appropriate assistance for each individual.
- Design and evaluate programs which followed up the progression

1. Provided assistance

1.1 income stability

- Higher employment would limit the risk of household poverty
- Smooth tax system would benefit the employment
- Equal stability distribution

1.2 Child Care

1.3 Transportation

- Government must settle transportation management for the poor to conveniently access the workplace, education, and child care.
- Transportation system between urban and rural areas.
- There's transportation provision in rural area; such as taxi, bus, or public transportation.

1.4 Housing management

- Offer economy house for the poor

2.5.6 Taiwo J.N, Agwu M.E (Nigeria)

Cause of poverty

- Inaccessible employment

- Inadequate income
- Inaccessible products and services, as well as infrastructure
- Low skills, knowledge, and competencies
- Inaccessible government supports
- Natural effects; such as drought, flood
- Low infrastructure; such as poor road from rural to urban area, slum
- Corruption

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

1. Open free trade zone.
2. The revolution of tax and support the investment distribution in industry.
3. Reduce control and reliance on market, especially in crude oil industry.
4. Accept appropriate pricing policy for all consumable products.
5. Accept measurement in order to boost production and extend demand of economic.
6. Transfer assets; such as lands to the poor
7. The provision of infrastructure service to the poor, basic health care, family plan, appropriate nutrition, and basic education was essential.
8. Social service provision; such as education to the poor
9. Offer financial support to the poor with cash and food.
10. Provide accessible basic health care.
11. Provide basic education for everyone.
12. For transparency and responsibility in project management and poverty minimization project, all concerned should take parts in following up and project evaluation.
13. Agricultural supports
 - It's essential to support various agricultural competencies of the developing countries in order to grow crops for food and economic crops for export.
14. Social welfare service
 - It's essential to improve social welfare service, especially for the elders and disables because this group of populations was the risky group.

2.5.7 ASEAN FOUNDATION (ASEAN)

Cause of poverty

- Starving
- Malnutrition
- Lack of residence
- Non-literacy

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

- Support the development and improvement on agricultural products and fishery.
- Allow more access to assets; such as land and water resources.
- Improve the efficiency and sustainability of small farming
- Regularly provide skill training and develop technology
- Income increment
- Infrastructure provision
- Create growth opportunity
- Human potential development. Make them aware of their own capabilities.
- Organize activities and support education-related activities, health and cultural skill training
- Scholarship for youths
- Support nutrition policy, health and livelihood of the people

2.5.8 Chamnan Wattanasiri (Thailand)

Cause of poverty

- No land to work for a living
- Being homeless
- Illegal work permit
- In debt
- Homelessness

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

1. Policy, which directly affects the minimization of the poverty, needs to be implemented in all levels; individual, community, and national.

- Individual level: The government focus on reducing expenses, increasing income, and creating opportunity for the poor.

- Community level: The involvement of community, learning process for population's brainstorming and answering the community's requirement. In addition, it should be ensured that the community would be able to access to the source of investment funds.

- National level: there must be an attempt in reforming, adjusting structure, managing lands and resources, and fostering environment.

2. Policy in developing the quality of populations and society by taking care of the residence of the poor.

3. Policy in managing environment

4. Government has established poverty-defended center in every relevant sector and in all levels; Minister, Ministry, province, and tumbon.

- Community fund
- One Tumbon One Product
- Land reformation
- People bank
- 30-Baht health care project

2.5.9 Wassana Permpoon, Panudda Yimsakul, Lukkana Thanasomboon, Rera iSaman, and Wilasanee Khumchareon (Thailand)

Causes of poverty

- land to work for a living
- Lack of fund
- Lack of occupational opportunity
- Lack of opportunity to access to the resources
- Lack of good site and knowledge for work
- In debt
- Work in illegal career
- Lack of residence

- Lack of companions and living skills
- No work
- In debt
- Born poor
- Low education
- Have a lot of children and family members
- No health and welfare insurance for occupational groups
- Have low income
- Expense is higher than income
- Unable to access to government-supported welfare

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

The strategies are used in developing community

1. Income raising strategy: creating extra works
2. Expense reducing strategy: the guideline in using and saving money
3. Good-habit establishment strategy: establish livable-community project, create good community environment which support good health for people in the community.
4. Opportunity-extended strategy: educating people about their righteous privilege, as well as community career development, making consistent and higher income, providing basic knowledge and skills for work.

Important policy in improving poverty

- Owning residence
- Owning career and income
- Owning lands for a living
- Being able to pay off debt

2.5.10 United States Agency for International Development-USAID

(United State)

Causes of poverty

- Lack of basic resources
- Living in rural areas

- Bad environment
- Bad governance
- Corruption

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

- Develop economic
- Increase income
- Improve basic health care
- Develop education
- Increase sexual equality and human rights
- Technology-aid agriculture and better wage equal to the one paid in industrial sector
- Professional training for labors
- Enhance food stability
- Develop competency of labors via education
- Strong and throughout health system
- Support the involvement of people
- Have democracy
- Improve transportation and communication in order to reduce expenses in getting involved with the market.
- Higher employment

2.5.11 Emmanuelle LAVALLEE, Anne OLIVIER, Laure PASQUIER-DOUMER, and Anne-Sophie ROBILLIARD (developing countries)

Causes of poverty

- Lower income than determined
- Unable to access to infrastructure; such as electricity, water, education, and nutrition.

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

- Proving basic education and health care
- Managing beneficial programs for the poor; such as

- Directly offering money to the poor
- Helping the poor via things or food
- Supporting the poor via basic infrastructure; such as electricity and water
- Providing employment for the poor
- Government invests in infrastructure for the poor

2.5.12 Joel D. and John A.(North-eastern Thailand)

Causes of poverty

- Situated in the natural-disaster risk area, bad weather and environment.
- Lack of residence

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

- Increasing income via agriculture; such as growing organic rice. Bank and government had program which giving credit and helped agriculturists.
- Government pushes forward and supported product export.
- One Tambon One Product is an alternate for low-wage agriculturists. Each Tambon has distinctive and different product made by local labors and materials.
- Supporting tourism in rural areas in order to increase employment and create opportunity for the poor in rural areas.
- Creating strength in society
- The opinions are exchanged between teachers, agriculturists, and business people
- Organic agriculture for increasing income and creating internationalized branding
- Supporting local traditions and exhibition

2.5.13 Samuel A. Morley (Latin America)

Causes of poverty

- Economic fluctuation
- No work
- The income is lower than determined

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

- Increase the opportunity of the poor in earning the income via national economic development, higher employment, working hours, and salary.
- Reduce agricultural product price barriers, settle supportive policy for agricultural products.
- Increase production factors; such as lands or transportation development, and marketing facilitation.
- Professional training
- Investment on infrastructure; such as electricity, road, water in order to develop the living and health of the poor.
- Educational and health support

2.5.14 Pervez Zamurrad Janjua and Usman Ahmed Kamal (Developing countries)

Causes of poverty

- The income is lower than determined
- Income inequity
- Unable to access to infrastructure; such as nutritious food, primary health care, and primary education

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

- Increase income per capita, reduce unfair income dispersion
- Education can reduce the risk of poverty
- Economic support in order to trigger the employment
- Offer economic support than directly giving cash
- Education is good and it's the important variable in reducing poverty.

2.5.15 Somchai Jitsuchon and Jiraporn Plaengprapan (Thailand)

Causes of poverty

- Living in slum

- No residence
- Unhygienic and toxicant environment
- Family conflict and no cooperation in rural areas
- Disabled
- The poor elders
- Unskillful labors

Recommendation on minimizing poverty

- Find new residence in order to get away from slum; such as national housing project
- Allow the poor to easily and equally access to the welfare
- Provide welfare thoroughly and the sector is settled in the community.
- Support the voice of the poor and the involvement in community
- Get rid of unfair income dispersion
- Support technological progression
- Increase educational level by focusing on providing free welfare to the poor
- Increase economic opportunity for the low-wage group
- Develop human capital by increasing educational skills and skill training for labors.

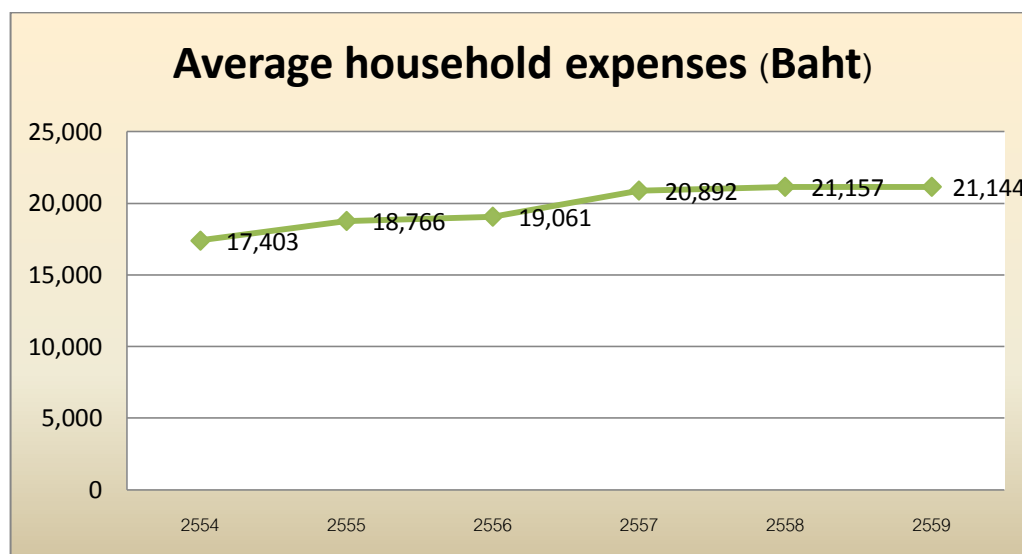
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Table 2.2: Household expenses 2011-2016

Year	Household Expenses											Differences		
	Average household expenses (Baht)	Food, drink and tobacco (Percentage)	Residence and household equipment (Percentage)	Vehicles and transportation (Percentage)	Personal stuffs/ clothes/ shoes/ and religious activities (percentage)	Communication (Percentage)	Education (Percentage)	Medical supplies/ fee (Percentage)	Entertainment/ ceremony (Percentage)	Religious activities (Percentage)	Non-consumable (tax, interests, lottery etc.) (Percentage)	Coefficient values of inequality of expenses. (Gini Coefficient)	Consumption per capita per month (Baht)	Expense ratio of expenses of rich people (the 5 th group) toward poor people (the 1 st group) (times)
2011	17,403	33.6	20.4	18.9	6.1	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	11.9	0.259	4,842	6.3
2012	18,766	34.1	20.0	19.3	5.4	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	11.7	0.273	5,320	7.0
2013	19,061	34.4	19.2	20.0	5.2	3.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.1	11.9	0.258	5,527	6.6
2014	20,892	33.9	20.0	19.5	5.5	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	12.1	0.254	6,120	6.4
2015	21,157	33.7	20.4	18.3	6.0	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	12.9	0.239	6,403	6.0
2016	21,144	36.1	19.7	17.4	5.2	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	12.9	0.242	6,351	6.3

Source: National Statistical Office

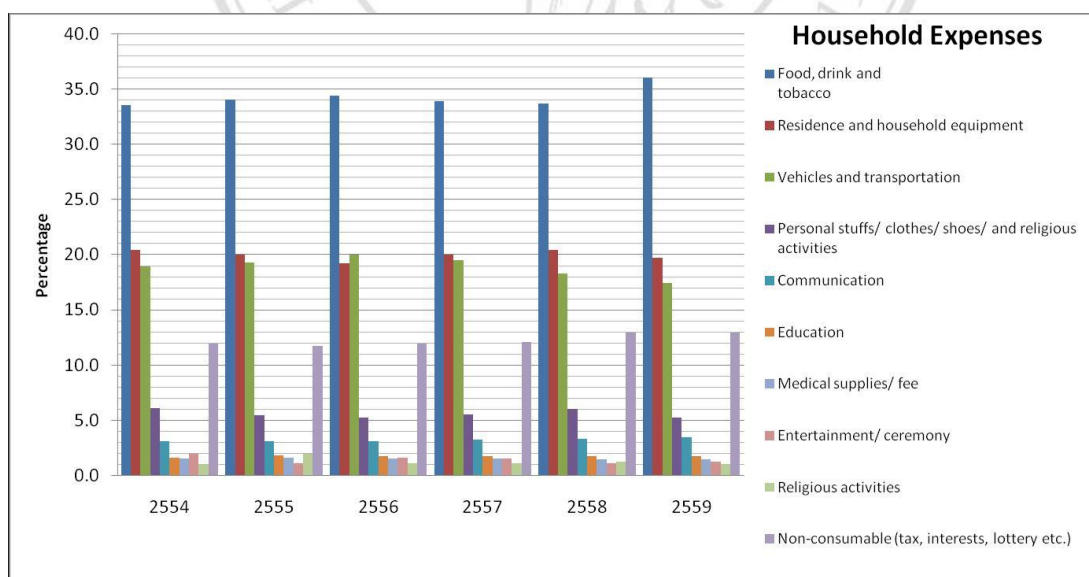
The data in table 2.2 could be used to create the chart showing the average household expenses in Thailand in 2011-2015 as the followings;



Source: National Statistical Office

Figure 2.18: Average household expenses

The data in table 5 could be used to create the chart showing household expenses categorized by its type in 2011-2015 as the followings



Source: National Statistical Office

Figure 2.19: Household expenses

Table 2.2 showed that the monthly consumption expenses per capita is likely to increase. It meant that the poor needed to earn more for a living. By considering

education, although Ministry of Education had overall received the highest budget, it's found that the household expense on education tended to increase.

On the other hand, in figure 11, although Ministry of Public Health was the 6th that received the highest budget, the household expense on medical supplies or medical fee was likely to decrease. It could be possible that the health of people was promoted. It's signified that Ministry of Public Health succeeded in developing people's health.



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2.6 Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand

Funds	Target group	How it helps
1. Child protection fund	<p>An individual aged below 18 years old, excluding the emancipated minors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Homeless or orphans 2) Abandoned child 3) A child with incapable parents 4) A child whose parents behave or earn a living inappropriately. 5) A child who is under bad treatment which endangers mentally or physically. 6) Disabled child 7) A child who's under difficult situation 8) A child who's under the condition determined in ministerial regulations. 9) A child who's maltreated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide helps to a child and family or the parents who take care of them for the appropriate parenting and better quality of life. 2) Staff or the relevant people in child's welfare protection sector prevent and resolve the child's problems; tortured or in risk of offensive acts. 3) Providing help to the children in nursery, foster home, rehab center, or other agencies according to the criteria and conditions determined by the permanent secretary. 4) Support appropriate behavior, morality, social responsibility, and safety for students via consulting and training activities for students and parents. 5) Expenses in funds management, monitoring, and evaluation. 6) The payment for supporting and protecting child's behavior, including family according to the writ.

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
	<p>10) A child who's in a risk of performing offensive acts.</p> <p>11) A child who needs to be under welfare protection according to the ministerial regulations.</p> <p>Referred to Child protection fund, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security</p>	<p><i>Referred to Child protection fund, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.</i></p>
<p>2. Agriculturists and Poor Aid Fund</p>	<p>1. Poor agriculturists</p> <p>2. The poor</p> <p>3. Father or mother or spouse or children of the people mentioned in 1 and 2.</p> <p><i>Referred to Agriculturists and Poor Aid Fund, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives</i></p>	<p>1) To support the agriculturists to own the lands and improve the quality of the land if the committee agrees of its urgency.</p> <p>2) For the borrower to have capital to earn a living and higher income.</p> <p>3) For the borrowers to redeem the land from the sell on consignment or mortgage.</p> <p>4) Provide financial support for the agriculturists or the poor in case of ownership or the right in land leasing.</p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
		<i>Referred to Agriculturists and Poor Aid Fund, Office of the Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives</i>
3. Fund for the highland child	<p>A child aged between 7-18 years old living in the distant areas of Thailand. It's difficult to access to their education, especially in highland in northern of Thailand.</p> <p><i>Referred to Fund for the highland child, The Mirror Foundation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help children to get educational opportunity, at least in compulsory level. Moreover, there's a chance in extending their education in professional schools of their interests and proficiencies. The fund aims for students to receive adequate education to work, help themselves and their families in the future. The fund will support term fee, materials, uniform, and other expenses for the poor children and disadvantaged youths during their studies. - Teaching and learning format will primarily use the community's resources; either it's place and teacher. Teaching and learning program will be designed appropriately and correspondent with the community's context.

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
		<p>Recruiting local teachers and managing learning materials.</p> <p><i>Referred to Fund for the highland child, The Mirror Foundation</i></p>
<p>4. Educational fund for the highland child</p>	<p>1. The local children under the execution of King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi</p> <p>2. The youths who lack of educational opportunity.</p> <p>3. The youths who are in the risky zone towards the national stability and disaster area.</p> <p><i>Referred to Educational fund for the highland child, Royal project foundation and king's recommended project supporting center, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial support for the children and youths in need. - Support and take part in activities in order to reinforce learning and career building. - Extensively support the youths who are under support to be a perfect. - Manage fund for educational expenses and the living of the youths as the guarantee in creating career. <p><i>Referred to Educational fund for the highland child, Royal project foundation and king's recommended project supporting center, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi</i></p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
5. Fund for developing children in rural areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The poor and disadvantaged children in rural areas; from infancy to 6 years old, of all provinces nationwide. <p><i>Referred to Fund for developing children in rural areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Community Development Department</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help and support child development in living a quality life physically, emotionally, socially, and intelligently. <p><i>Referred to Fund for developing children in rural areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Community Development Department</i></p>
6. Status development and right protection for the stateless child in Thailand project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The persons who do not own any government documents which can be used to identify their own personal status. - The persons whose father or mother are Thai. <p><i>Referred to Status development and right protection for the stateless child in Thailand project, The Mirror Foundation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish fund for fundraising to help the persons in need of financial capital used in verifying DNA in order to get privilege in being legal Thai. <p><i>Referred to Status development and right protection for the stateless child in Thailand project, The Mirror Foundation</i></p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
7. Funds for developing child and youth in remote areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness MahaChakriSirindhorn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child in school age - Child in remote areas - Disabled child <p><i>Referred to Funds for developing child and youth in remote areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness MahaChakriSirindhorn</i></p>	<p>1) Child and youth development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition <p>Take care of food for child and youths in remote areas, as well as food sanitation, and hygiene. Support health of mother and children. Moreover, there's the disease prevention; such as malaria, elephantiasis, bilharzia, tuberculosis, respiratory diseases, and general sanitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education <p>There are developments of teacher, library, computer media for teaching and learning, and science. There's basic professional training; such as handcraft and handwork, agriculture; planting, animal husbandry, cooking, and the support for school cooperative.</p> <p>Nature and environment reservation for children and youths to know and understand good culture and Thainess.</p> <p>2) Work on students under the royal Patronage and Royal scholarship, academic training,</p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
		<p>educational guidance, future educational planning for students. Educate and reinforce awareness in Thainess, as well as monitoring, giving consults, and helping students both academic, and behaviors. Occupational support for students to work according to their qualifications.</p> <p>3) Professional development</p> <p>Encourage students to group and work for a part-time job, train and develop products by using local materials. Train and educate occupational group, supply essential production tools and equipment, find market for distributing products for the occupational group.</p> <p>4) Integrated land development, water resource development, agricultural areas development, farm reformation, support appropriate plant varieties, education for sustainable development and nature resources reservation, and community environment, public health development, as well as professional support to people to be able to primarily depend on themselves.</p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
		<p><i>Referred to Funds for developing child and youth in remote areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Her Royal Highness MahaChakriSirindhorn, The office of personal project of Her Royal Highness Her Royal Highness MahaChakriSirindhorn</i></p>
<p>8. The Education for Development Foundation(EDF) MahaChakriSirindhorn</p>	<p>Develop quality of life and education of students and schools in need in order to help poor local children in remote areas of Thailand, so they have a chance to complete, at least, basic education.</p> <p><i>Referred to The Education for Development Foundation (EDF)</i></p>	<p>1) Scholarship project for poor students in junior high school, provide scholarship for poor students who wish to continue their studies in junior high school level (grade 7-9) by considering mainly on the poverty and their determination, excluding their academic performance.</p> <p>2) Scholarship project for poor students who have outstanding academic performance in senior high school or vocational education (vocational certificate) in order to extend their study in university or leverage professional knowledge for work so they can help themselves or their families.</p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
		<p>Moreover, the scholarship can minimize the burden on travelling expenses to school or college in town, as well as other expenses concerning education which are out of government support.</p> <p>3) Scholarship project for disabled students in dual education. Offer scholarship for disabled students who can study in order to study together with normal student.</p> <p>4) Scholarship project “Under the same sky” offers scholarship for children who lost their parents or guardians from the unrest situation in 3 southern provinces.</p> <p>5) Development projects in various aspects aiming to improve the quality of life, learning, and support professional skills to students and school in rural and remote area; such as agricultural and engineering training project, skill development project and technological learning support, library project, school bank project,</p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
		<p>school sanitation and nutrition support project, youth camp for leaning etc.</p> <p><i>Referred to: The Education for Development Foundation(EDF)</i></p>
<p>9. IT soft fund for disadvantaged children</p>	<p>Children or schools in need</p> <p><i>Referred to IT soft fund for disadvantaged children, IT Soft Solution. Co., Ltd.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital learning project 2. Lunch for children 3. Scholarship project for poor students who are determined to learn. 4. Computer project for disadvantaged children in order to provide Thai youths in remote areas a chance to learn technology equally to children in town. Moreover, community people, district administration organization, village leaders can avail of it. 5. Computer training project for children. <p><i>Referred to IT soft fund for disadvantage children, IT Soft Solution Co., Ltd.</i></p>

Table 2.3: Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Target group	How it helps
10 Samitivej's Newlifefund	Children who are tortured from heart disease or child patients in need of bone marrow transplantation treatment <i>Referred to Samitivej's Newlifefund, Samitivej hospital</i>	Provide medical service for the patients who need financial support so they could grow up strong, being the future national strength and fulfill their dreams <i>Referred to Samitivej's Newlife fund, Samitivej hospital</i>
11. Student Loan Fund	Students who need financial support or studying in the field which is highly needed and essential for national development. <i>Referred to Student Loan Fund</i>	Provide loan for students who need financial support for term fee, educational expenses, and essential expenses for a living while studying (Educational Loan Act B.E. 2541) <i>Referred to Student Loan Fund</i>

World Bank has recommended Thailand to minimize poverty as the followings;

1. Has better career building by supporting investment in infrastructure, increasing competition which passes free trade agreement and terminate the regulations which negatively affect trading. Moreover, there should be the increase of competitiveness of entrepreneurs via the use of technology and innovation development.
2. Give support to the poor populations by improving education and labor skills, supporting agricultural products, and creating smart preventing system.
3. Developing country simultaneously with caring environment, as well as using eco-friendly energy and supporting efficient and clean energy.
4. Define the competency of government institute for strong, systematic and verifiable execution.

2.7 Explore poor children support in overseas and help provision via funds in Thailand.

Table 2.4: Poor children support in overseas and help provision via funds in Thailand.

Poor children support in overseas	Help provision via funds in Thailand
<p>Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase educational level individually 2. Define educational act in national plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government find education funds with the cooperation from all sectors; both from community and all relevant, in order to provide good education to people. 3. Quality education must be guaranteed for implementation and efficiency. 4. The school must be checked and monitored by external agency, 5. School and staff must have teaching plan for each day, together with the evaluation of school, teachers, and students. 6. Allow students to take part in learning, to have interaction with their instructors. 	<p>Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize consulting and training sessions for students, parents, and guardians. 2. Offer scholarship, materials, uniform, and learning expenses. 3. Recruit local teacher and organize learning and teaching materials. 4. Provide financial support to students and youths in need. 5. Raise fund for persons who need financial support for verifying DNA in order to get complete privilege as legal Thai people. 6. There are the development of teachers, library, media for teaching and learning computer and science, basic professional training.

Table 2.4: Poor children support in overseas and help provision via funds in Thailand.
(Contented)

Poor children support in overseas	Help provision via funds in Thailand
<p>7. There's supporting procedure in taking care of students who need special help; such as extra tutoring. 8. The school environment is organized to be convenient and safe.</p> <p>9. School's leader takes part in managing school and developing knowledge concerning the school's efficiency in order to achieve educational target for students.</p> <p>10. Education is accessible for children; in elementary, high school, and undergraduate levels.</p> <p>11. There's technical training so people are always updated with modern knowledge.</p>	<p>7. Computer for disadvantaged students.</p> <p>This is to support Thai youths in remote areas to study and learn information technology equally to students in town.</p> <p>8. Computer training for children project</p> <p>9. Loan for students in need of financial support for their term fee, education-related expenses, and essential expenses for a living during their study.</p>
<p>Society</p> <p>1. Food Stamp</p> <p>- Focus on developing Food Stamp project which is a big project and the primary in minimizing poverty in America.</p> <p>2. Support agricultural sector and develop rural areas in order to create opportunity for the poor until they're sustainably free from the poverty.</p> <p>3. Encourage people to save.</p>	<p>Society</p> <p>1. Food management for local children and youths in remote areas, food sanitation and hygiene, as well as health care for mother and children.</p> <p>2. Encourage people to group for a part-time job, training, and product development by using local materials.</p> <p>3. Professional training</p>

Table 2.4: Poor children support in overseas and help provision via funds in Thailand.
(Contented)

Poor children support in overseas	Help provision via funds in Thailand
<p>4. Support crafts and tourism in rural areas.</p> <p>5. Government manages infrastructure and good transportation system so the poor can conveniently access their workplaces, education, and child care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation system between rural and urban areas - There is the provision of transportations; such as taxi, bus, or public transportations in rural areas. <p>6. Residence management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide government's cheap residence which is accessible by the poor. - There's asset conveyance; such as lands for the poor. <p>7. There's a provision of social infrastructure for the poor, basic health care, family plan, appropriate nutrition, and basic education.</p>	<p>4. Provide essential production tools and equipment and finding market for product distribution for occupational group.</p> <p>5. Conserve natural resources and community environment.</p> <p>6. Help borrowers redeeming sold-on-consignment or mortgaged lands.</p> <p>7. Provide financial support to agriculturists and the poor for any expenses concerning copy-right or land leasing.</p>

Table 2.4: Poor children support in overseas and help provision via funds in Thailand.
(Contented)

Poor children support in overseas	Help provision via funds in Thailand
<p>8. There's the management of beneficial program for the poor; such as the offer of cash directly to the poor or the help to the poor via materials or food.</p> <p>9. There's human capability development, encourage the awareness of their competencies.</p>	
<p>Income</p> <p>1. Raise the income of the poor over the poverty line via tax intervention and money transfer.</p> <p>2. There's employment support for the low-wage family, which is a must, for the family leader to be able to take care of his family.</p> <p>3. Manage beneficial program for the poor; such as offering money directly to the poor.</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>1. Provide loans for work and higher income.</p>
<p>Economic</p> <p>1. Government develops and takes part in the international trade group in order to negotiate trading which help developing countries to efficiently perform.</p>	<p>Economic</p> <p>1. Support agriculturists to own their own lands and help developing quality of lands.</p>

Table 2.4: Poor children support in overseas and help provision via funds in Thailand.
(Contented)

Poor children support in overseas	Help provision via funds in Thailand
<p>2. Create international trading opportunity in order to open marketing opportunity and national productivity for the development of the country. It also supports food stability.</p> <p>3. Create opportunity for long-term international trading</p> <p>4. Developing countries should take trade barrier which positively affects output process.</p> <p>5. There's interexchange of resources between developing and developed countries.</p> <p>6. There's cooperation between countries in minimizing poverty.</p> <p>7. Government supports economic policy which is the gate for domestic entrepreneurs.</p> <p>8. There's the development in joining international trade group for trading negotiation and good trade balance which help developing countries to efficiently perform.</p> <p>9. Government supports various agricultural potentials of developing countries in order to produce edible plants and economic plants for export.</p>	

Table 2.4: Poor children support in overseas and help provision via funds in Thailand.
(Contented)

Poor children support in overseas	Help provision via funds in Thailand
10. The employment, working-hour, and salary are higher.	
11. There's supportive policy for agricultural products.	

According to the resolutions of child poverty in many countries, recommendations in resolving poverty in Thailand could be divided into 4 aspects; human rights, the equality on education, society, and economic as described in table 3 below.

Table 2.5: Recommendations for poverty resolutions in Thailand.

Assistance	Recommendations for Thailand
Equality on human rights	<p>1. The poor can equally and easily access to welfares.</p> <p>2. Manage welfare thoroughly. There're agencies get into the community.</p> <p>3. Support the right, voice and involvement of the poor in the community.</p>

Table 2.5: Recommendations for poverty resolutions in Thailand. . (Continued)

Assistance	Recommendations for Thailand
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support technological advancement. 2. Support technological advancement. 3. Increase educational level by focusing on free welfare for the poor. 4. Develop human capital via educational skill training increment and skills training for labors
Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In community level, let the community to get involve and has learning process in order to gather people to solve the problems and answer to the needs of the community. In addition, it has to be ensured that the community will be able to access to the capital resources. 2. In national level, there must be attempts to reform, adjust structure, manage lands and resources, and take care of the environment. 3. Government should establish poverty defense center in all relevant sectors and in all levels; Minister, Ministry, province, and Tumbon, the sample projects are;

Table 2.5: Recommendations for poverty resolutions in Thailand. (Continued)

Assistance	Recommendations for Thailand
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village fund - One Tambon One Product - Land reformation - People's bank - 30-Baht health care <p>4. Allow people in society to exchange the opinions among teachers, agriculturists, and business people.</p> <p>5. Find new residence to get away from slum such as government's cheap residence project.</p> <p>6. There's the implementation of strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income increment strategy is the creation of extra works - Strategy in minimizing expenses is the recommendation of spending money and save the left-over. - Strategy in promoting good habit is the organization of the good-living community project. Encourage good environment of the community which leads to the good health of the people in the community.

Table 2.5: Recommendations for poverty resolutions in Thailand. (Continued)

Assistance	Recommendations for Thailand
	- Building opportunity strategy is the provision of education for people concerning their deserved rights, as well as professional training project in the community.
Economic	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The government pushes forward and supports product export.2. Supporting tourism in rural areas is the increment of employment and the building of opportunity for the poor in rural area.3. Support local traditions and local product exhibition.

2.8 Discussion

World Bank mentioned that education is the key which moves the country forward, creates opportunity for people, as well as minimizing poverty level and social inequality. Therefore, educated children are the important human resources in developing countries. The halfway-withdraw from school is another important problem which needs help.

Thailand has invested the highest budget for education, however, there're still some amounts of students who have to withdraw from school halfway. Although this problem has been reducing each year, it's the on-going problem. Table 4 showed the numbers of students who withdraw halfway of their study due to poverty during 2011-2015.

Table 2.6: Numbers of students who had left from school halfway due to the poverty

Level	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pre-elementary	11	10	0	0	0
Elementary	138	143	50	49	27
Junior high school	943	965	375	221	181
Senior high school	451	368	210	72	79
Total	1,543	1,486	635	342	287

Source: Office of Basic Education Plan and Policy

Target group were the students who left the school halfway of their studies, especially the students in junior high school, due to the poverty. According to Personal Characteristics and Development Theory and many studies showed that the numbers of education years affected toward the competency and the compensation each person would receive.

The target group were the students who left the school halfway of their studies because of the deviation which could be categorized below;

Type 1 error : It's the determination that the person is poor, but in fact, he is not poor.

Type 2 error : It's the determination that the person is not poor, but in fact, he is poor.

Both deviation values would obstruct poor children in accessing aid funds.

In order to receive aid, the poor children must have their names in the list of Thailand population census, live in poor family, live with unemployed parents or guardians which is the cause of the living with struggles; such as leaving school halfway, health problems due to the inaccessibility to food, health, and nutrition.

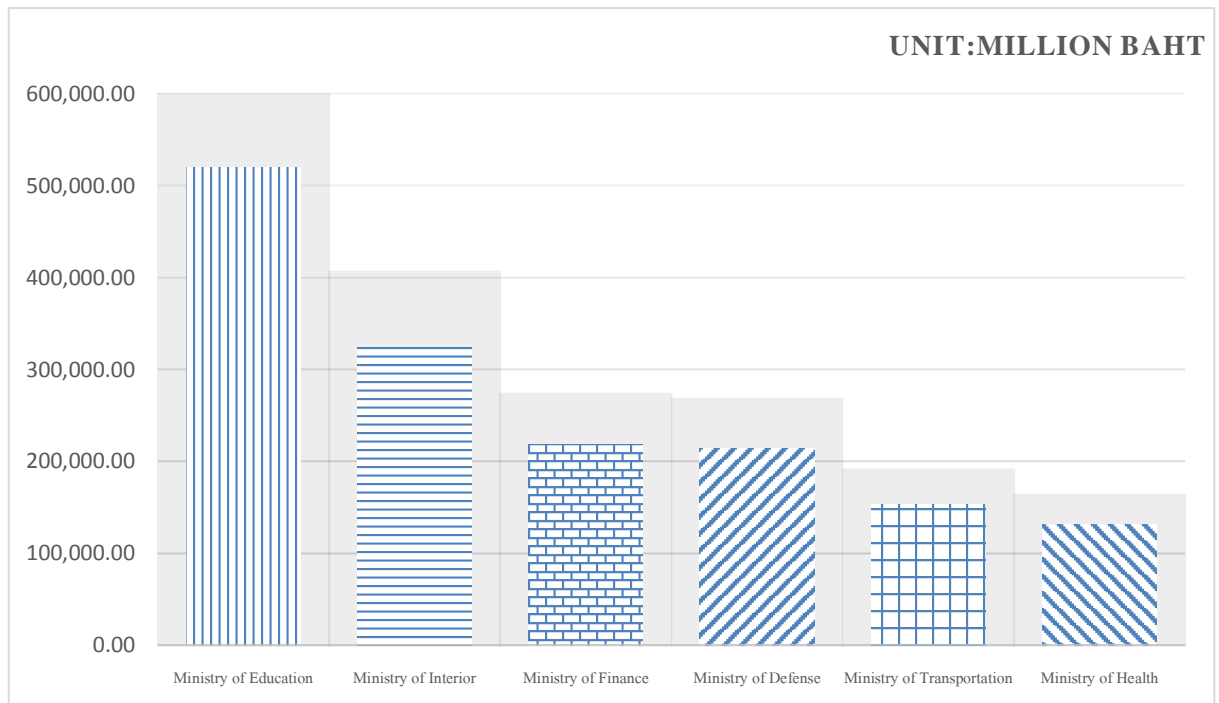
In fiscal year 2017, the government has paid 2,733,000 Million Baht. The budget has been allocated to the Ministries. The top 6 Ministries which received the highest budget were

1. Ministry of Education	519,292.5	Million Baht
2. Ministry of Interior	324,012	Million Baht
3. Ministry of Finance	218,633.1	Million Baht
4. Ministry of Defense	214,347.4	Million Baht
5. Ministry of Transportation	152,726.4	Million Baht
6. Ministry of Public Health	130,764.3	Million Baht

It could be seen that the budget allocated to the Ministry of Education in fiscal year 2017 was 28% of all budgets, while the budget of Ministry of Defense was 11.5% which was higher than the budget of Ministry of Health which received only 7% of all budgets.

By considering the budget allocated to Ministries, it could be seen that the Ministry of Education received the highest budget. However, some students were slipped out of education system. However, the budget allocation to public health was too low while education and health are the primary factors which all people deserved and should be accessed conveniently.

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Source: Bureau of the Budget

Figure 2.20: Budgets allocated to the Ministries by the Government in 2017

According to the budget allocated to the Ministry of Education, it signified that it should not be a burden for the Finance in assisting poor children who were out of the system. There should only be more verification and systematical management by establishing aid funds for that children. Moreover, the Government should increase the help for poor children concerning to the public health. The survey on household economic and social status in 2011- 2016 showed that the expenses on education, medical supplies and fee were the lowest. It indicated that the poor people access to education and public health very low