

## CHAPTER 4

### Results and Discussions

Literature review had discovered the factors of success which free the households in Thailand from the poverty. Part of them can be referred as a guide in determining the direction of the funds. Many academic works had focused mainly on the poverty of household. The majority of the countries pay attention to the provision of help to poor children via education, society, and income of parents by finding jobs for parents and developing skills and knowledges for parents so they have works and enough incomes to take care of family and economic.

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**Table 4.1:** Study child poverty solutions in many countries

**Table 4.1:** Study child poverty solutions in many countries

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**Table 4.1:** Study child poverty solutions in many countries (continued)

Countries	Work-family policy			Income support policy												Single parent			Education				Health			Land (providing and improving land to poor families)		
	Parental leave	Flexible work arrangements	Child care	Child Tax Credit	Earn Income Tax Credit	Food stamp	Aid to families with Dependent children	Universal tax benefit	Social security	Child poverty Act	Baby Bonus	Skills Development Levy Act	Central Provident Fund Act	Job, Education and Training (JET)	Supplement security income	Employment Act	Condition Cash-transfer Program	Child support enforcement	Pregnancy prevention	Marriage promotion	No Child Left Behind	Ten Years Programs for education Policy	Education Act	Job, Education and Training (JET)	Infectious Diseases Act		Myanmar Health Vision 2030	Health Insurance
Australia			✓											✓									✓					✓
South Korea					✓																		✓					✓
Norway					✓																		✓				✓	
Germany																										✓		
Ireland																✓												
Japan			✓						✓														✓					

From Table 5 shows income support policy have the most program to solve poverty problem in many countries. Many countries give an important to solve poverty problem in unemployment issue. They found increase income to parent, it will have a good affect to children in families, especially in poor families.

#### 4.2 Study program to solve poverty problem in Thailand.

**Table 4.2:** Study program to solve poverty problem in Thailand.

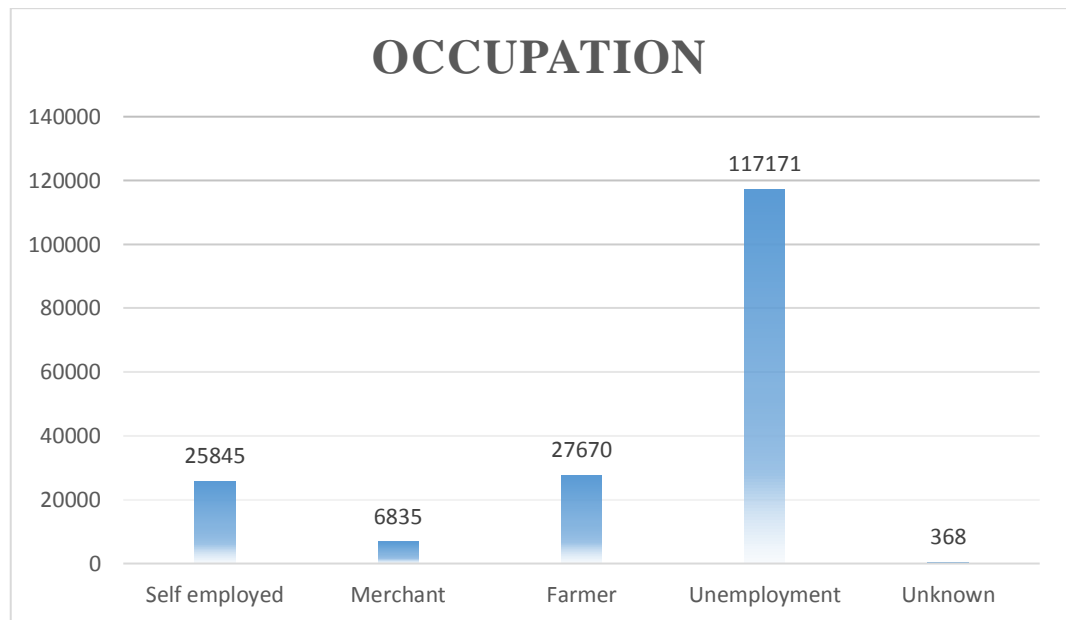
	Method to solve poverty	Budget	Should apply	Not work	Note
<b>Thailand</b>	1. Child Support Grant	650 million baht	✓		
	2. Negative Income Tax	55,000 million baht	✓		
	3. Mean Test system		✓		
	4. Social Security	7,000 million baht	✓		
	5. National Lottery Distribution Fund : NLDF		✓	✓	There are only approximately 1-2 percent that applied for social activities.
	6. Poor registration system		✓	-	Recently set up
	7. Student Loan		✓	✓	Program unable to collect the payment from the debtor.
	8. Free education for 15		✓	✓	Many children do not receive assistance.
	9. Poor people card		✓	-	Recently set up

Thailand has issued a policy to help the poor and eliminate poverty in the country. Moreover, to reduce social inequality in Thailand.

1. Child Support Grant: The main cause of poor families are unemployment. Unemployment is also one of the main reasons that many countries interested in to find the method to eliminate poverty in their country.

To help the poor children when they were born is the best method to develop children based on the studies of Prof. Dr. James Heckman. Child Support Grant is a good project which Thailand should continue and develop this program for helping children in the poor families receive adequate help when they were born.

**Table 4.3:** The number of people registered for Child Support Grant divided by occupation in fiscal year 2019.



Source: Child support grant

Child support grant is the program that is consistent with the activities which many countries have done, or suggested to do. The objective of Child support grant, there are

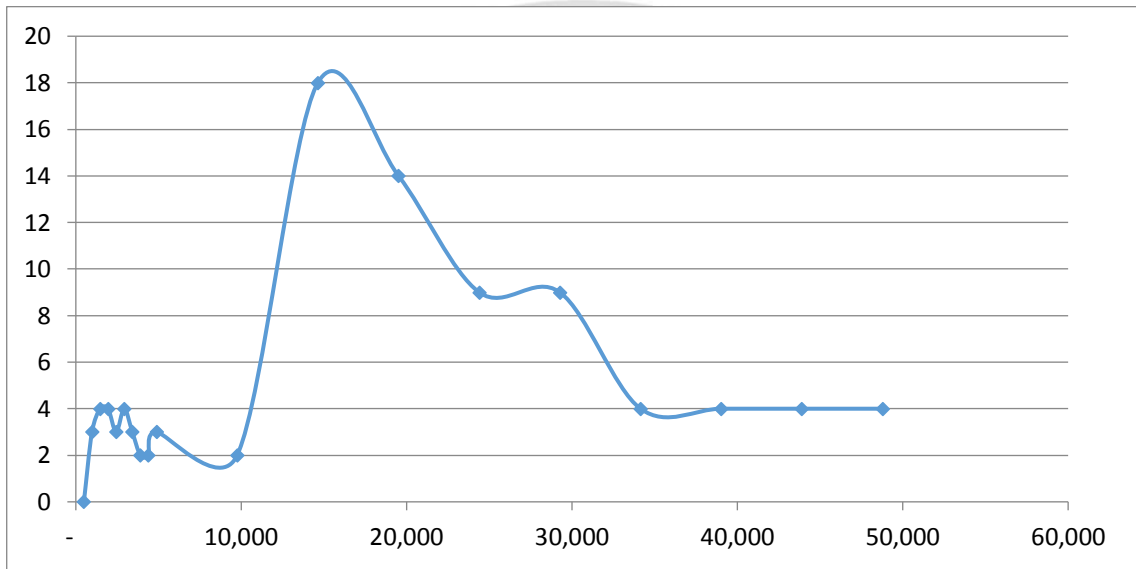
1. Pay subsidy to mother 400 baht per month
2. Visiting families and help them
3. training and educate to pregnant women
4. Having SMS message service about taking care children

2. Negative Income Tax: This program helps people who have income lower than 80,000 baht per year by giving money to them. It is a good program to help poor people the government should examine the cause that makes people poor. If they are poor because they do not work, government should not give the money to help them.

The suggestion to help poor people by giving money to them, government should provide assistance in the form of Cash-transfer Program (CCT) that has

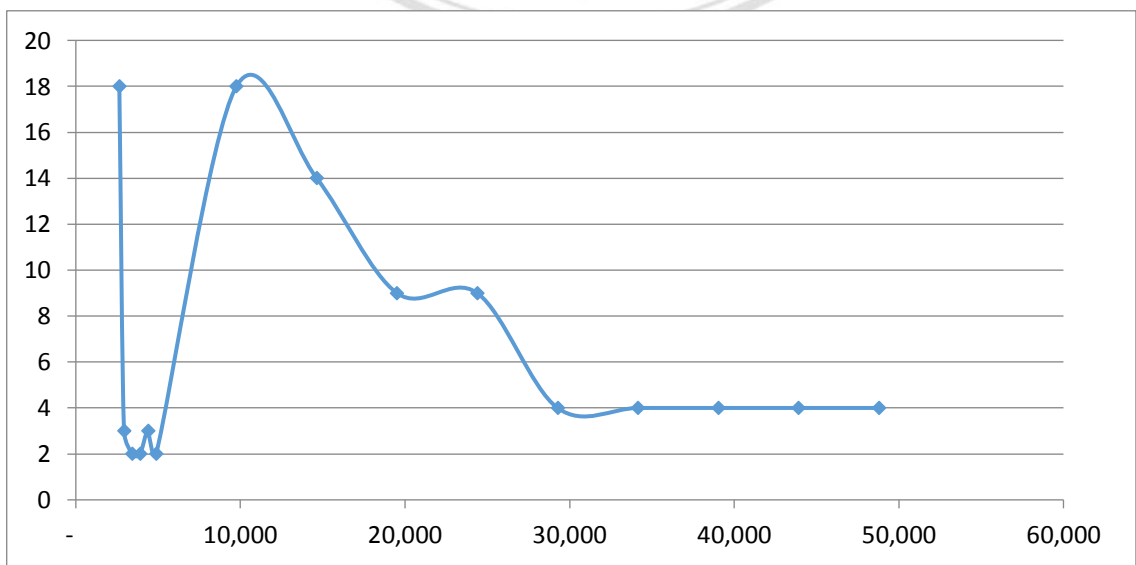
a conditional to help people with low incomes, if they follow the rule such as they need to send their child to school.

From the method to help poor people to get out from poverty in section 2.1.5 Linked between economic growth, income distribution, and poverty. In figure 2.2 said 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.



Source: World Bank

**Figure 4.1:** Income per month of people in Thailand.



**Figure 4.2:** The amount of adding money to help poor people with an income equal to the poverty line.

The data from World Bank shows income per month of people in Thailand in figure 4.1. Thai's people have average income 16,278.03 per month or 195,336 per year. When dividing the population by income in 100 percent found five group of people or 18 percent have income lower the poverty line that is 2,644 baht per month refer from National Statistical Office in 2015.

From the analysis found Thailand has poor people who have income lower than poverty line that is 2,644 baht per month about 11,831,238 persons. If government want to solve poverty problem, they have to prepare the budget to help all of them get out from poverty about 163,766 million baht per year.

3. Mean Test system: Mean Test system: This program can identify the target group and can provide assistance the target in the right point.

4. Social Security: Many countries establish this program in their countries for taking care their people include poor people. It cooperate between government, firm and employee by dividing money to use in an emergency. This is a good program to prepare money for unexpected events that will occur in the future so many countries give an important to do this program.

5. National Lottery Distribution Fund (NLDF): Having original from the United Kingdom. It is a program to take money from selling lottery to help society, including poor people. In the United Kingdom, this program was successful to take this money to develop society and eradicate inequality in their society. But in Thailand, this program was not successful because there are only approximately 1 - 2 percent of money from selling lottery that applied for social activities.

6. Poor registration system: A good system to recognize the number of poor people that exist in the country.

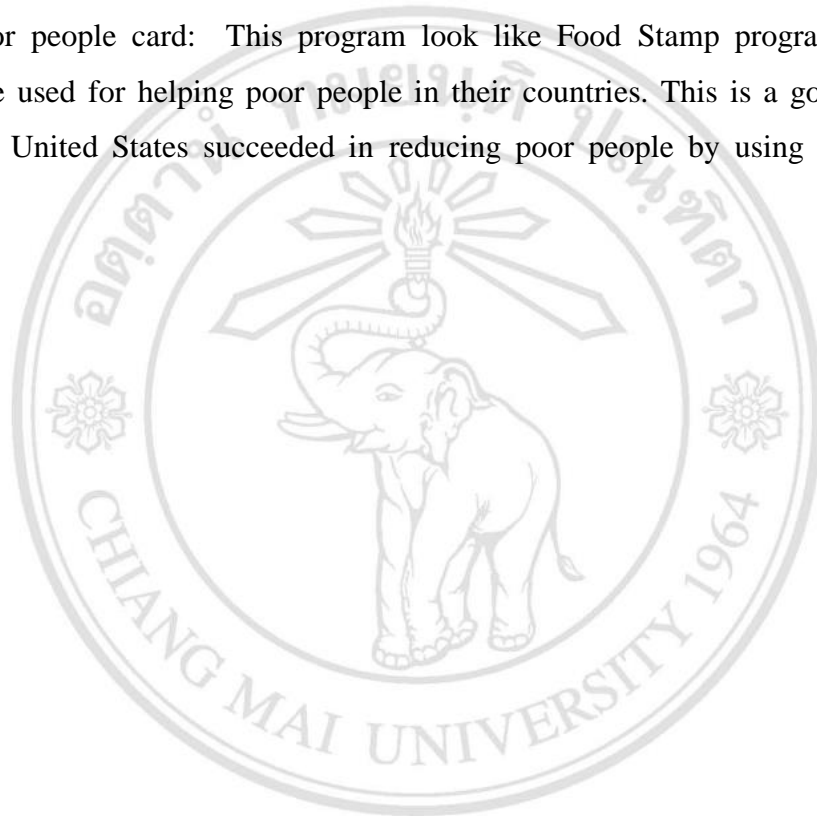
7. Student Loan: This fund make student have a higher education but Student loans have some problem that not efficient to help children.

- Problem of efficient use of education resources. When government provide fund to education institutions. Education institutions tend to create education that they need more than students need.

- Problem of inequality of receive education fund. Inequality of the fund distribution makes student who have higher income receive education fund more than students who have low income.

8. Free education for 15 years but these policy still have some problem or not efficiency. For example free education but some household still have to buy book for their children, low quality of content in books, and children who live in rural area cannot receive help from policy and fund because of distance.

9. Poor people card: This program look like Food Stamp program from the United State used for helping poor people in their countries. This is a good program because the United States succeeded in reducing poor people by using Food stamp program.



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### 4.3 Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand.

**Table 4.4:** Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand.

Funds	Indirect assistance by helping poor children through parents/families	Direct assistance	Type of assistances						Type of children which fund help								
			Cash	Other	Education		Health	Land	Homeless	Abandoned	Incapable parents	Living inappropriately	Disabled	Poor	Living in rural area	Lack education	Stateless
					Primary + Secondary	university											
Child protection fund	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Agriculturists and Poor Aid Fund	✓		✓			✓		✓						✓			
Fund for the highland child		✓	✓		✓										✓		
Educational fund for the highland child		✓	✓		✓										✓	✓	

**Table 4.4:** Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Indirect assistance by helping poor children through parents/ families	Direct assistance	Type of assistances					Type of children which fund help									
			Cash	Other	Education		Health	Land	Homeless	Abandoned	Incapable parents	Living inappropriately	Disabled	Poor	Living in rural area	Lack education	Stateless
					Primary + Secondary	university											
Fund for developing children in rural areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn		✓		✓	✓								✓	✓			
Status development and right protection for the stateless child in Thailand project		✓		✓													✓

**Table 4.4:** Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Indirect assistance by helping poor children through parents/ families	Direct assistance	Type of assistances						Type of children which fund help								
			Cash	Other	Education		Health	Land	Homeless	Abandoned	Incapable parents	Living inappropriately	Disabled	Poor	Living in rural area	Lack education	Stateless
					Primary + Secondary	university											
Funds for developing child and youth in remote areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn	✓	✓		✓	✓								✓		✓		
The Education for Development Foundation(EDF)		✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓	✓	

**Table 4.4:** Study the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand. (Continued)

Funds	Indirect assistance by helping poor children through parents/ families	Direct assistance	Type of assistances					Type of children which fund help									
			Cash	Other	Education		Health	Land	Homeless	Abandoned	Incapable parents	Living inappropriately	Disabled	Poor	Living in rural area	Lack education	Stateless
					Primary + Secondary	university											
IT soft fund for disadvantaged children		✓	✓	✓	✓											✓	
Samitivej's Newlifefund		✓		✓			✓						✓				
Student Loan Fund			✓			✓									✓	✓	

From analyzing the 11 of the supportive funds for the poor children in Thailand found most of fund directly help poor children who are disadvantaged children, not poor children. Although there are some funds that have clearly to set the target groups but it does not help the group of poor children. From study 11 funds, There is only one fund that have clear target to help poor children but this fund established to help in agriculture sector that are not related to poor children and it help farmers who are poor although there is no child in their families.

Many of fund focus to help poor children through education which is directly help. From the plan to develop country, education is the important factor to solve and eliminate the poverty problem and make people have better standard of living, income and get out from poverty. Moreover, education will make people become an efficient human capital that can compete with other countries

In this study “Determinants of the Formation of Child Poverty Fund in Thailand” has the target group is poor families with children. So the fund that should establish to help poor children in Thailand should have the clear target group that is children who living in poor families. This fund should help poor children both direct and indirect method. The fund should not establish to help poor families without children and help from fund need to have aggressive affect to poor children.

In Thailand still lack the fund that specific aim for helping children who living in poor families and providing land to poor families. Moreover, most of fund not focus on health care because they focus on education. Many countries suggest the method to eliminate poverty by improving education coupled with the development of health thus be able to eliminate poverty in the society.

The important conclusions consisted of many aspects as the followings;

The articles and researches of Chamnan Wattanasiri, Somchai Jitsuchon, and Jiraporn Plangprapan, Joel D. and John A., Decha Sungkhawan, Phoomsit Suwannasak, and Thanapol Saranjithad mentioned important factors of child poverty in Thailand as the followings;

- Low education
- Lack of opportunity to work
- Lack of household savings
- No secure residence
- Inaccessibility to resources

The research and aid funds for child poverty found that the resolutions to the factors of child poverty in Thailand as mentioned above should be as the followings;

For low education problem, it's found that the funds should directly help poor children by providing quality education to the poor children without considering on economic status and offering financial aid for education specifically for poor children. The quality of teaching and learning must be guaranteed and monitored by external agencies. All students must be equally taken care of as the researches from Nigeria, developing countries, and ASEAN countries were studied. However, Human Capital theory suggested that the investment on education could reduce the expenses, especially consumption expense. In the future, after there's education, the educated people would have potential and opportunity to receive higher compensations or incomes. It meant that education would be paid off in long-term. The increase of knowledge of poor children would be a child development which allowed them to grow up as efficient human resources.

For the lack of occupational opportunity, the research found that aid funds should indirectly help children by offering financial support for the family of the poor children, supporting jobs the parents of the poor children, provide free access to digital contents for the family of the poor children, support expenses on medical fee and health care of the poor family, provide hygiene residence and savings, reduce alcohol and tobacco consumption, and quit gambling as the researches from America, developing countries, Nigeria, Canada, and Latin America were studied. However, the theory said that the gradual support and provision of essential and beneficial factors to the poor children would be able to free them from the poverty.

Moreover, the government's occupational support to the parents or the family of the poor children would increase income, and equally disperse income. Kramer's O-ring Theory mentioned that income dispersion would allow the individual or family to have savings which could be used to take care of children in the family for their good quality of life. They could be free from poverty. The savings can also be invested in economic which supported national economic.

For insecure residence problem, the research found that the funds should cooperate with government and private sectors in providing help to the poor children indirectly by supporting them with the residence. There could be residence management for poor family. There also be cheap house to which poor family could access as the research from Canada was studied. Having secure residence was another way that free poor people and children from poverty cycle.

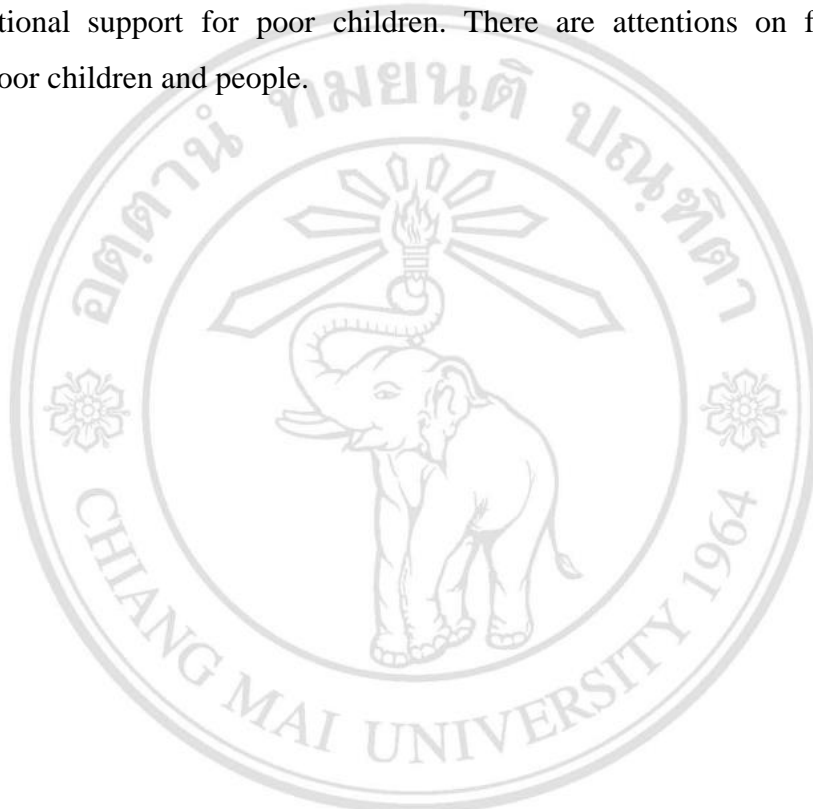
The inaccessibility of resources, the study found that the funds should cooperate with government and private sectors in providing help to poor children indirectly. There must be management in proving help. The central government should control and local administrators should process the field work in providing help to that target group. As they knew and had interaction within the group, they understand the problems and needs of local children very well. This kind of management would be decentralization which can also reduce the management risk as the researches from Rome and Canada were studied. The theory of Rosenstein and Roden and Hirschman stated that when all sectors collaborated, it would create equality to the people. And when everybody, including poor children, were equal, national economic would also grow. It's like all sectors received gains from equality dispersion.

According to the study of aid funds for the poor in Thailand which were

- Child protection fund
- Agriculturists and Poor Aid Fund
- Fund for the highland child
- Educational fund for the highland child
- Fund for developing children in rural areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn
- Status development and right protection for the stateless child in Thailand project
- Funds for developing child and youth in remote areas under the Royal Patronage of Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn
- The Education for Development Foundation(EDF)
- IT soft fund for disadvantaged children
- Samitivej's Newlife fund

- Student Loan Fund

These funds help agriculturists in managing money and assets as working capitals or support agriculturists in production. There are buoyancy, primary agriculture products and food distribution (Office of the Council of State), the support on the restoration and development of agriculture, as well as knowledge development on agriculture or agriculture-related activities. It is to strengthen agriculture organization, as well as funding educational support for poor children. There are attentions on food, nutrition, and health of poor children and people.



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