



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Solution of Poverty Problems during the Covid-19 situation of the community in Krasang District, Buriram Province, Thailand

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ABSTRACT

This research was to study the factors causing the problem of poverty through comparative analysis of variance and multiple regression to forecast the independent and dependent variable groups, including studying and analyzing guidelines for solving poverty problems in the community during the COVID-19 situation in Krasang District, Buriram Province of Thailand. According to the Toro Yamane table, the sample group used in the research comprised 400 people suffering from poverty. The statistics used in the research were percentage, mean, standard deviation, variance, and multiple regression analysis. The results showed that in solving poverty during the COVID situation, from the original turning to industry, investment for product distribution, and general contracting, However, some people turned their attention to the management of agriculture under the new agriculture theory, i.e., management on their own land for growing vegetables, growing rice, digging ponds for raising fish, etc. From such operations, After the COVID situation passed, it was found that everyone could adhere to the activities according to the concept of new theory sufficiency. Agriculture as a career.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a common problem in many countries that cannot be avoided and needs to be solved. There are two cases of poverty: Case 1, absolute poverty, i.e., most or all of the people of the four factors, or lack of any of them, is considered that they meet with a problem of poverty. This is often the case in underdeveloped and developing countries, and in case 2, relative poverty is the people's lack of income for their livelihood. This is often the case in developing and developed countries (Wisawesuan and Srisuchat, 2004). Thus, poverty can occur in all underdeveloped, developing, or developed countries. Poverty reflects the lack of material and essential factors for living

and money by analyzing the necessary expenditure to purchase food and necessities. Thailand has 77 provinces. Buriram is a province in Thailand divided into 23 districts and one of the ten poorest provinces (Economics and Council, 2023). The researcher selected Krasang District as the research area because this area suffers from poverty more than other areas in Buriram. Krasang District has a total area of 652,700 square kilometers and is divided into 11 sub-districts and 168 villages, with a total population of 104,940 (Wikipedia, 2023).

A spatial study during the COVID-19 situation found that 1) most people were farmers and farmed, 2) some people returned to their homes because of layoffs,

and 3) most people had the cost of resources such as land and fields. The researcher found the problems as follows: 1) Most people who had lived at home for a long time were older people and had a farming occupation and did not use the fields after the farming season; 2) young people who returned from work in prosperous urban areas had mostly knowledge of work in the industries; and 3) almost all people live by agriculture. As they examined the need to solve economic problems, it was found that most of them wanted to solve the family's economic problems to escape the poverty trap. Bicular (2022) explained that the solution to economic problems after the COVID economic crisis was the production of their crops and animals, and they created social media to market their products on digital platforms. Pereira and Oliveira (2020) mentioned in their research that in the situation where the COVID-19 epidemic occurs around the world, it could cause significant losses in the emergence of resources that will be used for food and affected by other resources because each country must stop production and distribution. Gupta et al. (2021) explained that we argue instead for an inclusive development approach that leads to a virtuous cycle by emphasizing human health, well-being, and ecosystem regeneration. The last years for development did not commence in 2020 with the onset of COVID-19; the downward trend has waxed over the past three decades. From this perspective, COVID-19 may be the shock needed to put the last first and transform vicious cycles into virtuous cycles of inclusive development. The researcher needed to research factors causing poverty problems, study the variance, and analyze the multiple regression to forecast the independent and dependent variable groups, as well as study and analyze the guidelines for solving poverty problems in the community during the COVID-19 situation in Krasang District, Buriram Province.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Meaning of poverty

Poverty is the main problem in every society and every country. Each country may have different reasons. The World Bank (1600) said that poverty, in the meaning of the World Bank, is an unacceptable deprivation of human beings, which can include the

physical, mental, and social deprivation associated with the imperfections of basic material, biological, or nutritional needs, public health, education, and housing. It also includes the lack of opportunities and necessities of life, such as elementary education opportunities and good health opportunities, which will lead to employment and income opportunities in the future. In addition, Wisawesuan and Srisuchat (2004) have also explained that there are two types of poverty: The first characteristic is absolute poverty, which is the lack of four factors for a livelihood, namely, housing, clothing, medicine, and food, or the lack of one, and is considered poverty. The second characteristic is relative poverty, which is the lack of income for a livelihood. According to the research, poverty is defined as 1) lack of income to meet expenses, 2) inability to support themselves, 3) low political bargaining power, and 4) lack of access to basic services. In addition, Pinprateep (2004) explained that the condition of the poor is: 1) physically poor, which means the person lacks a livelihood; they are generally poor or chronically poor; 2) people who are susceptible to becoming poor easily, that is, they stay in the area where frequent natural disasters occur; and 3) people who do not lack fundamentals but lack access to information, technology, and benefits.

Factors causing poverty

There are many causes of Poverty. Each country can be described according to the way of life and lifestyle of its people. In Thailand, Committee on Governance (2002) has described that there are two main causes of Poverty in Thailand: 1) internal causes, which are considered private factors such as thought, attitude, diligence, training, and education, etc. 2) External factors such as economic structure, economic system, government administration, etc. There are many causes of Poverty. Each country can be described according to the way of life and lifestyle of its people. In Thailand, Committee on Governance (2002) has described the two main causes of Poverty in Thailand as 1) internal causes, which are considered private factors such as thought, attitude, diligence, training, and education, and 2) the external factors such as economic structure, economic system, government administration, etc. Ellis (2000) and Haughton (2009) stated that Poverty is caused by

various factors related to the condition of the area, community, household, and person as follows: 1) The condition of the area is the cause of Poverty, such as the condition of non-irrigated areas without sufficient water for crop cultivation, annual rainfall decreases, soil lacks fertility, Lack of arable land of its own, and no agricultural tools. 2) Communities that cause Poverty, e.g., communities with weak leadership, communities that have never discussed job creation, communities with drug trafficking and gambling, communities with low development arousal, and communities exploited by influential groups. 3) Households cause Poverty, such as households with old heads of household, an Increase in family members who require special care, such as family members with disabilities or bedridden patients, and the leadership. Lacking household heads, households with debt have reduced income and increased expenses. 4) Persons are considered the causes of Poverty, such as low levels of education, Lack of training in vocational skills, laziness, addiction to alcohol, addiction to gambling, Lack of savings, having debts, etc. In summary, the causes of Poverty were unfavorable communal lands, drought-stricken areas, Lack of fertility, weak community leaders, communities dense with drugs and gambling addiction, and unemployment due to low educational levels, which means that the occupation of the people does not lead to high income and idle behavior (Yu, 2020; Iqbal et al., 2023). Lack of savings, debt, ineffective government policy for development, and corruption in government agencies make implementing policies inconsistent with the community's needs, leading to the persistence of poverty levels in society. In addition, Sakonthanawat (2011) found that the factors contributing to chronic Poverty were the something change in population structure, namely, 1) the proportion of family members of working age decreased, 2) the low level of asset ownership, such as human capital, Labor members had a low level of education, the holdings in irrigated areas are low, the ownership of agricultural assets is low, and the factors contributing to temporary Poverty are the fluctuate factors with income and the unexpected situations, such as the death of the head of the family, unemployment, illness, accidents, life-cycle factors and household demographics, such as an increase

in the number of members of the working age, the change of head of household to woman, the land ownership decreases and debt increases.

Poverty conditions during the Covid-19 epidemic situation

In Thailand's poverty state during the COVID-19 epidemic, people's lives and livelihoods are noticeably more difficult than last year. There was a survey from the National Economic and Social Development Agency (2521) that determined the model of the target poor in Thailand, namely, the poor in need of urgent assistance, by using the information from the necessities of the Department of Community Development Ministry of Interior in 2021 and the data of people's poor registers from the Ministry of Finance's State Welfare. These data can be measured by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI, which looks at five dimensions: health, well-being, education, income, and access to government services. In this survey, one poor person had more than one problem. As a result of this investigation, we found some interesting information, especially the ranking of provinces with the poorest people. Of Thailand's 77 provinces, the top 10 with the highest number of poor people are Chiang Mai Province, which has 52,928 poor people (5.36% of Thai people), Second number, as Buriram Province has 45,356 poor people (4.41%), The third number, Chiang Rai Province, has 42,140 poor people (5.42%); the fourth number, Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province, has 36,941 poor people (4.30%); As Udon Thani has 36,931 poor people (3.70%), Sixth number, as Nan Province has 35,949 poor people (10.97%), The seventh number, as Phetchabun Province has 35,548 poor people (5.00%), The eighth number, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, has 32,144 poor people (1.87%), the ninth number, Chaiyaphum Province, has 29,845 poor people (3.64%), and the tenth number, Sisaket Province, has 28,892 poor people (3.08%). As a result, Buriram is considered the country's second poorest province. Krasang District is one province of Buriram, with a total population of 104,940 people, and 10,300 poor people are the second-ranking poor in the district of Buriram, which means they are relatively poor, that is, their income is not enough to meet the expenditure, or they have a low income.

Guidance for solving poverty

In solving the problem of Poverty, each country has different approaches to solve the problems. However, the solutions to poverty problems generated by research findings are the most effective because they analyze the problems that arise under the conditions of each community and family. In Thailand, Committee on Governance (2002) has proposed an effective tendency to solve the structural poverty problem, which must add a new framework. Previously, there was an emphasis on increasing productivity and increasing individual income, but now there should be an emphasis on meeting basic needs, such as: 1) in the economic part, knowledge and capacity should be promoted to lift the economic status out of Poverty; 2) in the social part, it should promote the right way of living to prevent the leakage of property; 2) Strengthening communities and civil society should be strengthened, such as, in the economic part, encouraging the gathering of people to increase their bargaining power and help each other by aiming to enable the community to be able to rely on themselves according to the principle of sufficiency economy; 3) making the economics strong for the regional and national sectors such as financial institutions, exporters, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Federation of Thai Industries to be a mechanism to drive the development of the country and be able to guide the society in the right direction; 4) It should strengthen social sector organizations such as educational institutions and religious institutions to be able to guide society in the right direction; 5) it should promote government work and support efficiency and effectiveness, as well as monitoring to eliminate corruption and abuse of power; and 6) it should collaborate between the organizations and agencies in both the public and private sectors. In addition, the findings of Alex Hou Hong Ng et al. (2013) offered the guidelines for solving the problem of Poverty as follows: it should develop democracy to be transparent for preventing corruption, improve the transparent use of the state budget, create the awareness among the people, study to make the innovative Implementation, use the appropriate policies to reduce the conflict risk, manage the terrain to facilitate the livelihoods of the poor, use the important policies to solve the Poverty

such as debt relief policies; debt Relief Policy, policy to increase the access channel of the market, incentives to induce the private sector to participate, policy to increase investment for foreign investors, promotion of sustainability for people sector to reduce inequality, the giving of freedom to the media to participate for development, considering of the rights of children and women Shahbaz et al., 2016). In addition, Dye (1992) state that in the United States, the government has adopted a three-level poverty reduction strategy: 1) the death-defying policy strategy, which is the solution to Poverty among people experiencing real problems that cannot help themselves; 2) the mitigation policy strategy, which is the solution to Poverty among people who suffer in a particular situation, such as the unemployed, the elderly, the people affected by government policies, the disabled, and the orphans, to whom this policy must give help by providing opportunities and choices for survival; 3) The defensive policy strategy is a solution to poverty problems in the general population to prevent poverty problems, such as prevention of drug problems, etc., preventing criminals in the area, and preventing the addiction to chronic gambling. In this strategy, the states must establish preventive measures in the long term. Economic and Council (2021) proposes a solution to the Poverty problem; it should increase income and reduce expenses, it should improve the quality of life of people, create educational opportunities and equitable distribution of educational opportunities in Thailand, create the opportunities for access to protection and social welfare, create the fairness and reduce the inequality for using the land and natural resource, create the opportunities for access to infrastructure services and the protection and assistance to the poor and disadvantaged people to gain access to justice and the strengthening of self-sufficiency in sustainable occupations, including the integration of government agencies and the private sector in solving Poverty.

Guidance for solving Poverty with the new theory of sufficiency agriculture

The Foundation (2020) has said that Solving Poverty with a New Theory of Sufficiency Agriculture is the concept of His Majesty King Rama IX, who saw that most of the people of Thailand have a career as farmers. Therefore, to solve the poverty

problem, most people must solve their economic problems themselves. He, therefore, proposed the idea of integrated farming, called the new theory of sufficiency agriculture, in 1992; there is a project to develop the area around Wat Mongkhon Chaipattana due to the opinion of His Majesty King Rama IX at Saraburi Province and use it as an example for farming for the people to manage their land and water resources in the manner of 30:30:30:10, that is, how many rai of land the people have, they must define the land as 100% and divide the proportion of the land from 100 percent as follows: The first 30 percent is the digging of ponds for raising fish, the second 30 percent is the rice cultivation, the third 30 percent is the horticultural crops, the fourth 30 percent is the residence, and the last 10 percent is the horticultural and the raising of animals. However, this kind of farming in Thailand has effectively solved Poverty. During the COVID situation, other countries have adopted the idea of agriculture to solve the problem as well. Kumar et al. (2020) explained that the COVID-19 crisis has exposed the vulnerability of India's agrifood system and accentuated the need for agricultural market reforms and digital solutions to connect farmers to markets, create safety nets and ensure reasonable working conditions, and decentralize agrifood systems to make them more resilient. Khan et al. (2022) explained that in a nation like Pakistan, where the security of one's food supply from agriculture is critical for those living in Poverty, it is imperative to take on the issue of increasing food production. According to estimates, food production from agriculture must increase by at least 40% until 2025 to meet the long-term demands of the predicted 33% increase in population.

METHODOLOGY

Research procedure

The researcher carried out a research plan with the following research methods:

- The researcher studied the information about the problem of poverty in Krasang District, Buriram Province, and then collected all the problems, studied the documents, textbooks, concepts, and theories about the solution of poverty problems, made the questionnaire, conducted three reviewers to determine the

confidence of the questionnaire, analyzed the IOC confidence at 1.00 for all questions, and surveyed the questionnaire from another sample group of 30 people with a reliability value of 0.91.

- The data used in this study were samples from a total population of 104,940 people in the Krasang District of Buriram Province. We got a sample of 400 people with the Taro Yamane table and then collected the data from the sample by using a specific method; that is, the sample's income per person per year was 15,000–25,000 baht, which compared to the US dollar (441–735 \$).
- Questionnaire survey: A questionnaire survey was undertaken from January to September 2021. The researcher conducted a questionnaire with documents and collected data in various areas of the Krasang District of Buriram, along with 30 students in their third year of economics. The questionnaire contains part 1 as general information (gender, age, status, education level, and income), part 2 as factors causing poverty in communities in the Krasang district of Buriram Province, in which there are six sections of questions, each of which has ten questions: lack of knowledge or skill, career or income, spending behavior, family and relatives, assets and liabilities, and consciousness or enthusiasm for work, and part 3 as the way to solve the poverty problem of the community (use an additional interview).
- Research statistics: The statistics used were the percentage, standard deviation, one-way ANOVA, and multiple regression correlation analysis.

Data analysis

The researcher analyzed the data using the following statistics:

1. Use percentages to analyze and classify the proportions of common data as 400 persons and get the data as follows: Most people used Male (61.7) and Female (38.3). They aged between 31–40 years (17.5), 21–30 years (8.5), 41–50 years (13.5), 51–60 years (10.7), and 61 years up (49.8), respectively, had an income less than 5,000 baht per month (USD 147) (38.7), 5,001–10,000 baht per month (USD

148-294) (33.5), 10,001-15,000 baht per month (USD 295-441) (15.8), 15,001-20,000 baht per month (USD 442-588) (9.0) and 20,001-50,000 baht per month (USD 589-1471) (3.0), respectively, had an educational level of primary school (47.7), junior high school (23.3), high school/vocational certificate (24.7), and bachelor's degree (4.3),

2. The mean was used to analyze the level of practice on the questions by using the following formula:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fx}{n}$$

Where

$$\bar{X} \quad \& = \text{Mean}$$

$$\sum fx \quad \& = \text{The sum of all the scores of the group}$$

$$n \quad \& = \text{the number of points in the group}$$

3. Use the standard deviation to determine the distribution of the exit data from the mean of the data by using the following formula:

$$\text{S.D.} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{n} - \left[\frac{\sum fx}{n}\right]^2}$$

Where

S.D = Standard Deviation $\sum fx^2$ = The sum of squares of each opinion level in the sample $[\sum fx]^2$ = square of the sum of Each person's opinion level in the sample n = the number of people or information

4. T-test and F-test

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Where

Where T = t-Distribution \bar{x}_1 = The mean of the data in sample 1 \bar{x}_2 = The mean of the data in sample 2 s_1^2 = Data variance in sample 1 s_2^2 = Data variance in sample 2 n_1 = Sample size 1 n_2 = Sample size 2

$$F = \frac{Ms_b}{Ms_w}$$

Where

$$\&Ms_b = \text{Mean Square between groups}$$

$$\&Ms_w = \text{Mean Square within groups}$$

The statistic was a test that the independent variables in each equation could jointly predict the dependent variables significantly, which was determined from the sig. value. The hypotheses of the test were as follows:

H0: All independent variables in the equation could not predict the dependent variable.

HA: All independent variables in the equation could jointly predict the dependent variable.

5. Using of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis was used to analyze the relationship between several independent variables, including age, sex, income, and educational level, to determine which variables together predicted or explained the negative or positive variation of the dependent variable in the defined question and the form of the equation was as follows:

Where T = t-Distribution \bar{x}_1 = The mean of the data in sample 1 \bar{x}_2 = The mean of the data in sample 2 s_1^2 = Data variance in sample 1 s_2^2 = Data variance in sample 2 n_1 = Sample size 1 n_2 = Sample size 2

$$F = \frac{Ms_b}{Ms_w}$$

Where

$$\&Ms_b = \text{Mean Square between groups}$$

$$\&Ms_w = \text{Mean Square within groups}$$

β_0 was the Regression Equation Constant. (The symbol b_0 is used for values derived from samples and for estimates or predictors. (Where β_0 or b_0 of the intercept of Y) β_i was the Xi independent variable's regression coefficient. (The b_i symbol is used for sample-derived values and estimates or predictors.) where β_i or b_i shows the rate of change of Xi per y as follows: if the value of Xi was changed by 1 unit, the y value would change to be b_i unit. ϵ was the error or residual between Y and y. (The e symbol was used for the values obtained from the example.)

FINDINGS

The researcher conducted the research according to the established process. We would like to summarize the research results according to the following objectives:

Factors that caused poverty in the community during the COVID-19 situation in Krasang District of Buriram Province were found as follows: An overview of the factors contributing to poverty during the COVID-19 crisis is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Total picture of factors causing poverty problems

| Details | Mean | S.D | Level | Rank |
|--------------------------------|------|------|----------|------|
| Lack of Knowledge/skill | 4.79 | 0.41 | most | 1 |
| Career/Income | 3.55 | 1.21 | more | 5 |
| Spending Behavior | 4.01 | 1.30 | more | 3 |
| Family and relatives | 3.49 | 1.53 | moderate | 6 |
| Assets and Liabilities | 4.53 | 1.10 | most | 2 |
| Conscience/enthusiasm for work | 3.86 | 1.31 | more | 4 |

From the table, it was found that the factors contributing to poverty were as follows: the first place was lack of knowledge and skill (4.79), the second was property and liabilities (4.53), the third was spending behavior (4.01), and the fourth was consciousness. Lack of enthusiasm for work (3.86), fifth place in

occupation/income (3.55), and 6th place in family and relatives (3.49), respectively. As considered at the top 3 of each aspect, it was found that if the following details are not followed, it will cause poverty according to the details in the following table:

Table 2: The rank of problems must be solved

| Details of each part | The details of problem must be solved | Mean | S.D |
|--------------------------------|--|------|------|
| Lack of Knowledge/skill | Knowledge of sufficiency agriculture theory, 30:30 :10 proportional cultivation planning, mixed cultivation and distribution in the modern integrated market | 4.91 | 0.28 |
| | Knowledge of debt management, reducing of expenses and increases of income | 4.79 | 0.41 |
| | Knowledge and Career skills that can generate the income according to your ability | 4.78 | 0.45 |
| Assets and Liabilities | The Lack of permanent assets, such as, houses, gardens, farms, fields | 4.87 | 0.33 |
| | There are more liabilities than assets | 4.76 | 0.67 |
| | Informal debt such as debts of investors, debts of siblings or debts of relatives | 4.65 | 0.92 |
| Spending Behavior | Having more expenses for eating, traveling, playing and nightlife | 4.58 | 0.57 |
| | Excessive spending on drunkenness and buying lottery tickets, lotteries, gambling etc. | 4.47 | 0.58 |
| Conscience/enthusiasm for work | Overspending on other unnecessary luxuries | 4.22 | 1.07 |
| | Lack of positive energy and enthusiasm for work | 4.73 | 0.44 |
| Career/Income | It doesn't like to studying and to seek knowledge | 4.66 | 0.47 |
| | It doesn't keen on vocational training | 4.51 | 0.61 |
| | It doesn't engage in cultivation of vegetable gardening for sale | 4.60 | 0.72 |
| | It doesn't produce the community products for sale. | 4.58 | 1.03 |
| Family and relatives | It doesn't engage in animal husbandry, such as ducks, chickens, pigs, cows, fish, frogs, crickets, etc. | 4.44 | 0.82 |
| | Lack of financial planning | 4.59 | 0.74 |
| | Children like to play games, do not care about the family economy | 4.27 | 1.40 |
| | Relatives are not in harmony with each other and do not help each other | 3.76 | 1.13 |

From the table, the researcher sorted from the highest to the lowest mean, and it was found that the first things to solve for each topic were as follows: Lack of knowledge or skill was knowledge of sufficiency. Agriculture Theory, Planting of Planning according to the Proportions 30:30:10, Mixed Vegetable Planting (4.91). Assets and liabilities must be improved in their permanent assets, including houses, gardens, and farms (4.87). Spending behavior was that there were expenses for eating, traveling, and playing (4.58). Conscience and enthusiasm for work were

lacking, as were life skills to think positively (4.73). Career/Income was the unmaking of a profession in vegetable gardening for sale (4.60). Family and relatives were the source of a lack of financial planning (4.59).

When analyzing variance and multiple regression, it was found that:

The respondents' variance in age, education level, income, and gender concerning the lack of knowledge or skill.

Table 3: ANOVAa for analyzing the variance and multiple regression

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|---------|-------|
| Lack of Knowledge/skill | Regression | 17.477 | 4 | 4.369 | 88.185 | .000e |
| | Residual | 19.570 | 395 | .050 | | |
| | Total | 37.047 | 399 | | | |
| Career/Income | Regression | 33.499 | 3 | 11.166 | 224.016 | .000d |
| | Residual | 19.739 | 396 | .050 | | |
| | Total | 53.239 | 399 | | | |
| Spending Behavior | Regression | 19.728 | 4 | 4.932 | 88.311 | .000e |
| | Residual | 22.060 | 395 | .056 | | |
| | Total | 41.788 | 399 | | | |
| Family and relatives | Regression | 9.842 | 4 | 2.460 | 96.444 | .000e |
| | Residual | 10.077 | 395 | .026 | | |
| | Total | 19.919 | 399 | | | |
| Assets and Liabilities | Regression | 9.416 | 4 | 2.354 | 53.487 | .000e |
| | Residual | 17.384 | 395 | .044 | | |
| | Total | 26.800 | 399 | | | |
| Conscience/enthusiasm for work | Regression | .766 | 2 | .383 | 17.583 | .000c |
| | Residual | 8.649 | 397 | .022 | | |
| | Total | 9.415 | 399 | | | |

From the table, it was found that when considering Sig. < 0.001 Among all independent variables, such as age, education level, income, and gender, the probability rejected the H0 hypothesis in lack of knowledge or skill, spending behavior, family and relatives, and assets and liabilities. Regarding occupation and income, three independent variables were analyzed, namely, age, income, and level of education, which

have a significant value at Sig. < 0.001. And in that consciousness and enthusiasm, two independent variables were analyzed together: age and education level.

When considering the results of a stepwise multiple regression analysis in each of the respondents' forecasts, the results were as follows:

Table 4: Forecasting of Lack of each part

| Each Part | Independent variable (predictor) | Analysis of Forecasting |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Knowledge/skill | Age, Educational level, Income and Sex | $R = .687, R^2 = 0.472, F = 88.185, p \text{ value} < .001$ |
| | Factors of Lack of knowledge/skills | $= 4.084 - 0.19(\text{age}) - 0.116(\text{education level}) + 0.193(\text{income}) + 0.217(\text{sex})$ |
| | forecast equation | $Z_{\text{factor of Lack of knowledge/skills}} = -.890(Z_{\text{age}}) - .454(Z_{\text{education level}}) + .687(Z_{\text{income}}) + .346(Z_{\text{sex}})$ |

Cont.....

| Each Part | Independent variable (predictor) | Analysis of Forecasting |
|---|--|--|
| Career and Income Forecasts | Age, Income, Educational level and Constant occupational and income forecast equation | $R = .793, R^2 = 0.629, F = 224.016, p \text{ value} < .001$ $= 3.489 - 0.103(\text{age}) - 0.160(\text{income}) + 0.031(\text{educational level})$ $Z_{\text{occupationalandincome}} = -0.403(Z_{\text{age}}) - 0.476(Z_{\text{income}}) + 0.100(Z_{\text{educationallevel}})$ |
| Spending Behavior Forecasting | Sex, Educational Level, age, income and Constant spending behavior factors forecast equation | $R = .687, R^2 = 0.472, F = 88.311, p \text{ value} < .001$ $= 2.693 - 0.341(\text{sex}) - 0.123(\text{educational level}) - 0.121(\text{age}) + 0.118(\text{income})$ $Z_{\text{spendingbehavior}} = 0.512(Z_{\text{sex}}) - 0.453(Z_{\text{educationallevel}}) - 0.534(Z_{\text{age}}) + 0.396(Z_{\text{income}})$ |
| Forecasts on family and relatives | Age, sex, income, educational level and Constant family and relatives forecast equation | $R = .703, R^2 = 0.494, F = 96.444, p \text{ value} < .001$ $= 2.247 - 0.099(\text{age}) + 0.201(\text{sex}) + 0.057(\text{income}) - 0.029(\text{educational level})$ $Z_{\text{familyandrelatives}} = 0.47640(Z_{\text{age}}) - 0.453(Z_{\text{educationallevel}}) - 0.534(Z_{\text{age}}) + 0.396(Z_{\text{income}})$ |
| Asset and Liability Forecast | Age, Educational level, income, sex and Constant Asset and Liability forecast equation | $R = .593, R^2 = 0.351, F = 53.487, p \text{ value} < .001$ $= 3.312 - 0.145(\text{age}) - 0.117(\text{educational level}) + 0.164(\text{income}) + 0.076(\text{sex})$ $Z_{\text{AssetandLiability}} = -0.802(Z_{\text{age}}) - 0.539(Z_{\text{educationallevel}}) + 0.684(Z_{\text{income}}) + 0.142(Z_{\text{sex}})$ |
| Forecasting of Consciousness and Enthusiasm | Income, Educational level and constant Consciousness and Enthusiasm forecast equation | $R = .285, R^2 = 0.081, F = 17.583, p \text{ value} < .001$ $= 2.653 - 0.045(\text{income}) + 0.016(\text{educational level})$ $Z_{\text{ConsciousnessandEnthusiasm}} = -0.316(Z_{\text{income}}) + 0.124(Z_{\text{educationallevel}})$ |

From the table, it was found that independent variables such as age, education, income, and gender could predict various factors very well. Independent variables had been predicted for each aspect to be the number 1 as the age, which had a statistical significance at .001 (P value.001). Therefore, age was considered to have the most influence on decisions of all variables, which can be explained by the variation of various factors of 47.2 percent up ($R^2 = 0.472$ up), except for the forecasting of consciousness and enthusiasm, which had the least variation ($R^2 = 0.081$). However, each variable had jointly predicted the values of the numbers appearing according to the above table.

The guidelines for solving the Poverty problems in the community in Krasang Area are found as presented in

Figure 1.

Under this flowchart, the solution to the poverty problem is that the state or relevant agencies should provide knowledge and allow the communities to practice seriously the theory of sufficiency agriculture, that is, the planning of mixed agriculture planting according to the proportions 30:30:10. The result of this research occurred in this matter because the majority of people in Krasang district of Buriram are agriculturists. Therefore, enhancing comprehensive agricultural knowledge will enable us to solve the poverty problem efficiently. As for the property, if people do not have their own permanent assets, such as houses, gardens, farms, fields, etc., they cannot do integrated agriculture. Therefore, it should add the knowledge of non-mortgage or the sales of

farmhouses to the capitalists, which it had to teach them to plan for farming and to focus on selling rather than consumption. In terms of behavior, it should enhance knowledge about reducing unhealthy

spending on eating, traveling, and playing because it will save money.

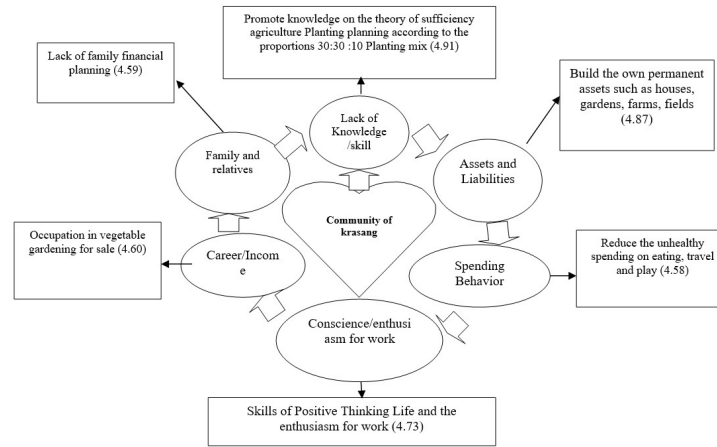


Figure 1: Flowchart of poverty problem tendency

Moreover, it should provide additional knowledge about positive life skills, enthusiasm for work, and empowering psychology to have the power to fight poverty. On the other hand, it should enhance knowledge about the processing of agricultural products to make food and train in offline and online marketing to earn even more. The knowledge of planning for money expenditure is the most important for solving the poverty problem, that is, the planning of expenditure for selling goods and services each day, for spending per month, and the planning of saving money for the future.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the factors causing poverty among people in Krasang District, the discussion from the research results was as follows:

The factors causing the greatest poverty in six parts were a lack of knowledge about the theory of sufficiency agriculture as proportional cultivation planning of 30:30:10 and mixed planting, followed by a lack of good debt management, a reduction of expenditures and an increase in income, and a lack of knowledge and skills in different jobs, which can create or generate income according to the abilities of people. This may be because 90% of people in the area farm, and if they know

sufficient agriculture, debt management, reducing expenses, and increasing income, they can help solve the poverty problems. This reason is consistent with the research results of Preecha (2016), who researched the "solution of poverty problems in Khok Yai Village, Samet Subdistrict, Mueang District, Buriram Province. The research found that the factors causing poverty were a lack of knowledge about debt management, insufficient income for expenditure, and lavish spending without contemplation. However, it is also consistent with the academic article of Preecha (2017) on the application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and the application of research results, in which he explained that the way to solve poverty problems for people in agricultural areas is to promote knowledge in agriculture, especially the new theory of sufficiency agriculture, which is considered a career that will encourage people to be able to support themselves appropriately. Bicular (2022) explained that building economic sustainability during COVID-19 should focus on the management and production of crops or agriculture and then produce the product for sale in the digital market. Komal and Lal (2019), who researched Poverty Reduction in India: The Role of Foreign Direct Investment, found that agricultural growth helped reduce the poverty problem in developing countries. If farmers knew about integrated farming,

they could help themselves solve the poverty problem. Moreover, Rasiah and Miao (2019), who conducted research on reducing poverty in Timor-Leste through stimulating growth and structural change, found that the solution to poverty problems in Timor should focus on the farmer sector, especially giving people more knowledge in farming and that when the agricultural economy grows, the country's GDP will increase. On the other hand, Babatunde (2019) explained in their work that the poverty problem in the community must be solved and emphasized agricultural knowledge and the use of technology to help promote it, especially electric power technology. When people gain knowledge and understanding of how to use knowledge in agriculture and energy, this will help reduce poverty and make agricultural careers sustainable.

The findings linked to the solution of poverty problems under this research were promoting comprehensive knowledge of agriculture; providing knowledge about real estate in the land and rice fields, which was considered essential in building a basic economy; educating them on how to plan for spending each day to avoid the habits of extravagant spending; and educating them about positive life skills to increase the energy of working to earn daily income. The way to reduce expenses and increase income is to grow vegetables in the kitchen garden for consumption within the household and selling. The research findings linking the knowledge in this manner are consistent with the results of Nair and Sagarin (2015), who researched Poverty in Malaysia: Need for a Paradigm Shift. The research result found that it contributes towards Poverty eradication by a) distributing locally relevant information, b) targeting disadvantaged and marginalized communities, c) promoting local entrepreneurship, d) improving people's health, e) strengthening education, f) promoting trade and e-commerce, g) supporting good governance, h) building capacity and capability, i) enriching culture, j) supporting agriculture, k) creating employment opportunities and m) reinforcing social mobilization. It is also consistent with the research of San Juan and Agustin (2019), who researched Poverty, Inequality, and Development in the Philippines: Official Statistics and Selected Life Stories. Their research result found that the

Philippines must have a plan for the development of farming because it is directly and efficiently the solution to the poverty problem. Kumar et al. (2020) found that after COVID-19, agriculture solved various problems within the household in India. Because all food comes from agriculture, the best plan for economic development in India after COVID-19 is the development of farming.

Suggestions for further research

It should study creating a model for distributing agricultural products in the modern trade market for farmers to increase the distribution channels and agricultural income.

It should study and evaluate the results of farming in the topic "income of farmers and development guidelines for sustainability" after COVID-19

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