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Content

Career Development With Social Capital for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This study aimed to 1) investigate the relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs, and 2) formulate equations for predicting the relationship between community capital and financial capital in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani. The subjects in this study were 41 residents in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs in 2020. The samples were purposively selected based on the criteria of the research project. The research instrument was 5-point scale questionnaire consisting of 17 items. The statistics used in this study were percentage, means, and multiple regression analysis (Enter method). The results revealed that, firstly, both Kendall Tau Correlation and Spearman's rho were positive correlations between physical capital and human capital as well as natural capital. In addition, it was also found that there were positive correlations between natural capital and physical capital together with financial capital, natural capital (X_3X_3), physical capital (X_2X_2), social capital (X_4X_4), and human capital (X_1X_1) affected financial capital at .05 significance level. Indeed, they could predict mathematics model at 52.66% confidence and formulate equations as follows;
Raw Score Model $\hat{Y}\hat{Y} = 1.334+.423(X_3X_3) + .366\ (X_2X_2) + .255(X_4X_4) + .147(X_1X_1)$
Standardized Model $\hat{Z}_Y\hat{Z}_Y = .394(Z_{X3}\ Z_{X3}) + .323(Z_{X2}\ Z_{X2}) + .287(Z_{X4}\ Z_{X4})+ .125(Z_{X1}Z_{X1})$

Keywords: Ban Klang sub-district, community capital, financial capital

1. Introduction

In 2016, it was revealed that there were 11.6 million poor and near-poor people in the northeastern, southern, northern areas of Thailand (Bourdieu, P., 1985; Rojpaisarnkij, K., 2007). The provinces with the highest poverty rate were Mae Hong Son, Narathiwat, Pattani, Kalasin, Nakhon Phanom, Chainat, Tak, Buriram, Amnat Charoen, and Nan, respectively. In addition, it was found that there were 21,208 villages needing immediate development. The cause of poverty may not be analyzed and concluded with one or two frameworks. It is necessary to cover factors or causes of the dynamics of deficiency as well as its solutions. To

conclude, poverty in Thai society has existed for a long time and tends to increase tremendously due to the growing gaps of economic condition among the poor, the rich, and the middle class (Bourdieu, P., 1985). These differences bring difficulties to people who are considered poor and eventually affect the nation. Therefore, solving poverty is an important issue which requires collaboration from every member of the society in order to bring benefits to all people of the nation in the long run (Putnam, R. D., 1993; Pechprasert, N., 2003).

In terms of poverty in southern Thailand in 2016, the provinces in southernmost area, which are Narathiwat, Pattani, and Yala, have the highest poverty rate (32.8% of the population in the region) (World Bank, 1999; Romerathanapan, w., 2008). Pattani has encountered chronic poverty at extreme level (Suwannee Kongmun. 2003, Parichart Walaisathrain. et al. 2003). One of its communities, Ban Klang in Moo 5, Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, has suffered from the problem and requires high attention from the government and alliance for rural development (Puanghwanm, K., 2010).

Ban Klang community has suffered from poverty due to lack of income, insufficient earnings, natural disaster (flood), and COVID-19. As for its resource, Ban Klang has rice fields, coconut orchards, Palmyra palm trees, and wisdom in regard to cultivating, making snacks and food as well as using resource capital to keep livestock and making clothes. Rice farming has been the primary job of people in Ban Klang for a long time. With the state of the problem, the needs of the people in the community, and the outstanding resources which can increase the residents' incomes, it is intriguing to study the relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang community who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs in to order to gather basic data for bringing more benefits regarding jobs and income from community capital.

2. Objectives

To investigate the relationship between community capital and financial capital and formulate equations for predicting the relationship between community capital and financial capital in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani.

3. Research methodology

3.1 Scope of the study

Independent variables are the capital which affect financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani. There are 4 types of capital; human capital, physical capital, natural capital, and social capital., Dependent variable is the capital which affects disparity and poverty of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani. In this study the dependent variable is financial capital. Research area in this study is Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani which is one of the target areas in the database of poor households according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs, and this article aimed to study the relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs.

3.2 Population and samples

The population of this study was 90 people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs in 2020., and the samples of this study were 41 people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs in 2020. The samples were purposively selected based on the criteria of the research project; (1) being registered in the database of poor households, (2) earning less than 38,000 baht/year, (3) being interested in joining professional skill development training program of the research project, (4)

allowing researchers to make a follow-up evaluation, and (5) being able to improve skills and use them to earn a living after the project.

3.3 Research instruments

In order to study the relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs, a questionnaire was created and divided into 2 parts as follows;

Part 1 consists of 4 selected-response questions concerning demographic data of informants, namely gender, age, educational background, and occupation.

Part 2 contains 17 items of 5-point scale questions regarding independent variables (human capital, physical capital, natural capital, and social capital) which affect financial capital.

3.4 Data collection

The research team collected the data by themselves with generous assistance from the community leader and chairmen of professional groups. The data were collected from 41 informants. Afterwards, the research team checked and screened the answered questionnaires and used software for data analysis.

To conduct this study morally and ethically, the research team complied with guidelines regarding human research ethics by Prince of Songkla University together with the regulations from Office of Human Research Standards, National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) and submitted the research proposal to the committee of human research ethics, Prince of Songkla University since 5th November 2020 (Project no.: psu.pn.2-030/63) to ensure that personal information was classified, the samples were informed about the research team, the objectives of the study, the benefits of the study, and pledges to protect their information. The research team used the collected data for only academic purposes without identifying or revealing names

of the samples. However, in cases where names were required, they were replaced by false names. Additionally, samples had their freedom to decide whether they would like to participate the project. In other words, after being informed, the subjects had to declare that they were willing to cooperate and join the program by signing consent forms. In addition, during data collection process, the researchers also conducted the study with respect of dignity and rights of the samples.

3.5 Data analysis

After the data were collected with the approved questionnaire, they were analyzed with software as follows;

Part 1 (demographic data of informants) was analyzed with frequency and percentage.

Part 2 (the relationship among different types of capital which affect financial capital) was analyzed with multiple regression analysis (Enter method).

4. Results

4.1 Demographic data of informants

The researcher collected the data from 41 people who participated in the research project, it was found that most of the people were female accounted for 78.05%, with the age range mostly being 61 years or more, which accounted for 34.15%. In terms of education, it was found that most were at the lower than junior high school level, which accounted for 60.98% and in part of the profession of the people participating in the research project, it was found that most of them were engaged in occupations. Agriculturalist which accounted for 56.10%, which can be displayed as shown in the Table 1 as follows:

Table 1 The Demographic data of informants

Demographic data	Frequency	Percentage
1. Gender		
Male	9	21.95
Female	32	78.05
Total	41	100.00
2. Age		
20-30	0	0.00
31-40	5	12.19
41-50	9	21.95
51-60	13	31.71
61 and above	14	34.15
Total	41	100.00
3. Educational background		
Lower than junior high school	25	60.98
Junior high school	3	7.32
High school	6	14.63
Bachelor degree	3	7.32
N/A	4	9.75
Total	41	100.00
4. Occupation		
Agriculturalist	23	56.10
Employee	4	9.75
Trader	7	17.08
Etc.	4	9.75
Unemployed	3	7.32
Total	41	100.00

4.2 Multiple regression analysis with enter method of the relationship between community capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district.

Table 2 Analysis of the relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, by multiple regression analysis (enter method).

Variables	B (Raw Score)	Standard Error of b	Beta (Standard Score)	T
Human capital (X_1X_1)	.147	.177	.125	.828*
Physical capital (X_2X_2)	.366	.183	.323	2.004*
Natural capital (X_3X_3)	.423	.174	.394	2.426*
Social capital (X_4X_4)	.255	.135	.287	1.892*
Constant (b)	1.334	.591		2.257*
R = .472		Standard Error of the Estimate = .52660		
R square = .222		F = 2.576*		

* Significant at .05 level

According to the Table 2, it was found that human capital (X_1X_1), physical capital (X_2X_2), natural capital (X_3X_3), and social capital (X_4X_4) positively affect the financial capital of

Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program. All the 4 types of capital could predict 22.20% of financial capital of the community at .05 level of statistical significance. The best predictor variable was natural capital (X_3X_3) (β= .394), followed by physical capital (X_2X_2) (β= .323), social capital (X_4X_4) (β= .287), and human capital (X_1X_1) (β= .125), respectively.

The Correlation of the independent variables (X_1X_1, X_2X_2, X_3X_3, X_4X_4) while the standard error of the estimate ($SE_{est}SE_{est}$) was equal to .52660.

4.3 Kendall Tau Correlation and Spearman Rank Correlation analysis of community capital and financial capital

Table 3 The relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, analyzed with Kendall Tau Correlation and Spearman Rank Correlation

			Human capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Natural capital	Social capital
Kendall Tau Correlation (n = 41)	Human capital	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.067	-.146	-.094	.029
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.000	.603	.249	.450	.813
	Physical capital	Correlation Coefficient	.067	1.000	-.046	.360**	-.040
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.603	.000	.720	.004	.748
	Financial capital	Correlation Coefficient	-.146	-.046	1.000	.184	.169
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.249	.720	.000	.138	.171
	Natural capital	Correlation Coefficient	-.094	.360**	.184	1.000	-.151
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.450	.004	.138	.000	.213
	Social capital	Correlation Coefficient	.029	-.040	.169	-.151	1.000
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.813	.748	.171	.213	.000
Spearman's rho (n = 41)	Human capital	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.072	-.187	-.121	.063
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.000	.656	.242	.452	.697
	Physical capital	Correlation Coefficient	.072	1.000	-.059	.442**	-.031
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.656	.000	.715	.004	.847
	Financial capital	Correlation Coefficient	-.187	-.059	1.000	.235	.218
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.242	.715	.000	.139	.172

			Human capital	Physical capital	Financial capital	Natural capital	Social capital
	Natural capital	Correlation Coefficient	-.121	.442**	.235	1.000	-.198
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.452	.004	.139	.000	.216
	Social capital	Correlation Coefficient	.063	-.031	.218	-.198	1.000
		Sig. (2 tailed)	.697	.847	.172	.216	.000

** p .01 (2 tailed)

According to Kendall Tau Correlation, it was revealed that;

There was a positive correlation between human capital and physical capital (R = .067) while there was a negative correlation between human capital and financial capital (R = -.146), there was a positive correlation between physical capital and natural capital (R = .360**) while there was a negative correlation between physical capital and financial capital (R = -.046), there was a positive correlation between financial capital and natural capital (R = .184) while there was a negative correlation between financial capital and human capital (R = -.146), there was a positive correlation between natural capital and physical capital (R = .360**) while there was a negative correlation between natural capital and social capital (R = -.151), and there was a positive correlation between social capital and financial capital (R = .169) while there was a negative correlation between social capital and natural capital (R = -.151)

To conclude, the overall analysis with Kendall Tau Correlation showed that (1.) there were positive correlations between physical capital and human capital as well as natural capital, and (2.) there were positive correlations between natural capital and physical capital together with financial capital.

According to Spearman's rho, it was found that;

There was a positive correlation between human capital and physical capital (R = .072) while there was a negative correlation between human capital and financial capital (R = -.187), there was a positive correlation between physical capital and natural capital (R = .442**) while there was a negative correlation between physical capital and financial capital (R = -.059), there was a positive correlation between financial capital and natural capital (R = .235) while there

was a negative correlation between financial capital and human capital (R = -.187), there was a positive correlation between natural capital and physical capital (R = .442**) while there was a negative correlation between natural capital and social capital (R = -.198), and there was a positive correlation between social capital and financial capital (R = .218) while there was a negative correlation between social capital and natural capital (R = -.198)

In sum, the overall analysis with Spearman's rho revealed that (1.) there were positive correlations between physical capital and human capital as well as natural capital, and (2.) there were positive correlations between natural capital and physical capital together with financial capital.

In conclusion, it was found that the results from Kendall Tau Correlation resembled those from Spearman Rank Correlation 100%.

5. Conclusion and Discussion

The analysis of the relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs, and the equations for predicting the relationship between community capital and financial capital analyzed by multiple regression analysis (enter method) could formulate an equation as follows;

Raw Score Model $\hat{Y}\hat{Y}$ = 1.334+.423 (X_3X_3) + .366 (X_2X_2) + .255 (X_4X_4) + .147 (X_1X_1)

The equation showed that 1) with every increase of one standard deviation in natural capital (X_3X_3), the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program rises by .423 standard deviations when X_2X_2, X_4X_4, and X_1X_1 are held constant. 2) If physical capital (X_2X_2) increases by 1 unit, it was estimated that the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program escalates by .366 standard deviations when X_3X_3, X_4X_4, and X_1X_1 are held constant. 3) With every increase of one standard deviation in social capital (X_4X_4), it was believed that the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training

program escalates by .255 standard deviations — assuming X_3X_3, $X_2X_2X_4$, and X_1X_1 are held constant. And, 4) with every addition of one standard deviation in human capital ($X_1X_1X_4$), it was predicted that the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program rises by .147 standard deviations when X_3X_3, $X_2X_2X_4$, and X_4X_4 are held constant. In addition, an equation for predicting the relationship between community capital and financial capital could be formulated as follows;

Standardized Model $\hat{Z}_Y\hat{Z}_Y = .394\ (Z_{X3}\ Z_{X3}) + .323\ (Z_{X2}\ Z_{X2}) + .287\ (Z_{X4}\ Z_{X4}) + .125\ (Z_{X1}Z_{X1})$

The equation suggested that 1) with every increase of one standard deviation in natural capital (X_3X_3), the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program rises by .394 standard deviations when $X_2\ X_1$, $X_4\ X_2$, and $X_1\ X_4$ are held constant. 2) If physical capital (X_2X_2) increases by 1 unit, it was estimated that the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program escalates by .323 standard deviations. 3) If social capital (X_2X_4) rises by 1 unit, it was predicted that the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program escalates by .287 standard deviations. Finally, 4) with every addition of one standard deviation in human capital ($X_1X_1X_4$), it was believed that the financial capital of Ban Klang residents who joined the professional skill development training program rises by .125 standard deviations.

As for the relationship between community capital and financial capital of people in Ban Klang Sub-district, Panare District, Pattani, who are considered poor according to the criteria of Basic Minimum Needs analyzed with Kendall Tau Correlation and Spearman Rank Correlation, it could be concluded that the independent variable affecting financial capital the most was natural capital, preceding physical capital. On the other hand, the independent variable having the least influence on financial capital was human capital. These findings suggested that, in order to solve poverty and enhance self-adjustment for reducing income inequality, the development of natural capital and physical should be supported before the development of

human capital which related to professional skill development. As for the variables showing positive correlations with financial capital (natural capital, physical capital, and human capital, respectively) and the one showing a negative correlation with financial capital (social capital), it was shown that if natural capital, physical capital, and human capital are developed, they result in the development of the financial capital. In respect to social capital, network and relationship among people in Ban Klang community including government sectors, private sectors/ civil societies, and academic sectors have been well established already. Therefore, the social capital doesn't directly connect to poverty solutions. Rather, it is just an additional factor promoting poverty eradication, professional skill development, and self-adjustment for reducing income inequality (Patthama Pochanukoon, 2009).

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