

ANNUAL REPORT

1995



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE



EMBLEM THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EMBLEM COMPOSITION

A Circle where the center symbolizes Pra Pracha Bordi seating on the throne. Surrounding all the circle is the Thorne Apple designs featuring the head of the Seven Hermits. The lowest part of the circle engraved "The Department of Public Welfare."

MEANING

Pra Pracha Bordi denotes the God who is the patron of people. He himself is a son of Brahma and has another name "Mahaesak God" who assists people. Pra Pracha Bordi is called "Manasa Butra" or the son born from his father Brahma's imagination. He and his company, all Seven Hermits were designated by Brahma to create human and all other animals. Following the creation, he has nurtured human and animals in the same manner as the father nurtures his son with kindness and compassion without any benefit in return.

The Seven Hermit signifies the original duties of the Department of Public Welfare which encompassed seven welfare programs namely welfare for children and youth; disabled; elderly; disaster relief; family assistance; vocational assistance; and housing assistance and others.

ANNUAL REPORT 1995

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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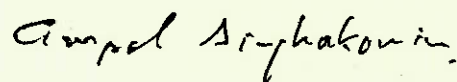
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PREFACE

The implementation and promotion of social welfare programs for the under privileged people in order to provide them with opportunities and rights to services essential to leading decent lives as well as to redistribute welfare services to become more accessible to these people, have been the primary responsibilities of the Department of Public Welfare since its inception on September 1, 1940 or more than half a decade ago. In the years to come, it is auspicious that the Royal Thai Government has set clear direction on welfare programs as specified in the Eight National Economic and Social Development Plan to be implemented in 1997 to 2001.

In this 1995 Annual Report, the Department of Public Welfare is pleased to present our major accomplishments elucidating in the plans entitled namely, Social Welfare and Social Work Administration, Social Welfare and Social Work, Land Settlement Development and Occupational Promotion, and Hilltribe Development. It is therefore hoped that this publication will be beneficial to the governmental and non-governmental organizations, and those interested people.



(Mr. Ampol Singhakowin)
Director-General
Department of Public Welfare

CONTENTS

Preface

Duties of the Department of Public Welfare	1
Organization Chart	2
Present Executive	3
Major Activities of the Department of Public Welfare	9
Activities in Accordance with Social Welfare and Social Work Administration Plan in 1995	19
- General Administration	21
- Personnel Development	24
- Social Welfare and Social Work Information	26
- Social Welfare and Social Work Research and Development	28
- Survey, Design, and Mechanical Supervision	29
- Medical Services	30
Activities in Accordance with Social Welfare and Social Work Plan in 1995	33
- Welfare Programs for the Destitute	35
- Welfare Programs for the Elderly	39
- Women Welfare Programs and Protection	45
- Child and Youth Welfare Programs and Protection	51
- Disaster Relief	61
- Welfare and Rehabilitation Programs for the Disabled	65
- Welfare Programs for the Family and Community	72
- Non-governmental Social Welfare Promotion	79
Activities in Accordance with Land Settlement Development and Occupational Promotion Plan in 1995	87
- Self-help Land Settlement Development	89
Activities in Accordance with Hilltribe Development Plan in 1995	93
- Hilltribe Welfare and Development	95
Activities in Accordance with State Enterprises in 1995	101
- Public Pawnshop	103

DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

According to the Royal Decree for Administrative Organization of the Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare B.E. 2537 (1994) Section 3, the Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare shall have the following power and duties :

(1) To perform duties as prescribed by the laws on : child welfare and protection, training of certain groups of children, adoption, suppression of prostitution, funeral assistance, land allocation for livelihood with particular reference to self-help land settlement, hostels, control of beggars, rehabilitation of disabled persons, and other pertinent laws.

(2) To provide welfare services to the elderly, destitute, women, disadvantage and low-income families, and socially distressed people.

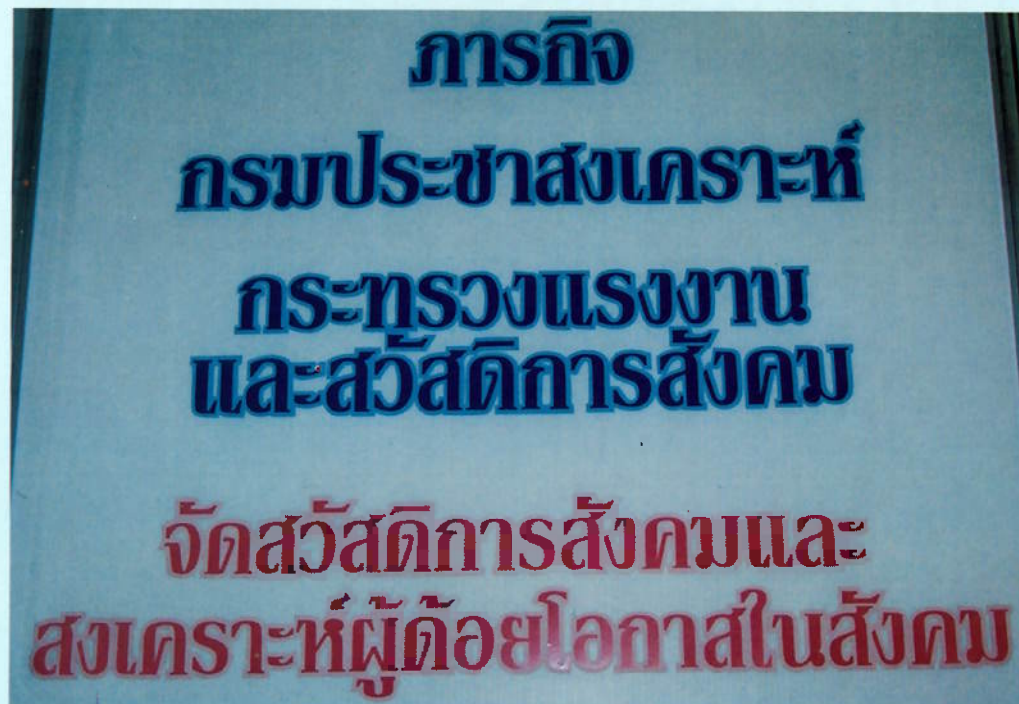
(3) To implement welfare and development programs for the hilltribes.

(4) To implement disaster relief and assistance programs.

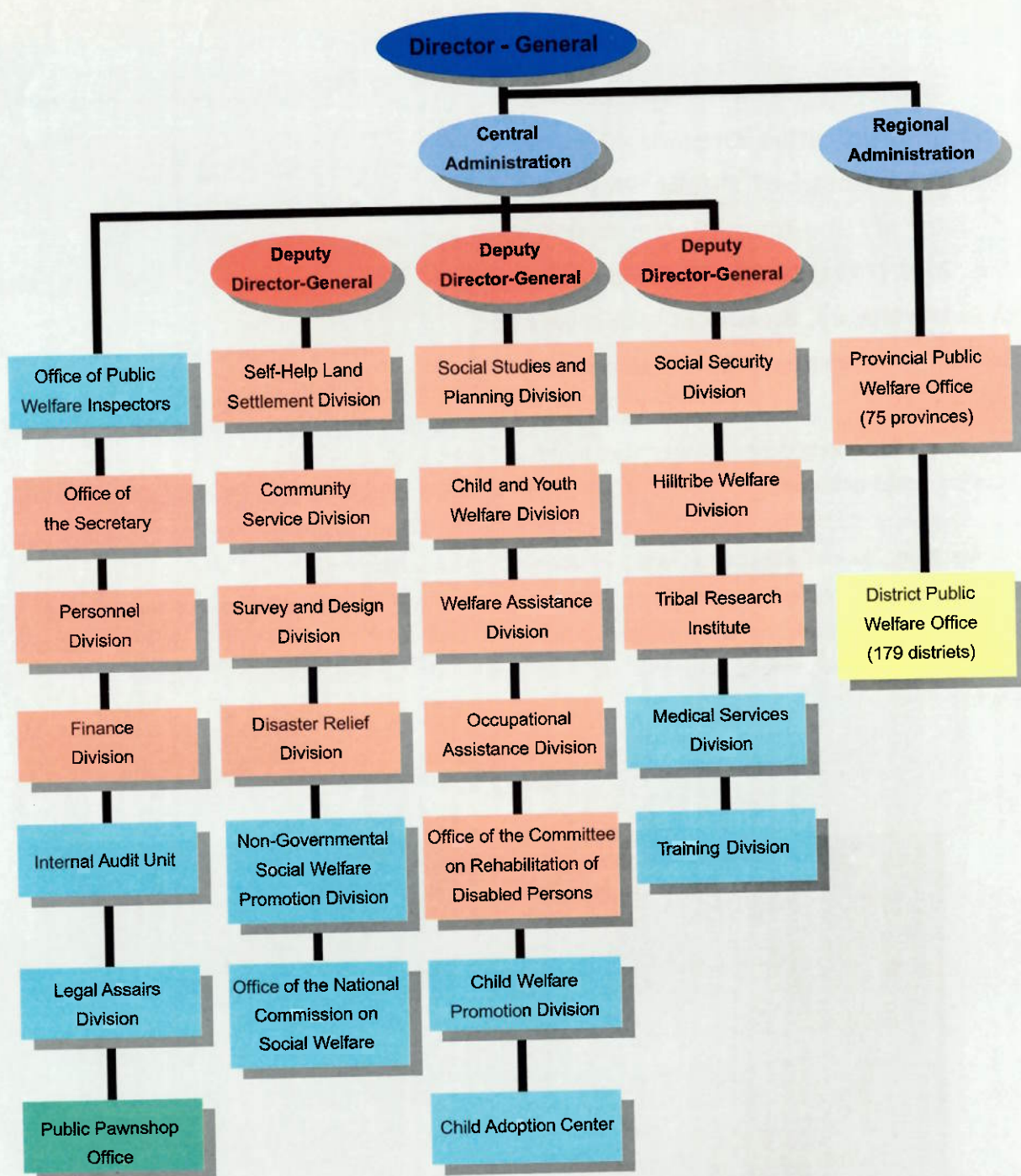
(5) To promote and support non-governmental social welfare.

(6) To develop social welfare and social work system, model and methods, to propose for consideration in setting up measures for prevention and remedy of social problems, including to handle social welfare and social work information.

(7) To deal with matters stipulated by the law as the duties of the Department or designated thereto by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare or the cabinet.



Organization Chart Department of Public Welfare



Pursuant to the Royal Decree for Administrative Organization of the Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare B.E. 2537 (1994)

Internal Set-up

Pursuant to the Cabinet's Resolution and Urgency

As a State Enterprise

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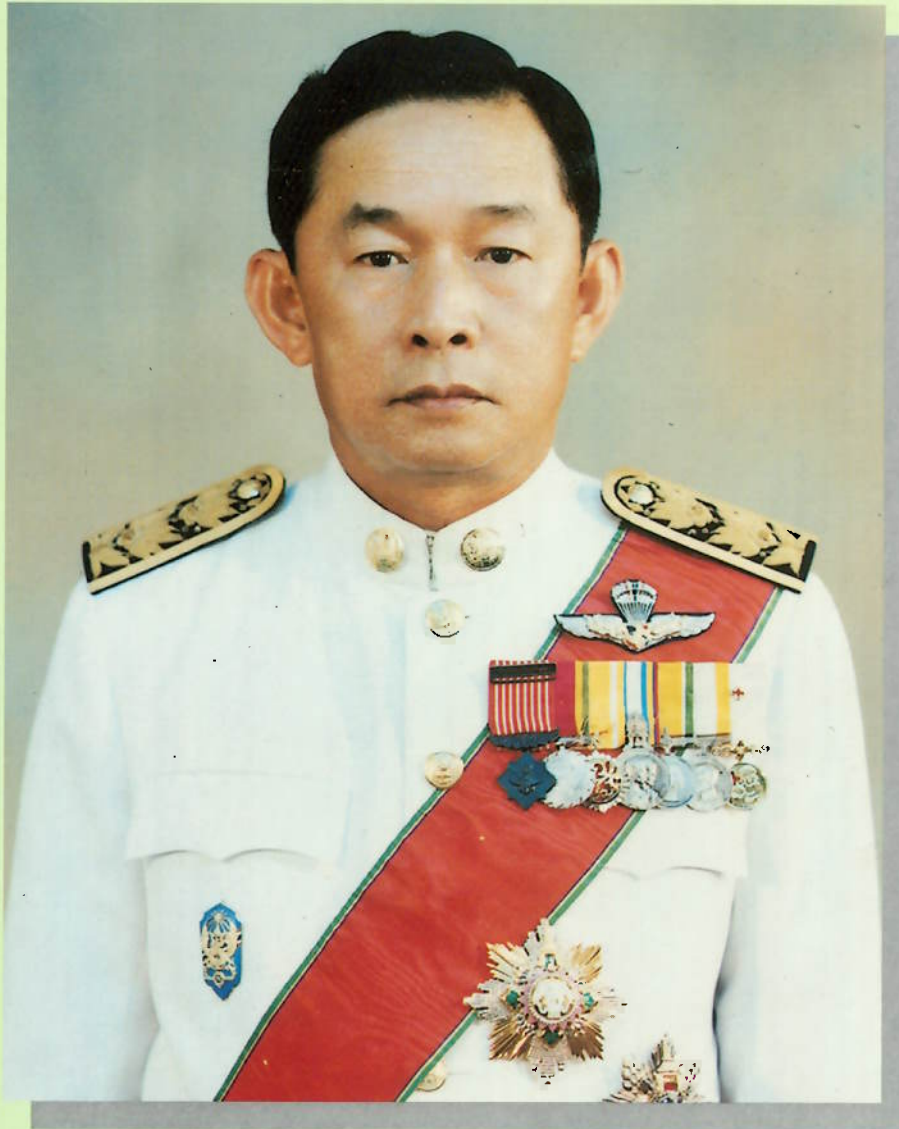
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PRESENT EXECUTIVE





PRESENT EXECUTIVE



MR. AMPOL SINGHAKOWIN
DIRECTOR - GENERAL



MR. SONGTHAM SAWANEEYA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - GENERAL



MISS. SAOVAPAK SUPANIT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - GENERAL



MR. CHARAN KEWALINSALIT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - GENERAL

PRESENT EXECUTIVE



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PUBLIC WELFARE INSPECTORS



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MR. TIEN ARYANANT
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SETTLEMENT DIVISION



MR. POOSAK THAMMASAL
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MRS. THIDA SRIPAIPAN
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DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
DIVISION



MR. WANLOP PHLOYTABTIM
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PAWNSHOP
OFFICE



MR. PRAVES HANNARONG
SAVING COOPERATIVES OF
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
OFFICERS

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Visiting Settlers of Sri Sakorn Self-help Land Settlement

Her Majesty the Queen paid a visit to settlers of Sri Sakorn Self-help Land Settlement in Narathiwat province in October, 1995.



Presenting Gifts and Planting Rubber Tree at Satun Self-help Land Settlement

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn paid a visit and presented gifts to children at Day Care Center as well as planting a rubber tree at Satun Self-help Land Settlement in Satun province on September 28, 1995.



Presenting Gifts to the Elderly

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn paid a visit to Vasanawes Home for the Elderly in Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya province and presented gifts to the elderly on March 9, 1995.



Royal Visit to Thailand

Her Majesty Queen Fabiola of Belgium accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn paid a visit to the Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women in Central Region in Nonthaburi province on September 20, 1995.



Second Native Land Visit Program

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn graciously granted an audience for the adoptive families abroad on occasion of returning of Thai adopted children to Thailand on the Second Native Land Visit Program.





On Occasion of H.R.H. Princess Soamsawali's Birthday Anniversary

Her Royal Highness Princess Soamsawali paid a visit to Bang Kae Home for the Elderly on occasion of her Birthday Anniversary and presented gifts to the elderly on July 12, 1995.



Royal Visit to Thailand

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Akishino of Japan paid a visit to the Vocational Training Center in Honour of the 36th Birthday Anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn in Chonburi province on September 19, 1995.





Opening Ceremony of Rehabilitation Medicine Center

Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha graciously presided over the Opening Ceremony of Rehabilitation Medicine Building and Nursing Building of the Mentally Handicapped Home for Babies in Nonthaburi province on December 17, 1995.



1995 Flood

Prime Minister Mr. Banharn Silpaarcha visited and presented necessary commodities to the flood victims in Pitsanuloke province in 1995. The Department of Public Welfare has provided assistances to the flood victims in 73 provinces in the total cost of 686.9 million Baht.





National Children Day

Prime Minister Mr. Banharn Silpa-archa participated in the 1995 National Children Day and visited disabled children at three Homes for disabled children in Pak Kred District, Nonthaburi province, where the Director-General of the Department of Public Welfare, Mr. Ampol Singhakowin presented him a brief report.



Thai Social Welfare Promotion Foundation

Khunying Jaemsai Silpa-archa, Prime Minister's wife donated 1.5 million Baht as an initial fund for "Thai Social Welfare Promotion Foundation" in order to support disadvantaged people at the Government House on February 1, 1996.





Visiting the Department of Public Welfare

Mr. Phisan Moolasartsathorn, Minister for Labour and Social Welfare visited the Department of Public Welfare and was given a briefing by Mr. Ampol Singhakowin, Director-General of the Department.



1995 Flood

Mr. Phisan Moolasartsathorn, Minister for Labour and Social Welfare visited and provided assistances to the flood victims in 1995. The total 4,073,160 cases of flood victims in 73 provinces have received assistances from the Department of Public Welfare.





Presenting Nor Kor 3

Mr. Phan Juntraparn, Permanent Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare presented Land Certificates (Nor Kor 3) to settlers of Khoun Ubolrat Self-help Land Settlement in Khon Kaen province. Up to the present, there are 44 Self-help Land Settlements of which a number of 96,378 settlers have already received Land Certificates (Nor Kor 3)



Training for Caretakers of the Elderly and Small Children

Mr. Ampol Singhakowin, Director-General of the Department of Public Welfare presented certificates to young women who finished the Training for the Caretakers of the Elderly and Small Children' Program at DPW's meeting room as the support of the Building New Life for Rural Women Project.

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**ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK
ADMINISTRATION PLAN
IN 1995**



GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In the attempt to develop social welfare and social work system, model, measures and methods for delivery of welfare services and welfare protection for all categories of socially distressed people, the Department of Public Welfare has analyzed and followed the government policy, the National Economic and Social Development Plan, and other plans at different levels in order to translate them into plan and project formulation of the Department. Furthermore, support, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of plan and project implementation have also been undertaken.

General administrative activities during 1995 were :

1. Policy and Plan

During 1995, study, analysis, and formulation of plans at varying levels, technical work administration, and monitoring and evaluation of plan and project implementation were carried out as below.

1.1 Analysing 26 plans and projects and annual budget of the Department of Public Welfare along with holding four meetings to discuss the formulation of annual budget plan.

1.2 Coordinating with 75 provincial authorities responsible for Provincial Development Plan in order to formulate the Public Welfare Master Plan.

1.3 Coordinating with 14 agencies within the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to formulate the annual operation plan.

1.4 Coordinating with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare for 6 occasions in the implementation of government policies.

1.5 Holding 305 technical seminars and

meetings concerning social welfare policy and plan and the National Economic and Social Development Plan for related organizations totalling 160 issues of discussion.

1.6 Monitoring and reporting the implementation of government policies and operation plan corresponding to annual budget for 10 occasions.

1.7 Monitoring and evaluation of significant projects of the Department for 144 occasions covering 12 issues.

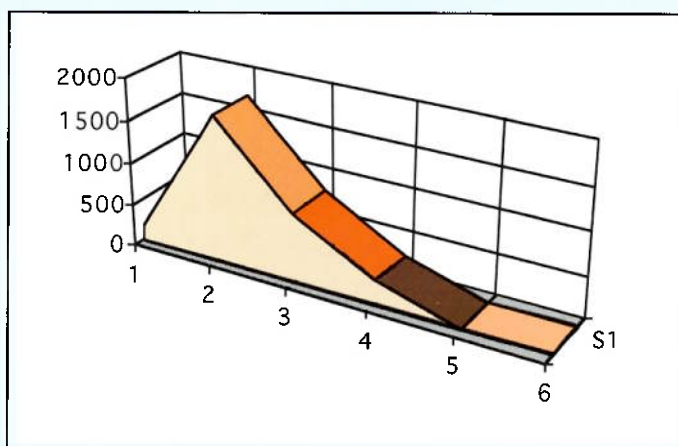
2. Budgeting and Staff

Annual budget proposal for plan and project implementation during fiscal year 1995 was presented to the government, of which a total budget of 3,008,394,600 Baht was accordingly granted.



Budget in Fiscal Year 1995 By Plan

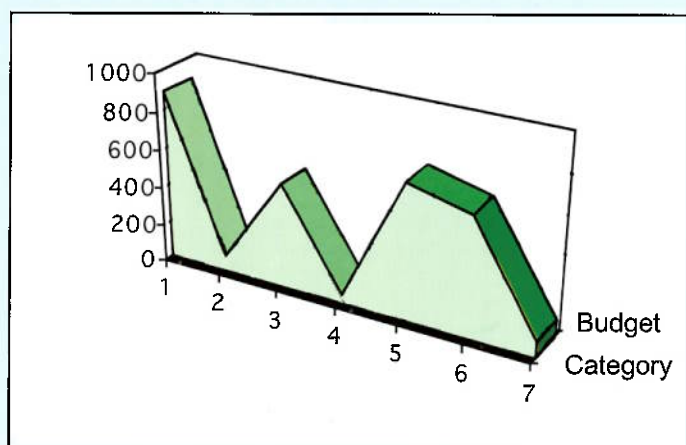
(Million Baht)



Plan	Budget (million Baht)
1. Social Welfare and Social Work Administration	174.1
2. Social Welfare and Social Work	1,726.2
3. Land Settlement Development and Occupational Development	811.0
4. Hilltribe Development Plan	279.4
5. Treatment and Control of Drug Dependence and Control of Narcotics	1.1
6. Prevention and Control of AIDS	16.6

Budget in Fiscal Year 1995 By Budget Category

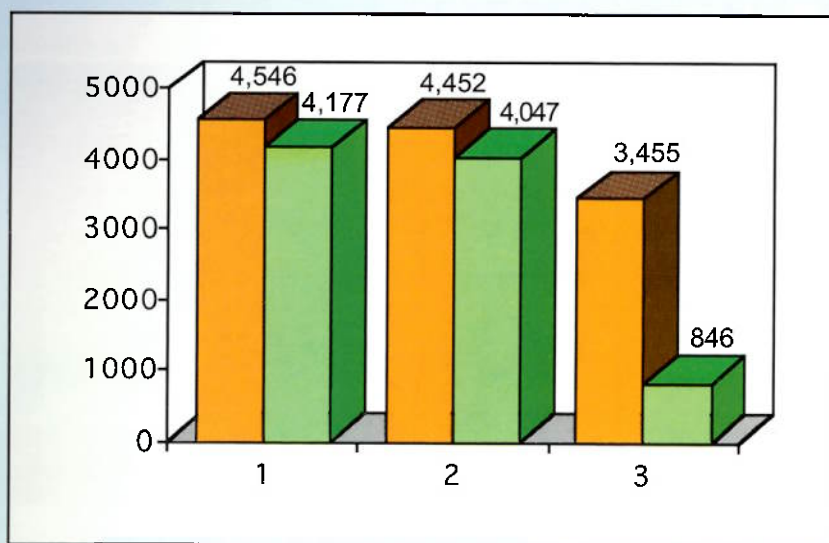
(Million Baht)



Budget Category	Budget (million Baht)
1. Salaries and Wages	888.8
2. Temporary Wages	84.5
3. Remuneration General Expenses and Supplies	547.2
4. Utilities	47.1
5. Equipment, Properties and Construction	715.9
6. Subsidies	632.4
7. Others	92.5

Personnel of Department of Public Welfare in 1995

(Person)



1. Government Officials
 2. Permanent Employees
 3. Temporary Employees
- Earmarked
■ Recruited

Remarks : as of October 5, 1995.

Furthermore, for effective and efficient provision of welfare services and well-being of the disadvantaged people, including access to government services and participation in social development of needy people, the Department of Public Welfare has been accelerating and promoting the revision of the following existing legislation.

1. A Bill on Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution of B.E. is being under con-

sideration of the Ad-hoc Standing Committee before second read of the House of Representatives.

2. A Bill on Beggary of B.E. was already approved by the cabinet and the Office of the Jurisdictional Council and is awaiting the cabinet's consideration.

3. A Bill on the Hostel of B.E. is being drafted before forwarding to the cabinet for consideration.



PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Personnel development of the Department of Public Welfare has been in the forms of training; holding of meetings and seminars; assigning the staff to be the instructors or participate in the external meeting, seminar and training course; coordinating the study visit arrangement; and arranging field work placement for students at various agencies under the auspices of the Department. In 1995, personnel development activities comprised:

1. Training, Meeting and Seminar for Personnel Development

1.1 Development of newly recruited and existing government officials totalling 381 participants in the following activities

- Two training courses for development of 87 newly recruited officials in order to orient them to the Department's mission, official regulations, and fundamental performance
- A training course as part of the Education for National Security Project for 42 participants consisting of government officials, permanent employees and newly recruited state-enterprise personnel in order to equip them with the knowledge in the hazard to national security
- A panel discussion session for 252 audiences to enhance their perspectives in both contemporary and prospective social welfare as well as to derive the results for future planning responsive to the changing conditions

1.2 Development of 793 staff at the operation level in the following 7 activities

- Four training courses on finance and accounting for 156 financial and accountant staff to increase their knowledge in fiscal procedures and regulations and other pertinent regulations as well as their efficiency



- A seminar for building up new dimensions of and creating unity in vocational training along with upgrading the skills and increasing the efficiency of 40 vocational instructors.

- A training course on "Enforcing Civil Service Discipline" for 40 junior administrators in Bangkok Metropolis and regional areas to enhance their knowledge and skills in enforcing discipline for the Department's personnel

- Four workshops on formulation of Public Welfare Master Plan and Provincial Development Plan for 279 participants in order to equip them with knowledge and understanding in principles, process, analysis methods, and utilization of data relevant to effective and accurate formulation of such plans.



- Two training courses for 80 district public welfare officers so as to enhance their knowledge and skills in performing the duties as well as to develop their potentials in welfare services delivery responsive to changing social situations

- A seminar on AIDS and the role of professional social workers in welfare services delivery for 148 participants to enhance their knowledge in AIDS epidemic and to review the contemporary role of the social workers

- A meeting for 29 participants to formulate the uniform guidelines for assisting children and beggars as well as to identify the pertinent revision of related laws and regulations conducive to the duties performed

1.3 Development of 741 officials at administrative levels through 6 projects namely,

- A meeting among 296 head of agencies attached to the Department from all over the country to orient the participants to the public welfare policy and ascertain them the urgent priorities of the Department.

- A training course for 18 newly nominated public welfare officers to orient them to the knowledge contributory to their designation.

- Three training courses on computer science for 92 administrators namely, the public welfare inspectors, Directors of the various Divisions, high-ranking officials, and Chiefs of the Sub-divisions concerned.

- A training course on public welfare

with emphasis on administration and guidelines for development of different public welfare sectors for Sixth Grade officials numbering 40 persons.

- A seminar for review of inspection plan and hearing from related agencies to derive the uniform issues and objectives of the inspection

- **A seminar on "Administration of Innovative Social Welfare under Constraints"** for 273 head of agencies attached to the Department from throughout the country to ascertain them the government and Ministerial policies corresponding to the Department's duties. Evaluation of the seminar was also conducted.

2. Technical Aspects of Training

- Survey and analysis of training needs through interview, distributing questionnaires, meeting of experts, and pursuing the Department's policies.

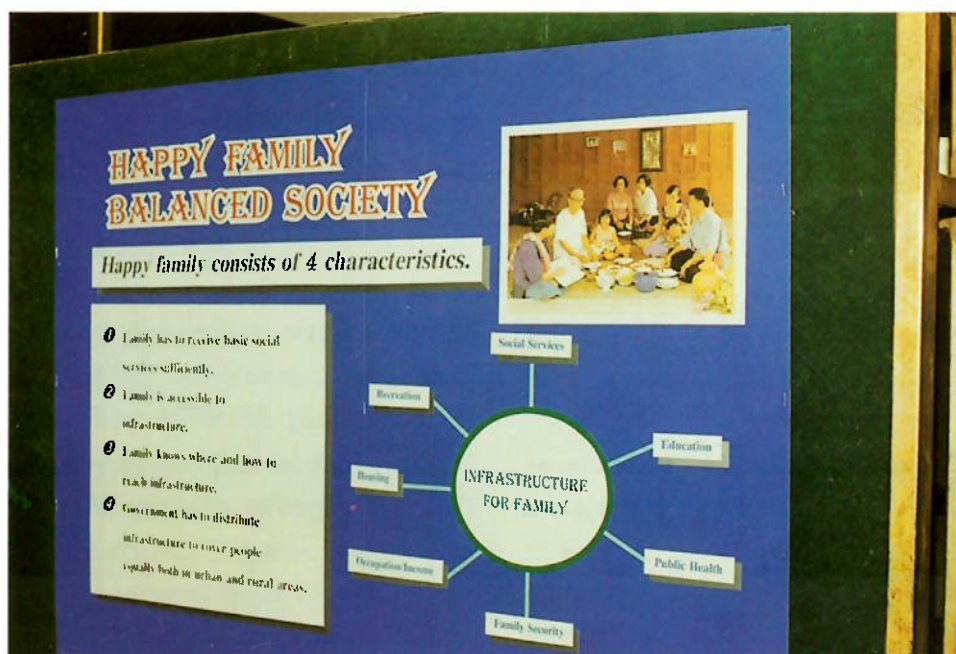
- Curriculum development through devising 10 new curricula and developing 3 original curricula including producing technical documents for training totalling 811 copies.

3. Training Support

During 1995, 1,149 officials participated in the external meetings, training, seminar and special lectures for 156 occasions. Besides, 41 instructors were nominated by the Department to give lectures as invited for 22 occasions. In addition to these, field work placement for 545 students was arranged through coordination for 25 occasions with related agencies.



SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK INFORMATION



In recognizing the importance of information in social welfare and social work development, the Department of Public Welfare invented this program in order to be the focal point for collecting and disseminating social welfare and social work data of both the government and non-governmental sectors. Such data have been stored, processed, retrieved, and developed through computerization. In addition, computer network is being extended in order to service accurate and up-to-date data to the users for further policy and plan formulation of the concerned agencies at varying levels as well as the interested public.

During 1995, the computer network was installed and the data system was also developed for servicing and dissemination as follows.

1. Installment of micro computers and data processing devices in all divisions within the Department

2. Development of vital data system comprising

- Case records of people served by the Department
- Directory of non-governmental social welfare organizations
- Data for social welfare and social work administration
- Vital statistics of social welfare and public welfare
- Other social welfare records e.g.
 - records of Happy Line callers
 - records of private student hostels
 - records of Village Welfare Assistance Centers
 - records of the elderly recipients of the monthly subsistent allowance
 - records of the elderly's clubs

As regards the hilltribe population, a directory of highland communities throughout the country has been prepared revealing a number



of 3,750 villages inhabited by the hilltribes. Additionally, an **"Information System for Administration of Welfare and Development of the hilltribes"** was also developed to function as a focal network for the hilltribe information.

3. Data collection and processing of a survey project on **"Promotion of Social Welfare at Household Levels of National Coverage"** covering 56,150 villages of the tribal population

4. **Servicing the analysis of data concerning projects undertaken by the Department of Public Welfare as well as disseminating social welfare and social work data to the government and non-governmental organizations** including 620 students and interested people

5. Library services and exhibition

5.1 **The Department's Library** extended services to the officials and interested people through loaning and distributing documents and publications on social science, social work and others. Exhibitions to publicize the Department's activities were held on significant days i.e. the Annual Anniversary of the Department, the National Social Work's Day.

5.2 **A Library and a Tribal Museum**, both located at the Tribal Research Institute, Chiang Mai province extended library services to the government officials, researchers, students, and interested people; maintained and displayed artifacts and cultural articles of the hilltribes e.g. costumes, ornaments, models of distinctive tribes for servicing the general public.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Due to the diverse nature of social welfare and social work, and in order for effective delivery of welfare services responsive to people's needs amidst the changing social and economic circumstances, the Department of Public Welfare thus sees it essential to conduct the continuing studies, research, and evaluation. This is to obtain the results for planning and future development of the Department's programs for utmost benefits of the underprivileged people being served.

In 1995, the Department of Public Welfare conducted studies, research, and evaluation of projects implemented as detailed below.

Survey and Research under the following titles :

1. "Causation of Problems and Needs of the Destitute and Beggars"
2. "A Survey of Data on Children Completing Primary Schools in the Academic Year 1994"
3. "An Evaluative Research on Three Generation Home"
4. "Basic Standards and Manual for Care and Development of Infants in the Home for Babies"
5. "Survey of the Destitute and Beggars in 1995"
6. "Forms of Relationships and Development of Behavior of Members Residing in Three Generation Home"
7. "An evaluative research on "Monthly Subsistent Allowance for the Elderly by the Department of Public Welfare"
8. "An evaluative research on "Campaign Against Sexual Commercialization Project and Building Up New Life for Rural Women Project"

Apart from the social welfare research as formerly described, a number of social science research were also conducted by the Tribal Research Institute situated within the compound of

Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai province. As such, several anthropological research concerning nine tribes of the ethnic minorities namely Karen, Hmong, Yao, Akha, Lisu, Lahu, H' tin, Khamu and Lawa conducted by the Institute are detailed as follows.

1. Continuing Research From 1994 the titles of five research in this category are :

- "Village Welfare Assistance Center : A Case Study of Tribal Village"
- "Utilization of Community Culture for Solving Sexual Commercialization of the Hilltribes."
- "Hilltribes and Labour Utilization : Problems and Needs in Entering Non-agricultural Occupation"
- "Hilltribes Culture and Drug Substance : A Case Study of Hmong"
- "Study of Community Potentiality for Social Welfare Services Delivery"

2. Research Conducted in 1995
Six research of this kind are entitled :

- "Study of Knowledge, Attitude, and Prevention of AIDS among the Hilltribes"
- "A Participatory Action Research of the Buddhist Monks on Highlands"
- "A Research in Support of the Drug Dependent for Termination of Drug Abuse in the Long Term"
- "Non-agricultural Occupation of the Hilltribes : Linkage between the Urban Area and the Village."
- "Adaptation to New Occupation of the Tribals : A Case Study of Tribals in an Overcrowded Community of Chiang Mai Province"
- "AIDS and the tribals : The Tribal's behavior Toward Perception of Audio-media in Their Dialects in the Prevention for Spread of AIDS on the Highlands."

SURVEY, DESIGN AND MECHANICAL SUPERVISION

Cadastral survey, architectural design, engineering, public utilities development, construction supervision, cost estimation, bidding, including repair of buildings, road, and mechanics, and water resources restoration, all of which are prerequisite to prompt and efficient

welfare services delivery by the Department of Public Welfare to the distressed people.

In the year 1995, the activities relating to mechanics to support the Department's undertakings are shown in the next table.

Cadastral Survey and Mechanical Supervision in 1995

Activities	Unit	No.
1. Survey and design of housing for the staff	house	165
2. Survey and design of asphalt, reinforced concrete and laterite roads	kms.	385
3. Survey and design of water resources, water supply system, and small irrigation	location	265
4. Cadastral survey and inspection of land belong to the old established villagers as present settlers and reserved land of the settlements	plot	15,154
5. Cadastral and transverse survey and mapping in settlement boundaries	kms.	37.46
6. Construction supervision of staff's housing	house	130
7. Supervision of asphalt, reinforced concrete, and laterite road construction	kms.	400
8. Supervision of bridge construction and building of rectangular reinforced concrete pipelines	location	54
9. Supervision of water resources development and water supply system	location	265
10. Supervision and hygienic inspection of private hostels	hostel	99
11. Supervision and hygienic inspection of private child welfare institutions	institution	31
12. Repair of macheneries and cars	car	19

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Department of Public Welfare provides medical treatment and prevention of diseases to all categories of people being served including rehabilitative services to the disabled in both the Home and Vocational Training Center for the disabled. Medical advice and supervision along with

sanitation planning are also extended to various welfare institutions under the auspices of the Department which scatteringly locate in the provincial areas.

In the year 1995, medical services were provided as follows.

1. Medical Treatment (in person)	
1.1 Medical check-up	5,439
1.2 Medical examination for the patients, the diseases of whom can be classified into the below categories.	
- Skin diseases	2,364
- Eye diseases	824
- Ears, throat, and nasal diseases	1,661
- Gum and teeth diseases	1,365
- Cardio-vascular disease	2,176
- Blood disease	101
- Respiratory disease	5,553
- Gastro-intestinal disease	3,089
- Genito-urinary disease	239
- Gynecological disease	304
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)	455
- Masculo-skeleton disease	1,552
- Endocrine disease	648



- Neurosis and brain diseases	771
- Psychosis and Neurosis	2,364
- AIDS	405
- Accidents and others	4,498
2. Rehabilitation of the Residents in Welfare Institutions (in person)	
2.1 Pak Kred Home for the Disabled	434
2.2 Pak Kred Home for Mentally Disabled Children	179
2.3 Phra Pradaeng Home for the Disabled	805
2.4 Bangkae Home for the Elderly	10,990
2.5 Din Daeng Social Service Center for the Elderly	14,219
2.6 Bangkae Social Service Center for the Elderly	1,327
3. Immunization for the Residents in Welfare Institutions	2,081
4. Advice on Sanitation to Welfare Institution	1,008
5. Medical Check-up and Treatment for the Elderly Service-users at Din Daeng and Bangkae Social Service Centers	5,441
6. Medical Care for the Department's Personnel	1,989
7. Nursing Supervision and Sanitation Advice in Welfare Institutions in Regional Areas	44 institutions





**ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK PLAN
IN 1995**



WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR THE DESTITUTE

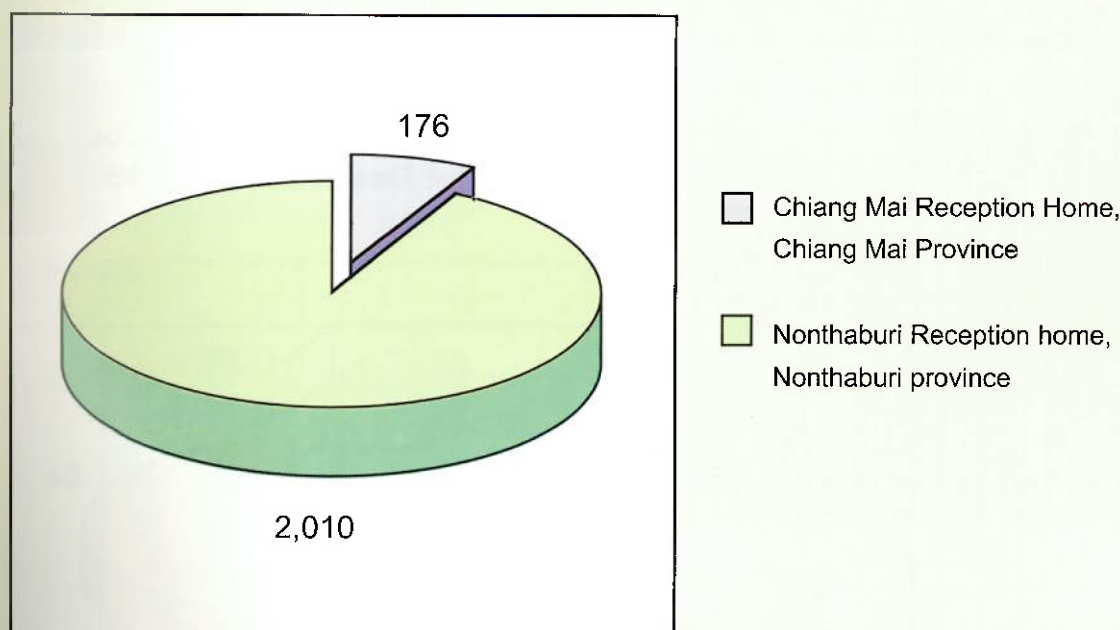
The Department of Public Welfare renders welfare services to the beggars and the destitute convicted of beggary and referred to the Home for the Destitute by the police in accordance with the Beggarly Control Act of B.E. 2484 (1941). Concomitantly, the homeless may voluntarily commit themselves to care in such home or referred therein by the social agencies. Services for the destitute in 1995 are outlined as below.

1. Care in Reception Home

The destitute and beggars convicted of beggary according to the Beggarly Control Act of B.E. 2484 (1941) shall be placed in the Reception Home for intake process before referring to Home for the Destitute or other agencies as considered appropriate. Two Reception Homes have been in operation as follows.

Care for the Destitute in the Reception Home in 1995

(Person)



2. Institutional Care

Home for the Destitute provides residential care for both the convicted beggars and the homeless voluntarily seek care. The Home provides basic necessities; moral training particularly inculcating self-reliant value for the residents to

become economically independent; and rehabilitating their physical and psychological conditions.

In 1995, six Homes for the Destitute named below accommodated the following number of residents.

Institutional Care for the Destitute in 1995

(Person)

Home for the Destitute	carried over from 1994	served during 1995	left at the end of 1995
1. Thanyaburi Men's Home, Pathum Thani province	784	1,528	705
2. Thanyaburi Women' s Home, Pathum Thani province	800	1,375	779
3. Wang Thong Home, Pitsanulok province	412	537	410
4. Ban Metta Home, Nakhon Ratchasima province	395	625	417
5. Koomsakae Home, Petchaburi province	324	449	313
6. Tap Kwang Home, Saraburi province	105	116	98
Total	2,821	4,630	2,722

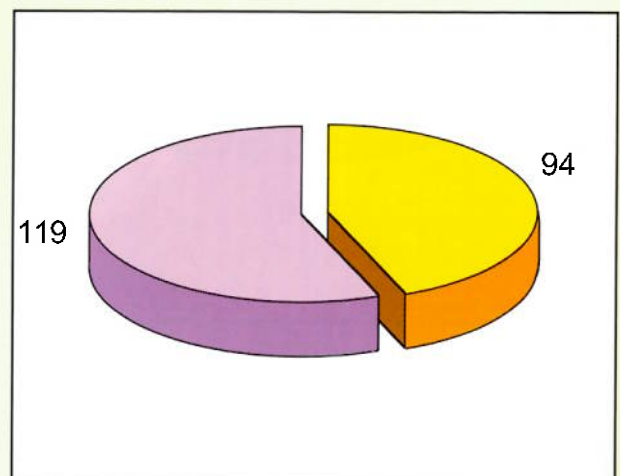


3. Vocational Training

The Department of Public Welfare offers vocational training to the destitute and homeless to equip them with the skills required for earning decent living of themselves and their families. The fields of training include agriculture, basketry, cement-block making etc. Other supplementary services similar to that of the Home for the Destitute were also rendered. In 1995, two Vocational Training Centers for the Destitute were in operation as follows.

Vocational Training for the Destitute in 1995

(person)



- Prachuap Kiri Khan Vocational Training Center, Prachuap Kiri Khan province
- Ku Khan Vocational Training Center, Sri Sa ket province



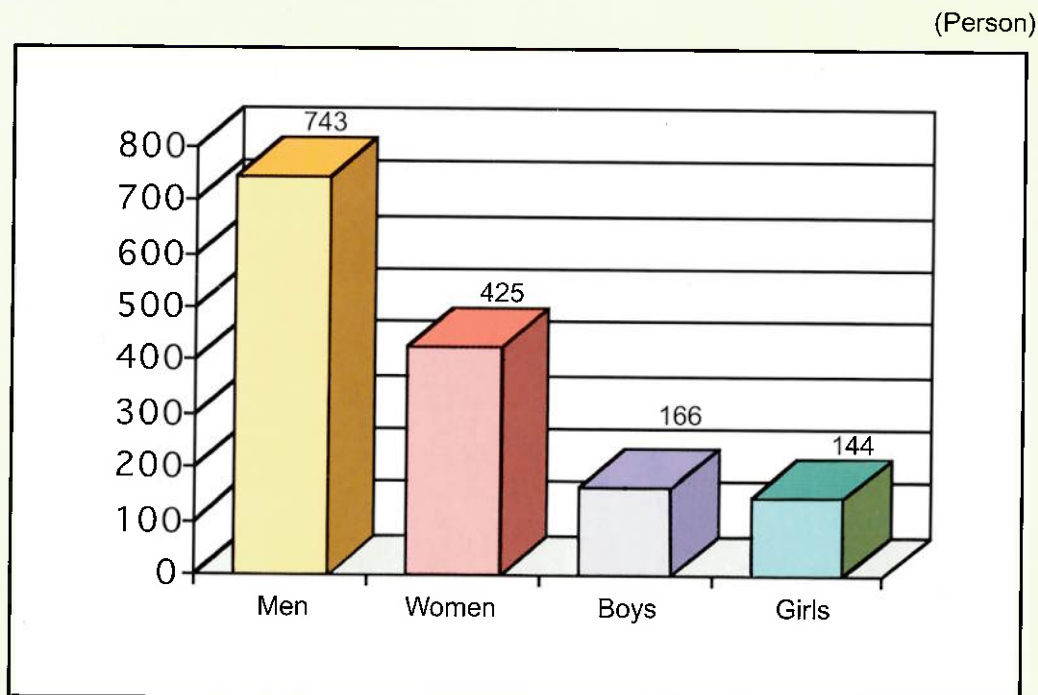
Apart from the previously mentioned services, the Department of Public Welfare also operated the following two projects for the destitute.

(1) A Project on Mobile Unit for Survey and Assistance of the Destitute in Bangkok Metropolis

Mobile units staffed by the Department's personnel, the police from both the Child and Youth Welfare Unit and the various Metropolitan Police Stations publicized and assisted such needy people as the homeless, destitute, sick people in public places, those unable to help themselves or convicted of beggary. In 1995 a total number of 1,448 destitute persons and beggars served were classified into the following categories.

- 743 men or 51.3%
- 425 women or 29.3%
- 166 boys or 11.5%
- 144 girls or 7.9%

Destitute and Beggars in Bangkok Metropolis and Sattelite Towns Served in 1995



(2) A Project on Despatch of Assistance Unit for the Distressed People (Installment of Assistance Counter in Public Places)

In order to assist the distressed and underprivileged people promptly, the Department of Public Welfare in collaboration with the

Emergency Home attached to the Women Lawyers Association of Thailand installed assistance counters at both Talart Mor Chit Bus Terminal and Hua Lam Pong Railway Station. In 1995, a number of 2,161 distressed persons were assisted as shown in the following table.

Services of Assistance Unit for Distressed People in 1995

(Person)

Services	No. of Service-users
1. Providing general information	1,662
2. Sending to return to the domiciles	147
3. Providing specific information i.e. transportation and food, reporting homeless to the police	101
4. Referring to other agencies	96
5. Referring to the Department of Employment Services for employment placement	57
6. Referring to appropriate welfare institutions	43
7. Referring to the Department's Hostel for the Travellers	20
8. Contacting the relatives	12
9. Referring to the hospitals	6
10. Distributing pamphlets publicizing the Department's activities	17
Total	2,161



WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY

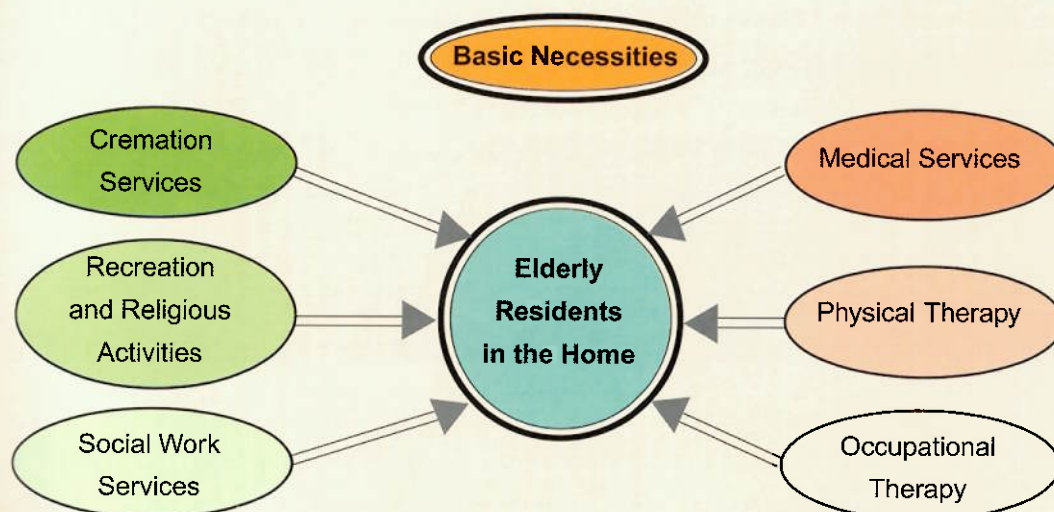
In cognizance of the valuable role of the aging to the nation, the Department of Public Welfare administers welfare programs for the elderly in order to protect, care, and promote their quality of life. Concurrently, gratitude and reciprocal obligations among the younger generation to look after their aging parents and relatives are also promoted. Programs for the elderly in 1955 are presented below.

1. Residential Care

To date, 16 Homes for the Elderly have been set up in all regions of the country. Another 2 homes namely Sri Trang Home in Trang province and second Bangkae Home in Bangkok Metropolis are under construction with the expectation of completion by fiscal year 1996.

Services in the Home for the Elderly in 1995

Number of the Elderly Residents 2,311



Residential Care for the Elderly in 1995

(Person)

Home for the Elderly	No. of Residents		
	carried over from 1994	served during 1995	left at the end of 1995
1. Bangkae Home, Bangkok Metropolis	325	376	325
2. Bang Lamung Home, Chonburi province	343	394	317
3. Thammapakorn Home at Poh Klang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	129	171	140
4. Thammapakorn Home at Wat Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	117	160	133
5. Thammapakorn Home at Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai province	181	234	172
6. Taksin Home, Yala province	101	131	106
7. Kao Bor Kaew Home, Nakhon Sawan province	64	86	84
8. Chantaburi Home, Chantaburi province	72	117	98
9. Uthong-Panang Tak Home, Chumpon province	62	90	76
10. Mahasarakham Home, Mahasarakham province	71	93	73
11. Vasanawes Home, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya province Under Sangkha Patronage	178	229	178
12. Nakhon Pathom Home, Nakhon Pathom province	95	129	102
13. Vai Thong Nives Home, Chiang Mai province	21	27	27
14. Phuket Home, Phuket province	40	74	56
Total	1,808	2,311	1,877

Remarks : For Vai Thong Nives, Chiang Mai province, only private home is made available

2. Non-residential Care

Over the years, the Department of Public Welfare has extended its residential care to cater for the needs of the elderly living with families in their respective communities in the form of **"Social Service Center for the Elderly."** This is due mainly to the fact that residential care has the capacity to serve limited number of the elderly at high cost and is undesirable for many. Up to the present, 11 Social Service Centers for the Elderly distributing all over the country have been in operation.

Three category of services are offered by the Social Service Center for the Elderly as follows.

(1) **Internal Services** consist of medical services, physical therapy, occupational therapy, physical exercise, social work services, non-formal education, recreation, religious activities etc.

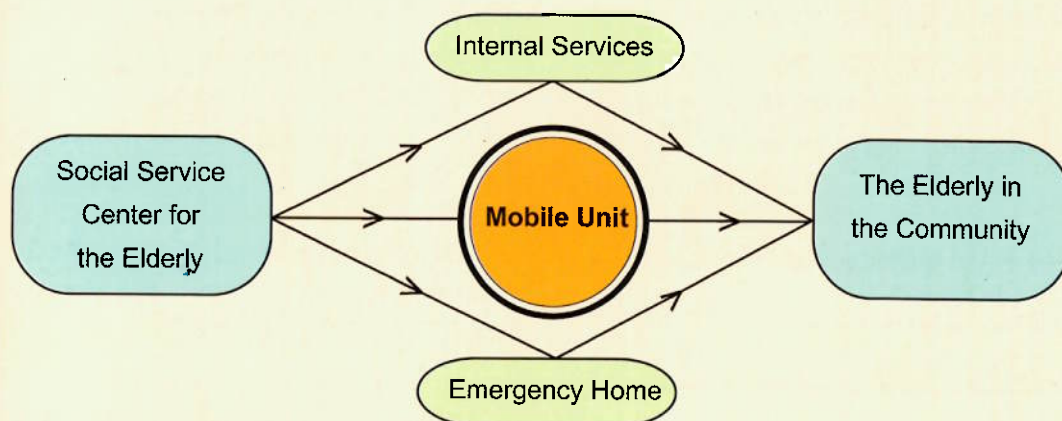
(2) **Mobile Unit** outreaches the elderly right at their own communities, renders counseling and disseminates information necessary to such elderly groups.

(3) **Emergency Home** is made available as a shelter to the elderly who are in temporary conflict with their family members or those traveling to engage in any kind of activities in the surrounded communities and are in need of lodging. Residency in the Home is temporary.

Basic necessities and social work services are also provided.

Throughout 1995, all Social Service Centers for the Elderly served an overall number of 302,585 elderly persons.

Services in the Social Service Center for the Elderly



Non-residential Care for the Elderly in 1995

(Person)

Social Service Center for the Elderly	No. of Service-users in the Center	No. of Service-users in the Emergency Home
1. Bangkae, Bangkok Metropolis	13,735	-
2. Poh Klang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	2,966	-
3. Yala, Yala province	709	-
4. Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai province	99,924	-
5. Piyamal, Chiang Mai province	66,362	-
6. Din Daeng, Bangkok Metropolis	61,709	135
7. Lopburi, Lopburi province	3,307	106
8. Sri Sukot, Pitsanulok province	6,607	24
9. Tip Sukhon, Bangkok Metropolis	3,381	-
10. Vai Thong, Chiang Mai province	5,313	-
11. Wat Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	38,307	-
Total	302,320	265

Remarks : The following two Social Service Centers for the Elderly are under construction in 1995

1. Khon Kaen Social Service Center for the Elderly, Khon Kaen province
2. Bang Lamung Social Service Center for the Elderly, Chonburi province

Supplementary to the program previously outlined, the Department of Public Welfare has launched special projects as detailed in the followings.

1. A Project on a Fund for Promotion of Welfare for the Elderly and Family in the Community (Provision of Monthly Subsistent Allowance)

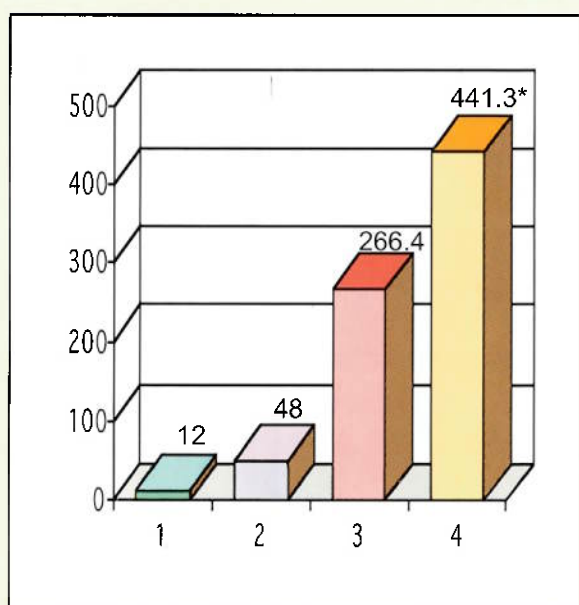
Pursuant to the cabinet's resolution on March 3, 1995, a monthly subsistent allowance is granted to persons aged over 60 years who live in the village where the Village Welfare Assistance Center, supported by the Department is set up and are poor, neglected, without means of support or

incapable of earning their living. By this, the Committee in charge of the Village Welfare Assistance Center in each respective village is entitled to submit the lists of the qualified elderly recipients of this monthly subsistent allowance to the Provincial Selection Committee for consideration before forwarding further to the Department of Public Welfare for budget allocation.

The granting of such monthly subsistent allowance was commenced since July 1993. Up to 1995, an overall number of 110,850 elderly people living in 75 provinces throughout the country benefitted from this program during their lifetime.

Value of Allowance for the Elderly

(million Baht)

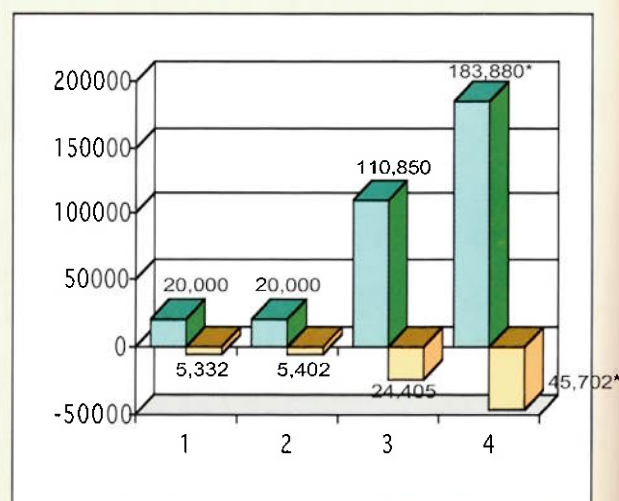


Remarks : *target in 1996

1. in 1993
2. in 1994
3. in 1995
4. in 1996

No. of Elderly Recipients and No. of Village Welfare Assistance Center by Fiscal Year

(Person)



(Village)

Remarks : *target in 1996

1. in 1993
2. in 1994
3. in 1995
4. in 1996

2. A Project on Donated Eyeglasses and Fund for Assisting the Children and Elderly with Cataract in Welfare Institutions and Remote Rural Areas

The project which is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Soamsawali was initiated in 1993 to launch a campaign for pub-

lic donation in the forms of eyeglasses or cash contribution to assist the impoverished children and elderly who are suffered from Cataract or are visually impaired through the provision of eyeglasses and expenses for making optical lens. In 1995, the project activities are outlined as follows.

Donation and Assistance of the Project in 1995

Activities	Amount
Donation	
- Donation balance in 1994	319,464.75 Baht
- Eyeglasses remained in 1994	4,892 pair
- Donated eyeglasses in 1995 (115 pairs were discarded due to brokerage)	1,026 pair
Assistance	
Provision of eyeglasses	
Bangkok Metropolis	113 pair
Provincial areas	602 pair
Expenses for sending eyeglasses to the recipients	307 Baht
Donation left over	
- Cash	319,157.75 Baht
- Eyeglasses	5,803 pair

3. A Project on Delivery of Social Work Services to the Elderly in the Family in Collaboration with the Thai M.O.A. Foundation

The Department of Public Welfare cooperated with the Thai M.O.A. Foundation in launching this project so as to promote physical and mental health of the elderly living with their own families in Klong Chan community of Bangkok Metropolis. Accordingly, a committee consisting of both public and private sectors has been set up with the Director-General of the Department being the project advisor, to plan and implement the project. At the initial stage, the Community Public Welfare Office District II was responsible for conducting the survey of the elderly in Klong Chan. Volunteers were thereafter sought and recruited to undertake the home visits to the elderly in Klong Chan community while giving advice in daily practice particularly the health improvement.

In 1995, there were 11 volunteers paid visits to 39 elderly people in Klong Chan. Three meetings for monitoring and follow-up were held in addition to the following activities.

(1) Invitation was extended to the project committee members and volunteers to attend the technical seminar on **"the Role of Thai Women in the Information and Globalization Age"** at an auditorium of The World Fellowship of Buddhists on June 24, 1995.

(2) A study visit was arranged to observe activities of the Thai M.O.A. Foundation on July 9, 1995

4. A Project on Provision of Monthly Subsistent Allowance by the Private Sector's Contribution

This project was made materialized in 1995 to launch a campaign for the interested donors to contribute the monthly subsistent allowance at an amount of 200 Baht per person for the whole year to the impoverished elderly in Bangkok Metropolis and the areas where there exists no Village Welfare Assistance Center.

During 1995, a donation valued 763,055 Baht was received from both the private and public contribution with a total number of 150

elderly recipients. The balance of the donation at the end of the year valued 673,055 Baht.

5. A Project on Home for the Elderly in the Temple

Due to the fact that the Buddhist temples have traditionally been the hub of the Thai rural communities including being the customary shelters for the homeless elderly, the Department of Public Welfare has strengthened the efforts of these temples to remain the community-based care for the aging. By this, assistance is rendered to both the temples to organize activities for benefits of the elderly under care and the elderly residents therein to continue to contribute to the temples.

The Department of Public Welfare started in 1994 to request certain provinces to conduct a survey on the number and needs of the elderly being sheltered in the temples. Proper assistance and monthly subsistent allowance were subsequently given to the needy elderly. During 1995, 24 additional provinces reported that 174 temples were providing care to 696 elderly residents and another 87 temples had the capacity to cater for the needy elderly.

6. A Pilot Project on Establishment of the Community-based Social Service Center for the Elderly

In order to promote community participation in providing care, services, and activities for the aging in various provinces, the Department of Public Welfare with financial support from the UNFPA and in collaboration with the Council on Aging of Thailand, the Institute of Population Studies of Chulalongkorn University, the National Economic and Social Development Board launched a pilot project during fiscal year 1995-1996 to set up the Community-based Social Service Center for the Elderly in certain communities of selected provinces.

During 1995, four provinces namely Bangkok Metropolis, Suphan Buri, Khon Kaen, and Chiang Mai were encouraged to set up the community-based social service center for the elderly in the three selected communities namely the rural, the semi-urban, and the urban. Provided that the project proves to be beneficial, the Department of Public Welfare plans to replicate this model to the other provinces.



WOMEN WELFARE PROGRAMS AND PROTECTION



In compliance with the government policy to promote the status of women and develop the female youth to lead the decent and proper lives, the Department of Public Welfare is therefore operating the welfare protection for women for prevention of exploitation and engagement in sexual commercialization. As such, the assistance, counselling, and vocational training to increase skills are extended to the underprivileged women and women convicted of prostitution according to the Prostitution Suppression Act of B.E. 2503 (1960) after the court sentence to enable them to find gainful employment and earn stable income.

Welfare programs for women of the Department include the following natures.

1. Welfare and Vocational Training for Women consist of three categories :

1.1 Institutional Care

The program is designed to provide assistance and vocational training to the ex-commercial sex workers (CSW_s) after the court

sentence in compliance with the Prostitution Suppression Act of B.E. 2503 (1960) as well as women voluntarily commit themselves to care. This is to enable these women to engage in the socially acceptable means of livelihood and to have alternative to sexual services. Consequently, two Homes for Women are providing basic necessities, adult education, medical and social work services, psychological rehabilitation, and vocational training in such fields as handicraft, nutrition, dress-making, hand-loom and machine cloth-weaving in order to better their skills. All such services are directed toward upgrading their quality of life.

Furthermore, child care is also offered to the babies borne by and children accompanied the residents having no outside attendants. After yearly care, the Department will provide transportation fees for these women residents to return to their domiciles. During 1995, a total number of 1,351 women and 27 children were under care in the Homes for Women.

Institutional Care for Women in 1995

(Person)

Home for Women	carried over from 1994	served during 1995	left at the end of 1995
Kred Trakarn Home, Nonthaburi Province	364	692	401
Narisawad Home, Nakhon Ratchasima province	409	659	282
Total	773	1,351	683

1.2 Welfare Protection Center for Women

A Welfare Protection Center for Women within the compound of Kred Trakarn Home was open to provide assistance and welfare protection to all categories of socially distressed women who are in dire need of assistance. Services rendered therein comprise board and lodging, crisis intervention, social work and psychological services as deemed necessary for each individual case in order to enable these women to solve their life problems and resume normal state in the society as early as possible.

In 1995 the Center provided assistance and vocational training to 228 women coerced into sexual commercialization and rescued by the Crime Suppression Division of the Royal Police

Department prior to the relatives contact and returning them to the previous domiciles.

1.3 Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women

The Center renders assistance and arranges six months vocational training in e.g. dress-making, beautification to the educationally disadvantaged and the poor women at no charge. Besides, the basic necessities, special education on family planning, AIDS and the narcotics are also offered to the trainees including the share of net profits derived from selling the products from training.

Up to the present, 7 Welfare and Vocational Training Centers for Women have been set up distributing in the following regions of the country.

- Central** : - Central Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women, Nonthaburi Province
- Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women in Celebration of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's Thirty-Sixth Birthday Anniversary, Chonburi province
- Northeast** : - Ratanapa Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women, Khon Kaen province
- Northeast Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women, Sri Sa Ket province
- North** : - Northern Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women, Lampang province
- Chiang Rai Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women, Chiang Rai province
- South** : - Southern Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Women, Songkhla province



In 1995, all these centers trained 2,779 women, 2,304 out of whom completed the vocational training courses.

Additionally, after-care services such as employment placement was also arranged for the ex-residents or the trainees to enter the occupation of their preferences and earn decent living. In cooperation with the Department of Employment Services, employment placement was given to 1,352 women during 1995.

Vocational Training in Welfare and Vocational Training Centers for Women in 1995

(Person)

Fields of Training	No. of Successful Trainees 6-month-course
1. Beautification	314
2. Barber training	116
3. Handicraft	20
4. Nutrition	108
5. Hotel services	135
6. Home-making	28
7. Dress-making	793
8. Tailoring	320
9. Printing	13
10. Home-making and Hotel services	54
11. Machine cloth-weaving	23
12. Hand loom cloth-weaving	34
13. Beautification and Barber training	58
14. Motor-cycle repair	57
15. Electrician and Water supply system repair	83
16. Kimono-making	53
17. Industrial sewing-machine operating	16
18. Barber training	15
19. Care for children and elderly	64
Total	2,304

2. Welfare and Vocational Training for Women in the Community

2.1 Assistance and Welfare Protection for Women in the Community include the followings

2.1.1 Counselling Services through telephone number **2810969** was offered to socially distressed women i.e. women with unwanted pregnancy, battered women, women having behavioral problems.

2.1.2 Women Welfare Protection In consonance with the cabinet's resolution concerning measures against exploitation of women in foreign countries, in Bangkok Metropolis the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refers the suspected cases of female aged under 36 years applying for passport issuance to the Department of Public Welfare for additional investigation and recommendations on the suitability of such issuance. Similarly, in provincial areas, each Provincial Public Welfare Office is charged with the primary screening prior to the investigation by the Department of Public Welfare before proceeding the case for final consideration to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1995, the Department processed an overall number of 3,000 cases.

2.1.3 Coordinating Center for Assisting Persons Coerced into Sexual Commercialization The center was established in accordance with the resolution of the National Commission on Women's Affairs to function as the focal point for public notification of coerced sexual commercialization and for coordinating the network of governmental and non-governmental agencies engaged in the rescue of these women victims from detained places and assistance to them. In Bangkok Metropolis, the Assistance and Welfare Protection for Women Sub-division, Occupational Assistance Division of the Department of Public Welfare is designated to be such Center while in provincial areas, each Provincial Public Welfare Office assumes the similar duty.

To ensure prompt assistance for such rescued women victims, 41 welfare institutions under the administration of the Department of

Public Welfare dispersely located in 31 provinces of the country also serve another purpose of being temporary shelters for these victims and provide such services as basic necessities, counselling, rehabilitation, and other assistance as deemed suitable for each case.

2.1.4 Information Dissemination on Seduction of Women In collaborating with such organizations as the Crime Suppression Division of the Royal Police Department and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, movements of the suspected agents abducting women have been recorded. Accompanying these, information campaign against luring process and harm of sexual commercialization have been launched through the various means of mass media e.g. radio and television spots, brochures and documents in both Thai and local dialects to the general public, female youth in the rural areas as well as in the educational institutions, including the parents and local leaders.

2.2 Vocational Training in the Community

2.2.1 Training courses on "**Development of Quality of Life for Workers in the Entertainment Establishments**" in several provinces of tourism with the purpose of raising their living conditions and advising them to maintain positive image of the country including giving them vocational guidance in case they change occupations. In 1995, six courses were offered to 369 workers.

2.2.2 Barber Training Course at the Barber Training Center, Din Daeng Road, Phaya Thai District of Bangkok Metropolis. In the attempt to promote barber occupation as legally reserved occupation for the Thai nationals, the Department of Public Welfare offers barber training to people of both men and women aged above 18 years and employment services to those successful trainees. Concomitantly, the mobile barber unit is also despatched by the center to offer free-of-charge hair-cutting to the public. In 1995, three four-month-course were arranged for 351 trainees, 279 out of whom completed the training courses.

3. Vocational Capital Assistance

The Department of Public Welfare avails the opportunities for the distressed and low-income people in both Bangkok Metropolis and provincial areas to apply for economic loans. The maximum amount of loan to be granted upon guarantee by a reliable person is 10,000 Baht for each individual case. Such loan has to be repaid within 5 years with no interest. During 1995, the economic loans were extended to 533 people totally amounted to 908,000 Baht.

vantaged young women described as **"the high risk groups"**, in certain Upper Northern provinces. The Department of Public Welfare accordingly operated a package programs consisting of vocational training courses for the abovementioned women, marketing of their products from training, vocational capital assistance to the successful trainees forming into the various occupation groups, and family assistance to their respective families. All these were geared toward the final aim of enabling them to resettle



4. Campaign Against Sexual Commercialization

In line with the government policy to curb the number of commercial sex workers since 1993 and to virtually eradicate the child sexual commercialization, the Department of Public Welfare has been implementing the next two projects.

4.1 Building Up New Life for Rural Women Project

One consequence of the urgent government policy to consolidate and accelerate the concerted efforts to combat sexual commercialization in particular **"the elimination of child sexual commercialization"** was the returning home of the ex-commercial sex workers. Moreover there existed the educationally disad-

and reun on with their families without resorting to sexual commercialization.

During 1995, the project was carried out in both the highly concentrated problem areas and the domiciles of the ex-commercial sex workers. The successful trainees constituted 5,057 women formed into 113 village producer's groups with 2,652 members. The project coverage was as follows.

12 Northern provinces : Chiang Rai, Lampang, Payao, Chiang Mai, Prae, Nan, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Nakhon Sawan, Tak, Kamphaeng Phet, Petchabun

8 Northeastern provinces : Surin, Nakhon Ratchasima, Udon Thani, Khon Kaen, Sri Sa Ket, Sakon Nakhon, Loei, Nong Kai

Group Formation and Orders Building Up New Life for Rural Women Project 1995

Province	No. of Group	No. of Member 1993-1995	Value of Orders in 1995 (Baht)
1. Chiang Rai	15	334	5,856,577
2. Lampang	23	437	5,809,246
3. Payao	11	272	4,637,079
4. Chiang Mai	8	98	2,454,161
5. Prae	10	333	3,484,052
6. Nan	6	152	2,021,870
7. Lamphun	4	46	678,536
8. Mae Hong Son	3	75	281,162
9. Nakhon Sawan	4	90	688,500
10. Tak	1	29	274,364
11. Kamphaeng Phet	1	19	11,850
12. Petchabun	6	160	15,000
13. Surin	4	75	1,172,984
14. Nakhon Ratchasima	4	136	2,950,370
15. Udon Thani	4	103	3,372,647
16. Khon Kaen	1	21	349,791
17. Sri Sa Ket	1	38	734,787
18. Sakon Nakhon	3	104	1,144,387
19. Loei	2	60	-
20. Nong Kai	2	70	-
Total	113	2,652	35,937,363

4.2 Campaign Against Sexual Commercialization Project

To comply with the government policy to combat sexual commercialization, the major activities in this regards are described as below.

1. Financial support extended to non-governmental organizations in the amount of 3.5 million Baht.

2. Production of media for launching the campaigns

2.1 42,000 tape cassettes of Northeastern adapted folk verses.

2.2 22,000 tape cassettes of Northern folk songs.

3. Duplication of 900 rolls of Thai and English video-tapes entitled **"Overall Categories of Campaign Against Sexual Commercializa-**

tion and Building Up New Life for Rural Women Project"

4. Publication of

4.1 laws of interest 2,500 copies

4.2 vocational guidance 2,500 copies

4.3 brochures on **"Women Fight"** 25,000 copies

5. Dissemination of information and publicity were undertaken for 31 sessions

6. Four seminars on **"Let's Tell Young Men and Women"** were organized as part of the campaigns.

7. A survey was conducted revealing the situations of 6,563 entertainment establishments and 81,384 commercial sex workers.

CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMS AND PROTECTION

Children and youth are recognized as future important human resources of the nation. They are entitled to fundamental welfare services conducive to their normal growth and development and decent lives in the society.

Welfare programs for children and youth ranging from birth up to 18 years who are orphans, abandoned, homeless, battered, abused or with behavioral problems are aimed at developing their physical, psychological, mental and social conditions. Further, the programs are designed to suit each child's problems and circumstances and to serve his or her best interest which can be categorized into the following details.

1. Institutional Care

Institutional placement in the home for children, reception home, and welfare protection home as "**substitute home**" is considered the last resort when other welfare services cannot serve best interest of the orphaned, abandoned and street children or children lacking temporary parental care. These welfare institutions are made available to correspond with the child's age, needs, sex, and social background. Following are type of welfare institutions and services provided therein.

1.1 Home for Children

Currently, 19 homes for babies and homes for both boys and girls have been set up to render care to the orphaned, abandoned, and vagrant children. Services in such homes include accommodation, basic necessities, general and vocational education, recreation, moral training, vocational training and employment placement. All of which are directed toward physical, spiritual, intellectual, social, life and vocational skills development to enable these children to become self-reliant and productive citizen in the future.



Collateral to services in the home, these children residents are also encouraged to study in the higher educational institutions outside the Home to integrate them into the society. Support is also given to the children participating in the Inheritance of the **Thai Classical Music Project** initiated by H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn to study the Thai classical music with the well-experienced teacher in Bangbal District of Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya province.

1.2 Reception Home and Welfare Protection Home

There exist 3 Reception Home for Boys and Girls and 2 Child Welfare Protection Homes to cater for the needs of the vagrant, abused, and exploited children including children with behavioral problems. Board and lodging, general and vocational education are provided to the residents in addition to psychological rehabilitation in order to upgrade quality of life of these children in the future.

1.3 Welfare and Vocational Training Center for Children

The center offers vocational training for, firstly, the children previously under care in the various Homes for Children who complete general

education and are unable to continue education at higher level, and secondly the educationally disadvantaged children living with their own families. This is to equip them with needed skills for earning their future living. Such training is arranged in accordance with their educational background, personality, aptitude, and interest of all the children trainees in various fields i.e. mechanics, typesetting, electricians, dress-making, barber services. As part of the efforts to

enhance the skills of these trainees, some are sent to such external organizations as the Institute of Skill Development, the Polytechnic Schools. Furthermore, employment services is also offered to the successful trainees. In 1995, a total number of 611 children from 14 Homes for Children were trained by the center.

During 1995, the children under care in the aforementioned welfare institutions are detailed in the next table.

Institutional Care for Children in 1995

(Person)

Child Welfare Institution	Province	No. of Institution	carried over from 1994	served during 1995	left at the end of 1995
Home for babies		5	906	1,441	962
- Phyathai	Bangkok		226	347	179
- Pak Kred	Nonthaburi		244	445	287
- Rangsit	Pathum Thani		194	335	230
- Khon Kaen	Khon Kaen		103	162	119
- Udon Thani	Udon Thani		139	152	147
Home for Children		1	245	279	230
- Pattani	Pattani		245	279	230
Home for Girls		3	736	877	762
- Rajvithi	Bangkok		485	563	489
- Northeast	Udon Thani		139	190	187
- Saraburi	Saraburi		112	124	86
Home for Boys		10	2,000	2,523	2,094
- Pak Kred	Nonthaburi		316	418	326
- Mahamek	Bangkok		170	192	192
- Narathiwat	Narathiwat		60	63	50
- Maharaj	Pathum Thani		342	464	374
- Bang Lamung	Chonburi		194	239	177
- Ratchasima	Nakhon Ratchasima		180	210	188
- Sri Thammarat (Babies Unit Attached)	Nakhon Sri Thammarat		244	330	238
- Chiang Mai	Chiang Mai		203	274	220
- Nong Kai	Nong Kai		196	218	218
- Yala	Yala		95	115	111
Reception Home		5	692	1,877	711
- Phyathai (Girls)	Bangkok		108	469	116
- Pak Kred (Boys)	Bangkok		244	777	179
- Northeast	Khon Kaen		36	78	38
- North	Chiang Mai		182	324	191
- South	Songkhla		122	229	187
Child Welfare Protection Home		2	506	940	536
- Northeast	Khon Kaen		184	236	147
- East	Rayong		322	704	389
Welfare and Vocational Training Center	Sri Sa Ket	1	30	30	20
Total		27	5,115	7,967	5,315

Apart from the institutional care as previously stated, the Department of Public Welfare

also renders care to the babies and children born to mothers living with HIV/AIDS.

Institutional Care for Babies and Children Born to Mothers Living with HIV/AIDS in 1995

(Person)

Child Welfare Institution	Province	No. of Institution	carried over from 1994	served during 1995	left at the end of 1995
- Phyathai Home for Babies	Bangkok	1	4	34	8
- Viang Ping Home for Babies	Chiang Mai	1	42	76	48
- Southern Reception Home for Children	Songkhla	1	1	1	-
Total		3	47	111	56

The AIDS epidemic in Thailand has affected the children's group a great deal. Consequently, the Department of Public Welfare launched welfare services for the increasing number of babies and children born to mothers living with HIV/AIDS and thus were susceptible to having HIV/AIDS. As such, the support were extended in the forms of staff salaries, construction of buildings, provision of supplies and child accessories, and sponsorship of each child by such major contributors as the C.C.F. Foundation in Thailand, Save the Children Fund-U.K., Children International, Foundation for Welfare and Development of Children, Enfants Du Monde (EDM), Enfants De L' espoir (EDL), Haritavorn Foundation, Friends for All Children, and Foster Parents Plan International, Inc.

2. Welfare Protection and Development of Children in Family and Community

2.1 Assistance to Children in Their Own Homes

The program aims at strengthening the family life and enabling the dysfunctional family or the family under distresses to be able to maintain children in their own homes as well as to help prevent the family disintegration. Assistance is in the forms of cash, household commodities, supplies and expenses for child care, vocational capital, medical expenses, school scholarship and supplies, and counselling services, the details of which are outlined in the next table.



Services for Children in Their Own Homes in 1995

Category of Assistance Area	Assistance to Children in Their Families						Assistance to Needy School children		Counselling and Other Assistance	
	Financial Assistance			Household Commodities			No. of Children	Amount (Baht)	No. of Family	No. of Assistance
	No. of Family	No. of Children	Amount (Baht)	No. of Family	No. of Children	Amount (Baht)				
Bangkok Metropolis	527	1,175	839,600	265	530	270,061	188	45,427	815	104
Provincial Areas	31,624	94,872	25,300,000	86	258	25,905	37,107	5,201,190	-	-
Total	32,151	96,047	26,139,600	351	788	295,966	37,295	5,246,617	815	104

2.2 Foster Home

In running this temporary substitute care, the qualified foster parents are selected by the Department of Public Welfare to care for the child preferably at younger ages who, under adverse circumstances, has to be separated from or been abandoned by his/her natural parents. Periodical home visits is accordingly carried out by the social worker to ensure that the child is placed in the proper family environments. These foster families are entitled to receive a monthly allowance valuing 500 Baht per child plus the household commodities. In the year 1995, an overall number of 482 children, 244 of whom were boys and 238 were girls were temporarily cared for by the foster parents.

2.3 Child Welfare Protection

The Department of Public Welfare provides protective services to the vagrant, exploited, and abused children, and children having behavioral problems and those under improper care through the survey of troublesome and stranded children; child guidance, follow-up and modifying behavior of the children returning to care by their parents or guardians; and scrutinizing the documents for issuing passport to a child ranging in age from birth up to 14 years in consonance with the cabinet's resolution on May 18, 1977 regarding the prevention of child traffic. Child welfare protection activities undertaken in 1995 are listed as follows.



Child Welfare Protection in 1995

(Person)

Activity	No. of Children served
Welfare Protection	
- Keeping tract of vagrant children's behavior after a term of care terminated	976
- being under assistance	349
- Survey of vagrant , street children, and children with behavioral problems	627
- Assisting abused children	967
- Being notified of strayed children	75
- Scrutinizing documents for issuing passport to children	18
	569
Survey and Keeping Tract of Children's Behavior	
- Keeping Tract of Children's Behavior After Exceeding a Term of Care	252
- terminated	15
- being under assistance	237
Family and Child Guidance	
- Follow-up and modifying behavior of Children brought up by the guardians	410
- terminated	108
- being under assistance	241
- Telephone counselling on children's family problems	245

Furthermore, the Department of Public Welfare also operated the child welfare protection services in 1995 in the following natures.

1. Family and Child Shelter Project

The shelter extends 24 hours services to the children, youth, and their respective families under distress to have temporary refuge before sending to their previous domiciles or to receive the appropriate assistance. Altogether 8 shelters in Bangkok Metropolis, Chonburi, Chiang Mai, Phuket, Narathiwat, Nakhon Sawan, Prachine Buri, and Udon Thani began its operation in 1995 and served a total number of 2,205 persons classifying into

- 251 women with unwanted pregnancy and infants
- 851 vagrant children and children with behavioral problems
- 1,103 needy adults

2. Child Welfare Protection Project

In order to extend child welfare protection to such areas as provinces of tourism and entertainment businesses, the Department of Public Welfare recruited the child welfare protection officers to serve in Bangkok Metropolis and another 24 provinces. During 1995, a number of 3,448 children were under protection in the regions and provinces named below.

- Central :** Kanchanaburi, Chantaburi, Chachoengsao, Chonburi, Trad, Nakhon Pathom, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Prachuap Kiri Khan, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Petchaburi, Rayong, Samut Prakarn, and Saraburi
- Northeast :** Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Sri Sa Ket, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani
- North :** Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nakhon Sawan
- South :** Phuket, Songkhla

3. Camping for Disadvantaged Youth Project

This is a new project providing opportunities for the vagrant and the disadvantaged children, children with behavioral problems including children of the poor communities to participate in the camping activities. The youth camp as such have served the multifaceted objectives to physically, psychologically, intellectually, emotionally, and socially develop the members; to enhance their skills and experience

in social life, to provide them the opportunities to practice self-discipline; to raise their environmental preservation consciousness, and to direct them to the alternative lifestyle

In 1995, UNICEF and the Siam Cement Co. Ltd. contributed 240,000 and 500,000 respectively, making the overall donation valued 740,000 Baht for organizing the following camps for 360 disadvantaged children and youth.

Camping for Disadvantaged Children in 1995

(Person)

Date	Venue of Camp	No. of Participant
May 1995		
2-5	Youth Camp at Suan Siam, Bangkok	60
2-6	Youth Camp at Agricultural College, Udon Thani province	60
8-12	Youth Camp at Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai province	60
9-13	Youth Camp at Had Sai Thong, Chonburi province	60
October 1995		
2-7	Youth Camp at Had Sai Thong, Chonburi province	60
7-12	Youth Camp at Had Sai Thong, Chonburi province	60

2.4 Supervision and Promotion of Voluntary Child Welfare Institutions

Voluntary child welfare institutions (Home for Children) in Thailand have emerged as a response to the problems of child neglect and abandonment associating with the socio-economic and cultural changes. In similar manner, the voluntary day care centers are increasingly essential

to working parents particularly mothers in the urban areas with the necessity to earn supplementary family income. Accordingly, the non-governmental sector has nowadays taken an active role in implementing the welfare programs for children.

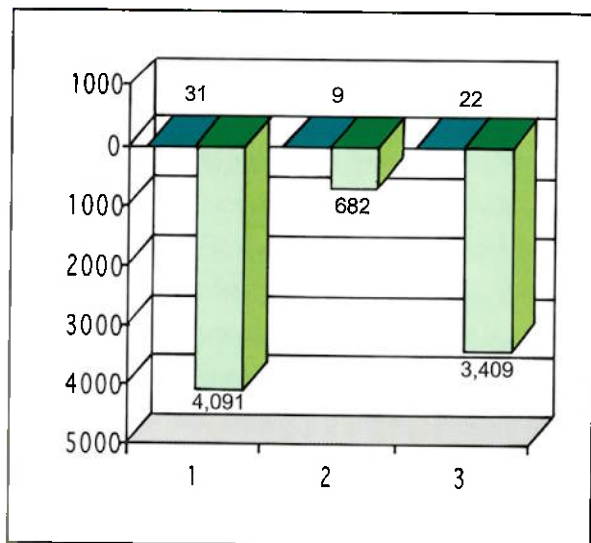
To protect welfare of children in needs, the Department of Public Welfare deems it necessary to standardize the voluntary child care

programs in harmony with the social work principles through the promotion and supervision of the child welfare institutions and day care centers operated by the private sector in accordance with the concerned legislation. Duties in this category encompass probing applications for establishment

of child welfare institutions and day care centers; licensing; renewing licenses; training of the child attendants for benefits of children; supporting food supplements and educational toys for child development; and organizing meeting and seminars for the voluntary child welfare operators.

Voluntary Home for Children in 1995

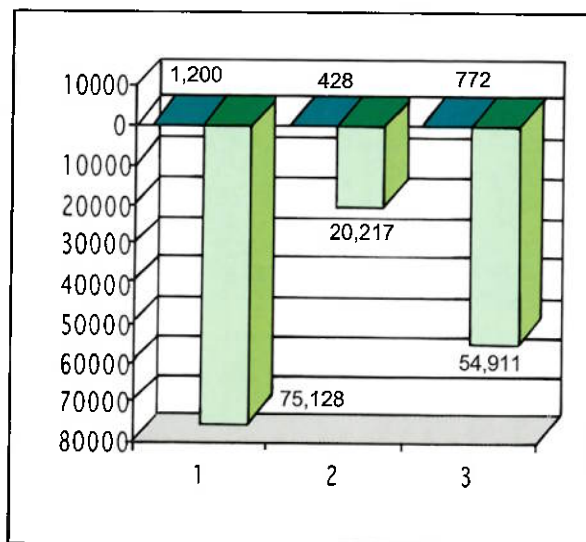
(Institution)



(Person)

Voluntary Day Care Center for Children in 1995

(Institution)



(Person)

Remarks : 1. Total
2. Bangkok Metropolis
3. Provincial Areas

Supervision and Promotion of Voluntary Child Welfare Institutions in 1995

Activity	Voluntary Home for Children and Day Care Centers	
	Bangkok Metropolis	Provinces
- Provision of food supplements and educational toys to voluntary home for children and day care centers	154 institutions 7,393 persons	59 provinces 20,826 persons
- Training of child attendants	3 courses 208 trainees	2 courses 208 trainees
- Organizing seminar of the owners of voluntary homes for children	-	2 courses 60 trainees

Besides, through the Promotion of Pre-school Child Development Project, the Department of Public Welfare promotes the voluntary efforts to set up day care centers in the underprivileged communities e.g. the overcrowded areas, the construction labourers' communities. This is in order to protect welfare of and care for children in such communities to ensure their safety in absence of their working parents as well as their proper development. The project served 3,450 pre-school children in 69 day care centers during 1995.



In addition to the aforementioned, the Department of Public Welfare also set up and operates 6 pre-school child care and development centers with twofold objectives. Firstly, to release the burden of the low-income families and, secondly, to be a demonstration center and a part of welfare programs for the staff of the Department. Three centers of this kind were located in Khon Kaen, Nonthaburi, and Saraburi province. Another three were named Rajvithi Child Care and Development Centers, Police Lieutenant General Chote-Arun Chotanapibarn, and Child Care and Development Center as Welfare for the Department of Public Welfare's Staff.

3. Child Adoption

By virtue of the Child Adoption Act of B.E. 2522 (1979), the Child Adoption Board is entrusted with the duty for adoption consideration and approval. The Child Adoption Center functions as a secretariat to the Child Adoption Board and a focal point for receiving adoption applications, probing and scrutinizing the concerned documents and

evidence submitted by both the local and foreign people. In provincial areas, the Provincial Subcommittee on Child Adoption has been appointed to be responsible for the adoption consideration while the Provincial Public Welfare Officer in each respective province functions as a secretariat to this Sub-committee.

Parallel to the Child Adoption Center, another four child welfare non-governmental agencies have been granted the status of the licensed child adoption agencies namely, Holt Sahathai Foundation, the Thai Red Cross Children's Home Foundation, Friends for all Children, and the Children's Home Foundation, Pattaya.

Adoption is a program to find the permanent home for the abandoned children, or the children deprived of parent or guardian, and to avail them the rights to have the family of their own. Basically, the period of 6 months pre-adoption placement is required for all adoption cases except in the case of the applicants who is a relative in direct ascending of that particular child (in accordance with the second clause of Section 19 of the Child Adoption Act) namely an elder brother or sister of half blood, the great grandfather or grandmother, the uncle or aunt or the legal guardian of the child to be adopted. Subsequently, pursuant to the Ministerial Regulations No. 8 (1992) issued in compliance with the Child Adoption Act, such exemption from pre-adoption placement has been extended to include the following persons.

1. The relative in direct ascending or descending line of the father of the child to be adopted namely, the great grandfather, the grandfather, the uncle or aunt in cases where the parents of the said child have no marriage registration or registration of legitimation.
2. The applicant who wishes to adopt the child or the step-child of his or her own spouse. Such spouses have to register their marriage for no less than 6 months, or if less than 6 months, the child to be adopted has to live with such spouses no less than 1 year.
3. The person who has been granted by



the Department of Public Welfare to be a foster parent and has taken care of such child for no less than a year with positive results.

Pre-adoption placement for a period of at least 6 months and a regular supervision will be arranged for a Thai or an alien applicant who is qualified as prospective adoptive family. Provided that such placement has been assessed positively, the approval of finalization of such adoption under the Thai law by registration shall be granted by the Child Adoption Board or the Provincial Subcommittee on Child Adoption, as the case may be.

In case of adoption of the abandoned or orphaned children by the applicants residing in either Bangkok Metropolis or provinces, such adoption has to be processed through the Child Adoption Board for approval of adoption for registration. As regards intercountry adoption, applications have to be approved by the Child Adoption Board and the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare before the prospective adoptive

parents come for an interview by the Board and receive the child for pre-adoption placement in their respective countries. The competent authority in the said country has to undertake the supervision and submit three bi-monthly reports during 6 months of such placement to the Child Adoption Center. Provided that the placement yields positive results, the final approval by the Child Adoption Board will be granted to each case before the child is legally adopted by registration at either the Royal Thai Embassy or the Consulate in the country of residence of the prospective adoptive parents. In the case where the adoptive parents reside in Thailand, such registration can be done at the District or Sub-district Office in the same manner as local adoption.

Whereas the child adoption process shall be effected upon the registration, the legally adopted child should enjoy equal status and privilege with the legitimate child. Adopted child is also entitled to use family name and to inherit similarly to that of the legitimate child.



Local and Intercountry Adoption in 1995

Activity	Local Adoption	Intercountry Adoption	Total
- Number of persons requested information	3,830	235	4,065
- Receiving applications for admission	3,355	368	3,723
- Adoption arrangement for abandoned children	286	294	580
			(15.9%)
- Adoption arrangement for children relinquished by their natural parents	3,061	8	3,096
			(84.1%)

Meetings of the Child Adoption Committee and Sub-committee in 1995

Meetings of	No. of Meeting	No. of Applications for Registration of Adoption
- Child Adoption Board	31	793
- Sub-committee on Child Adoption in Bangkok Metropolis	10	237
- Sub-committee on Child Adoption in Provincial Areas	102	2,292
- Committee on Child Placement	24	239

Follow-up and Publicizing Child Adoption in 1995

Activity	No. of occasion	Category	Remarks
- Sending 1995 New Year card to children and families	1	779 families	
- Publicizing the activities of Child Adoption Center through newspapers, television, and radio	10	-	
- Disseminating documents on child adoption of both Thai and English	1	127 institution	
- Tracing parents of the adopted children	8	8 persons	
- Facilitating and welcoming foreign adoptive families and children visiting Thailand	3	9 persons 3 families	
- Implementing the Return to Motherland Project	1	127 persons 37 families	
- Follow-up and visit to the adopted Thai Children in foreign countries	3	180 families	*visit to 44 cases of local adoption

DISASTER RELIEF

Disaster relief extended by the Department of Public Welfare encompasses the victims of disaster of two natures : natural and man-made. Natural disaster is caused by e.g. fire, flood, storm, unusually cold weather, rice and water shortage. Man-made disaster is related to communist infiltration, terrorist movement, external forces, the Thai people being distressed in either the country or in foreign countries, and other disasters as designated by the government for the Department of Public Welfare to extend the reliefs.

Relief of the victims of disaster carried out by the Department of Public Welfare follows the below practices.

(1) Allocation of budget to the respective provinces for reimbursement after advanced spending of the provincial budget for disaster relief in observance of existing regulations

(2) In case the disaster inflicts on a vastly damaging areas, either the staff will be assigned from the Department's Office in Bangkok Metro-

to support the operation of each province under its jurisdiction.

As has been known, the occurrence of the natural and man-made disasters and their damaging results are all unpredictable. In order to assist the disaster victims as promptly and widely as possible and to respond to their emergent needs, the Department of Public Welfare has set up Regional Disaster Relief Centers to be a central body for coordination and support of disaster relief in certain provinces under their coverage. Besides, disaster relief mobile units staffed by experienced personnel have also been set up to support the relief efforts in each particular province through sending off commodities, vehicles and equipment at times of disaster.

At present, disaster relief is extended through five Regional Disaster Relief Centers as follows.

1. The Central Regional Disaster Relief Center, or Center I located at 310 Ratchavithi Road, Phayathai District, Bangkok Metropolis and is responsible for disaster relief in 26 provinces namely Bangkok Metropolis, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Nakhon Pathom, Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Petchaburi, Prachuap Kiri Khan, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Angthong, Suphan Buri, Singburi, Chainat, Saraburi,



polis to collaboratively work with the respective provinces or the commodities will be supplied according to the arising needs and the pertinent operation plan.

(3) Despatch of disaster relief mobile unit from the respective Regional Disaster Relief Center



Lopburi, Samut Sakorn, Samut Songkram, Samut Prakarn, Chachoengsao, Nakhon Nayok, Prachine Buri, Chonburi, Rayong, Chantaburi, Trad, and Sra Kaew.

2. **The Northeastern Regional Disaster Relief Center, or Center II** located behind the city hall of Khon Kaen province. The center is responsible for disaster relief in 17 provinces namely Khon Kaen, Chaiyaphum, Loei, Udon Thani, Nong Kai, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Panom, Kalasin, Mahasarakham, Sri Sa Ket, Nakhon Ratchasima, Mukdahan, Roi Et, Yasothorn, Ubon Ratchathani, Surin and Buriram.

3. **The Northern Regional Disaster Relief Center, or Center III** situated at 37/1 Thuyparak Road, Pitsanulok province. The scope of operation covers 17 provinces namely Pitsanulok, Kamphaeng Phet, Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Sukhothai, Uttaradit, Petchabun, Phichit, Tak, Lampang, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Lamphun, Prae, Nan, Mae Hong Son and Payao.

4. **The Southern Regional Disaster Relief Center, or Center IV** situated on Songkhla-Kor Yor Road in Songkhla province. The eight provinces under its coverage are Songkhla, Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Phatthalung, Trang, Satun, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat.

5. **The Upper Southern Regional Disaster Relief Center, or Center V** located in Khun Thalay Self-help Land Settlement, Surat Thani province. The center is responsible for disaster relief in 6 provinces namely Surat Thani, Chumpon, Ranong, Phangnga, Phuket and Krabi.

Stages of Disaster Relief

Disaster relief extended by the Department of Public Welfare undergoes the two following significant stages.

1. Preparedness Stage

At this initial stage. The Department of Public Welfare shall formulate a preparedness plan or review a disaster prevention plan and coordinative operation plan by the respective provinces, the related government and charity organizations in



such provinces. Further, the commodities shall be procured along with training of volunteers to support the disaster relief operated by the government.

2. Relief Operation

2.1 Preliminary reporting when disaster occurs, followed by prompt operation in accordance with the preventive and relief plan so formulated.

2.2 Extending relief into two phases :

Emergency Phase : Provincial Public Welfare Officer in each province is charged with the responsibility for relief of the disaster victims in compliance with the Ministry of Finance's Regulations on the Imprest Cash for Urgent Relief of the Disaster Victims (not exceeding 3,000,000 Baht for each inflict). Report of such relief and the expenses incurred shall be forwarded to the Department of Public Welfare in due course for further reimbursement from the annual subsidy category. In case the Department of Public Welfare has inadequate budget to allocate to the provinces, the cabinet's resolution on October 3, 1978 approved the maximum amount of budget to be granted instead by the following high authorities :

- The Director-General of the Department of Public Welfare not exceeding 300,000 Baht
- The Permanent Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare not exceeding 600,000 Baht
- The Minister of Labour and Social

Welfare not exceeding 1,000,000 Baht

Rehabilitation Phase : The following additional assistance will be rendered to the disaster victims during this phase.

- construction or adaptation of temporary shelter for the homeless victims
- assistance to the disaster victims to earn their living in order to resume their normal state as early as possible
- assistance to the elderly, disabled, and orphaned children
- home visit by the social worker or public welfare officer to give consultation and counselling to solve the related problems of the disaster victims and to render additional assistance to them
- referral services to the appropriate welfare institutions under the purview of the Department or to be vocationally trained or to return to their previous domiciles
- assistance to children in the families for further education

Coordination with Other Voluntary Organizations

Since 1973, a **"Joint Disaster Operation Plan in Bangkok Metropolis and Regional Areas"** has been collaboratively prepared by both the concerned government and non-govern-

mental organizations in order for maximization of people's interests, resource utilization and avoidance of overlapping and duplication of service. The participating organizations were 20 government agencies and 13 voluntary agencies. Such voluntary agencies are namely the Thai Red Cross Society, the National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand Under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the King, the Hau Kiew Por Teck Tung Foundation, Ruamkatanyu Foundation, Foundation for the Family Welfare of the War Veterans Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Princess Mother, the Foundation for the Promotion of Cleanliness and Health of Schoolchildren Under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the Queen, the Evangelical Fellowship Foundation of Thailand, Buddhasampan Association of Thailand, Young Thai Sikh Association Under the Patronage of Sriguru Singh Sabha Hindu Samaj Association, the National Council on Women Under the Patronage of H.M. the Queen, and the Society of Buddhist for Merit Making of Thailand.





Disaster Relief in 1995

Activity	No. of Disaster Victims (Person)	Value of Assistance (Baht)
- Relief to disaster victims e.g. fire, storms, flood, drought, water shortage, unusually cold weather, attack of external forces	7,311,850	647,237,980.38
- Returning the distressed people to the domiciles		
local	1,235	305,601
foreign countries	307	901,109.84
- Rescue of victims of Royal Plaza Hotel's Collapse	146	2,214,000
- Assistance to victims of May 1992 political unrest	17	396,000
- Assistance to victims of the gas truck accident	206	3,339,900
- Relief of victims of explosive objects	218	5,089,600
- Relief of the other disaster victims	88	681,251.60

WELFARE AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR THE DISABLED

for Merit Making of Thailand.

It is axiomatic that the appropriate medical, educational, vocational, and social rehabilitation would enable the disabled who are a group of the disadvantaged people to physically, mentally, emotionally, socially, educationally, and vocationally develop themselves to the extent of being self-reliant, leading decent lives, and enjoying equal rights and opportunities with the non-disabled people.

In recognition of the significance of the disabled people, the Thai Government promulgated in 1991, the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act B.E. 2534 (1991). In Observance of this Act, the Department of Public Welfare functions as the prime governmental agency implementing welfare, development, and rehabilitation programs for the disabled people including coordinating with such governmental organizations as the Ministries of Public Health, Education, Labour and Social Welfare, and the University Bureau, as well as other public and private agencies concerned with the disability issue in the efforts to provide the concerted rehabilitative programs and such benefits as social acceptance, opportunities to participate

in the social activities, legal services, and contact with the governmental organizations to the disabled people.

In view of the abovementioned, the Office of the Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons attached to the Department of Public Welfare is charged with the following duties :

1. Institutional Care

The physically, mentally and psychologically disabled from birth up to aging who are needy, destitute of homeless are entitled to care in the institutional setting. Services provided therein consist of basic necessities; medical, educational, vocational, and social rehabilitation as deemed suitable to each individual case and in collaboration with the relevant public or private agencies; social work services; recreation; religious activities and other services. All of which are directed toward ensuring a certain degree of self-reliance among the residents particularly in daily living and upgrading their quality of life. At its best, some residents have been well reintegrated into the society as productive members.

During 1995, all disabled residents served



Institutional Care for the Disabled in 1995

(Person)

Home for the Disabled	carried over from 1994	served during 1995	left at the end of 1995	cares for
1. Pak Kred Home for Mentally Disabled Babies, Nonthaburi province (birth up to 7 years)	492	605	519	500
2. Pak Kred Home for Mentally Disabled Children, Nonthaburi province (aged between 7-18 years)	826	952	892	700
3. Pak Kred Home for Disabled Children, Nonthaburi province (aged between 17-18 years)	408	463	405	500
4. Phrapradaeng Home for the Disabled, Samut Prakarn province (aged above 18 years)	483	680	519	650
5. Bangpakong Home for the Disabled, Chachoengsao province (aged above 18 years)	147	316	163	200
6. Bang Lamung Home for the Disabled, Chonburi province (aged above 18 years)	57	93	64	150
7. Half-way Home for Men, Pathum Thani province (Men aged above 18 years)	290	343	280	300
8. Half-way Home for Women, Pathum Thani province (Women aged above 18 years)	77	164	146	150
Total	2,780	3,616	2,988	3,150

by the eight welfare institutions stated above were 3,616 persons dividing into

- 1,089 disabled adults in three Homes for the Disabled
- 2,020 disabled children in three Homes for the disabled children
- 507 ex-psychiatric patients in two Half-way Homes.

Home for the Disabled are also provided in the Vocational Rehabilitation Centers. Besides, training on working discipline, study-visits, apprenticeship training in private enterprises, and

Vocational Rehabilitation in Vocational Rehabilitation Center

This program seeks to provide free-of-charge vocational training for the rehabilitated disabled people of working age between 17-40 years. Other necessary services common to the



employment placement to develop their inherent capacities, increase general as well as specific knowledge, equip them with skills corresponding to their disabilities and aptitude. Additionally, for certain groups, the opportunities to be vocationally trained in the vocational training institutes belong to either the public and private sectors with the non-disabled trainees are also given as a pre-employment services. All these services are geared toward their self-reliance and full participation in social and economic lives of the society.

Eleven vocational training courses has so far been offered to the disabled trainees namely dress-making, radio and television repairing, leather-making electrician and cool-producing apparatus repairing, electrician, typing and computer using, handicrafts, barber services, motorcycle and small engine repairing, beautification, and neilloward. Seven establishments were in operation during 1995 to provide vocational training.

Welfare in the Vocational Development Center

Vocational Development Center in

Nonthaburi province operated by the Department of Public Welfare is a sheltered workshop for ready-made clothes and machine-cloth weaving. The center provides employment to the successful disabled trainees from both the Department's Vocational Rehabilitation Center and the private vocational training institutions to enhance their skills and experiences and familiarize them with the actual working environment before entering the general labour market with the non-disabled people. In addition to accommodation at a minimal rate and low-priced food as fringe benefits, the center also provides physical, psychological, vocational, and social rehabilitation to each trainee along with social work services, recreation and religious ceremonies. The center employed 85 disabled workers during 1995.

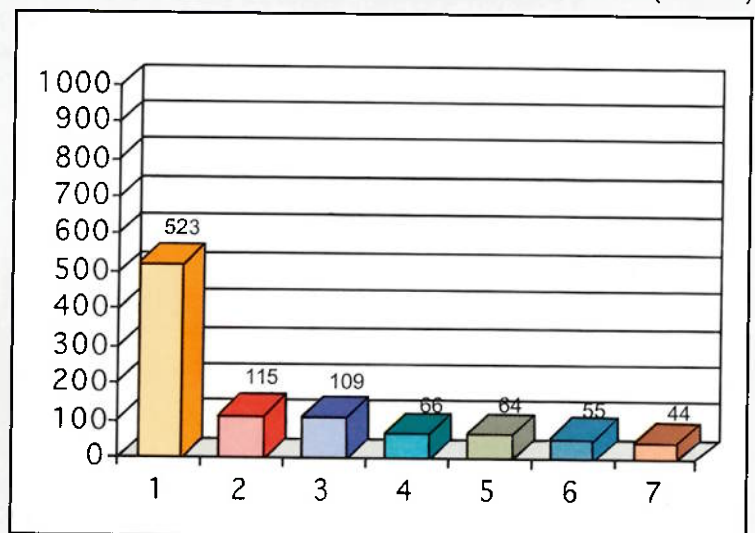
Welfare in the Community

The Department of public Welfare arranged the below welfare services for the disabled in the community in compliance with the Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons Act B.E. 2534 (1991).

1. Provision of Technical and Mobility

Vocational Training for the Disabled in 1995

1. Northern Vocational Rehabilitation Center, Ubon Ratchathani province
2. Phraprachaeng Vocational Rehabilitation Center, Samut Prakarn province
3. Khon Kaen Vocational Rehabilitation Center, Khon Kaen province
4. Social Welfare Center, Lopburi province
5. Ban Thong Poon-Phaopanat Vocational Rehabilitation, Ubon Ratchathani province
6. Yard Fon Vocational Rehabilitation Center, Chiang Mai province
7. Southern Vocational Rehabilitation Center, Nakhon Sri Thammarat province



Aids : As a part of medical rehabilitation, the Department of Public Welfare extends financial assistance to the needy physically disabled people undergoing medical examination and diagnosis to obtain such technical and mobility aids as artificial arms and legs, metal splint, hand-operated tricycle, wheelchair, crutches. This is to facilitate their mobility in daily living, vocational training, employment, and to enable them to have more access to social activities equally with the non-disabled. In 1995, a fiscal budget valued 4



million Baht was extended to 917 needy disabled.

2. Family Assistance : Families of the needy disabled persons were granted cash assistance to cover the commodities, medical expenses, house repair, vocational capital in order to decently develop and maintain their disabled members and

to enable them to reach a certain degree of self-independence. During 1995, assistance valuing 8,946,820 Baht was granted to the families of the disabled.

3. Counselling and Coordination Services : Counselling services was extended so as to maintain the disabled in and to ensure continuing care from their families as well as to enable them to become self-reliant. Concurrently, coordination with the related public and private agencies was sought to assist the needy disabled and to make referral services for solving their problems and responding to their needs. In the year 1995, counselling was given to 5,119 disabled persons.

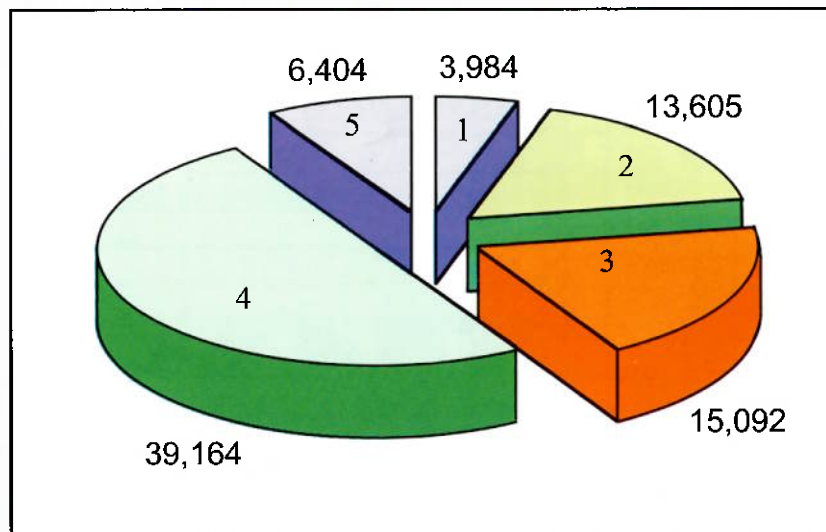
Furthermore, the activities undertaken in 1995 in accordance with the Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons Act B.E. (2534) (1991) can be described as follows.

1. Registration of Disabled Persons

First registration of the disabled took place during November 1994 to December 18, 1995. In Bangkok Metropolis, the registration is to be done at the Office of the Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled while in the provincial areas, the Provincial Public Welfare Office in each respective province is responsible for such regis-

Registration of Disabled Persons

(Person)



1. Bangkok Metropolis
2. Central
3. North
4. Northeast
5. Southern

tration. To date, 74,265 disabled people from all over the country submitted applications for registration grouping into the below regions.

2. Employment Placement

As prescribed by the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act B.E. 2534 (1991), the employment quota for the disabled in the private enterprises is set at a ratio of 200 : 1. To enforce the Act, the Department of Public Welfare requested the cooperation of private enterprises nationwide which employ more than 200 workers totalling 4,822, of which 1,914 and 2,908 were in Bangkok Metropolis and provinces respectively to comply with the quota provisions stipulated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare's Regulations on the Employment of the Disabled and the Department of Public Welfare's Announcement on Identification of Jobs Suitable to the Disabled Persons. Since the Announcement was in effect on January 27, 1995, the activities in this regards can be summarized as below

2.1 The private enterprises in Bangkok Metropolis which demanded employment of the disabled numbered 428 while in the provincial areas, there were 177 private enterprises in 10 provinces namely Pathum Thani, Chachoengsao, Samut Prakarn, Nakhon Pathom, Saraburi, Prachin Buri, Lamphun, Trad, Nong Khai, and Surat Thani.

2.2 The vacant positions of the disabled workers demanded by the private enterprises in Bangkok Metropolis and provincial areas constituted 1,742 and 568 respectively.

2.3 The number of disabled workers employed by the private enterprises up to the present was 933 and 354 in Bangkok Metropolis and provinces respectively.

2.4 Job classification required by the private enterprises were.

Office Job : accountant, typist, computer user, clerical typist, correspondent and telephone operator.

Services : machine sewer, packing worker, labelling price tag worker, checker, produc-

tion staff, cleaner, and hotel service worker.

2.5 The majority of the disabled workers were the physically disabled or people with mobility disability, the visually disabled or hearing impaired.

2.6 A number of 230 private enterprises in both Bangkok Metropolis and provincial areas which were not prepared to employ the disabled people had made the contribution to the Rehabilitation Fund for Disabled Persons in the amount of 15,660,047 Baht.

3. Establishment of A Rehabilitation Fund for Disabled Persons

During 1993-1995 a budget valuing 50 million Baht was allocated to establish a Rehabilitation Fund for the Disabled. One objective of the Fund was to extend loans for vocational capital to the needy disabled. For those deciding to take up self-employment, a maximum amount of 20,000 Baht per person is set while those expanding the existing business, an amount of 20,000-50,000 Baht is to be extended. Monthly repayment has to be made within 5 years with no interest. During 1995, 528 disabled applied for loans in the value of 9,439,598 Baht. Occupations of the debtors were largely sellers of government lotteries, agriculture and trading.



4. Promotion of Disabled Persons' Rights and Benefits consisted of the following activities in 1995

4.1 Holding meetings of the members in the Committee on Rehabilitation of the Disabled in order to promote and protect the rights and benefits of the disabled along with coordinating with the concerned agencies to undertake the activities prescribed by the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

4.2 Cooperating with the Ministry of Public Health in the issuance of document certifying disability for the disabled to make the registration and to make use of free-of-charge medical rehabilitation and technical aids.

4.3 Coordinating with the Ministry of Education and the University Bureau in providing compulsory education for all categories of disabled children nationwide, secondary education of both general and vocational education and university education as well as formulating special curriculum for the disabled to the most extent possible.

4.4 Participating in the meeting of the



Sub-commission on Justice and Human Rights of the House of Representatives to promote and protect the benefits of the disabled. The meeting resolved to designate the Department of Public Welfare to be responsible for providing the monthly subsistent allowance to the disabled; coordinating with the concerned governmental agency in the matters of driving licenses of the disabled, the issuance of the identification card, the tax exemption for the mobility and technical aids for the disabled, the tax exemption for public agencies and foundation dealing with the disabled, the revision of the Civil Service Commission's regulations and ordinances which confine the rights to work in the governmental agency of the disabled, including the same provision of quota system in the Act which applied only the private sectors be extended to the public agencies and state-enterprises as well to benefit the disabled.

4.5 Coordination with the Department of Local Administration, the Ministry of Interior in guaranteeing the rights to make the official notification upon birth, the entering of name(s) in the house registration, and the issuance of the identification card of the disabled.

4.6 Coordination with the Department of Land Transport in the issuance of driving license to the disabled upon their requests equalled to the general public.

4.7 Collaboration with the United Nations ESCAP to organize a meeting for clarification and evaluation of the programs relating to the disabled people in the Asia and Pacific regions as well as in Thailand during the Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1995-2002.

5. Promotion and support of the technical activities and subsidies to both the governmental and non-governmental organizations engaging in the disability issue totalling 45 organizations, 26 and 19 out of which belong to public and private sectors respectively. All assistance valued 12,053,180 Baht.

6. Organizing a technical seminar on **"the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act B.E. 2534 : the Hope of the Thai Disabled"** and another 4 seminars were arranged in cooperation with the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Council on Disabled Persons of Thailand, and the various association of disabled persons.

7. Organizing training courses on **"Community Based Rehabilitation in eight provinces"** namely Chiang Mai, Pitsanulok, Nakhon Panom, Surin, Khon Kaen, Ranong, Sra Kaew, and Kanchanaburi.

8. Organizing meeting training and seminar for the personnel engaged in the disability issue of both the public and private organizations for six sessions with total number of 1,094 participants.

9. Coordination and support for the holding of meeting, training, and seminar by the



private organizations for three occasions.

10. Coordination and request for technical, personnel, and financial support for the three child welfare institutions namely Pak Kred Home for Physically Disabled Children, Home for Mentally Disabled Babies, and Home for Mentally Disabled Children to the three foreign donors named as below.

10.1 The Christoffel Blindenmission (CBM) of Germany, the assistance valued 326,400 Baht.

10.2 The Christians Outreach (COR) of the United Kingdom rendered the assistance in the amount of 1,804,975 Baht.

10.3 The Enfant Du Monde of Belgium (EDM), the value of assistance given was 24,000 Baht.



WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

In delivering welfare services and developing the living conditions of people confronting the various problems in the urban communities, Bangkok Metropolis, and provincial areas, the Department of Public Welfare has been providing both direct services and mobilizing resources from the public and private sectors to such people in the natures as follows.

1. Family Assistance to Low-income Families and Socially Distressing People

The Department of Public Welfare is the principal governmental agency delivering services to the needy and socially distressing people. In so doing, the social workers are designated to conduct an interview or gather the pertinent information through intake as an initial consideration prior to forwarding the case to the appropriate channels within the purview of the Department or referring such case to the relevant social welfare organizations as deemed appropriate for further assistance. Crisis intervention such as the provision of commodities, transporta-

tion cost, and food, and counselling is usually extended to these persons.

The above services are available in Bangkok Metropolis at the Department of Public Welfare's Office located on Krung Kasem Road, Pom Prab District and in provincial areas at the Provincial Public Welfare's Office of the Provincial Hall.

During 1995, there were 2,922 people seeking family assistance.

For the family under distress whose breadwinner is dead, ill, disappeared, impoverished, aged, disabled, or neglect the family members or unable to take care the family due to any other reason, the Department of Public Welfare renders cash assistance in the amount of 2,000 Baht per family according to the Department of Public Welfare's Regulation on Assistance to Low-income and Destitute Persons of B.E. 2529 (1986). Expenses to be covered by this assistance include e.g. vocational capital, living costs, medical expenses, house repair and maintenance. Added to this, the destitutes are also entitled to the same services in order to enable them to become self-



Family Assistance in 1995

Activity	Unit	Family Assistance	
		Bangkok Metropolis	Regional Areas
1. Counselling services	family	368	14,452
2. Cash assistance and commodities	family	597	22,804
Value of assistance	Baht	444,000	15,336,955.70
3. Family assistance mobile unit	occasion	3	1,127
	family	73	58,281
	person	365	-

reliant and lead normal lives in the society.

Supplementary to the above, in collaboration with the concerned governmental and non-governmental agencies, the Department despatches the mobile family assistance units to outreach the families in the densely populated communities in Bangkok Metropolis and remote rural areas, so as to make such services promptly accessible to the needy people.

2. Telephone Counselling and One Stop Service Center

A group of social workers and the psychologists have been on duties to deliver telephone counselling to serve the callers in crisis situations or with life problems through the telephone number **1507 or 2801591 or 2813199 ext. 5620**. To date, the telephone counselling services has been extended to 38 provinces namely,

Central : Kanchanaburi, Chachoengsao, Trad, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nonthaburi, Prachuap Kiri Khan, Pra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Rayong, Ratchaburi, Samut Sakorn, Samut Songkram, and Suphan Buri

Northeast : Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Buriram, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Surin and Udon Thani

North : Kamphaeng Phet, Chiang Mai, Payao, Pitsanulok, Petchabun, Prae, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Lamphun, and Uttaradit

South : Krabi, Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Narathiwat, Pattani, Phangnga, Phuket and Surat Thani

During 1995, telephone counselling services benefitted 17,488 callers classifying into 3,782 and 13,706 persons in Bangkok Metropolis and the provincial areas respectively.

Apart from the stated services, a One Stop Service Center was set up at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to function as the multi-services of all authorities within the jurisdiction of the Ministry. Problems brought to this center were considerably economic problems, unemployment, homeless, and willingness to resettle in the previous domiciles. In 1995, the center was directly contacted by 510 distressing people while 903 callers made use of the telephone counselling services.



3. Development and Assistance to Distressing People in the Community

In realizing the problems and needs of people in the overcrowded communities in Bangkok Metropolis and their access to welfare services, the Department of Public Welfare accordingly set up **"District Public Welfare Office"** in 5 districts of Bangkok Metropolis namely,

1. Public Welfare Office District I, Huay Kwang
2. Public Welfare Office District II, Klong Chan
3. Public Welfare Office District III, Klong Toey
4. Public Welfare Office District IV, Din Daeng
5. Public Welfare Office District V, Bang Khun Thian

The above offices are entrusted to be the district social welfare data center, to deliver assistance, to rehabilitate people in need, and to protect welfare of the needy in the respective district, including to promote the establishment and to run people's organization in the form of **"community center."** The center coordinates the efforts of public and private sectors to plan and implement such welfare services as day care, youth and elderly



activities, people's library services, and vocational training for women, to people in the respective district. Six community centers have so far been set up as follows.

1. Huay Kwang Community Center
2. Klong Chan Community Center
3. Klong Toey Community Center
4. Din Daeng Community Center
5. Bueng Praram IV Community Center
6. Prasong-Sud Sakorn Toojinda Community Center

During 1995, the above District Public Welfare Officers provided welfare services to and implemented development activities to upgrade living conditions of the residents in the respective communities as detailed in the next table.



Assistance and Development to Needy Persons in the Community in 1995

Activity	Unit	No. of Participants
1. Survey and visit to the needy persons in the overcrowded communities	occasion	1,175
2. Family assistance	person	15,895
- cash	family	499
- commodities	Baht	279,730
3. Following-up assistance to needy persons	Baht	100,702
4. Despatch of assistance mobile unit	family	432
	occasion	66
	person	15,157
5. Assistance to children and youth under the C.C.F. Foundation in Thailand	person	526
6. Provision of welfare services to the elderly	Baht	1,934,411
7. Organizing the elderly camp	person	9,493
	group	1
8. Organizing the youth camp	person	50
	group	6
	person	367
9. Organizing activities on "the National Youth Day"	occasion	1
10. Promotion of activities of the Foundation for Promotion of Youth Activities in the Overcrowded Community	participant	500
	project	15
11. Promotion and support of community center	Baht	429,000
- pre-school child care		
- youth library services	child/day	760
- people's library services	user	15,754
- 33 training courses for women	user	16,040
	trainee	869

4. Temporary Shelter

In compliance with the cabinet's resolution on September 18, 1990, the Department of Public Welfare was entrusted with the responsibility for implementing an **"Emergency Project on Housing for the Urban Poor"**. By this, the poor deprived of housing due to fire, public disaster, court's eviction, or destitution were sheltered in the following four emergency homes.

1. **A temporary shelter at Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani**, 50 units

2. **A temporary shelter at Soi On Nooch, Bangkok Metropolis**, 100 units

3. **A temporary shelter near Suan Kaew Temple, Nonthaburi province**, 50 units

4. **A temporary shelter at Pak Kred, Nonthaburi province**, 100 units

During 1995, the Department arranged temporary shelters to serve 880 people with housing problems totalling 2,619 persons.

Apart from the above services, the Department of Public Welfare also operates **"Hostel for Travellers"** to provide free-of-charge temporary accommodation to low-income people, the patients awaiting hospitalization, the needy people travelling from the provincial areas or people referred therein for temporary stay by the social agencies. Moreover, a minimal rent of 30 Baht per person per night is charged for the groups of people such as pupils, youth, students, and

adults elsewhere coming to Bangkok Metropolis to participate in any activity or for study visits. In 1995, the rental fees collected from the following first two groups of visitors amounted to 1,077,000 Baht.

1. Low-income people and the general public numbering 1,460 persons
2. Pupils, students, and group of visitors numbering 34,440 persons
3. Needy people with free-of-charge services numbering 13,487 persons

The total number of people served by the hostel during 1995 was 49,387.



5. Development of Rural Families' Quality of Life

Through the implementation of the Development of Rural Families' Quality of Life Project, the rural poor are given employment opportunities to generate steady income in their respective communities without resorting to migration or mobility. The family institution is therefore strengthened while living conditions of the family members are upgraded along with the environmental and public rural facilities development. In 1995, the project was carried out on a nationwide scale in 75 provinces as shown in the next table.

Development of Rural Families' Quality of Life in 1995 By Type of Projects

Project	Budget Value (Baht)	Accomplishments		
		No. of Sub-project	No. of Participant	Recipients (person)
1. Development of Rural Families' Quality of Life Project	50,000,000	1,955	20,862	104,310
2. Development of Rural Families' Quality of Life Project According to the Delay of Labour Migration Awaiting Crop Cultivation in the New Season	76,518,300	1,353	45,822	229,100
3. Development of Rural Families' Quality of Life According to the Assistance and Rehabilitation of the Disaster Victims (October 15, 1994-June 20, 1995)	130,441,100	2,283	68,310	181,473
Total	256,959,400	5,591	134,994	514,883

6. Supervision of Private Hostels

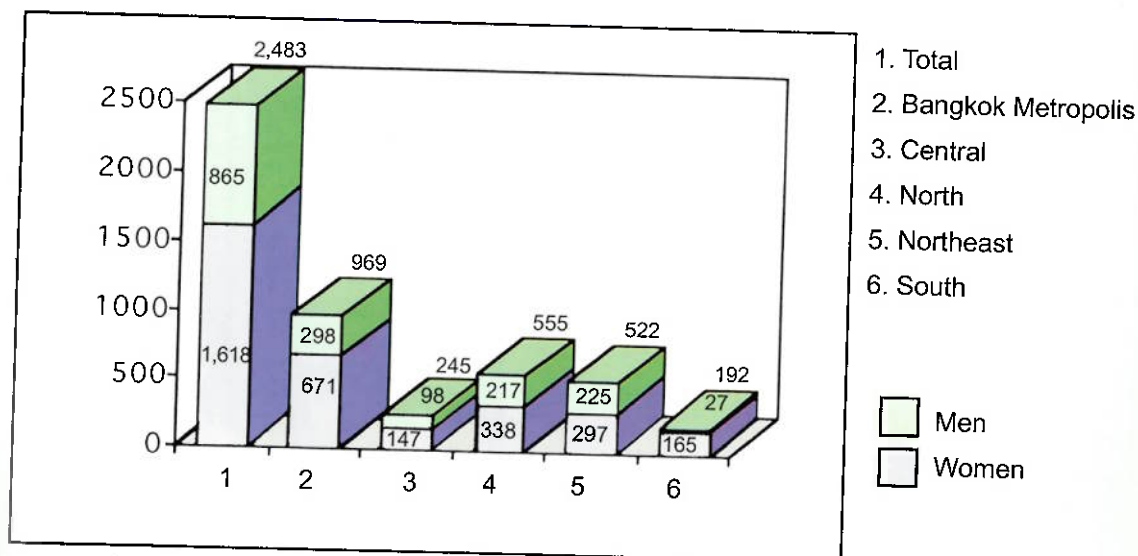
Under the Hostel Act of B.E. 2507 (1964), the Department of Public Welfare is responsible for supervision of private hostels lodging more than 5 persons. In so doing, the Department protects welfare, promotes living conditions of the students and pupils residing in the private hostels by ensuring safety and

standardized services, prevents exploitation of the hostel operators particularly the unscrupulous rent, and provides information services regarding hostels for the youth in the educational institutions seeking accommodation. During 1995, the activities relating to supervision of the private hostels are indicated in the following table.

Supervision of Private Hostels in 1995

Activity	Unit	Number
1. Visit, inspection, and promotion of the registered hostels in consonance with the Hostel Act	hostel	2,115
2. Inspection and control of the unregistered hostels and the hostels where the complaints were made thereof	hostel	117
3. Violation charges against hostels	hostel	73
4. Arrangement for transfer of ownership of hostels and changing of hostel regulations	hostel	152
5. Arrangement for closing down of hostels	hostel	35
6. Registering new hostels	hostel	263
7. Renewing annual license of hostels	hostel	2,220
8. Information service to the students and parents	person	3,382
9. Visit, inspection, and selection of the Annual Distinguished Hostels	hostel	109

Hostel Through the Country in 1995



7. Public Donation for Distressing People

To promote people participation in delivering prompt welfare services to the distressing people at a wide coverage of areas, the Department of Public Welfare serves as a center for donation campaign of both cash and commodities



from the public. The center is located at the Department's Office and named **"Donation Center for Assistance to Distressing People, Department of Public Welfare."** The interested donors are welcomed to contribute directly at the center or to send their contribution to the Provincial

Public Welfare Office in each particular province all over the country. Donation is also collected at the home or office upon request through the telephone number 2815030 or 2825543

Furthermore, the Department also initiated the **"Generosity Project"** whereby the interested people may donate their items through the donation boxes installed at the various communities in Bangkok Metropolis e.g. the government offices, the department stores. The collected commodities will be further sorted out, grouped, repaired, cleaned, and packed for allocating to both the public and private organizations prior to assisting the needy people as intended by the donors.

In 1995, all donated items were received from 2,064 donors in the amount of 24,829,115 Baht consisting of

- 934 donors in cash valuing 5,833,365 Baht
- 1,130 donors in-kind valuing 18,995,750 Baht

All the donated cash and commodities were extended to 826 beneficiaries of both the needy individual and agencies providing assistance to people valuing 27,020,063 Baht.



NON-GOVERNMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE PROMOTION

The promotion of non-governmental social welfare and the coordination of public and private social welfare cooperative efforts for maximum efficiency and effectiveness are in harmony with the Regulations of the Office of the Prime Minister on Promotion of National Social Welfare of B.E. 2537 (1994). As such, the Department of Public Welfare has set up "the **Office of the National Commission on Social Welfare Promotion**" to be entrusted to develop social welfare and social work system, model, and methods, to propose for consideration the measures for prevention and remedy of social problems, and to promote the social work undertakings of both the public and private sectors.

In the year 1995, the Office of the National commission on Social Welfare performed the following duties.

1. Secretariat to the Commission

1.1 A Joint Governmental and Non-governmental Commission for Remedying Social Problems : The commission accomplished the below five issues.

- Proposing a Bill on Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution of B.E. to the House of Representatives for consideration



- Uniting the efforts to extend the compulsory education from 6 to 9 years
- Encouraging the participation of private enterprises in the Campaign Against Sexual Commercialization Project and the Building Up New Life for Rural Women Project
- Formulating the operation plan for prevention and remedy of sexual commercialization in ten target provinces and financing budget for prevention and remedy of sexual commercialization to the related private organizations.
- Formulating plan and activities for campaign promoting safety on roads and in the business establishments and forwarding such plan for further implementation by both the public and private sectors.

1.2 The National Social Welfare Commission: The commission undertook the below activities during 1995.

- Organizing 1995 National Social Welfare's Day and the Third National Assembly on Social Welfare on October 21 of every year which marked the birth date of H.R.H. the Princess Mother.
- Coordinating with the agencies engaged in solving the problems of women in the informal sector according to the resolutions of the meeting of the Non-governmental Organizations

Coordinating Committee

- Drafting the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Fund for Promotion of Non-governmental Social Welfare of B.E. in order to financially support both the non-governmental social welfare organizations and the governmental organizations contracting certain project/activities to the non-governmental organizations.

- Preparing part of the National Report and participating in the United Nations Summit Meeting on Social Development convened in Copenhagen, Denmark during March 6-12, 1995 including recommending the composition of the Thai Delegation to the Fifth Congress on Women at Beijing, People's Republic of China.

- Providing remuneration to the staff of the non-governmental social welfare organizations and people involving in the affairs of the National Commission on Social Welfare

1.3 The Provincial Social Welfare Promotion Committee : The committee carried out the major activities outlined below.

- Holding meetings relating to such social problems as narcotics, sexual commercialization, unemployment and employment, AIDS, destitution and begging, children and child adoption, survey of the disabled data and registration of these disabled, elderly, poverty, women, safety in life and property, disaster prevention

- Implementing activities i.e. survey of concepts and direction of social welfare development to be incorporated into the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan, formulation of the plan for prevention and remedy of social problems

2. Promotion and Development of Non-governmental Social Welfare Organizations

2.1 Participating as the executive committee members of 29 non-governmental social welfare organizations and attending the meetings for giving advice totalling 130 occasions.

2.2 Organizing meeting, training, and seminar on private social welfare organizations for 3 occasions.

2.3 Scrutinizing the grant of annual government subsidies to 75 non-governmental social welfare organizations in the amount of 15,000,000 Baht.

2.4 Nominating the distinguished contributors to social welfare for Royal consideration for awarding the prestigious decorations numbering 27 persons.

2.5 Recruiting 22 qualified social workers to Professor Pakorn Angsusingha's Foundation for consideration in awarding the annual "Distinguished Social Workers"



2.6 Visiting and assessing the proposed projects for annual government subsidies and following-up the performance of 100 non-governmental social welfare organizations subsidized by the government for 120 occasions

2.7 Coordinating with the two non-governmental social welfare organizations namely,

- Professor Pakorn Angsusingha's Foundation in organizing 1995 Pakorn's Day to award and acknowledge **"1994 Distinguished Social Workers"** at Bangkok Palace Hotel on February 8, 1995

- The Council on Aging of Thailand in convening a seminar on **"Self-preparation before Retirement"** during August 23-25, 1995 at Asia Hotel

3. Registration and Information

3.1 Conducting survey and revising the data on 4,550 non-governmental social welfare organizations nationwide

3.2 Preparing three sets of directories of non-governmental social welfare organizations dealing with the elderly and women and engaging in community development for 500 copies each

3.3 Servicing information on non-governmental social welfare organizations to the interested organizations and people and advising on the establishment of non-governmental organizations for 155 occasions

3.4 Scrutinizing and issuing the letter of reference to the concerned governmental authorities for renewing non-immigrant visa to 80 foreign volunteers attached to 35 Thai non-governmental social welfare organizations

3.5 Holding a seminar for foreign volunteers attached to the non-governmental social welfare organizations

3.6 Paying visits to non-governmental social welfare organizations and organizations with the foreign volunteers in both Bangkok Metropolis and provinces totalling 29 organizations

3.7 Servicing information on non-governmental social welfare organizations and supplying such information to the interested sources for 480 occasions

Apart from the undertakings of the National Commission on Social Welfare, the Department of Public Welfare promoted the following activities of the non-governmental social welfare organizations

1. Supervision and Promotion of Funeral Assistance Associations

The Department of Public Welfare supervises and promotes the operation of funeral assistance associations and the funeral assistance of the government and state enterprises in accordance with the Funeral Assistance Act of B.E. 2517 (1974). This kind of program is an indispen-



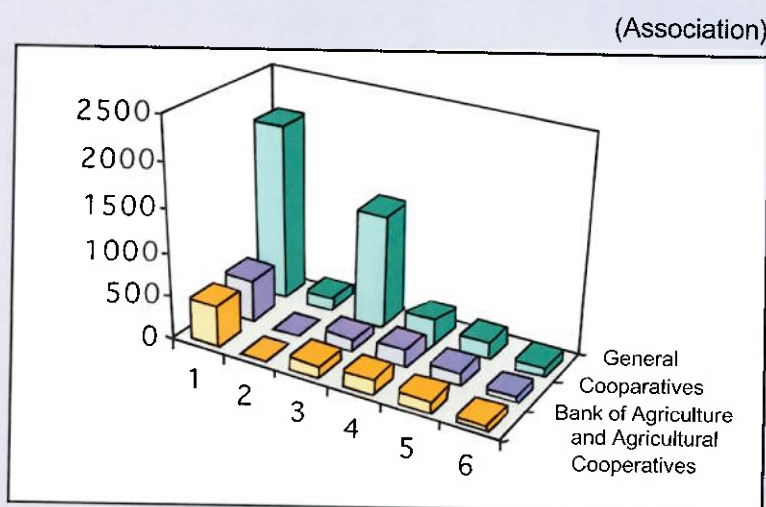
sable contemporary social welfare to strengthen the security of family, community, and society.

The accomplished activities in observance of the Funeral Assistance Act during 1995 are indicated in the next table.

Supervision of Funeral Assistance Associations in 1995

Activity	Unit	Number
1. Supervising and promoting the funeral assistance associations		
- funeral assistance associations all over the country	association	3,021
- members	person	5,211,283
- value of assistance	million Baht	2,874.31
2. Supervising and promoting the funeral assistance associations attached to the agencies		
- funeral assistance associations nationwide	association	73
- members	person	1,661,019
- value of assistance	million Baht	263.95
3. Registering the funeral assistance associations		
- registering the associations	association	159
- registering to dissolve the associations	association	28
- registering to modify the regulations of the association	occasion	556
- registering the committee members and changing of the committee members	person	5,749/145
4. Inspecting the operation of the funeral assistance associations		
- inspecting the minutes of the annual meeting of the associations	association	1,874
- announcing the registration for establishment and closing down of the associations in the Government Gazette	association	191
- paying visits to the office of the funeral assistance associations	association	1,060
- inspecting the account and balance of the associations	association	1,064
- advising on finance and accounting of the associations	occasion	759
5. Arranging training for the staff and committee members of the funeral assistance associations	occasion/person	37/3,110

Funeral Assistance Associations by Region and Type of Associations in 1995



Funeral Assistance Associations	Region					
	Total (1)	Bangkok (2)	North (3)	Northeast (4)	Central (5)	South (6)
- Bank of Agriculture and-Agricultural Cooperatives	468	-	143	172	102	51
- Cooperatives	501	-	144	203	115	39
- General	2,052	170	1,356	263	179	84
Total	3,021	170	1,643	638	396	174

2. Promotion and Development of Public Welfare Volunteers

In the endeavour to mobilize valuable human resources and to promote people from all occupations to form themselves into group of volunteers with unity and sacrifice and to participate in the welfare services delivery to people under distresses, the Department of Public Welfare accordingly has been instrumental in being a focal point to train these interested persons to be public welfare volunteers and to equip them with basic knowledge in social welfare. Moreover, these volunteers are also promoted to partake in the Department's activities as well as to initiate their own welfare activities. To date, the organization of these public welfare volunteers has taken the forms of the public welfare volunteers' club, the association of the public welfare volunteers, and the foundation for promotion of public welfare volunteers. In 1995, the Department of

Public Welfare undertook the activities to promote the public welfare volunteers as below.

2.1 Training 30 groups of public welfare volunteers in 30 provinces numbering 2,400 persons

2.2 Organizing meeting to clarify the policy guidelines of public welfare volunteers for 8 occasions with 950 participants

2.3 Promoting activities of 1,200 public welfare volunteers in assisting people under various distresses for 150 occasions

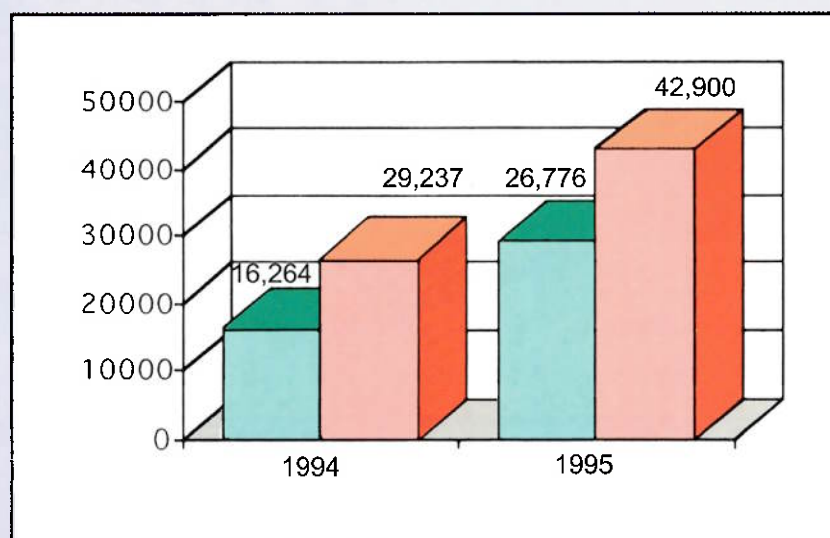
2.4 Organizing "1995 Distinguished Public Welfare Volunteers Award" to acknowledge 48 distinguished public welfare volunteers out of 700 participating volunteers.

3. Promotion and Development of Village Welfare Assistance Center

To redistribute welfare services provided by both public and private sectors to the villagers

The number of the Village Welfare Assistance Center which has already been established and funded in 1994-1995

(Center)



Established Centers
 Funded Centers

in the rural areas, to make them more accessible to such services and to support them to set up self-help organizations at the village level, the Department of Public Welfare has been promoting the establishment of village welfare assistance center. The center aims to render the primary and prompt assistance to the villagers under distresses, to be a source of basic social welfare data, and to

be a coordinating center of both public and private welfare delivery efforts in the respective localities.

The Department of Public Welfare promoted and developed the village welfare assistance center in 1995 as follows.

3.1 Promotion for establishment of village welfare assistance center in 75 provinces numbering 13,633 centers, adding up to an





overall number of 42,900 centers

3.2 Financial contribution to the Village Welfare Assistance Center's Fund in the amount of 12,500 Baht for each center, making the present number of the center with operating fund to reach 26,776 centers

3.3 Training to review the performance of the committee members of 29,237 village welfare assistance centers in 789 districts of 75 provinces

4. Promotion of Activities of the Council on Aging of Thailand

During 1995, the Department of Public Welfare promoted the various projects undertaken by the Council on Aging of Thailand, of which the significant ones are entitled below.

1. Self-preparation Before Retirement, through organizing seminars participated by both the public and private sectors

2. The Elderly Camp

3. Promotion and Development of the Elderly's Club

4. Publication of Documents for Dissemination

5. Educate for the Members of the Council on Aging of Thailand

6. Training Government Officials at District Levels on the Elderly

7. Preparation of the Directory of the Experienced Elderly

8. Study of Appropriate Elderly Club's Model

9. The Relations Club

10. Visual Rehabilitation for the Elderly

11. Employment Services for the Elderly

12. Chulalongkorn University's Radio Program for the Elderly on Every Sunday at 16.00 hours, F.M. 101.5 MH₂



**ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
LAND SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT
AND OCCUPATIONAL PROMOTION PLAN
IN 1995**



SELF-HELP LAND SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Self-help Land Settlement scheme is one of the social welfare programs implemented by the Department of Public Welfare in response to the Government policy in allocating the uncultivated land for agricultural purpose to the poor, needy, and landless to settle and farm permanently in the newly planned communities. The agricultural, occupational, educational, health, and public utilities development have been implemented concurrently with the land allocation to the settlers.

Up to the present, 57 self-help land settlements dispersely located in 41 provinces have already been set up, of which 15 settlements in 13 provinces have been phased-out to be under the administration of the respective provincial authorities in accordance with the Land Allocation for Livelihood Act of B.E. 2511 (1968). As such, 42 settlements have remained under the auspices of the Department.

To facilitate the administration, two large self-help land settlements covering more than one province have therefore been reorganized. As a result, to date 44 self-help land settlements are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare covering a land area of 6,239,167 rai in 35 provinces with a total population of 183,731 settlers' families.



Self-help land settlements can be classified into five following categories.

1. General Self-help Land Settlements

Fifteen settlements in 14 provinces in this category were established to help alleviate poverty and related social problems such as relocation of people from the slum areas, the squatters on public land, the victims of disaster.

2. Settlements for Evacuees from Flooded Areas

In line with the cabinet's resolution in 1963, the settlements in this category were set up with the aim of resettling and assisting people who were evacuated from flooded areas due to the construction of irrigation dams and electricity-generating dams of the Government. To date, there are 11 settlements of this kind in 11 provinces.

3. Settlements in Border and Sensitive Areas

For the purpose of national security and morale support of the people residing in the remote border and communist infested areas especially during the 1960's and 1970's, 9 self-help land settlements, of this sort were established in 9 provinces in accordance with the cabinet's resolution in 1969 through the cooperation of the related governmental agencies. This is to assist the settlers in terms of occupation, health care and education, road construction and water resources development including the setting up of village peace-keeping force.

4. Settlements as an Economic and Political Measure

In compliance with the resolution of the cabinet in 1961, the Department of Public Welfare

established self-help land settlements in the three southern provinces near the border in the deserted and remote land area of Satun, Yala and Narathiwat provinces. People from other regions of the country were integrated in these areas with the local people for national security and political stability purposes. In 1976, loans were obtained from the Asian Development Bank to promote para-rubber plantation in these settlements. Included in this category are 5 settlements in 3 provinces.

5. Special Settlements

Four settlements in six provinces were established in order to introduce new occupation with high economic benefits i.e. dairy farm to the settlers as well as to help solve certain administrative constraints.

During 1995, accomplishments of self-help land settlement programs are as follows.

1. Self-help Land Settlement Administration

Activities in this respect comprised allocation of land to the recruited settlers; issuance of Certificate Indicating Utilization of Land (Nor Kor 3) to the qualified settlers in observance of the Land Allocation for Livelihood Act of B.E. 2511 (1968), infrastructure and water resources development, credit extension for agriculture, and other supplementary occupations at low interest rate together with acceleration of credit repayment to be further utilized as revolving fund for other group of settlers in need of vocational capital are all provided to the settlers.

Self-help Land Settlement Administration in 1995

Activity	Unit	Amount
1. Recruitment of the new settlers	person	7,741
2. Cadastral survey of the settlers' land	plot	16,763
3. Issuance of Certificate of Land Utilization (Nor Kor 3)	person	6,150
4. Construction of asphalt rural highway	km	76.16
5. Construction of laterite road	km	13.28
6. Repair and maintenance of road	km	1,482.50
7. Building and repair of water supply system and water resources	location	135
8. Building and repair of reinforced concrete pipelines	location	56
9. Extension and improvement of electrical system	location	3
10. Water resources development for use, consumption and agriculture	location	123
11. Provision of credits for the settlers	Baht	996,324
12. Collection of loan repayment from the settlers	Baht	8,495,947

2. Occupational Development

In order to secure the settlers the decent livelihood on the allocated plots of land, agricultural promotion and development and other supportive services have been carried out on a full scale. Moreover, cottage industry utilizing local natural resources has also been promoted

for the settlers to spend their leisure economically. Marketing at farm is arranged side by side with opening up the market in the settlements. The agro-industry in the settlements has been initiated to employ the settlers' family members. Parallel to these, the settlers are encouraged to form the farmers' association to protect their own interest.

Occupational Development in the Land Settlement in 1995

Activity	Unit	Amount
1. Crop Promotion		
- crop extension for the settlers	person	76,490
	rai	258,476
- plant propagation and distribution of seedlings	plant	332,545
2. Livestock promotion for the settlers		
- economic animals	settler	20,000
- poultry	settler	5,000
- aquaculture	settler	1,500
- sericulture	settler	1,500
3. Promotion of handicraft and cottage industry	group	126
4. Promotion of the Royal Project's activities		
- promotion of rice-terracing and fruit trees cultivation	rai	1,071
- livestock promotion	settler	120
- sericulture promotion	settler	119
- promotion of cloth-weaving and basketry	settler	381

3. Social Development

Social development in the self-help land settlement is undertaken in order to elevate the quality of life of the settlers up to the level of the Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) standard set forth by the government. The strategy of rural deve-

lopment accompanies the distribution of welfare services and the participation of the public, private and business enterprise sectors along with the academics and the settlers themselves, all of which are cooperative efforts directed toward settlement development on the basis of mutual assistance.

Social Development in the Settlement in 1995

Activity	Unit	Amount
1. Leadership and youth development	person	5,854
2. Women and child development	person	6,000
3. Support of pre-school child development center	center	130
4. Child welfare and development (Under the C.C.F. Foundation in Thailand's support)	child	6,276
5. Establishment and development of people's organizations	group	487
6. Development and conservation of public places	location	176
7. Provision of welfare services to the settlers	settler	8,382

In addition to the a forementioned, the Department of Public Welfare operates the Accelerated Land Settlement Project, Phase II with an eight year duration (1988-1995). The project has the primary goal of legalization and acceleration of land ownership to 41,977 old established villagers previously residing in 29 self-help land settlement boundaries prior to the establishment of such settlements. After recruitment of these villagers as settlers, the issuance of land ownership document are accelerated to all of them holding 62,789 plots of land covering a land area of 711,523 rai. Concurrently, occupational deve-

lopment and other supportive services have been extended to these settlers to upgrade their quality of life and be self-sufficient conducive to future development of their communities. In 1995, the important activities accomplished are.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (1) Cadastral survey | 9,426 plots |
| (2) Recruitment of new settlers | 4,220 settlers |
| (3) Preparation for issuance of land documents | 7,898 plots |
| (4) Construction of laterite road | 50.56 kms. |
| (5) Construction of reinforced concrete bridge | 12 locations |



**ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
HILLTRIBE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
IN 1995**



HILLTRIBE WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

The tribals are one of the target population of the Department of Public Welfare. Their living conditions is substandard, viewed both in social and economic terms. Major problems associating with these tribals can be stated as political and administrative constraints, opium cultivation, drug dependence, and conservation of natural resources and environment.

A survey of the hilltribe population to prepare the directory of highland communities in Thailand during 1995 disclosed that there were 745,910 tribals inhabiting scatterlingly in 20 provinces of the North and Central West of the country. These tribals are highly populous in the North and ethnically divided into nine distinct tribes namely Hmong, Yao, Lisu, Lahu, Akha, Lawa, Karen, Khamu, H' tin and Mlabri, the last of whom was included according to the classification of the Tribal Research Institute of the Department of Public Welfare. The tribals have their own identities, language, culture, beliefs, and traditions, the heritages handed down from their ancestors and tribes.

In implementing welfare and development programs for the hilltribes, the Department of Public Welfare has identified the development areas and adopted the integrated rural development as the

principal development strategy. By this, the occupational and social development are carried out along with the educational, health, and spiritual development through the machineries of 14 Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centers so as to attain the following three aspects of policy guidelines.

1. Politics and Administration : The highlanders shall have land for both living and earning their livelihood permanently. They shall live in the Thai society without causing any political, social, and economic disturbances. The new immigrants shall, however, be repatriated.

2. Economic and Social Development : The level of income and the quality of life of the tribals shall be upgraded. The cultivation and consumption of the narcotic drugs shall be put to an end.

3. Conservation, Utilization, and Development of Natural Resources : To sustain the environment and balance of nature, a system of natural resources conservation, utilization, and development shall be developed.

During 1995, welfare and development programs for the hilltribes under the purview of the Department of Public Welfare are detailed as follows.



Hilltribe Welfare and Development in 1995

Activity	Unit	Amount
1. Political and Administration		
- Servicing the tribal residing in the operation area of 14 Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centers	village	1,394
	family	79,223
	person	347,826
2. Welfare and Development		
2.1 Occupational Development		
2.1.1 Agricultural development		
- economic crop and upland crop extension	rai	20,543
- propagation of fruit trees, coffee and tea plants	rai	30,000
- promotion of conserving agriculture	rai	2,718
- promotion of animal raising	head	127,678
2.1.2 Non-agricultural Development through the training for formation of the occupational groups	person	2,718
2.2 Social Development		
2.2.1 Educational and social promotion		
- support of temporary school	school	76
- support of pre-school child development center	center	92
- training of village committee members and committee members of village welfare assistance center	person	3,209
- training of pre-school child attendants and training on nutrition	person	200
- training of female youth	person	1,190
2.2.2 Public health promotion		
- giving primary medical treatment	person	45,826
- family planning promotion	person	9,917
- treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents	person	490
2.2.3 Hilltribe relations		
- support of the Buddhist monk's activities	monk	367
- support of volunteers to develop the hilltribes	person	370
2.3 Infrastructure Development		
- building and repair of road entering village and school	location	85
- maintenance of access tracks	km	1,204
- public utilities development	location	362
- promotion of latrine building	unit	211
3. Natural Resources Utilization and Development		
- Promotion of reforestation	rai	3,570
- Promotion of conserving agriculture	rai	450

Supplementary to the above programs, the Department of Public Welfare also administers such special projects as the Thai-Norway Highland Development Project, the Thai-Australian Highland Area Development, the Thai-German Highland Development Project, Doi Pae Per Highland Development Project.

In 1995, the major project activities can be described as follows.

1. Establishment of Village Welfare Assistance Center Project :

Each Hilltribe Welfare and Development Center cooperates with its respective Provincial Public Welfare Office in considering the tribal villages under operation which has the capacity to set up the village welfare assistance center. Further, such village has to be either officially established in conformity with the Local Administration Act of B.E. 2457 (1914) or unofficially established but inhabited by no less than 50 families. Presently, a number of 1,179 village welfare assistance centers have already set up in the areas populated by the tribals.



2. AIDS Prevention Campaign Among the Hilltribes Project :

The project area covers 18 provinces in the Northern and Central Western regions. The main activities comprise training of both the project staff and the hilltribes and dissemination of knowledge on AIDS and prevention of AIDS transmission, as of below.



- training and seminar for the staff numbering 41 persons
- training of the tribal leaders for 1,400 trainees
- AIDS knowledge campaign for 112 occasions targeted 5,000 persons

3. Solving Sexual Commercialization of the Tribals :

A survey conducted by the Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centers in 1995 revealed that there existed 427 tribal sex workers. The efforts to prevent and solve this problem fell under the domain of the Campaign Against Sexual Commercialization Project and Building Up New Life for Rural Women Project, of which the important activities in 1995 are

3.1 Campaign Against Sexual Commercialization Project :

- information dissemination through radio-broadcasting and village news tower
- dissemination of information on woman seduction and sexual commercialization to the school pupils and their parents through the government officials and video presentation
- distribution of posters and articles
- request for the Buddhist monks in 1,350 temples and 42 ashrams to incorporate sexual commercialization issue in the sermons delivered to people at different occasions
- coordination with the local administrative authorities (at provincial and district levels) and the local police to consolidate efforts with other local agencies against sexual commer-

cialization

- arrangement of training courses against sexual commercialization for 500 tribals

3.2 Building Up New Life for Rural Women Project :

Training of women tribals in 1995 to better their living conditions are in the below fields.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| - sericulture and basketry | 60 trainees |
| - dress-making | 451 trainees |
| - embroidery | 20 trainees |
| - silverware making | 59 trainees |
| - cloth-weaving | 69 trainees |



4. Control of Iodine Deficiency Diseases on Highland Project :

The project was implemented in collaboration with the Department of Health and the National Economic and Social Development Board and with financial support from UNICEF. Twenty provinces inhabited by the tribals were under the project coverage. Within the duration of 3 years (1993-1995), the project aims to reduce the iodine deficiency in the target area to less than 10 per cent and to sustain the capacity of each province in the control of iodine deficiency. Accomplishments in this regard in 1995 include :

- launching a campaign to promote "Goiter Free District" in 10 districts having incidence of iodine deficiency higher than 20 per cent so as to derive the successful district which concretized the reduction of iodine deficiency
- distributing iodized salt to the additional

220 villages

- revising tape cassette in 8 Tribal dialects to publicize through the radio-broadcasting and the tribal village towers
- conducting evaluation of the first phase of the project (1993-1994)
- direct control of iodine deficiency through publicizing information and educating the tribals in 2,111 villages to drink iodized water

5. Assistance to Poor Children Under the C.C.F. Project :

The C.C.F. Foundation in Thailand extends support to the Tribal children in 5 provinces namely Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Lamphun, and Tak. At present, 829 children benefitted from the project with the details of project activities as follows.

1. Assistance and protection for welfare of both the tribal and non-tribal children beneficiaries numbering 1,829 persons in the value of 3,634,918.20 Baht.
2. Assistance to the parents of target children by extending loans for taking up the vocations in the amount of 994,170 Baht; contribution to the village fund through repayment of such debt plus interest
3. Grant extended for village development valuing 40,500 Baht

6. Development of and Promotion Campaign for Utilization of Vetiver :

With financial support in the amount of 2,801,000 Baht from the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, three main activities were undertaken in 1995 namely,

1. Public relations and dissemination
2. Demonstration and extension
3. Project monitoring and evaluation

As regards the demonstration and extension, 12 Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centers and the Highland Economic and Social Development Office in Chiang Mai province with the tribal participation cooperated in carrying out the project activities at all stages i.e. soil and seed-

lings preparation and cultivation, of which the main components consist of

- training of tribal farmers 750 participants
- vetiver demonstration plot 3.5 rai
- vetiver extension in tribal villages 720 rai

7. Solving of Narcotic Problems

The narcotic crop production and drug dependence are one of the crucial problems affecting people safety and national security. To mitigate the narcotics and drug dependence, the Department of Public Welfare has been part of the public and private concerted efforts to prevent and suppress the narcotic problems. As a consequence, the poppy cultivation area of the tribals has been gradually lessened.



During 1995, four projects were carried out as cited below.

1. General Training for the Hilltribes Project : A number of 5,464 hilltribes in 14 provinces were trained, of which drug education was incorporated in the training curriculum of the Hilltribe Welfare Division attached to the Department. The project utilized a budget in the amount of 456,500 Baht.

2. Drug Diffusion Prevention in the Hilltribe Community Project : The intensive area of operation covered 4 provinces of Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, and Tak. The project components included the survey of the drug dependent hilltribes, treatment and rehabilitation of

these people, and following-up of 592 hilltribes. The total budget spent was 1,467,850 Baht.

3. Treatment and Rehabilitation of the Hilltribes Opiate Dependent Project : The opiate dependents under the coverage of 14 Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centers were treated on voluntary basis at both the Northern Drug Rehabilitation Center in Chiang Mai and the provincial general hospitals totalling 490 persons.

4. Reduction of the Narcotic Crop Cultivation Area Project : The project was undertaken in the operation areas of 14 Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centers through economic crop substitution in the land area of 7,441 rai, with an overall budget of 10,564,500 Baht.



8. Highland Agricultural Development :

The Royal Project Foundation has transferred part of the project activities to be administered by the Department of Public Welfare. Budget earmarked to implement the project began in 1995. Four projects in this category are the Royal Projects at Huay Pong and Huay Nam Rin, Mon Ngor, Nong Hoi, and Mae La Noi utilizing a budget in the amount of 6,800,000 Baht. The activities carried out in 1995 are :

- promotion of crop cultivation e.g. temperate fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, passion fruits, vetiver, tea plants, bamboo
- maintenance of perennial fruit trees and coffee trees
- crop demonstration
- plant propagation



**ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
STATE ENTERPRISES
IN 1995**



PUBLIC PAWNSHOP

The Office of Public Pawnshop is a state-enterprise under the auspices of the Department of Public Welfare. It extends loans to the needy people at lower interest rate than specified in the pertinent law in order to relief distresses of people at times of financial emergency.

The maximum amount to be pawned in each case has been set at 20,000 Baht. As regards the precious metal and gems as golden, golden bronze, and silver ornaments and jewelries, or the miscellaneous items e.g. camera, wrist-watches, eyeglasses, stationeries, electrical and technical appliances, the amount shall not exceed 5,000 Baht for each pawn. However, the pawner is entitled to make an installment payment or to increase the amount of loans provided that such property values more than the loans obtained and that such increased loan is less than the specified ceiling.

Interest rate of the Public Pawnshop :

**The pawn not exceeding 2,000 Baht,
1 Baht a month**

**The pawn more than 2,000 Baht,
two rates of interest :**



- the first 2,000 Baht, 2 Baht a month
- the remaining amount, 1.25 Baht a month

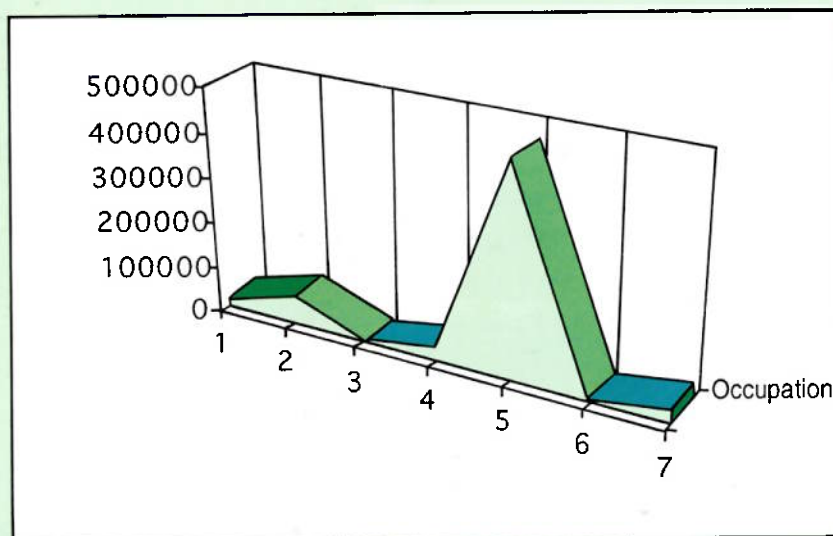
The pawn will be overdued if the pawner fails to pay the interest for 4 consecutive months and to redeem his/her asset within 30 days from the date the announcement thereof is made by the respective public pawnshop.

In 1995 the Office of Public Pawnshop extended the loans to large number of people who pawned less than 2,000 Baht thereby paying lower interest rate than specified by the law. The value of reduced interest was estimated at 32.38 million Baht.

Accomplished Activities of the Office of Public Pawnshop in 1995

Activity	No. of Pawns	Amount (million Baht)
Received Pawns	605,187	3,244.07
Redeemed Pawns	555,175	2,946.95
Overdue Pawns	44,337	176.31
Remained Pawns	164,947	923.42
Revenue	-	173.34
Operation Cost	-	123.12
Net Profits	-	50.22
Government Revenues Contribution	-	18.55

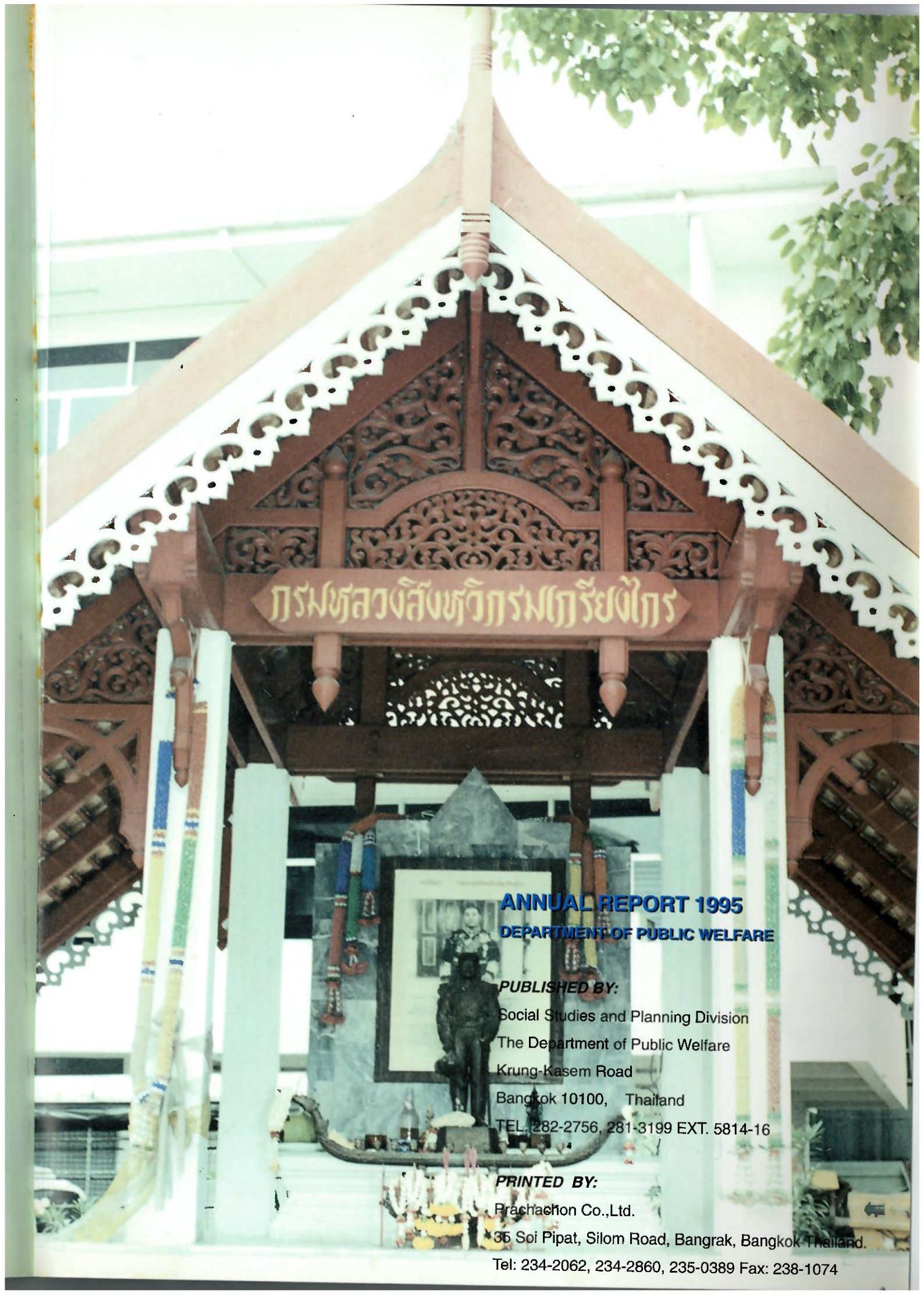
Pawners Categorized by Occupation in 1995



(million Baht)

Occupation		Pawners		Remarks
		Number	Percentage	
1	Students	11,995	1.98	Least
2	Household Head and House wives	57,985	9.58	
3	Farmers	4,684	0.77	
4	Traders	24,921	4.14	Most
5	Wage-labourers	465,662	76.95	
6	State-enterprise personnel	8,895	1.47	
7	Government Officials	31,045	5.13	
Total		605,187	100.00	





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