

## Economic and Social Rehabilitation Management Law Affected by the Coronavirus Disease 2019(COVID-19) Outbreak Under the Sustainable Development Principles in Thailand

Korakod Tongkachok<sup>a</sup>, Krisda Apinawatawornkul<sup>b</sup>, Teeraporn Tongkachok<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a,b</sup> Faculty of Law, Thaksin University, Thailand

<sup>c</sup> Department of Public Administration and Human Resource Management, Thaksin University Thailand

<sup>c</sup> tokorakod@tsu.ac.th

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**Abstract:** Research shows that the coronavirus epidemic has resulted in a sudden disappearance of income from tourism and exports, the country's main source of income. Small entrepreneurs lack capital and people lack purchasing power. Thailand has to manage economic and social recovery under the principles of sustainable development, revert to strengthening the country in line with national strategy, and building a solid foundation by turning the COVID-19 crisis into an opportunity building the local and community-based economy while spreading prosperity to the region in the new economic corridors. Infrastructure upgrades and related production processes, economic and social recovery plans from the impact of COVID-19, should be upgraded under Emergency Decree Authorising the Ministry of Finance to Raise Loans to Solve Problems, to Remedy And Restore the Economy And Society as Affected by the Coronavirus Disease Pandemic, B.E. 2563 (2020). It aims to meet the key goals of strengthening the foundation economy by focusing on employment, new theory agriculture, community tourism, village funds, and logistics. Emphasize diversification into the region by investing in potential new economic corridors (Nec, NeEC, CWEC, SEC) to support future sustainable growth.

**Keywords:** economic recovery management, sustainable development principles, coronavirus disease 2019

### 1. Introduction

Since the beginning of 2020, the epidemic situation has intensified and expanded rapidly in many countries around the world. The Pandemic, which has severely affected the global economy as a whole and has caused severe volatility in the global financial markets (Păunescu, & Mátyus, 2020). This caused the economies of many countries in the first quarter of 2020 to continue to shrink into recession. Several countries grew at record lows since the global financial crisis in 2009 (Marazziti, Avella, Mucci, Della Vecchia, Ivaldi, Palermo, & Mucci, 2020). Like many other countries around the world, the Thai economy has been hit by the more severe COVID-19 epidemic, as can be seen in the first quarter of 2020 that the Thai economy fell 1.8% following a drop in The number of foreign tourists decreased by 38.0% (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council). This has resulted in the tourism service sector and related businesses being adversely affected by the implementation of stringent outbreak control measures and restrictions on international travel. At the same time, the export sector was also affected by the economic downturn of key trading partners, including the closure of transport routes in some countries and disruptions in the production chain. The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic has continued to affect the business liquidity. Production and investment decline and impact on the employment and household income sectors (Lestari, Irianto, & Wardani, 2020), which lead to a decline in domestic purchasing power. At the same time, domestic spending has also been impacted by changes in consumer behavior and epidemic control and prevention measures by shutting down establishments. In addition, the Thai economy is likely to face the risk factors of aggravation from the severe drought situation and affect agricultural productivity and income. The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic has severely affected major economic sectors, prompting the government to accelerate the release of important measures to mitigate and mitigate the impacts for people and entrepreneurs, especially entrepreneurs, small operation (Hadi, & Supardi, 2020) under the measures to take care of and mitigate the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 on the Thai economy, Phase 1 (according to the Cabinet resolution on March 10, 2020), and Phase 2 (according to the Cabinet Resolution on March 24, 2020). These measures cover many important measures such as financial measures such as low-interest loans, debt restructuring of Bank of Thailand (2020), fiscal measures including raising tax deductible limits, tax deferrals, BOT Clarifies Financial Measures to Assist SMEs (2020), including income compensation measures for affected people, measures to reduce expenses by reducing electricity and water bills, and reducing insurance fund contribution rates, society of entrepreneurs and employees, etc. (Abay, Tafere, & Woldemichael, 2020).

### 2. Literature review

From the concept of local scholars that have been born from accumulating experiences and being accepted by the community, they have scrutinized the way of life of the community in an interesting way, which can be considered as the basis of proper living This is consistent with the philosophy of sufficiency economy (Bryndin, 2020). By applying the concept of the local philosopher as the basis for the development of community enterprises

(Virani, 2020), (Lukiyanto, & Wijayaningtyas, 2020), it will be found that it will be a guideline for the development of community enterprises sustainable by the following principles.

Self-reliance is a concept that all philosophers have taken as the basis for living. Self-Reliance and Self-Reliance (Varady, Kleinhans, & Al Sader, 2020) is a way of thinking that builds faith in oneself and the community that creates love, generosity, love, and unity. This is a guarantee of sustainability in support of the change that will happen to oneself, family, and community, sustainable community enterprises (Peredo, & Chrisman, 2006). They have raw material costs incurred by their own community or localities, such as having local aquatic habitats, local crops used as raw materials for production, or rice or farm crops in the community or local to be used as a product of community enterprises (Lee, Zailani, & Rahman, 2020), etc. These guarantee the cost of non-dependent raw materials as well as the unique local wisdom of each area as well. Support from government agencies is not blocked, but does not rely solely on the support of government agencies. Getting help in knowledge to expand production is important to develop a standardized product to meet the needs of consumers and result in increased market demand as well.

Savings. The concept of saving is creating accumulated costs that are unaware. The villagers have provided ways to save water, soil, trees, and money. Savings are in line with the sufficiency economy philosophy of immunity (Prayukvong, 2005). The way of life of rural people who have a career in agriculture still depends on nature for their livelihood. Making a living does not go beyond the demands of water, soil, forests, and air. In nature, humans are both the creator and the destroyer (Sharma, Lawry, Paudel, McLain, Adhikary, & Banjade, 2020). Therefore, it is imperative to keep nature conducive to life. Community enterprises that need natural produce must generate savings in the conscious that it is their own food source that will generate food, shelter, income, and can be a good medicine as well.

Unity has co-thinking, and dependence in the community (Valeepitakdej, & Wongsurawat, 2015). The rural community, arising from the expansion of kinship, is known and dependent on one another in society.

The Sustainable Development Principle emphasizes development that balances economic and social growth and environmental protection (Issever Grochová, & Litzman, 2021), a concept that many countries around the world provide acceptance. Today, the impacts of environmental problems have serious consequences for both human health and lifestyles (Heukelbach, Sousa, & Ramos, 2021). Focusing on human development as the center of development with a balanced equilibrium between economic, social, and environmental dimensions, the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (Mongsawad, 2012) has been applied accordingly. The administration is consistent with the development of the country and the community in all areas (Setkij, 2020).

Multi Social organizational management and the rapidly changing technological trends affect the adaptation of the modern organization to be able to keep up with the changes in accordance with the context of the economy, society, politics, law, and technology. Therefore, policies must have the ability to lead organizations to overcome obstacles and cause growth (Harnkiattiwong, Sanont, 2020).

### **3. Methods**

The data used in this research were taken from two sources: government policies in Thailand on economic and social recovery management affected by the 2019 Coronavirus Disease and Emergency Decree Authorising the Ministry of Finance to Raise Loans to Solve Problems, to Remedy And Restore the Economy And Society as Affected by the Coronavirus Disease Pandemic, B.E. 2563 (2020) by analyzing it with the theory of sustainable development to create a guideline for economic recovery management after being impacted by the coronavirus outbreak 2019 in Thailand.

### **4. Results**

Process management has a direct impact on the business. This means a direct impact on finance and management. If mentioned in detail the definition is often referred to as "manufacturing process". The collapse was directly and indirectly the result of the crisis, it was also a change in the policies of the respective countries. It is divided into segments starting from marketing, sales, procurement, process planning, production, storage, and delivery, which integrates both a quantitative and qualitative management process. It is a global coordination and circulation of money, materials, equipment, people, techniques, and technology to help manage the process. Other things to mention, such as tourism, ecotourism, hotel, restaurant, fishery, hospitality, finance, tourism groups, all have serious direct impacts. Incredibly many, many businesses closed down. What happened had a direct impact on the management ecosystem, as many involved had to shut down or change the management behavior altogether. It is said that this "COVID-19" crisis has caused the industrial and network administration systems to adjust, or some of them may collapse. The administration or administration of an industrial business is required to rely on a supply chain management system (Mollenkopf, Ozanne, & Stolze, 2020), which is the input of many

businesses that rely on it in supporting business to continue. When a chain's base is lacking in strength, it may inevitably cause the management of many industrial businesses to have an impact.

The situation of the communicable disease outbreak which has improved dramatically. The first phase of Thailand's fiscal measures to cure affected people will end in June 2020, making the period from July 2020 onwards as a suitable time for initiating socio-economic recovery of the country. However, the still highly uncertain COVID-19 outbreak is a major risk factor that will affect the continuation of the country's socio-economic recovery in the future. Therefore, for the economic and social recovery of the country in early 2021, the government has established the following principles in action:

(1) Adhere to local operations with a focus on employment to generate income and create occupations of people in communities in different areas across the country, and creating added value of community products and agricultural products by using technology and innovation.

(2) Enhance the development in fields in which Thailand has an advantage and has development potential in order to distribute benefits to the public at the foundation level by focusing on the development of modern agricultural sectors that are linked to other industrial sectors, such as the food industry or the bio-industry, and focus on the development of the tourism sector towards higher value-added qualitative tourism.

(3) Restorate of the country's economy and society at intervals consistent with the situation of the COVID-19 outbreak.

The next economic and social recovery approach, the epidemic of COVID-19 (Ottersen, & Engebretsen, 2020) will affect tourism and export revenues. The main income of the country suddenly disappeared. Small entrepreneurs lack capital and people lack purchasing power. When these external factors may not be as dependable as before, the recovery of the Thai economy must be strengthened within the country in line with the national strategy by building a solid foundation by turning the COVID-19 crisis into opportunities to build local and community-based economies while spreading prosperity to regions in the new economic corridors. The four new economic corridor areas were Northern Economic Corridor: NEC- Creative LANNA, Northeastern Economic Corridor: NeEC- Bioeconomy, Central - Western Economic Corridor : CWEC, and Southern Economic Corridor: SEC (Sapu, S. 2020). They are for sustainable growth through improved agricultural productivity or adapted to large-scale and modern agriculture, value-added processing, food industry, and Bio-Circular-Green Economy, as well as the development of high-quality creative tourism and services that enhance the infrastructure and support the production processes involved with the approach to the future management of the economy.(Office of Strategies and Spatial Development, 2018)

Good, inclusive, and sustainable growth to drive the next economy. Besides taking into account the existing base potential and opportunities in the new context, it must also be in line with the long-term development direction of Thailand that wants Thailand to be a developed country with less inequality, and should be an action plan/project that extend or upgrade from the plan/project according to the budget system under existing normal circumstances as an opportunity to build the foundation economy, distribute prosperity to the region sustainably, and upgrade the infrastructure to support the manufacturing sector and growth into the future of the major economic sectors. The focus is as follows.

1) Strengthen the foundation economy by emphasizing employment, new theory agriculture, community products and services, OTOP products, and community tourism.

2) Distribute prosperity to the region to create sustainable growth for the future with emphasis on. (1) Improve agricultural production efficiency such as modern agriculture, smart agriculture, precision agriculture, and large plots. (2) Value added agriculture and base economy, bio such as food of the future, health products and medicine, bioplastics, and Bioenergy. (3) High-grade tourism such as qualitative tourism, hospitality industry, creative economy.

3) Enhance the infrastructure to support the manufacturing sector and future growth of the major economic sectors, such as the infrastructure that helps link production with marketing, water resource management for production and consumption, or the infrastructure that Helps to leverage the ability to create innovation for trade.

4) To stimulate tourism businesses to drive the economy of the service sector as the main economic field affecting entrepreneurs at all levels. In a nutshell, the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus has resulted in a sudden disappearance of tourism and export revenues, the country's main source of income. Small entrepreneurs lack capital and people lack purchasing power. When these external factors may not be as dependable as before, the recovery of the Thai economy must be turned around to strengthen the country in line with the national strategy or that is to build a solid foundation. By turning the COVID-19 crisis into an opportunity to build local and community-based economies, while spreading prosperity to regions in the four new economic corridors to achieve sustainable growth through production optimization the agricultural sector or adapted to large-scale and modern

agriculture, value-creating processing, food industry, and BCG bio-economy, as well as the development of high-quality creative tourism and services with infrastructure upgrades and support related production processes.

Thailand empowers the Ministry of Finance to borrow money to solve problems, cure, and restore the economy and society affected by the RAS Corona 2019 outbreak in three main areas:

1. Public health 45,000 million baht. The plan or project has medical and public health objectives to solve the problem of COVID-19 contagious disease outbreak, with the public health act and the government agency assigned by the Cabinet in accordance with the proposal of the Health Ministry is responsible for implementing it.

- To cover expenses, remedies, compensation, risk expenses for medical and public health personnel, including related persons, as well as the expenses for recruiting professionals both in the country and abroad.

- To purchase and supply medical and public health equipment, drugs, vaccines, and medical laboratories.

- To cover the expenses necessary for the treatment, prevention, and control of disease, as well as the research and development of medical and public health for public health rehabilitation of the country.

- To prepare health care facilities and the costs of treating and detaining those at risk of infection, Russell Corona 2019.

- To cope with emergency situations due to the coronavirus disease 2019 outbreak.

2. Help, cure, and compensate 555,000 million baht. The program or program aims to aid, cure, and compensate people, farmers, and entrepreneurs affected by the COVID-19 epidemic situation. The Ministry of Finance and government agencies assigned by the Cabinet under the Ministry of Finance's proposal are responsible.

- To aid, cure, and compensate people affected by the COVID-19 epidemic.

- To resolve the problem, remedy, and compensate for farmers affected by the COVID-19 contagious disease outbreak.

- To resolve the problem, remedy, and compensate the operators affected by the COVID-19 epidemic.

3. Economic and social rehabilitation 400,000 million baht to those affected by the infectious disease outbreak, COVID-19 by the Ministry of Finance and government agencies assigned by the Cabinet.

- Invest in and development activities that can revive economic activity, increase potential, and enhance trade, production and service in the major economic sectors of the country covering agriculture, industry, trade and investment, tourism and service.

- Restore local economies and communities through the implementation of projects or activities to create jobs, create careers by promoting markets for the products and products of community businesses linked to tourism or other service sectors, community infrastructure development, factor sourcing, production and facilities necessary for the development of local and community products, including creating market access, while enhancing the quality and value added standards of local and community products and products.

- Promote and stimulate consumption in the household and private sectors, including various investments by the private sector, in order to quickly return to normal consumption and investment conditions. 3.4 Develop basic projects through the implementation of projects or activities to create economic stability. Enhance the infrastructure and support the production process for the future development of the country (Source: Emergency Decree Authorizing the Ministry of Finance to Raise Loans to Solve Problems, to Remedy And Restore the Economy And Society as Affected by the Coronavirus Disease Pandemic, BE 2020 (2020)).

These plans/projects must meet 3 important goals: 1) Strengthening the foundational economy with an emphasis on employment, new theory agriculture, community tourism, village funds, and logistics. 2) Diversify into the region by investing in the four potential economic areas: Northern Economic Corridor: NEC, Central - Western Economic Corridor: CEWEC, Northeastern Economic Corridor: NeEC, Southern Economic Corridor : SEC (Lamonphet, 2021), to support growth. That is sustainable in the future, focusing on modern agriculture, bio-economy, and quality tourism. 3) Stimulate domestic demand and tourism.

For the benefit of assessing the loan expenditures to resolve, cure, and restore the economy and society affected by the Coronavirus 2019 outbreak to be cost-effective and efficient "Evaluation Committee". It means that the Loan Spending Evaluation Committee in accordance with the Emergency Decree that the Evaluation Committee has duties and powers to establish criteria, methods, and guidelines for assessing project productivity and outcomes and their impact on the economy and society. Designate to the project owner agencies and agencies involved in the implementation of the project. Submit information, documents, relevant evidence, or send a

representative to explain to support the project monitoring and evaluation, or to perform other actions for the benefit of the project monitoring and evaluation. Arrange a project evaluation and prepare a project evaluation report for submission to the Minister for submission to the Cabinet for acknowledgment every six months and to appoint a subcommittee to perform the assignments in accordance with the Ministry of Finance Regulations on Evaluation of Performance Spend loans to resolve, heal, and restore the socioeconomic problems affected by the 2019 coronavirus outbreak.

Uncertainty of the end of the 2019 coronavirus epidemic. The only factor currently ending the epidemic is the discovery of a vaccine that can effectively prevent infection. Therefore, the outbreak of COVID-19 will continue for a while. These factors will affect the country's economy and society in the future, especially in the tourism and service sectors, directly affecting employment in the tourism and other related sectors with more than 4 million workers. The position in which Thailand is still unclear whether the epidemic can be controlled within the country to be limited and other countries are unable to control the outbreak. There will be an increased impact on domestic employment as economic impacts will expand from tourism and service sectors to industrial sectors, which will affect Global Supply Chain Disruption. (Al-Mansour, & Al-Ajmi, 2020), (Govindan, Mina, & Alavi, 2020). This affects the production of the final product. The shortage of essential commodities such as pharmaceuticals, drugs, food, international travel, and people's livelihoods has made countries aware of their return to security and crisis response capacity. From the initial coronavirus epidemic crisis 2019, changes are expected to lead to the new normal.

It is likely to return to domestic production to reduce the risk of shortages in times of crisis and may impose a ban on exports of certain types of goods that will affect national security. This could cause the globalization that has emerged over the past 20 years to more protect the interests of the country and create self-sufficiency and resilience in the economy so that it can support it that effect in the event of a crisis more effectively.

The transformation of digital technology will accelerate and play a greater role in business operations, trade, services, and people's lifestyles to use digital technology in their daily lives, both in the area of commodity trading and services, recreation, education, and even forms of employment and working methods in both the public and private sectors, which need to accelerate the education of citizens to be able to take advantage of technology to acquire knowledge and generate income.

International travel after the Coronavirus 2019 outbreak is expected to fail to recover quickly due to public confidence. In addition, countries tend to impose health measures for international travelers, both in the country of origin and destination to prevent recurring infectious disease outbreaks of Coronavirus 2019.

From the outbreak of Coronavirus Infectious Disease 2019, the uncertainty of the end of the epidemic and the trend of global economic contraction, directly affect people's occupations and business operations. This makes it necessary to use governmental resources and the ability to provide economic support resources to reduce the impact of people in various sectors and to assist entrepreneurs, especially small and medium enterprises to be able to continue to operate in order to maintain the overall employment of the country. In addition, the new normal trend arising from the 2019 coronavirus outbreak has prompted Thailand to restructure to reduce the dependence on exports and tourism of foreign tourists to drive the economy to strengthen the domestic economy by operating rationally, modestly, and being immune to the philosophy of sufficiency economy in order to strengthen the country from within, which will help to have the ability to Resilient impacts from future crises as well.

## **5. Discussion**

Guidelines for loan expenditures under the Socio-Economic Rehabilitation Plan aim to support the economy in crisis and restore the economy to a normal state. Therefore, spending on loans under the decree should be made in line with the economic and epidemic situation at different times by driving the domestic economic recovery based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy (Buranapin, & Rattawatankul, 2015). Build participation in economic recovery between the public, private, academic, and public sectors. Build economic and social stability within the country, such as building food security, medical supplies, energy, digital, logistics. Restructure the country's economy to reduce the quantitative dependence on exports and foreign tourists to produce more value-added goods and services and more qualitative tourism. Sustainable development by creating a learning system for people to develop. Adapt your skills to meet the needs of the future labor market and create programs that create employment, create careers in the community. Develop and add value to products in the community. Connect community products with domestic and international markets in agriculture to ensure community sustainability. Increase production efficiency and create added value throughout the chain by applying technology, innovation, and developing agricultural infrastructure to increase efficiency and reduce production costs. Set up a hygienic and safety production system. Adjust the agricultural system by promoting potential agriculture, adjusting the agricultural model to smart agriculture, and linking agricultural production to be able to enter industrial agriculture by applying agricultural machinery and technology accurately in the production process to adapt the production

system to modern agriculture. Focus on promoting the use of locally produced machinery and equipment mainly in industrial, trade, and investment sectors. Revitalize industries and businesses affected by the outbreak by working collaboratively between the public and private sectors. Supporting the use of machinery and equipment with advanced and modern technology to be used in the production process and to develop projects to build the necessary foundation for target industries in various economic development areas in accordance with government policies, establishing cooperation with the private sector in developing labor skills to be able to apply advanced production technology. Expand the establishment of Testing Center for products analysis and testing in key industrial sectors. In the tourism and service sector, focus on quality tourism, Responsible Tourism, Hospitality Industry, and creative economy by improving and revitalizing tourist attractions and facilities in major cities and sub-cities. To raise the quality of tourist attractions and related services to meet international standards, including public health and tourist safety standards, to make Thailand a health-safe country, develop a management system that is in line with the capacity to support students. Travel Carrying Capacity of the Tourist Attraction. Build and upgrade new tourist attractions to become a tourist magnet, including applying digital technology to service and to train and develop entrepreneurs, as well as to develop skills in the tourism and service industries to be ready for service.

Restoring local economy and communities. Promote economic activities of the community by creating jobs and generating income in local communities by developing community products and services. Promote agriculture along the Sufficiency Economy and Integrated Agriculture to create stability for small-scale agriculture and develop community products, OTOP, community tourism, and related services based on the concept of creative economy by supporting inputs. Develop manufacturing, processing, and innovation processes with support from agencies and educational institutions, as well as integrating community activities to create sustainable value-added and income. Restore and develop their own localities by attracting new generation entrepreneurs with knowledge and potential return to operate their own local businesses, as well as supporting new business operations in the manufacturing and service sectors that will arise from the development of communication technology to support the lifestyle changes in the future. Responding to the needs of all sectors comprehensively and comprehensively, with great emphasis on the development of domestic online trading systems that can be linked to the local logistic system for people, entrepreneurs, Community, or community enterprise can take advantage of direct access to consumers and create added value from community products.

## **6. Conclusions**

In order to drive the development of the country in the future to be more efficient and profitable in the long term, implementing programs / projects under the current law and in the next phase is an extension of the strengths that Thailand has. These include success in COVID-19 epidemic control and reliability in the public health system, diversity of resources that can be extended to the manufacturing and service sectors, stable economic stability, structural readiness. Fundamentals and key economic areas at the regional level, the strength of local community networks, and the hospitable and hospitable "Thais" are the original trends of the world economy arising from the epidemic situation and the changing of the COVID-19 provides an opportunity to create an important economy. For example, the emphasis on health safety in daily life will lead to the trend of safe food consumption and the growing trend of the health tourism market, as well as the international recognition of the condition of a safe environment conducive to tourism, business and investment for quality, inclusive, and sustainable growth. To drive the economy in the next period, in addition to taking into account the potential from the existing base and the opportunities in the new context, it must also be in line with the long-term development direction of Thailand that wants Thailand to be a developed country with little inequality. It should be an action plan / project that extends or upgrades from the budget system plan / project under existing normal circumstances as an opportunity to build the foundation economy, distribute prosperity to the region in a sustainable way, and upgrade the infrastructure for Supporting the manufacturing sector and growing into the future of the major economic sectors. The focus is on strengthening the foundational economy by emphasizing employment, new theory agriculture, community products and services, OTOP products, and community tourism, spreading prosperity into regions to create sustainable growth for the future, and raise the infrastructure to support the manufacturing sector and future growth of the major economic sectors. Infrastructure that helps link production to marketing, water resource management for production and consumption, or infrastructure that enhances the ability to create innovation for trade, while stimulating tourism businesses to drive the economy. The service therefore creates a solid foundation by turning the COVID-19 crisis into an opportunity to build a local and community-based economy while spreading prosperity to the region in the country's new economic corridors

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