

Research Article

Economic Gap and Labor Problems Policy in a Third World Country During the Coronavirus Pandemic: Inequality of Education within the Thai Social Class Structure

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Abstract

This research article has IRB (HE-DRI-NRRU024/2565; 0623.9/038) and it will try to explain the effect Of COVID 2019 by qualitative research to online-student, and the poor labor (who loss job by freezing business/economic activity). Economic gap and labor problems policy in a third world country during the coronavirus pandemic: Re- structuring and re- connect to inequality of education of class structure. The disharmony of Vaccine became a topic of international politics due to the fact that international organizations on public health and medicine were unable to curb the pandemic. Small children lacked of supportive resources to study online due to the lack of basic structure in information technology and internet. The economic-social gap from classes in the Thai society were negatively affected from the “economic development policy”. It becomes inequality (true) VS modern (fake), or “the riches are clustered but the poors are scattered (lack of technology learning)”. Coronavirus diplomatic vaccines were negatively regarded as a war of vaccine. It reflected fake cooperation among international communities. Vaccine assistance from bilateral agreements or between states worked out but failed on multilateral agreements (the delay, the near expiration date of vaccine). The war of vaccine resulted in 2 terms: torn or injected. From the abovementioned description, the research drew the conclusion as follows Thai Bureaucratic ’s policy: (1) Scarcity: Problems of the gap in economic development worsened the political contention in Thailand during the city lockdown, (2) Expectation (economic halt) and unemployment are problems of policy-inequality: “the management of vaccine affected online learning”, and impacted the shrink of a new graduate number to enter the labor markets, (3) Fear of the virus (war): Problems (asymmetry-inequality) of powers of international politics and the failure of public health international organizations should to seek the ways to handle the virus in the future rather than multinational corporations.

Keywords: Inequality&Gap Policy, Economic development, Thai social class structure, Labor problems in the third world countries, Problems of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction

Economic gap and inequality policy in the Thai social class structure worsens labor markets and policy. The inequality and gap in education management in the third world countries “have no perfect infrastructure like the first world countries do.” There is a halt in “social, economic, employment” which affects the shrink of labor number and new graduates (political problems regarding endless mobs added an insult to injury due to parliament and political parties were not strong enough to be accepted by people in the mobs. They did not trust the Thai political party system and the problems of being unable to be democratized.

The claims were deeply rooted from the conflict in public policy and the political power struggle which affected the management of education during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the third world countries which have low income, living in a distance, poverty, and inequality, to access to options in public health services, which caused a high mortality. It affected international trades “goods and services were unable to transferred and become income for the government” because each country closed transportation and exportation, lacking of appropriate income, companies and organizations halted the activities. It then caused labor problems, and continuously to families – with the inability to afford their children to do activities during the pandemic as well as their dropping out of school.

Gabriel A. Almond proposed that Thailand should have more experts to look after social welfare and utilize public administration sciences to assist, “...Thailand has also requested a specialist in the field of social welfare Awards for professors of public administration have been announced for both India and Thailand. ... (Almond, 1954, p. 9)” When parents were affected from being laid out from work or labor activity closure, family members who relied on them were also impacted, for example, the government were unable to facilitate internet signal for education to children or infrastructure supported businesses or those who have power to spend rather than supporting children when they have difficulties (during the pandemic), which ultimately affected the educational activities in 2022. Then, destiny plays trick on parents and students. Thai political problems regarding protests and mobs (out of parliament politics) street politics occurred. Apart from the aforementioned problems, Thailand faced the economic downturn and lacking of labors due to the coronavirus pandemic and public health activities. These worsened the situations in Thailand during 2019-2021. At present, problems of economic and labors in Thailand are higher.

The academic who described very well “official state” in Thailand is Fred W. Riggs. He stated that “in the summary of Professor Riggs, he explained that the objectives of this article is not to offer solutions to the problems of Thailand administration but the description of basic characteristics of the society which are changing. He expressed that the studies of government and administration of Thailand were not thorough and sufficient. In some cases, they lead to misunderstanding since those studies are over influenced by western ideas. The attempt to reform or improve Thailand has to be based on the understanding of the Thai society ... (Riggs, 1961, pp. 83-125.)”

It is summarized that the important problem of democracy was the lack of stability on economy and lack of scattering economic wealth equally in order to reduce the gap but in practice every policy was determined by the elites. It can be said that public administration policy process was created to fulfill the policy maker. Or the policy maker is oligarchy elite. The policy focused on the economic development, however, in practice it made the economic gap wider.

Objective

From the above claim, the problems in Thailand during 2019-2021 are related to three main problems and factors: (A) the COVID-19 war and public health: problems of getting access to technology and virus knowledge, and the fair distribution of the vaccine by using political science principles (international relations) which is related to power or influence of international politics; (B) Problems of political crisis and change (or not) to democracy of Thailand based on the political science principles (politics) which is related to the weakness of Thai political parties that make the democracy also weak (claim of Huntington was adapted to explain problems in Thailand) and lack of stability to reduce the economic gap (the claim of Samuel M. Lipset was adapted to explain the problems in Thailand), and (C) problems of failure in public policy which affected social and economic structure leading to gaps in different issues in Thai social class structure (which has high inequality) that stems from the division in the Thai society (the claim from Fake news related to the three main institutions in the country) which does not correspond to good public policy management (public administration).

It is the new thought to restructure the social class structure to lessen the economic gap and labor problems in the third world countries during the coronavirus pandemic that business, education and labor have to be linked together.

Method

The important element based on the politics following the idea of David Easton was Demands and Support. Material and data were the support of the mentioned political system which were important to political decisions. "... Among inputs of a political system there are two basic kinds: demands and support. These inputs give a political system its dynamic character. They furnish it both with the raw material or information that the system is called upon to process and with the energy to keep it going. ... (Easton, 1957, p. 387)". From the above claim, when combining the two academics' ideas to analyze the problems of state bureaucratic policy/state official policy (plutocracy), it can be concluded that bureaucratic polity in Thai bureaucracy has both pros and cons in the situations of competing for resources during the COVID-19 and the war of diplomatic COVID-19 vaccine.

Therefore, Bureaucratic Polity is not anything more than the survival of the old power of the king and institution network, pair up and integration, creating bureaucratic mechanism, and "National bureaucratic network (Riggs, 1966, p. 144) or Thai government policy (during COVID era). Government official positions were created and scattered across the country". They became power network are used to develop the country for political purposes (to compete for the power and might enable the country go down). Therefore, the researcher finds that not only Thailand has the problems of Thai bureaucracy which was given order from the top-down policy, it also has the problems of social class structure.

Result/Finding

"New thinking, new doing" to solve the problem of economic gap and social class structure to heal the people by setting up new policies after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Seymour Martin Lipset noted the level of education and democracy as follows: "... Many have suggested that the better education the population of a country, the better the chances for democracy, ... The evidence bearing on the contribution of education to democracy is even more direct and strong in connection with individual behavior within countries, than it is in cross-national correlations. ... (Lipset, 1959, pp. 78-79)". The researcher noted that Lipset gave more importance to education than being a middle class. The researcher noted that the industrial revolution in Siam started in the reigns of King Rama 3rd-4th. There was a success in industrial revolution in Siam from slavery to labors that received income (salary) depending on their abilities after the slavery abolition in the reign of King Rama the 5th. The claim repeated Lipset's work that "Latin America is different from Asia in three ways. First, people have low education. Second, they have agricultural economy. And the third, Latin America had no industrial revolution and separated from religion. (Lipset, 1959, p. 102)" (Every kingdom had been through different industrial revolutions.) Lipset's beginning had no middle class people. This research article focuses more on problems of labors and online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. The two issues affected the third world country like Thailand.

From the abovementioned reasons, the research analyzed that the government and elites who determined the public administration policy had to remedy the parents, lecturers, and students who were affected from higher cost of spending during the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the post pandemic. The government should set up a public administration policy in education and try to find ways to solve the problems of new graduates who became unemployed both temporarily and permanently (because behaviors and economic activities based on the platform related more to the internet). The researcher is anxious and predicts that there will be more problems of social class structure – the economic gap will be wider because labors are not easily able to go back to the market system. Furthermore, Thai education still produces new graduates who are in opposite direction of labor markets which are related to goods and services in information technology and online society

1. The seek of online learning management/policy or one-to-one teaching but still maintaining social distancing between learner and instructor even though the pandemic is still prevalent.

“Online learning is isolated and lacking of technology or factors supporting state internet basic structure” Teaching and learning during the pandemic in the third world countries lack of state infrastructure on public administration services. The researcher also has higher expenditures on internet for teaching and online meeting around 2.5-3 times from the normal situations. Labor parents were affected by the increase of the online media cost and online learning. Furthermore, when children in single families in the city learning online, they were “lonely and bored”. Regarding labors and employees, they were affected by the law imposing the working from home campaign in order to reduce the virus transmission. Pertaining to work from home in the third world countries, more problems occurred than in the first world countries which were more well-equipped (from having state infrastructure and effective internet system). Working and doing businesses from home on platform online created different results. There were still high competitions but markets and business activities closed down or paused in some places due to the communication halt, especially lockdowns of airlines and cities for several times.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in compulsory- learning online took place for 2 years. Teachers both in primary and secondary schools were unable to teach efficiently and could not control the behaviors of the little children. Some families had low income and only one smart phone and there was no internet. They had two main options. One was to rely on state internet which was limited and another was to depend on friends or neighbors who lived away from them. News of problems on learning online during the COVID-19 pandemic were heard often, e.g. a teacher rode a motorcycle to give a practice sheet at a student’s house which was away from the school and the motorcycle got stuck in the muddy road. Sometimes they gave the documents to the village head to pass to the parents. Another example is that little brothers and sisters walked across the hill to their friend’s house in the community just to use the internet signal to study online. The above description occurred in Thailand, a third world country that has a modernization gap as well as an economic gap, even though Thailand has a monarchised military. “... Thailand’s military must be re-examined because they misrepresent the military’s role in politics. ... one must also scrutinize the power and legitimacy of Thailand’s armed forces in terms of its connection to monarchy over time. The relationship between monarchy and military represents a ‘parallel state’, ... relationship result in what can be termed a ‘monarchised military.’ ... (Chambers and Waitoolkiat, 2016, pp. 424-441)” In terms of a coup, the chaos in competing for political power and other problems were linked to the admiration in republic regime, without exception during the COVID-19 pandemic. Mobs and government opposition groups did not give up their attempt to protest against the government and tried to propose a regime that conflicts with the current constitution. For this research, it focuses on fake modernity stemmed from economic development gap based on capitalism in Thailand. Therefore, the researcher would like to elaborate on the economic gap in Thailand in different academic works applied in the explanation as follows.

Thailand has “imaginative for fake modernity”. That is to say that modernization or department stores “clustered” in cities or modern tourist attractions. However, the population have less power of consumption (low income). They are unable to participate in those expensive modernizations (modernity in Thailand is for those who have power to spend while lower class people “lack of ability to access public services” that need money to spend on, for example, taking an unconditioned train can save more money than taking a sky train.

Waves of democratization were explained differently by different academics, for example “... The waves of democratization... Political systems with democratic characteristics are not limited to modern times. ... Modern democracy is not simply democracy of the village, the tribe, or the city-state; it is democracy of the nation-state and its emergence is associated with the development of the nation-state. ... Three waves of democratization have occurred in the modern world. ... First, long wave of democratization 1828-1926. (First reverse wave 1992-1942), Second, short wave of democratization 1943-1962 (Second reverse wave 1958-1975), Third wave of democratization 1974. ... (Huntington, 1991, pp. 15-16)” The third wave described the fall of long time dictatorship. However, the transition to democracy is compared with dictatorship waves fighting against democratic waves. Therefore, transitions of waves to democracy have to be transited first. In this case, the researcher analyzed that the fourth wave is occurring by passing international ethics during the COVID-19 pandemic disaster.

The public health resource distribution gap and the transition of medical technology or virus research in the future (the researcher called it Virus X) enabled the skepticism on state policy and protests regarding taboo or the coronavirus control. The question would be either to be standard to protect the people or spread the virus or body violation by using the public health claim to manage the pandemic situation. However, for Thailand, there is another question rising during the protests of the mobs against the elites and the government. They used the pandemic control reasons to take control of people's behaviors and made them political issues and for political benefits. The government opposition groups who were pro-republic used different gaps as their claims to become political issues during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile the government used the pandemic situations to take control or set up measures to limit the people's mobility to maintain and prolong their political power by claiming that the government follow the law and create policy to prevent people from virus infections.

2. Encouraging the policy maker to decrease the inequality or economic development gap and stakeholders who attempted to push the policy (both labor and online learning problems) or improve state basic structure even though there are still the COVID-19 problems to solve.

"The solution of state infrastructure problems with regard to internet or learning device" is related to problems of setting up policy. The researcher discovered the news that business operation related to bidding and concessions of communication system, which is one of the internet activities which relied on state infrastructure. However, it belonged to private executives who had connections with politics. It also linked to loans and it benefited the communication system or mobile phone signal both in Thailand and Myanmar.

"The elites and the top-down model showed the relationship of "businessmen, politician, and beneficial groups". It led to the corruption problems in the third world countries. Public policy and policy set up do not distribute resources and value to the society. However, it benefits those who have connections with state officials. And the state officials then benefited the businessmen. In Thailand, business activities had connections with bureaucracy. There were supports of concessions or permits to different concessions. They caused international conflicts and affected the use of tax to pay when losing the case of international businesses in Thailand. The businesses were halted and they were ordered from Thai state officials to close down.

"State policy makers and the relationship with the coup or army institute" is important to determine directions of public administration which can go in any directions with the following examples. First, making the policy that "increases/decreases the gap" to the social class structure which becomes the problem that relates to (condition) political request. That is the flame in the mobs in the state protests. And second, making the policy that "increases/decreases the gap" to the state infrastructure, especially on technology system and state infrastructure on internet which causes the problems to access services for teaching and learning and different classes in the society and are able to study during the two years amidst the spread of the COVID-19.

According to the diagram, the researcher claimed that the problems of social class structure which makes the social gap and the wider gap in economic development between the modern cities (fake) and the countryside (with sincerity) but not appropriate to the online learning situations of students. It involved several parts of stakeholders in the Thai society. The traction conditions or the solution to class relations and economic development and the impact of lockdown to labors, students, people, and elites who are the owners of industrial capitalists who determined the public administration policy to support their own groups (adapted from Lipset, 1959, p.105)

Therefore, in order to link to Thai political conditions, (from the protest against the government and elites), it causes problems to the regime in terms of power and corruption which was unable to transform into democracy. It led to the confrontation outside of the parliament, on the streets after work almost everyday by the mobs. From the above mentioned reasons, the researcher summarized the two inverse phenomenon by the diagram to link to the problems of political power struggle and they were used as a pretext to protest.

3. Creating new generation leader with responsibility to rebuild economic activities in order to support or provide correct information to the society. There should be motivation to link with community relation without fear (of war), virus, and not taking the COVID-19 to become the political issue (within Thailand or international politics/ bureaucracy's policy).

“Bureaucratic polity: reuniting Thai political ideas” The political power struggle in the wars of color shirts and the whirlpool of coups led to the political culture commoners in Thai bureaucracy which is called “Bureaucratic Polity”. It could not become democratization. Furthermore, Thai bureaucracy holds back state administrative behaviors to not follow the good governance, especially the transparency in policy making. There is no effective public administration policy indicator. Accessing to state information is hard. (even though there is an act to reveal the information). Therefore, there is no transparency in explaining the information from the state, for example, the COVID-19 vaccine (war) crisis. When people inquired the information on public services or vaccination, the government passively responded. The research showed that international political behaviors related to the access to vaccine services between the first world countries and the third world countries which affected the COVID-19 situations in Thailand (e.g. politics in COVAC vaccine program and etc.). The researcher would like to elaborate more on a situation (from a perspective of a third world country). It is that Thailand is away from the relation with the US and has closer contact with China. Thailand vaccine policy focuses more on public health knowledge of vaccine in China than in Europe. This claim urges the US Foreign ministry to strengthen relations with Thailand, specifically on diplomatic vaccine.

“The cracks of economic development and the gap between the city and countryside” came from the public policy that was not really for public but benefited the capitalists and elites more than the people, especially the access to internet signal (which was not free) for students across the country. In Bangkok or other big cities may have sufficient free wi-fi but in small towns or countryside, they are different. The researcher noticed the behaviors of young people who like to study extra classes or tutoring in groups at department stores because there is sufficient state infrastructure and internet devices which supported the users at the private shops. But that was before the COVID-19 pandemic. After the pandemic, due to the lockdown, the students had to stay at home or at their farms. They were unable to use free internet at the department stores. The choice ended and they were forced “not to be able to choose” because the economic activities were ordered to halt due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The transportation or public services were also stopped. Therefore, students had no other choices in learning during the spread of the coronavirus. It depends on the ability of each family how much they can afford to buy online learning devices (from the above explanation, academics in the first world countries may not be able to imagine the hardship of accessing to online learning device means because they sit and teach online in different cultures and different state infrastructure between the wealthy first world countries and the poor third world countries- the world that is not suitable to conduct online learning because it was burdensome to parents as well as children.

Discussion

Using political science to interact with people in the society (again) and link with online society with quality (after) the COVID-19 crisis.

“Heart and love to mankind is the basic answer to sustain the third world countries to handle labor and education problems during the COVID-19” The spread of COVID-19 frightened and worried people around the globe. In Thailand, online social media caused the fear to COVID-19 from the two main types of information. First, fake news in social media make people to believe “not to get vaccination” by claiming that they did not trust medical technology on COVID-19 from countries in Asia. These group of people and Thai movie stars preferred the vaccine from multinational corporation only. The panic of the news happened at the early period of producing the vaccine against COVID-19. Later when the government acquired more COVID-19 vaccine, people have more options to decide. Also, at the beginning stage of the pandemic, there was a phenomenon of vaccine storage and inaccessible to vaccine which stemmed from the failure in diplomatic vaccine due to the failure of international relations. Second, the incitement of the government opposition to have a campaign against the lockdown to protest against the elites and public health policy. They were not satisfied with doctors to set up a policy to limit rights and halt the business activities, even though the Ministry of Public Health announced it was necessary to lockdown the business activities to reduce the people mobility to spread the virus to other parts of the country. They decided to impose restricted measures to lockdown to halt the transportation and business activities in the society. And perhaps the democracy was fake or “Pseudo-democracy (Diamond, 2002, p. 24)” Therefore, the political science problems in Thailand may be described by academics as follows.

1. Middle class people in Thailand are in small number. It affects the democratic development and the underprivileged in the social structure. They do not receive modernization and economic development that support the elites and tycoons.

The existence of the middle class people is significant to labor class people who need democracy the most. If the politics that support the government is needed, the behavior of mobilizing working class should be there. It means there is motivation to draw people to them but it must be supported by the middle class (or labor class). It is the link between democracy and capitalism or the transition of the society to capitalism economic development so as to set up the different regime following the democracy. "...the relation between capitalism and democracy or, more precisely, between we transformations of society that came with capitalist economic development and the long-term nuances of democratic forms or rule. ..." (Dietrich, R., Stephens, E.S.&John, D., 1992). It can be concluded that economic development leads to the existence of new class (meaning the labor class). The researcher agrees with the quote "No bourgeois, no democracy (Moore, 1996, p. 418)"

Modernity based on the writing of Seymour M. Lipset brings about the democracy that can "transform into democratization". In the researcher's point of view, when taking the explanation of the "political party weakness" according to Samuel P. Huntington to explain the failure of democratization, it is found that the ideas of Seymour M. Lipset and Samuel P. Huntington are able to describe the factors affecting the "mobs' grievance which leads to "minor wars" on the streets. It was the true phenomenon in protesting against the government and economic gap. Thus, it will not lead to equal wealth in every level of the Thai social structure. Later, the untruth is political mob leaders or the capitalist mob or politicians or former university academics who are behind the mobs secretly used the fights beyond the democratic frame.

It can be seen that the economic and infrastructure inequality enabled Thai social structure to fall into the situations which are hard to become middle class. In addition, the weakness of democracy from the street politics that people "do not accept that the Thai political parties are strong or stable to solve the social problems like in the western countries that transformed into democracy". Meanwhile, the Thai politics have no stability and are unable to become democracy like the academy in the western countries. As a result, there are problems in the Thai society which has a high gap among elites, middle class, and labor class. For example, a group of young people can afford to pay for goods and services on technology devices and internet to support their education, while the children from poor families or those who are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic are unable to receive the public service policy on education due to the lockdown of transportation and (are prevented both directly and indirectly) from accessing the state infrastructure that the young people "have to use them to study outside of the campus or at schools when there is no spread of the COVID-19."

2. There are always opportunities in the new hope and there are several lessons to adapt the knowledge in political science to handle the situations (after) the pandemic and the lack of COVID-19 vaccine.

Coups in Thailand occur frequently, however, the dictatorship leader is able to maintain the power. There must be the mass of people support them (It may not be like that because people do not like the coup and are not satisfied with the behaviors of dictatorship.)

Dictatorship can be transformed into democracy. Dictatorship may not be that bad because dictatorship may come from the consent, for example, the amnesty policy and the dictatorship that allows the competition (competitive authoritarian). It is considered an interesting mixed regime which is defined as "... Competitive authoritarian regimes are unique in that they are neither full democratic nor fully authoritarian. ... (Ezrow and Frantz, 2011, p. 9)"

2.1 The study of political science theories in government and the COVID-19 situations

"The study of political science majoring in government can be explained the state power in limiting rights to do businesses in the society to protect the majority of people and preventing the spread of the COVID-19." Thai politics and government have been ups and downs from the power struggle by normal ways and/or outside of the constitution (e.g. the coup in the picture of political science regarding "the vicious circle of Thai politics"). The important lesson in political science in government (is referred to as the conditions against the government during the COVID-19 situations). First, the attempt to solve the problems of the vicious circle of politics from the coup and building up good image of the Constitution BE 2560 which is used to attack or referred to by the mobs to abolish the regime. Second, the traction to change the democracy like in western

countries by overlooking the subject political culture mixing with democratic political culture under the king as the head of the state. It makes Thai politics not be able to “be democratized”. Third, political science in government has not yet provided the drawback of monarchy and the main national institutions because the main national institutions and Buddhist civilization have been rooted along with the Thai bureaucratic system, with reference to the Thai bureaucratic system and the impact on bureaucratic polity. In other words, the mechanism for the policy implementation to develop and modernize the country is entirely from state officials of the Ministry of Interior and other involved state officials.

In other words, those who admire and have faith in political science in government received the ideas from “someone” who were involved with politics in October (or going into the jungle with the communists in small town strategy during 1973 - 1976). It can be seen from the political movement of the mobs which are against the public assembly law (Public Assembly Act B.E 2015). The mobs and thought leaders connect every issue of the disaster from COVID-19 to politics as well as the protests against elites and government in other issues e.g. advertise and provide information of republic regime. Second, it is clearly declared at the protest at Thammasart University declaring that they did not want the monarchy to have power and exist. Third, referring to the untruth of Bioscience and research company that King Rama the 9th initiated to help Thai people by pharmaceutical manufacturing. However, they attacked the company on the vaccine production in Thailand which is not the right claim. And fourth, the conflict of Thai politics was escalated by academics or lecturers teaching in the faculty of political science majoring in government or the faculty that relates to politics. In other words, instead of the knowledge in political science in government was used to unite people in the society, but the discourse that trains young people to admire the regime that is against the Thai constitutions e.g. teaching how to choose symbols and repent to Marxist concept and communist or it can be seen from the graduation ceremony at a university in the center of Bangkok. The students used the hatred and conflict against the elites or government to link to political problems at the graduation ceremony by showing the “Nazi symbol”. That is to say the government opposition groups used every issue (including the COVID-19 pandemic, etc.) to become the political conflict.



Figure 1 Nazi symbols at the graduation ceremony at the graduation ceremony.
source: <https://hilight.kapook.com/view/88560>

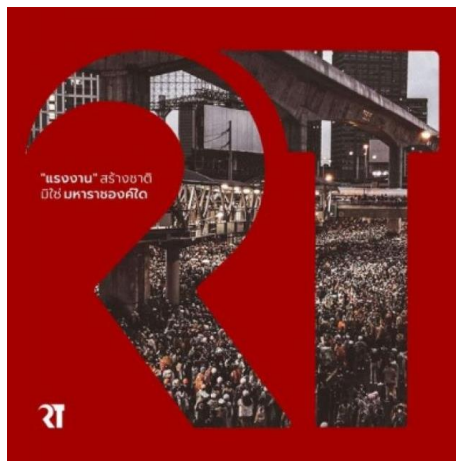


Figure 2 The use of communist symbol in the political movement.
source: <https://mgronline.com/politics/detail/9630000125888>



Figure 3 The political movement among university students and the use of communist approach.
source: https://www.matichon.co.th/politics/news_2484870

All forms? Sickle hammer strategy viral. “Charan Dit” asked EU, UN to help the mobs. Dr. Kittithat says the end of era. and Youth Liberation explained “Communist” is not equal dictator. Capitalist failed. Foreigners stunned to see Hitler photo and other hero photos at the graduation ceremony at Chulalongkorn University. “July 12, 2013” There is the viral of the big photo at the graduation ceremony at Chulalongkorn University. There is a picture of Adolf Hitler, the dictatorship leader of German Nazi in the posture of honoring the Nazi. The photo was taken by an American who observed and congratulated the new graduates of Chulalongkorn University. He was not very satisfied with it.



Figure 4 The use of violent/symbol in the political movement or some MP in a university area.
source: <https://truthforyou.co/80355/>



Figure 5 The use of violent/words in the political movement.
source: <https://truthforyou.co/80551/>

Today I am with the youth in Nakhonsawan (a politician in the parliament), Thai MP supports that campaign motto (the photo meaning) “Leave the book, grab the weapon”



Figure 6 The village health volunteers helped people by volunteering to prevent the COVID-19 situations.
source: <https://www.bangkokbiznews.com/news/873536>



Figure 7 The village health volunteers helped people by volunteering to prevent the COVID-19 situations.
source: <https://www.ais.th/aorsormor/news-june21.html>



Figure 8 The village health volunteers and NGOs helped people by volunteering to prevent the COVID-19 situations.
source: <https://www.bangkokbiznews.com/social/907508>

Village health volunteers and the mission to help the country to curb the COVID-19. The global level work. WHO praises the power of heroes. The power of village health volunteers. Door knocking to fight against the COVID-19, village health volunteers reduce COVID-19.

In Thailand, there are village health volunteers who help people and in Thailand there are also the conflicts of mobs fighting against the government in different forms. In other words, the conflict in Thailand reaches the breaking point between the mobs who admire the republic regime and the current regime. Studying at the university cannot make the society better but increases the flame of hatred even during the COVID-19 pandemic. That is to say the government opposition groups use every situation to become political conflict starting from the motivation of students as well as the COVID-19 vaccination to become political issues. Or the vaccine manufacturing and vaccine procurement make the first world countries not satisfied with the Thai government because Thailand tended to favor the vaccine from China. Therefore, the opposition groups use all the strategies to make every problem to become the issues in international politics.

2.2 Political science study (political science theories) on public policy and the COVID-19 pandemic situations

“The theories of public administration on public policy are able to explain the policy determined by the class of specialists in public health and medicine research. They can explain the top-down policy by the epidemiology control committee”. It can be seen that the medical lecturers are the key personnel in epidemiology control committee working with the Thai high ranking officials of the Public Health Ministry. They play a major role in the COVID-19 pandemic control. Even though at the beginning, there were attacks on the leader of the medical lecturers, the work of the Epidemiology Control Committee that worked on the public policy to curb the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the management of patient beds in hospital across

the country was found in appropriate and corresponded to preventing people who were infected and decreased the mortality rate as much as they could. During that time, Thai people relied on the reliable information from the NGOs volunteers who worked very hard to assist the public health personnel and medical teams in different areas to provide correct information to the people (on COVID-19 vaccine, self-protection, and the lessen of transportation during the pandemic) as well as the distribution of news in terms of resources to support the prevention of the COVID-19. The outstanding work was from the NGO, the Village Health Volunteers, who worked hand in hand with the relevant state units. The Village Health Volunteer is the medical network and consisted of people in the areas who are trusted by the community and can communicate with the locals well.

“The kindness and love to human being: a prominent feature of the COVID-19 solution in Thailand by NGOs or Village Health Volunteers or VHV. VHV is compared with a cell to spread and immerse like an ant army to help Thailand people during the COVID-19 pandemic. That is to say that the VHV is selected from villagers and was trained according to the Ministry of Public Health training courses. They play a vital role in public health by changing the hygiene habits of people or change agents. They disseminate the public health news and provide the knowledge of activities related to public health development (e.g. health campaign, disease vigilance and prevention, and the transfer of patients to receive services or recuperation, and consumer protection). The VHV position lasts for 4 years. A VHV is responsible for 10-15 households. They are registered with the state and have a work permit and training certificate according to the province they live in. Their qualifications are: age not under 18 years, has their names listed in their house registration certificate not less than 6 months, ability to read and write, willing to work as a volunteer on public health, want to work or attend the training on public health to develop their community. They are accepted by the community, good health and being a role model, devoted as a proud VHV.

It can be concluded that “medical lecturers and high ranking health officials in the Ministry of Public Health” distributed the policy from the central or top-down policy to NGO volunteers who supported and assisted medical personnel” as well as providing resources to help both Thai and foreigners in Thailand through Middle (Policy) NGOs Sector or the connector between the government and people to “VHV”. They communicated by knocking on each household door in their community. They distributed public administration policy on COVID crisis to the operational sites through the Down-Top Policy.

Suggestion

Public Policy, or Public Management, and Three Major of Political science study (Global Political Power in the first world countries) in the field of international relations and the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

“Opportunities and lessons learned: Power and influence of international politics during the war against COVID-19”. The uncooperative of international system during the COVID-19 situation came from 2 factors. First, the regression in international conceptual framework on public health cooperation to handle the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. And second, the regression of conceptual framework on international organizations on medical science research to handle the COVID-19 vaccine competition. Since the outbreak of the coronavirus, there is no clear explanation on what this pandemic is about. Mass media and online social media are unable to justify what caused the COVID-19 behaviors through these two options. The first explanation was that the virus leaked out from a laboratory. The second explanation was that after the spread of the coronavirus, the corporations (private) or state research institutes were trying to manage the COVID-19 vaccine (showing the power in the global politics. If a country is close to the power, they will obtain the vaccine and receive the assistance in medical technology to prevent the COVID-19.)

International political power in Europe and the first world countries own the COVID-19 vaccine more than in the third world countries which have less international political power and are still in poverty and unable to purchase and access to the rights to have the coronavirus vaccine for their citizens. However, the survival of the third world countries was to solve the immediate problems- that was the lockdown and good self-protection (wearing mask, religious ceremonies every Friday or Sunday were halted during the pandemic, etc.) None of the human history recorded that the coronavirus pandemic has “halted the economic and social activities” and “halted the weekly religious activities” It is considered the global history and should be remembered that the virus war caused more fear than the First and Second World Wars. The researcher analyzed that the pandemic crisis happens all over the world (economic, social activities, labor crises (new

graduates) and the crisis of faith in international organizations on public health). The international organizations and diplomatic multilateral cooperation were unable to manage (fears and worries) the spread of the coronavirus. The researcher imagined a Hollywood movie that if there was an outbreak of a virus X and it was more serious than the COVID-19, the international organizations and members would use which measures to curb the transmission.

“Bilateral behaviors in the COVID-19 disaster in Thailand”, the bilateral agreement worked well for Thailand. That is to say that the cooperation of the Thai government and some countries. It is the international behavior that relies on the cooperation between the two states. It was a good result concerning the diplomatic vaccine against the COVID-19. Not only Thailand provided vaccination to labors and migrant workers, it also provided to those in detention facilities both in state and private sectors that scatter in different parts of the country. Second, Thailand has shown diplomatic generosity during the COVID-19 pandemic to our neighboring countries in ASEAN by providing services and accessories in public health. Third, under the good bilateral relations, Thailand received the vaccine from state to state, as it is seen from the consignment of the COVID vaccine (e.g. Chulabhorn Research Institute and the Chinese government, Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn Krom Phra Srisavangavadhana, Thai government and government of some countries in Europe, and Japan government, and the US government.)

“Bilateral relations through the coronavirus vaccines and the adversary to the powerful countries which control technology in COVID-19” The researcher analyzed and expected that due to the long period of economic activity halt, the shrink of labor market or business closed down, it impacted the top economic structure and the economic activities at the bottom of the economic structure and enabled the people at the bottom level even poorer and unable to move up to be in the middle class. It affects in one way or the other the stability of democracy. The phenomenon following the COVID-19 pandemic disaster is the behaviors of taking loans in order to reform the economic systems in different states. If the financial policy of the country is weak or have no potential to maintain the economy after a long lockdown, an option of the state is to “borrow loans from wealthy countries” or “taking loans from international monetary organizations”.

Conclusion

The state of class analysis based on the writing of Rosemary Crompton and John Scott, the study of class has more dimensions when visualizing through the economy (Crompton and Scott, 2000, 1-12). It can be seen that classes showed their movements in each country, for example, “Working-class movements, Socialist movement (Nairn, 1964)”. In other words, classes in the Thai society and classes in the global society related deeply with the interaction of economy and wealth. When taking that mentioned work to compare with this article, it becomes the contribution to the understanding of the classes within the state and applicable to the understanding of powerful classes in the first world countries which differ in terms of the access and acquisition of the COVID-19 vaccines from the third world countries. It is as if this world was ruled by multinational corporation and monitored by the powerful countries in the first world at the top of the pyramid.

Political mobs are imitated behaviors from protests in other countries which may be backed up by some powerful countries or related to the support of resources to popularize in republic regime by claiming the (transition to) democratization. The imitation of yellow umbrella mobs in Hong Kong made the transfer of mobs to other countries. The power of young boys and girls become like the army in the middle of the city or “square movement” to politically protest in Greece which Alexandros Kioupkiolis and Giorgos Katsambekis called “Massive youth’s insurgency” (Kioupkiolis and Katsambekis (Edited), 2014, p. 1-9).

From the above reasons, the accumulated problems of Thai political power struggle and converting every issue to become political issues, there is no exception with the mobs who prefer the republic regime. “They converted every opportunity during the COVID-19 pandemic to become political issues” Therefore, the researcher would like to summarize the problems that attacked Thailand (mobilized by state officials and focusing on security policy). That is Thailand, as a country in the third world in the COVID-19 crisis faced the (war of) coronavirus vaccine, the halt of economic and transportation activities to reduce the gatherings of people and risks of getting infections of the virus of the people in general and the mob groups. Both were pressured by the lockdown. The summary is divided into 3 parts as follows.

1.Scarcity: problems of labors and economic policy remedies during the COVID-19 pandemic in Thailand and the economic development gap that creates the fake modernity, the problems of political power struggle that escalated the crisis, not sufficient infrastructure which affected parents and youth during the lockdown.

“Fear” of the virus war was exploited from the multinational corporation (or the wealthy first world countries) to create barrier/limitation to access modern sciences on prevention in public health to access to COVID-19 medicine and the problems of “politics and political struggle in Thailand” replaces the problems of class and inequality in economic development gap which bring (fake) modernity, making the gap wider and wider. As a result, there is no movement from social classes to the middle class.

For Thailand, the problems of labors during the COVID-19 were “sources of the spread of the virus from “illegal or legal workers” and become the problems on the “shrink of labor markets within the state or labor market regression. Some economic activities had to “wait” for the distribution of goods and services when “the transportation system reopened”. Meanwhile, the small businesses or business organizations “closed down temporarily and escalated by the long period of outbreak which took place for two years” and the pressure of no confidence in Thai political stability” from power struggle or mobs that conflicted with “Public Assembly Act”, Thai-Politics and bureaucratic policy in the era of the coronavirus pandemic.

The problems of claiming for the republic regime and the political protests in the case of “Against the government and elites” because of the need to become republic of the political movement mobs escalated the divisive of the people in the Thai society, both between “old and new generations” and “between online people and those in the real world”. It draws out criticism and makes the society more divisive, especially the conflict and political power struggle and “political parties and parliament are unable to respond to the people’s requests. Then, they moved outside of the parliament. They are the behaviors against the state and “prefer republic system”. They created mobs and violated the “Public Assembly Act B.E.2558 (2015)”. It destroyed the tourism atmosphere and reduced the confidence in investment. The problems of protests were escalated and make every issue become “political issue”.

“The phenomenon of mob protests and democratization” according to the political science principles do not occur in the Thai society except the vicious circle of Thai politics (from the coups) and other factors that escalated the COVID-19 pandemic, especially “the frequent mob protests, every evening”. It worsens the pandemic situations and hard to control the virus spread. It was due to the public health problem and the political problem” (specifically the inaccessible to coronavirus vaccines). It enabled the halt in economic activities, the businesses stopped and then affected the parents (to spend for their children’s education during the pandemic)” and problems of Thai political stability which cannot become democratization”. The lower class people were unable to move up to become the middle class people because of the economic hardships and government opposition.

It can be summarized that “the COVID-19 pandemic disaster and the regression of the world economy enabled the mobilization of the industrial capital. Goods and services are not fully efficient and caused the “labor problems” which is related to “Thai education system”, and then affected the children who were not able to do activities at schools or impacted by state infrastructure (especially small students who studied online alone at home or poor university students who were unable to afford to buy devices related to online learning). These are the examples of inaccessible to purchase/spend on internet which brought the education down and caused labor problems which linked to new graduates who were about to enter the modern workforce. They were stunned with the change of technology and unable to easily enter the employment (it was due to the problems of the business halt in the industrial capitalist which cannot export/deliver goods and services because of the “fear” of the coronavirus). The aforementioned claim was the main problem and the gap in education management in the third world countries and the problems of labor in the post-COVID era.

2.The expectation (the halt of economic activities), economic crisis and unemployment: the problem of unfair policy on implementation and inequality in the social structure which made the COVID-19 vaccine resource management and the management of crisis in Thai society and politics affected the online study and new graduates regarding the shrink of labor market.

Unfair public policy or elite and leader support and the inability to access to state infrastructure during the fear of the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic activities in Thailand and international trades paused which

impacted the labor markets and the confidence of Thai students (making fears toward confidence in “the labor market” (which is shrink at present, and the regression of labor) and people or parents are worried about the expectation in labor markets (both in the future, change of technology, and the business operation after the COVID-19 crisis, which impacted the labor markets and new graduate labor markets) though the Thai government and the Ministry of Labor made an attempt to solve the immediate problems by providing work policy for new graduates during the intensive time and short-time employment agreement for a year. However, the government officials who have stable salary ignored the “Tsunami of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis”. These state officials and the policy makers on public administration for labors did not pay attention to the hardships of the current labors or in the future. They did not produce good public administration (resources and value should be given to the Thai society” and “they did not use political science to distribute the fairness to the Thai society” which is continuously suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic” as well as abandoning the current labors (2019-2022)” and “labors from the new graduates and unemployed graduates”. They should receive the remedies from the impact of the halt or closedown of organizations during the COVID-19 pandemic situations.

Therefore, the problems of labor management during the COVID-19 pandemic and the problems of education system management during the pandemic affected the small children because of the halt in social, transportation and economic activities. The lack of COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine storage in the third world countries or poor countries in Asia, Africa or remote areas which is hard to access to public health services and the treatment of the COVID patients. They escalated the failure of international organizations and reflected the political power of the powerful countries that they were unable to protect and maintain the world regulations or create stability on vaccine to different regions.

3.Fear of virus (war): Problems (Asymmetrical balance and inequality), power of international politics, and the failure in handling the COVID-19 pandemic of international organizations on public health and medicine.

From the above reasons, the problems in Thailand in 2019 until 2022, at present (2021), problems in Thailand are solved in a certain level, however, due to the international political power and the power of the wealthy countries, it strongly impacted the COVID-19 management and affected the grass-root people as well as the labors and people in industrial cities. “The problems of coronavirus are made to become the international political problems due to the economic inequality and the power of the wealthy first world countries and the poor third world countries.”

“In and outside wars” escalated the situations when ones are forced to take side in Thai politics and the country had to stand on a side of a powerful country “trading – COVID vaccine wars” as well as “education-labor problems” by using Thailand as a (modern era) bumper of the conflict between the regional power and the world power. It escalates the COVID-19 situations in Thailand. The people in poor countries become pitiful victims. They do not understand the political power struggle in Thailand and do not understand the conflict between China and the US that has affected people in the third world countries. These can be explained by “economic gap, social class structure, and fake equality development (The riches are scattered, the poors are clustered and city/countryside), the problems of fake modernity (suitable for capitalists and affordable payers). They lead to “problems of labors in the third world countries during the COVID-19 pandemic”.

Therefore, the problems and negative impact from the COVID-19 pandemic relate to three important factors. They are: A) The access to coronavirus technology and the COVID-19 vaccine distribution unfairly without implementing the political science principles (international relations) regarding international political power or influence; B) Political crisis and the transition to democracy in Thailand according to the political science principles (politics) regarding the weakness of Thai political parties that weaken the democracy (according to the explanation of Samuel P. Huntington on weakness of political parties in countries that have the low level of democratization due to the weakness of political parties (Huntington, 1968) and Instability to reduce the gap in economic development (Seymour Martin Lipset), and problems of public administration policy failure and impacting the social and economic structure which leads to different problems in the Thai social class structure (that has high gap) due to the division in the Thai society (from the fake news related to

the 3 main Thailand institutions) which do not correspond with the public administration policy management (on public administration).

That is to say that the three claims affected the labor markets and future of education during and post COVID-19 pandemic which dominated or paused in economic, social, and political aspects. Therefore, the phenomena during the pandemic are dominated by the political power “usurp, grasp, and taking advantage of) the loss (injured, deaths, etc.) which benefit the interest groups and the political pressure groups both within the state and international. From the above claims (1-3 above), it can be explained regarding the political problems that aggravated Thailand during the COVID-19 pandemic which continuously affected labor market and (ability to support resources from the state or the ability of parents to afford the goods related to technology) online learning.

In summary, if the state leaders and officials are not aware of “the lack of economic stability and the equal distribution of economic wealth in order to reduce the gap”, it is not able to solve the problems of “economic gap” which leads to well-being” because the state policy that cooperates with capitalist alliance ignore the reduction of economic gap but the economic development instead increases the gap in every aspect. For the researcher, the Thai government should “urgently reduce the economic gap”, otherwise, the future protesters will use these as the main issues to request to change the current regime. It is certain that the state will not use the normal parliament process. If they did, this research study would never occur. This is because the political parties in the parliament are weak and unable to solve the economic and social class gaps. The opposition groups or mobs will use these issues and violence and they will become the complexed problems to escalate the COVID-19 pandemic situations. There will be more pressures and ready to explode to different directions because all of the issues become political issues (the competition for resources and COVID-19 vaccine become the issues of international politics and at the same time, they are used as a claim to oppose the government).

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