

Rural Economic Development: Alternative Innovation on the Welfare Policies of Children in Remote Areas

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Abstract — The study focused on economic development as an alternative innovation in policy legislation. This is looking for the wellbeing of children in remote areas. Innovation is an aspiration for many people yearning for development. Children in remote areas are disadvantaged rather than in urban areas. But these are given priority by the support group to sustain the needs. Welfare policies are a set of rules and guidelines in extending program, project and activities. Qualitative research design with multi-case study approach is used. Purposive sampling technique is used in selecting participants. The interview, observation, and focus group discussion is used in gathering data. The data analysis is using the framework as basis for creating proposition, organizing phenomenon, developing themes, examining synthesis. The findings are presented in three subtopics with ten themes includes the subtopic one rural economic development with four themes includes rural areas, forms of economic development, rural economic and development options; subtopics two with four themes incorporates children welfare, children characteristics, remote areas and children's policies; subtopic three comprises welfare policy innovation includes rural economic innovation and welfare policy development. The study concludes that rural economic development addressed an innovation of welfare policies of children in remote areas. The study recommends to a) work closely with policymakers in the legislation; b) collaborate with the local and national agency; c) strengthen self-help group of parents and family for productive endeavor; and d) support with the social structure in looking welfare of the children in the remote areas.

Keywords — *Development, Innovation, Policy, Welfare*

I. Introduction

Context and Rationale

Innovations are the aspiration of many people who are yearling for development. These are the changes in the lifestyle of every individual, a group or even a community. Likewise, this is a concern not only for the advocates but for the implementers. The child welfare advocates are looking forwards for the benefits of the new generation. They have foresights beyond that children can benefit the same. Innovation is embedded in the culture and economic freedom that provides a comprehensive understanding of child behavior and traits. The comprehensiveness links in the institutional context [Saeedikiya, Li, and Ashourizadeh, 2020].

The children in the remote areas are sometimes at a disadvantage rather than in the urban place. This is the driving force to initiate the endeavor to reach out the remotes areas whose welfare

is on the second chances. These are the ways to increase the involvement, participation and engagement with the children in looking for their welfare. Rural children have a similar family income level as non-rural. Although rural children have advantages in social capital the challenged limits an expectation. This is also the venue to lift up integration of children in the mainstream. Additionally, this is an equal opportunity to avail programs, projects and activities looking for best interest of the children [Li, 2019].

Welfare policies are set of rules and guidelines in extending services to the children in the far-flung areas where the rampant of children who are not served well. This is a chance to expand welfare opportunities intended for the disadvantage and destitute children whose rights and recognition are not given priority. Policy plays a major role in society. In addition, government establishes social welfare institution that implement welfare and advancement activities [Karunaratne, 2021].

Based on the review of the prior research, there is a population gap. Some of these sub-populations have been unexplored and under researched. The children in the remote areas appear to be important and worthy of investigation in the context of innovation in rural economic development. An investigation of this group is important because of making an effective way in policy welfare . Furthermore, previous research has focused primarily on this population of children in remote areas. Very little research has been done on welfare policy innovation [Miles, 2017].

Consequently, remotes areas are far from living lifestyle in the urban places. They are not equally the same with the children in the urban areas where the accessibility of technology and usability of the gadgets are easily confined. The rural economic development is a strategy to alter this missing space. However, this is assumed that the intervention is an avenue to solve the existing problem.

Action Research Questions

1. What are the effective innovations?
2. What are welfare policies of children in remote areas?
3. How does rural economic development innovate welfare policies in remote areas?

Proposed Innovation, Intervention, and Strategy

Rural economic development is a proposed innovation in the policies formulation of the in remote areas. This is a change in the rules and regulation that equates the welfare of the children in the remote areas with the urban place. This is an intervention that helps the children access with the modern living and lifestyle that can sustain the needs especially the acquisition of education, maintenance of health and engagement with social welfare. This is the strategy to look forward for

the best interest of the child in their respective places. This is the utilization of progress through participation, involvement, engagement and camaraderie.

Theoretical Lens

The study anchored in the theory of economic development by Hla Myint and Anne O. Kyueger (1998) has stated that how primitive and poor economies can evolve into sophisticated and relatively prosperous ones, is of critical importance to underdeveloped countries, and it is usually in this context that the issues of economic development are discussed. Economic development has become a major concern.

Review of Related Literature and Studies

The section presents three subtopics includes effective innovation, welfare policies and economic development.

Effective Innovation

The innovation takes in the two concepts of organization and operationalization. This is applying and developing new ideas to create new products, processes, and businesses. Innovation has several types includes technology, generation, extension, improvement and style. Innovation is essential for solving today's global challenges and for the creation of differentiated new products and services that lead to profitability and growth. The specific focus areas to practice are leading to organizations that excelled and demonstrated reduction investment inefficiency and improvement returns. These are breakthrough management; sustained modeling; administered close gap through innovative strategy, creative forum, space collaboration, and sharing; leadership practice [Global Innovation Excellence Benchmark, 2023]. In addition, there are innovation measurements with explicit purposes that includes 1) to plan and focus, 2) to follow up and evaluate, and 3) to learn from experience and identify new opportunities [Björk, Frishammar & Sundström, 2023]. The knowledge-based model is developed for the effectiveness of the innovation process. Furthermore, this model contributes to innovation and knowledge management. This process includes: first, offers a parsimonious description of compatibility between knowledge manipulating activities like socialization, externalization, combination and internalization; second, points out importance of both explicit and tacit components of organizational knowledge; third, provides a foundation for innovation and knowledge management [Abou-Zeid and Cheng, 2004].

Welfare Policies

There are institutions that aimed to provide the welfare of the population. The political system regulates the welfare of the state that surrounds the wellbeing of the people. These include more freedom and structures that encourage civic engagement, participation and trust [MacCulloch, 2017]. Social policy and social welfare are both taken an important concept place

in society that engaged with people. Social welfare policy is impressive welfare facilities that empowers and answers target group of the population. These are unemployment, school age population, marginalized group and health facilities. Government social policy scheme defects the counterpart to society. Most of the time some policies are targeted at underprivileged people that extend subsistence allowance or subsidiary to lower-income families. Then, people respond by participating in elections [Karunarathne, 2021].

Economic Development

The share of poor people in the global population has declined during recent decades. One-third of the population of the world lived in poverty. The decline is largely due to rapid economic growth in population. Industrial development has had an important role in economic growth. Likewise, the role of change in economic growth includes the capital accumulation, productivity growth and technological process. The driving forces for structural change are domestic and international demand. Output expansion has been associated with export promotion, increased trade opening, economic liberalization and an improved business climate. Import protection and selective government intervention have been employed as well [Kniivilä, 2007]. The context of economic growth and development presents aspects that differentiate the essence. This unites on how economy reflects in the quality of life [Dragoi, 2020]. Additionally, economic development, as distinct from mere economic growth, combines: (1) self-sustaining growth; (2) structural change in patterns of production; (3) technological upgrading; (4) social, political and institutional modernization; and (5) widespread improvement in the human condition [Adelman, 2001]. Furthermore, the Sustainable Development Goals are guidelines as well as signposts that to identify and implement development paths that combine with the welfare of the people [Panth, 2020].

II. Methodology

This section presents the research design, research participants, sampling procedure, data gathering techniques, data analysis, ethical consideration, and reflexivity.

Research Design

The research design is qualitative method with Yin [2014] multi-case study approach. This is involving an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of the subject as well as its related contextual conditions. These are determined in the context of rural economic development as an innovation in the children welfare policy. The population has less information and dissemination about the innovation of policy.

Research Participants

There are four participants involved in the research who are responding to the inquiry. These include the teacher as provider, parents as caregivers, school heads as implementers and officials as leader. These participants have sufficient background and management, leadership, and administration.

Sampling Procedure

The samples are selected using purposive sampling techniques. This is allowing the participant availability with consent on the research to be conducted. This is giving an opportunity to express views, opinions and ideas. The researcher seeks permission from the leaders to conduct the research. The leaders are giving hints on what to do with the research as a part of the innovation, strategy, and intervention. The respondents are actively participating in the activity undertaken.

Data Gathering Techniques

The research typically includes multiple data collection techniques and collected from multiple sources. Data collection techniques include interviews, focus group discussion, observations (direct and participant), survey questionnaires, and relevant documents [Yin, 2014]. The used of the interview with the participants brings direct information. It is by asking through written and oral manner. It is also allowed by getting the idea, opinion and suggestion on what is the best to do. It is also a chance for the participants to bring out issues that mostly affect the living condition in spite of all odds. Focus group discussion with the groups is also conducted in order to get information on the issues affecting the community environment. It is done by seeking the preference subject for discussing the issues and concerns. Observation is a tool used to get information in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the behaviors. It is done through interaction and exchanging of ideas. Survey is another collection technique used to get the entire picture of the community as a baseline for the intervention. This is determining the demographic status of the family whose family members are affected. Document review is another tool in gathering information from written works and articles.

Data Analysis

The matrix is used to collate data for tabulation. Coding is used to transcribe the information gathered from audio recording. Yin [2014] gives an analytical framework basis for creating proposition, organizing phenomenon, developing themes, examining synthesis. The thematic analysis of the data is appropriately interpreted for discussion. It is essentially creating theme-statements. This is also used to conduct analysis of qualitative data. Innovate

Ethical Considerations

The study observes the ethical standard in conducting research. Ethics searches for a reason for acting or refraining. It prevents asking permissions of a study. It also seeks permission from authority. This is a value of maintaining anonymity of information. Lincoln and Guba [1985]

provides frameworks in the ethical consideration pertaining to credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Credibility is connecting with a prolonged engagement in the community. It also involves peer debriefing and scrutiny. It accumulates values and principles that address questions of what is good. Transferability is establishing through description of the context and participants. This is empirical in every study conducted that the participants are given the informed consent about the aim of the research. This is to assure confidentiality of the information disclose to the researcher. Dependability is also established through external audit and detailed description. It is solely using the data gathered and intended for the study. The complicated statement is to be withheld. The participants are informed about the data storage and utilization. Confirmability is established through audit trail, triangulation, and reflexivity. This is finding a result from focus group discussion through triangulation and interaction with the participants. This is getting reliable information and keeping the original transcript of the interviews and other information sources properly stored.

Reflexivity

The researcher is an educator. As an educator, the researchers are advocating for empowerment in the group. They are also given a chance for enhancement of their skills and potential for more productivity. This is the venue for the participants to express their views and opinions. The acknowledgement of the ideas and views relevant to their experiences is given value especially in availing themselves of goods and services. This is a straightforward implementation of agency programs and services.

III. Results and Discussion

The section presents the consolidated data gathered from participants in three subtopics with ten themes. The subtopic one rural economic development with four themes includes rural areas, forms of economic development, rural economic and development options; subtopics two with four themes includes children welfare, children characteristics, remote areas and children's policies; subtopic three includes welfare policy innovation includes rural economic innovation and welfare policy development.

Rural Economic Development

Table 1 presents the subtopic rural economic development with four themes includes rural areas, forms of economic development, rural economic and development options. The first theme is about the rural areas that have an open swath of land with less residence. This is few homes situated and living apart with potential natural resources. People's lives and work is characterized by being dependent in farming activity. This is the usual occupation of the community. Population density is very low compared to urban areas. This is compared to urban areas with controlled social environment and limited natural environment as well. Farming as an occupation is the majority

living dependency. This is the main source of income for living. Wildlife presence is the accessibility of the rural people with natural resources. This is the source of entertainment, a favorite pastime and enhancing productivity.

The participants have said that *rural living is better than urban life because of its accessibility in the natural environment. The rural life is abundance of fresh foods, free interaction with natural environment and access with social wellbeing without limitation.*

The findings are supported by Dasgupta [2014] that the rural areas are diverse and undergo rapid changes in terms of demography, economic profile, and governance. Many of these changes are in the direction of economic and livelihood diversification away from agriculture and natural resources.

The second theme is about the forms of economic development with traditional economics that pertain to systems based on goods, services and works which follow an established trend. This relies on people and there is very little division of labor or specialization. The command economy is dominant centralized authority. This is controlled by a government entity in a portion of economic structure. The market economy is based on concept of free markets. This has less government interference. The mixed system is a combination of market characteristics and command economic system. This is sometimes described as a market system under strict regulatory control.

The participants have disclosed that *the economic system is grouped together. The traditional system focuses on goods, services and works are usually the practice in rural areas. This is influenced by traditions and beliefs. The residence has usually in a scheduled activity to visit market place. This is a part of the routinary work.*

The findings are supported by Panth [2020] that economic development is regarded as important to reduce poverty by providing more employment, higher incomes, improved goods and services, and latest technologies for production.

The third theme is about the rural economy with agriculture that focuses on food system. This is the main source of living among the rural people especially the head of the family in supporting children. The non-agriculture industry focuses on business and entrepreneurship. This is catering for the production of goods and distribution of services.

The participants have revealed that *agriculture is the main focus for food production and small business scale is the distribution of services. The family heads are the leaders in productive activities. There is a dynamic interplay of entrepreneurship development in remote areas.*

The findings are supported by Madzivhandila and Niyimbanira [2020] that rural activities are dependent on the conduciveness of the environment and climatic conditions within which they are found.

The fourth theme is about the development options that create processes of growth, bringing progress and positive change. Economic growth is focusing on increasing an income of the people, providing capitalization and initiating an investment. This is converging rural economic system. Social progress is fixing on literacy, health and social welfare. This is commencing the basic entities for social development. The factors of both economic growth and social progress include the human resources infrastructure development, utilization of natural resources, health population, progressive technology. This is responsible for boosting economic stability and improvement of skills and capability in the workplace. Infrastructure development improves and increases investments in physical capital like roadways, machinery and factories. Utilization of natural resources is an appropriate use and management for economic productivity. Health population is increased in human resources. Progressive technology is the advancement in transforming positive information and enhancement of productive labor.

The participants have said that *the development is a tool for enabling people to reach the highest level of their ability through granting freedom of action, freedom of economic movement, socialization opportunities and close family bindings.*

The findings are supported by Addison [2004] that development policy must have an explicit focus on poverty reduction is one of the main areas of consensus in the development of family and community.

Table 1 – Rural Economic Development

Theme	Core Ideas
1. Rural Areas	Open swath of land, people lived and work, population density, farming as an occupation, wildlife presence
2. Forms of Economic Development	Traditional economy, command economy, market economy, mixed economy
3. Rural Economic	Agriculture focusses on food systems; non-agriculture industry focuses on small business and entrepreneur catering production and distribution
4. Development Option	Economic growth, social progress, factors for economic growth and social progress.

Children in Remote Areas

Table 2 presents the subtopic children in remote areas with four themes includes the children welfare, children characteristics, remote areas and children’s policies. The first theme is about the children welfare agency action. This is a legislation looking forward for the best interest of children. The program design is a framework service to children. This is ensuring that no child is left behind. Citizen protection is safeguarding children from any social harm that affects their being. This keeping safe from any undertakings. The situation alternative is comparing the situation with a government project and the situation without a government project. This is an assessment of alternative instinct of the people in rural areas. The decision analysis is the

investigation of facts that brings positive growth to children. This is a breakdown of children's features.

The participants have disclosed that *the state is committed to providing basic economic security for its citizens. This is protecting them from market risks associated with old age, unemployment, accidents, and sickness. Above all is the protection of children and their welfare.*

The findings are supported by Reed and Karpilow [2009] that the practitioners in child welfare system are grappling with numerous issues relating to the safety, permanency and well-being of children. This is offering a thorough review of the public agencies, programs and financing mechanisms that support Child Welfare Services. This is undertaken by presenting a profile of the children and families involved in the system.

The second theme is about the children's characteristics with child personality types. These are choleric, sanguine, melancholic and phlegmatic. The choleric is enthusiastic, outspoken, competitive, strong-willed and adventurous. These children are usually purposeful, logical and analytical. The sanguine is lively, playful, imaginative, talkative, sociable, carefree, optimistic, and adventurous. These children are getting bored without entertainment. The melancholic is deep, detailed, respectful, tidy, careful and fond of tradition. These children are not fond of adventure or risks. The phlegmatic is thoughtful, attentive, controlled and diplomatic. These children are loyal, avoid conflict, and enjoy helping. The child simplified categories are extraversion of introversion, sensing or intuition, thinking or feeling, judging or perceiving. Extraversion or introversion is described as a child's focus both inner and outer. Extraverted children are outgoing and talkative, while introverts are more reserved and self-reflective. The sensing or intuition has to do with how children perceive the world around them. Sensing individuals are more likely to focus on reality and information at face value of what they can see and hear. Intuitive individuals are more likely to envision alternatives or hidden possibilities and tend to focus more on the bigger picture rather than concrete details. The thinking or feeling is more factual and prefer to make decisions with logical reasoning. Feeling individuals are more likely to be empathetic, recognizing the impact of emotions on decisions. The judging or perceiving is the belief or preference. Judging individual is believing in firm rules, organization and planning. Perceiving individuals prefer a blank canvas, leaving their options open for whatever direction life takes them. The child's personality traits lead to different outcomes in various areas, such as school, socialization, behavior and self-esteem. These are the resilient, over-controlled and under-controlled. The resilient child is extraverted, conscientious, good at modulating emotions, bounces back from adversity, self-confident, and positive orientation toward others. The over-controlled child is shy, self-conscious, uncomfortable around strangers, low receptivity and openness to try new things and constructive feedback from others, low flexibility, inhibited emotional expression and low emotional awareness, low connectedness with others, and perfectionistic. The under-controlled child is disagreeable, lack self-control, low conscientiousness, low impulse control, emotionally dysregulated, and aggressive.

The participants have expressed that *there are no two kids being the same, no two parenting techniques should be the same either. It is important to identify children's personality types to know what they need to thrive. Sometimes, the temperaments of parents and their children seem to fit well together. For other families, they are the source of endless conflict. It would undoubtedly be challenging to have a highly active child living with relatively low-energy parents. However, it is important to remember that children cannot change their temperaments easily. An understanding of the aspects of the child's personality which are beyond their control leads to a greater understanding and acceptance of the child as they are.*

The findings are supported by Driessen [2003] that the parental level of education occupies a central position in the explanation of differences in the cognitive competence of children.

The third theme is about the remote areas with secluded space as separated from others. This is away from trouble and disturbance. The place apart is not close to neighbors unlike in urban place. This is settlement in a distance. The living in a distance is dwelling within their place away from the center place. This is associated with far flung areas. The existing faraway people are in the far barangays. They sometimes live in the farm to cultivate plants and raise animals. Inhabiting risky places are people living in a critical place where peace and order are not safe. This is with the presence of peace and order situation in the community. The harsh milieu is surrounded with severe social problems. This sometimes affects the social environment of the children.

The participants have opened that *the remote areas have the chance to have inaccessible in services like health, education and social welfare. But this is now a possible focus of the government entities to provide priority. This is the task of the local government to reach out areas to be equally served and enjoy the mainstream.*

The findings are supported by Gilani, Yasin, Duncan and Smith [2023] that the remote-rural has the dimensions that includes the 1) population and population density, 2) proximity development, 3) culture and 4) social perceptions. Remote-rural is a multi-faceted concept consisting of a variety of dimensions that reinforced or diverged perception.

The fourth theme is about children's policies with the special protection against abuse, exploitation and discrimination. This is the law that oversees the welfare of the child and provides legal basis for safeguarding from any untoward incident. The child rights are human rights that also recognize the special needs for care and protection of minor children and young people under the age of 18. All children have these rights, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, gender or cultural background. It specifies and illustrates the fundamental right to life and identity, family, education, development, food, shelter, leisure, protection from abuse and violence, a peaceful community, governmental assistance, and expression. The child laws and issuances are the set of legal protection for children. This is a legislation anchored from international covenant to local entities.

The participants have opened that *the policies are framework that look after the welfare and protection of children. This is a legal procedure to help the child heal from difficulty, protect from any discrepancy and safeguard from adversary.*

The findings are supported by Association of International Schools in Africa (AISA) [2016] that the goal is to build and maintain a proactive environment that protects children by either preventing child abuse before it occurs or by ensuring its earliest possible detection, intervention and reporting.

Table 2 – Children in Remote Areas

Theme	Core Ideas
1.Children Welfare	Agency actions, program design, citizens protection, situation alternative, decision analysis
2.Children Characteristics	Child personality types, child simplified categories, child personality traits
3.Remote Areas	Secluded space, placed apart, living in a distant, existing faraway, inhabiting risky place, harsh milieu
4. Children Policies	Special protection against abuse, exploitation and discrimination; child rights policies, child laws and issuances

Welfare Policy Innovation

Table 3 presents the subtopic welfare policy innovation with two themes includes the rural economic innovation and welfare policy development. The first theme is about rural economic innovation with alleviating drudgery of life that improves the endeavor. This is making work easier. The fulfilling need is looking for a solution to a widespread problem. This is responding to the emergency and creating an alternative to give resolutions. Finding sources is initiating an option to solve the problems by way of united efforts. This is making the resources from collective undertaking. The enabling roles is the motivation to participate and work together with a group. This is making the task achieve with unity. The improving distribution of income and assets in society is making it more useful. This is enhancing quality that inculcates values of cooperation and participation. The investment in infrastructure and public services is rendering physical facilities that support the wellbeing of the community. This is outlaying of capital both in monetary and in asserted effort to achieve the goal. The fostering economic growth is having related to progress. This is sustaining onward movement with advancement in innovations. The uplifting living condition is a strategy to elevate the essential of living. This is fixing what is needed rather than wants. The reducing poverty in urban areas is making an alternative solution to address the problem in urban areas. This is lessening the disadvantages of individuals, groups and community in society.

The participants have pointed out that *accessibility to basic amenities like water, sanitation, transportation, electricity is critical for enhancing the quality of life for urban*

residents. This is contributory to a new innovation in living lifestyle. This helps the family and community develop living advancement in entrepreneurship.

The findings are supported by Hu, Hu, Chen and Yuan [2021] that strengthened training and enhancement according to the type and form of entrepreneurship. The management and organization ability contents are reasonably arranged according to the characteristics of program, projects and activities to improve operation.

The second theme is about the welfare policy development implemented to protect citizens from the community. Volunteer time is giving services with dedication and compassion towards others. This is a charitable service to fellowmen. Energize generosity is generating an effort by extending goods and services to others. This is a fulfillment of expectation for change. Recognize humanity is keeping appreciation on the presence of others especially on their involvement. This is acknowledging the assertive efforts in doing productively. Conserving natural environment is preserving for the next generation. This keeping the forest reserve for the future. Healthy lifestyle is practicing for the health benefits. This is keeping physically in sound and healthy. Organizational development is the functionality of the social structure. This is exercising involvement and cooperation in social activity. Citizen participation is a motivation to join in a united effort and this is encouraging to take part in gatherings. Stakeholder partnership is igniting the sectors especially the women, farmers, laborer, youth, elderly, person with disability and local officials. This mobilizing human resources in working as one. The tripartite engagement is an involvement of three entities with similar development options. This is delivering services to the constituents with allotted time. Support group corroboration is making a service provision with duly documented and evidence. This ensuring the transparent delivery of goods and services. Convergence of services is the delivery of programs, projects and activities in a unified strategy. This is making the support group work hand in hand for the benefit of the recipients.

The participants have remarked that *social policies in community development programs are important. This is serving the purpose of meeting the physical, educational, mental and emotional, spiritual and economic needs of the people living in a community.*

The findings are supported by Asian Development Bank [2003] that the social protection policies vary from one country to another owing to variations in needs, available resources, institutions, and the political economy of reforms. The chosen intervention attends a critical principle such as coverage, targeting of vulnerable populations, sustainability, good governance, institutional and political capacity for reforms.

Table 3 – Welfare Policies Innovation

Theme	Core Ideas
1. Rural Economic Innovation	Alleviating drudgery; fulfilling needs; finding sources; enabling roles; improving distribution of income and assets in society; investment in infrastructure and public service; fostering economic growth; uplifting living condition; reducing poverty in urban areas
2. Welfare Policy Development	Volunteer time, energize generosity, recognize humanity, conserving natural environment, healthy lifestyle, organizational development, citizens participation, stakeholder partnership, tripartite engagement, support group corroboration, convergence of services

IV. Conclusion

The study concludes that economic development serves as an alternative in innovation of welfare policies addressing the children in remote areas. There is a need to focus on innovation that provides new avenue for solutions. The consolidated data presents the three subtopics with ten themes. The subtopic one rural economic development with four themes includes rural areas, forms of economic development, rural economic and development options; subtopics two with four themes comprises children welfare, children characteristics, remote areas and children's policies; subtopic three incorporates welfare policy innovation includes rural economic innovation and welfare policy development.

V. Recommendations

Based on the conclusion, the study recommends: a) work closely with policymakers in the legislation of child protection; b) collaborate with the local and national agency looking forward with the welfare of children; c) strengthen self-help group of parents and family for productive endeavor; d) support with the social structure that looks for the welfare of the children in remote areas.

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