

### 3. Occupational Training Needs

Table 21 shows farmers' perceptions regarding training needs in agriculture. More than three-fourths said they wanted training for pisciculture, rice farming, fruit tree growing, vegetable growing, chicken and/or duck raising, and cattle raising. Nevertheless, less than half are interested in the training program for pig raising, growing mulberry trees, fast growing trees and new Kunds of crop.

Besides agriculture, the majority of respondents want to be engaged in off-farm jobs. Those who are not interested in off-farm jobs give reasons such as having no time, knowledge, other job opportunities or no market for the product. The respondents were further asked about their training needs for off-farm jobs. The majority, particularly in Mukdahan and Khon Kaen, are interested in electronics, mechanics, sawing, welding, and carpentry. Less than half in Sakon Nakhon and Maharakam, however, responded positively to the programs already mentioned except for mechanics and carpentry.

Only a few of the respondents had been engaged in non-farm jobs, i.e., silk weaving, sewing and carpentry. However, they have already given up these non-farm jobs, the reasons given including low income; poor health; no job availability; and no market for the products.

When asked which non-farm jobs the respondents or his/her household member are presently engaged in, the following jobs could be identified.

- Employee
- Carpenter
- Silk weaver
- Sewer
- Mechanic

The average household income from non-farm work a year is 8,516 baht. It is important to note that more than half of the respondents in Mukdahan and Sakon Nakhon below the poverty line, i.e. less than 15,000 baht. Maharakam respondents have the highest average income (18,879 baht).

### 4. Existing Local Organizations

The farming respondents were asked which group or local organization they or their household members belong to. The groups or local organizations identified by some of them are listed below (Table 24)

- Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperation (BAAC)
- Agricultural cooperatives
- Housewives' groups
- Savings groups
- Youth groups

Among the groups or local organizations mentioned, the respondents or their household members obtained most benefit from BAAC, particularly in Khon Kaen and Maharakam. Some of them in Sakon Nakhon and Maharakam said they gained most benefit from

Agricultural Cooperatives. The benefits they acquired from being members of these local organizations include low-interest loans, knowledge, information and privileges, such as being able to buy cheap goods.

The farming respondents were then involved in an evaluation of the performance of their local organizations. This confirmed that BAAC is the strongest organization. Its strength, in their view ranges from medium to high. However, some of the respondents have had no experience of being members of local organizations.

If not belonging to the group or local organization, the respondents were asked whether or not they are interested in becoming members of any such organization. Some of them said "yes", and the organizations to which they chose to belong include Agricultural Cooperatives, BAAC and Savings Groups. The number of respondents who want to join local organizations is a little higher than those who do not wish to do so. The reasons for interest in being members are as follows.

- Do not want to be in debt
- No time
- Growing old
- Low income
- No information/knowledge about local organizations
- No unity among local farmers

## 5. Possibility Of Local Organization

The respondents were asked about the possibility of organizing villagers with a view to uncreasing production and marketing. As shown in Table 24 the majority (except in Mukdahan) think that it is possible to achieve this. The reasons given by those who said it is not possible are: lack of unity, no time, no capital, no market, no understanding, no offers, conflict of interest and growing old.

Similarly, more than 70 per cent think that it is possible to organize the villagers to preserve or conserve forest land. The rest do not think this is possible. The reasons given include lacking no unity; no interest; no leadership; no time; no knowledge; no forest; inability to control cattle, and acquiring wood for house construction.

When asked of the possibility that the villagers donate land for public utilities, such as water resources and widening rural roads, the greater majority of the respondents in Mahasarakam (92%) and approximately half in Sakon Nakhon (50%) and Mukdahan (58%) responded positively. 66 per cent in Khon Kaen and the rest in Sakon Nakhon (50%), Mukdahan (42%) and Mahasarakam (8%). however, believe that this it is impossible because they have little land and no uniformity of purpose.

The respondents were also asked abuot the possibility of organizing villagers so as to conduct public land management. The majority ,except in Mukdahan,said it was possible. Those who thought it impossible gave the following reasons: no public land, lacking of unity; no time; no interest; and no knowledge.

In answering that it is possible, the majority need training programs which they identified as the following:

- Animal raising
- Pisciculture
- Vegetable growing
- Integrated farming
- Utilizing public land
- Community forest

## 6. Potential Leadership for Organizational Set Up

Table 24 indicates potential leadership for organizational set up. The names of potential leaders in each province are listed as follows.

### Sakon Nakhon

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Thongtawee Jamvongla | 11. Suthan Thamkam  |
| 2. Chuchat Pongprom     | 12. Cherd Tipkamee  |
| 3. Kawi Kaiyasa         | 13. Thonta Tipkamee |
| 4. Sawan Kamkote        | 14. Somwong Kamkote |
| 5. Sawai Pongprom       | 15. Sanga Jamvongla |
| 6. Kraun Chungtip       |                     |
| 7. Thongmon Promsaka    |                     |
| 8. Pisit Pongprom       |                     |
| 9. Onta Tipkamee        |                     |
| 10. Pub Namnit          |                     |

### Mukdahan

1. Tri Chuokamhod
2. Rampan "
3. Jon "
4. Ohn "
5. Jong "
6. Kai "
7. Yon "
8. Jom "

### Maharakam

1. Ad Prapuprapho
2. Boonrod Padtaampan
3. Bantom Padtaampan
4. Boonpeng Mala
5. Suwan Tapa
6. Amnuay Lakonsi
7. Ubon Laekasin
8. Boonjan Srichum

9. Sudta Suenwindee
10. Boonluan Pajirapang
11. Thongsuk Danpao

Khon Kaen

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rod Innok         | 11. Pha Intamat    |
| 2. Saithong Pimpru   | 12. Prasert Chaina |
| 3. Poon Chata        | 13. Kung Kradannad |
| 4. Samrong Huothong  | 14. Kammai Lheken  |
| 5. Nhu Udom          | 15. Kumpu Intamat  |
| 6. Wichit Odjai      |                    |
| 7. Sawat Chamnongsin |                    |
| 8. Phui Yommoon      |                    |
| 9. Pha Intamat       |                    |
| 10. Saman Dokkhem    |                    |

## 7. Housewives Groups and Woman Leaders

One important message derived from the Beijing Women's Conference in 1995 is that to ensure sustainable development, a gender perspective must be reflected in all policies and program at all levels. The Beijing Declaration also pointed out the determination to ensure women's equal access to economic resources, including land, credit, science and technology, vocational training, information, communication and markets, as a means to further the advancement and empowerment of women.<sup>10</sup>

People-oriented strategies are required to enable women, especially in rural areas, to use their own labor, creativity and enterprise in working to improve their own lives which, for instance, include cottage and small-scale industry.

It is realized that women's participation in the workforce in Thailand is very high but the majority of rural woman work as unpaid family workers. The average rural woman rises early in the morning. She is busy with both household chores and income earning. She cooks, washes dishes and clothes, fetches water for domestic use. She nurses her infant, minds the children and generally takes care of the household. In the busy seasons when uprooting, transplanting, irrigating and harvesting are carried out, young women usually have no helpers, such as grown-up children or in-laws, to assist with the household chores.

Cloth weaving is considered a cultural treasure passed on by the women of a family from generation to generation. In the past, the women had to produce either cotton or silk clothing for their household members and for various occasions. For example, in the Northeast the bride prepares clothing to give to the parents of her husband-to-be. The groom's parents judge from the cloth the character of their future daughter-in-law.<sup>12</sup>

Efforts can be made by government agencies to launch many income-generating activities for women based on the women's past experience. The major reason for women-specific programs including housewives' groups, is to encourage women to participate in institutions outside the family to upgrade their skills. By this means, women as economic producers can be integrated in development planning.

Table 25 shows the housewife group activities as perceived by the respondents. The main activities practiced by the housewives' groups, are cloth weaving, vegetable growing, and food preservation. The extent to which the housewives participate in these activities varies from province to province.

To promote women's participation in the development process and to encourage co-operation between development agencies and rural women, potential female leaders are identified by province as the following:

#### Sakon Nakhon

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Paeng Kudvongkaew     | 21. Klaun Kamkam         |
| 2. Boonnuong Vongsaenphu | 22. Thin Namnit          |
| 3. Rasi Phoncham         | 23. Boonkird Srimukda    |
| 4. Boonta Chaewgtip      | 24. Lamtien Pongprom     |
| 5. Pakda Srimukda        | 25. Lertnara Amatrithong |
| 6. Vongsa Chakit         | 26. Lamai Ankraison      |
| 7. Keyoon Chaivong       | 27. Yu Lamkam            |
| 8. Sai Kudvongkaew       | 28. Nhupan Srimukda      |
| 9. Pauenthong Pongprom   | 29. Marawan Triraj       |
| 10. Kong Srimukda        | 30. Chaiyont Pansamang   |
| 11. Ruang Daung kulma    |                          |
| 12. Sawingthong Lamkam   |                          |
| 13. Wilai Kongweha       |                          |
| 14. Kampun Kudvongkaew   |                          |
| 15. Wirat Borirak        |                          |
| 16. Sommai Borirak       |                          |
| 17. Lamai Ankraison      |                          |
| 18. Kayoon Chaivong      |                          |
| 19. Pae Srimukda         |                          |
| 20. Pin Srimukda         |                          |

#### Mukdahan

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Thu Chuokamhod | 21. Kioum Chuokamhod |
| 2. Prakai "       | 22. Lantom "         |
| 3. Serm "         | 23. Lawdkaew "       |
| 4. Tik "          | 24. Srisa "          |
| 5. Kwai "         | 25. Nid "            |
| 6. Saew "         | 26. Samaen "         |
| 7. Song "         | 27. Khai "           |
| 8. Oom "          | 28. Perm "           |
| 9. Mhai "         | 29. Samlee "         |
| 10. Sriwai "      | 30. Sunee "          |
| 11. Shong "       | 31. Sunee "          |
| 12. Whaen "       | 32. Ping "           |
| 13. Waew "        | 33. Wiang "          |
| 14. Mhok "        | 34. Phalit "         |

15. Klai "
16. Kai "
17. Janpen "
18. Sai "
19. Rojkaew "
20. Patchanee "

Maharakam

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Thu Ponphanimit     | 13. Boonmee Singme     |
| 2. Samruay Kaewngam    | 14. Kasi Manrueng      |
| 3. Boonyalit Sriuang   | 15. Riab Poonkaew      |
| 4. Surin Kaewlad       | 16. Wanta Kunhong      |
| 5. Tipsuda Saenmat     | 17. Nhumuai Janprajuk  |
| 6. Terapon Tadvong     | 18. Wilai Noising      |
| 7. Bantom Pataamphan   | 19. Kampai Purinchaiya |
| 8. Suwan Sudtana       | 20. Supit Toptuan      |
| 9. Thongsuk Danpao     | 21. Buapan Tidpri      |
| 10. Thongmuan Butsi    |                        |
| 11. Buaruen Patankho   |                        |
| 12. Thonguhm Panglelat |                        |

Khon Kaen

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Wanthong Sakunpim       | 11. Chaleow Chaiho   |
| 2. Somchiad Pansala        | 12. Sangwan Dokkhem  |
| 3. Wongduen Whanplern      | 13. Boonsan Homthong |
| 4. Pui Yommoon             | 14. Sangawn Phoudom  |
| 5. Thongkam Srinangkamalee |                      |
| 6. Kamnang Deenok          |                      |
| 7. Anong Saengkote         |                      |
| 8. Ampom Khumsamrong       |                      |
| 9. Dum Wonganjan           |                      |
| 10. Sommai Sriton          |                      |

## CONCLUSIONS

In a learning process approach to a development project, the goals and objectives are defined at the outset but the specific activities to achieve the objectives are based on a continuous flow of information gathered from the farmers. The learning process approach is important for achieving long-term sustainable project. The future direction of project activities is determined by a farmer feedback and assessments of project performance.<sup>13</sup>

The Village leaders are an important link between villagers and a development project,s administrative arrangements. As stockholder representatives, their perception of local needs, the possibility of local organization, potential leadership for organizational set-up and problems in the study area were first explored. Farming respondents were also interviewed.

Approximately 29,483 people live in 5,685 households in 37 villages in the four provinces. Major farm work includes rice farming, upland cropping, cattle and chicken raising. Non-farm jobs are identified as cloth weaving, small trade, labor-for-hire, sewing and technicians. A number of households earn less than 15,000 baht a year which is below the poverty line. The villagers obtain loans from two important sources, i.e. BAAC and money lenders.

Almost all of the local leaders, except a few in Khon Kaen, think that the villagers will change from mono-cropping to integrated farming. The local leaders as well as the farmer respondents reported that they need all kinds of support from the government. The greater number of them think that farmers need of 1,200 cu.m. farm pond rather than 6,000 cu.m. ones. They responded positively to provision of credit for production both in cash and in kind. Soil conservation, improving soil fertility, training and study visits about integrated farming and improving community infrastructure are also eagerly anticipated.

*Integrated farming as planned by farming respondents includes the following activities: rice farming; pisciculture; vegetable growing; growing fruit trees; chicken and cattle raising. They need training for these activities to improve their skills. As well as agriculture, the majority of respondents are interested in training for non-farm jobs, e.g. electronics, mechanics; sewing; welding and carpentry.*

The existing local organizations are BAAC, Agricultural Cooperatives, Housewife's groups, Savings Groups and Youth Groups. Of these, BAAC is considered the strongest. Leaders and the respondents think it is possible to organize villagers for different purposes, such as production and marketing, maintaining or conserving forests, donating land for public utilities and public land management. Potential leadership is identified for organizational establishment. Housewife group activities and woman leaders are taken into consideration. Since development is an ongoing process, a catalytic agent should play a key role by initiating, organizing relevant factors, i.e., farmers, local leaders (men and women), local officials and others so that they can negotiate to arrive at joint decisions. Outside support is often placed within integrated projects intended to solve specific problems. All agricultural development projects must be based on the ability to coordinate credit, input, research and marketing. The question is by whom and how the project should be implemented. Poor coordination and integration between many implementing agencies is a major obstacle to land reform in Thailand.<sup>14</sup>

Table 17 Socio-Economic Status of the Farm Samples (1/2)

	Sakon Nakhon N=317	Mukdahan N=79	Mahasarakam N=77	Khon Kaen N=125	Total N=598
<b>1. Gender</b>					
Male	65.6 (208)	65.8 (52)	72.7 (56)	80.0 (100)	69.6 (416)
Female	34.4 (109)	34.2 (27)	27.3 (21)	20.0 (25)	30.4 (182)
<b>2. Age</b>					
Less than 30	12.0 (38)	16.5 (13)	6.5 (5)	4.0 (5)	10.2 (61)
30-39	22.4 (71)	22.8 (18)	20.8 (16)	34.4 (43)	24.7 (148)
40-49	25.9 (82)	24.1 (19)	31.2 (24)	37.6 (47)	28.8 (172)
50-59	31.5 (100)	26.6 (21)	29.9 (23)	21.6 (27)	28.6 (171)
60+	8.2 (26)	10.1 (8)	11.7 (9)	2.4 (3)	7.7 (46)
Mean	44	43	46	43	44
<b>3. Education</b>					
No education	1.5 (5)	57.0 (45)	--	3.2 (4)	9.0 (54)
Primary	88.3 (280)	40.5 (32)	94.8 (73)	83.2 (104)	81.8 (489)
Secondary	4.1 (13)	2.5 (2)	5.2 (4)	11.2 (14)	5.5 (33)
Other	6.0 (19)	--	--	2.4 (3)	3.7 (22)
<b>4. Number of H.H. members</b>					
1-3	17.7 (56)	7.6 (6)	10.4 (8)	4.8 (6)	12.7 (76)
4-6	53.0 (168)	46.8 (37)	70.1 (54)	66.4 (83)	57.2 (342)
7+	29.3 (93)	45.6 (36)	19.5 (15)	28.8 (36)	30.1 (180)
Mean	5	6	5	6	5
<b>5. Number of H.H. members engaged in farm work</b>					
0	1.6 (5)	--	--	0.8 (1)	1.0 (6)
1-3	52.1 (165)	35.4 (28)	58.4 (45)	54.4 (68)	51.2 (306)
4-6	37.5 (119)	34.2 (27)	40.3 (31)	38.4 (48)	37.6 (225)
7+	8.8 (28)	30.4 (24)	1.3 (1)	6.4 (8)	10.2 (61)
Mean	3	5	3	3	4
<b>6. Number of H.H. members engaged in non-farm work</b>					
0	38.8 (123)	55.7 (44)	46.8 (36)	63.2 (79)	47.2 (282)
1-3	51.7 (164)	32.9 (26)	51.9 (40)	28.8 (36)	44.5 (266)
4-6	8.8 (28)	5.1 (4)	1.3 (1)	6.4 (8)	6.9 (41)
7+	0.6 (2)	6.3 (5)	--	1.6 (2)	1.5 (9)
Mean	1	1	1	1	1
<b>7. Size of farmland</b>					
Less than 10 rai	47.6 (151)	36.7 (29)	20.8 (16)	7.2 (9)	34.3 (205)
10-19	18 (57)	35.4 (28)	36.4 (28)	17.6 (22)	22.6 (135)



Table 17 Socio-Economic Status of the Farm Samples (2/2)

	Sakon Nakhon N=317	Mukdahan N=79	Maharakain N=77	Khon Kaen N=125	Total N=598
20-29	11.7 (37)	11.4 (9)	13 (10)	19.2 (24)	13.4 (80)
30-39	10.7 (34)	6.3 (5)	14.3 (11)	15.2 (19)	11.5 (69)
40-49	5.7 (18)	8.9 (7)	3.9 (3)	16.8 (21)	8.2 (49)
50+	5 (16)	1.3 (1)	11.7 (9)	20.8 (26)	8.7 (52)
No answer	1.3 (4)	--	--	3.2 (4)	1.4 (8)
Mean	20	16	26	35	23
<b>8. Occupation</b>					
Rice Farming					
No	4.4 (14)	5.1 (4)	1.3 (1)	7.2 (9)	4.7 (28)
Yes	95.6 (303)	94.9 (75)	98.7 (76)	92.8 (116)	95.3 (570)
Cassava					
No	49.8 (158)	16.5 (13)	11.7 (9)	67.2 (84)	44.1 (264)
Yes	50.2 (159)	83.5 (66)	88.3 (68)	32.8 (41)	55.9 (334)
Sugarcane					
No	80.8 (256)	97.5 (77)	100.0 (77)	9.6 (12)	70.6 (422)
Yes	19.2 (61)	2.5 (2)	--	90.4 (113)	29.4 (176)
Livestock					
No	25.2 (80)	17.7 (14)	14.3 (11)	43.2 (54)	26.6 (159)
Yes	74.8 (237)	82.3 (65)	85.7 (66)	56.8 (71)	73.4 (439)
Rattan growing					
No	77.9 (247)	93.7 (74)	100.0 (77)	98.4 (123)	87.1 (521)
Yes	22.1 (70)	6.3 (5)	--	1.6 (2)	12.9 (77)
Cloth weaving					
No	62.8 (199)	70.9 (56)	54.5 (42)	42.4 (53)	58.5 (350)
Yes	37.2 (118)	29.1 (23)	45.5 (35)	57.6 (72)	41.5 (248)
Hired labor - agriculture					
No	44.5 (141)	36.7 (29)	40.3 (31)	14.4 (18)	36.6 (219)
Yes	55.5 (176)	63.3 (50)	59.7 (46)	85.6 (107)	63.4 (379)
Hired labor - non-agriculture					
No	59.3 (188)	78.5 (62)	51.9 (40)	71.2 (89)	63.4 (378)
Yes	40.7 (129)	21.5 (17)	48.1 (37)	28.8 (36)	36.6 (219)
Pisciculture					
No	84.2 (267)	79.7 (63)	54.5 (42)	58.4 (73)	74.4 (445)
Yes	15.8 (50)	20.3 (16)	45.5 (35)	41.6 (52)	25.6 (153)

**Table 18 Farmers' Agricultural Activities and People Who Farmers Consult (1/3)**

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>1. Source of water for agriculture</b>					
Rainwater					
No	1.6 (5)	5.1 (4)	--	1.6 (2)	1.8 (11)
Yes	98.4 (312)	94.9 (75)	100 (77)	98.4 (123)	98.2 (587)
Irrigation water					
No	91.8 (291)	89.9 (71)	100 (77)	99.2 (124)	94.1 (563)
Yes	8.2 (26)	10.1 (8)	--	0.8 (1)	5.9 (35)
Natural pond, creek, lake, etc					
No	52.7 (167)	51.9 (41)	94.8 (73)	91.2 (114)	66.1 (395)
Yes	47.3 (150)	48.1 (38)	5.2 (4)	8.8 (11)	33.9 (203)
Other					
No	92.2 (292)	48.1 (38)	67.5 (52)	55.2 (69)	75.4 (451)
Yes	7.9 (25)	51.9 (41)	32.5 (25)	44.8 (56)	24.6 (147)
<b>2. Do you have sufficient water for agriculture?</b>					
Sufficient whole year	31.5 (100)	6.3 (5)	--	16 (20)	20.9 (125)
Not sufficient in dry season	25.2 (80)	17.7 (14)	58.4 (45)	0.8 (1)	23.4 (140)
Some year "yes" Some year "no"	14.2 (45)	32.9 (26)	7.8 (6)	12.8 (16)	15.6 (93)
Not sufficient for whole year	29 (92)	41.8 (33)	32.5 (25)	68.8 (86)	39.5 (236)
No answer	--	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	1.6 (2)	0.7 (4)
<b>3. Whom did you sell your agricultural product to?</b>					
Local trader					
No	46.1 (146)	70.9 (56)	42.9 (33)	53.6 (67)	50.5 (302)
Yes	53.9 (171)	29.1 (23)	57.1 (44)	46.4 (58)	49.5 (296)
Local factory owner					
No	68.5 (217)	53.2 (42)	23.4 (18)	34.4 (43)	53.5 (320)
Yes	31.5 (100)	46.8 (37)	76.6 (59)	65.6 (82)	46.5 (278)
Other					
No	83.3 (264)	89.9 (71)	96.1 (74)	69.6 (87)	83.0 (496)
Yes	16.7 (53)	10.1 (8)	3.9 (3)	30.4 (38)	17.0 (102)
<b>4. Where did you transfer your agricultural products?</b>					
At home					
No	80.8 (256)	78.5 (62)	84.4 (65)	92.8 (116)	83.4 (499)
Yes	19.2 (61)	21.5 (17)	15.6 (12)	7.2 (9)	16.6 (99)
On farm					
No	97.5 (309)	86.1 (68)	100.0 (77)	86.4 (108)	94.0 (562)
Yes	2.5 (8)	13.9 (11)	--	13.6 (17)	6.0 (36)
At a shop in town					
No	65.0 (206)	84.8 (67)	44.2 (34)	47.2 (59)	61.2 (366)
Yes	35.0 (111)	15.2 (12)	55.8 (43)	52.8 (66)	38.8 (232)

Table 18 Farmers' Agricultural Activities and People Who Farmers Consult (2/3)

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
At the factory					
No	72.2 (229)	36.7 (29)	22.1 (17)	22.4 (28)	50.7 (303)
Yes	27.8 (88)	63.3 (50)	77.9 (60)	77.6 (97)	49.3 (295)
Other					
No	76.0 (241)	98.7 (78)	97.4 (75)	94.4 (118)	95.6 (512)
Yes	24.0 (76)	1.3 (1)	2.6 (2)	5.6 (7)	14.4 (86)
<b>5. Last year, what kind of marketing problems did you face?</b>					
Low prices					
No	35.0 (111)	22.8 (18)	22.1 (17)	8.8 (11)	26.3 (157)
Yes	65.0 (206)	77.2 (61)	77.9 (60)	91.2 (114)	73.7 (441)
No marketing channels					
No	75.1 (238)	63.3 (50)	88.3 (68)	79.2 (99)	76.1 (455)
Yes	24.9 (79)	36.7 (29)	11.7 (9)	20.8 (26)	23.9 (143)
High transportation cost					
No	57.4 (182)	19.0 (15)	85.7 (66)	20.8 (26)	48.3 (289)
Yes	42.6 (135)	81.0 (64)	14.3 (11)	79.2 (99)	51.7 (309)
Other					
No	98.1 (311)	84.8 (67)	100.0 (77)	88.8 (111)	94.6 (566)
Yes	1.9 (6)	15.2 (12)	--	11.2 (14)	5.4 (32)
<b>6. Estimated net annual income</b>					
Less than 15,000 baht	74.1 (235)	95.0 (75)	76.6 (59)	16.8 (21)	65.4 (391)
15,000 baht	5.0 (16)	--	10.4 (8)	9.6 (12)	6.0 (36)
More than 15,000 baht	20.5 (65)	5.0 (4)	10.4 (8)	72.0 (90)	27.9 (169)
Other	0.3 (1)	--	2.6 (2)	1.6 (2)	0.7 (4)
Mean	12,664 baht	6,443 baht	10,156 baht	28,556 baht	14,841 baht
<b>7. Estimated annual remittance</b>					
Less than 3,000 baht	15.8 (50)	12.7 (10)	2.6 (2)	3.2 (4)	11.0 (66)
3,001-4,000	6.0 (19)	3.8 (3)	2.6 (2)	0.8 (1)	4.2 (25)
4,001-5,000	8.5 (27)	2.5 (2)	6.5 (5)	2.4 (3)	6.2 (37)
5,000-and over	12.9 (41)	10.1 (8)	18.2 (14)	18.4 (23)	14.4 (86)
Other	4.4 (14)	--	9.1 (7)	7.2 (9)	5.0 (30)
No. H.H. member working outside the village	52.4 (166)	70.9 (56)	61.0 (47)	68.0 (85)	59.2 (354)
Mean	3,033 baht	1,582 baht	2,753 baht	7,212 baht	3,679 baht
<b>8. How was your financial situation from Nov. 1996 to Oct. 1997?</b>					
Worse	81.1 (257)	50.6 (40)	54.5 (42)	42.4 (53)	65.6 (392)
Same	13.6 (43)	39.2 (31)	42.9 (33)	43.2 (54)	26.9 (161)
Better	5.4 (17)	10.1 (8)	2.6 (2)	14.4 (18)	7.5 (45)

**Table 18 Farmers' Agricultural Activities and People Who Farmers Consult (3/3)**

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>9. When you have work problems , who do you first consult?</b>					
Village headman	20.5 (65)	29.1 (23)	18.2 (14)	28 (35)	22.9 (137)
Farmer friend	7.6 (24)	8.9 (7)	- -	2.4 (3)	5.7 (34)
Teacher	0.3 (1)	- -	- -	- -	0.2 (1)
C.D. Worker	12.3 (39)	2.5 (2)	1.3 (1)	- -	7 (42)
Agricultural technician	43.2 (137)	7.6 (6)	2.6 (2)	22.4 (28)	28.9 (173)
Relatives	- -	45.6 (36)	66.2 (51)	41.6 (52)	23.2 (139)
Land reform official	5.7 (18)	- -	- -	4 (5)	3.8 (23)
Other	10.4 (33)	6.3 (5)	11.7 (9)	1.6 (2)	8.2 (49)

Table 19 Farmers' Opinion of Integrated Farming

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>Have you seen or heard about integrated farming?</b>					
Never	20.8 (66)	48.1 (38)	50.6 (39)	24.0 (30)	28.9 (173)
Yes	79.2 (251)	51.9 (41)	49.4 (38)	76.0 (95)	71.1 (425)
<b>Will you participate in an integrated farming project?</b>					
No	6.9 (22)	2.5 (2)	1.3 (1)	7.2 (9)	5.7 (34)
Reason:					
- growing old	--	--	x	--	
- plan to move to Ayuthaya	--	--	--	x	
- small farm size (10 rai)	x	--	--	x	
- no time	x	--	--	--	
- labor shortage	x	--	--	--	
- poor health	x	--	--	--	
- no land ownership	--	--	--	x	
- no capital for investment	x	--	--	--	
-no experience	--	--	--	x	
- lack of knowledge	--	--	--	x	
- no answer	--	x	--	--	
Yes	93.1 (295)	97.5 (77)	98.7 (76)	92.8 (116)	94.3 (564)

Table 20 Farmers' Expectations about Government Support for Integrated Farming (1/3)

Expectation	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>1. Digging small 1,200 cu.m. farm ponds</b>					
Low	4.4 (14)	10.1 (8)	--	12.8 (16)	6.4 (38)
Medium	1.9 (6)	16.5 (13)	1.3 (1)	14.4 (18)	6.4 (38)
High	93.7 (297)	73.4 (58)	98.7 (76)	72.8 (91)	87.3 (522)
<b>2. Small-scale irrigation projects</b>					
Low	8.5 (27)	5.1 (4)	14.3 (11)	19.2 (24)	11.1 (66)
Medium	2.8 (9)	10.1 (8)	--	12.8 (16)	5.5 (33)
High	88.6 (281)	84.8 (67)	85.7 (66)	68 (85)	83.4 (499)
<b>3. Community ponds</b>					
Low	11.7 (37)	15.2 (12)	1.3 (1)	23.2 (29)	13.2 (79)
Medium	6.0 (19)	10.1 (8)	1.3 (1)	12.8 (16)	7.4 (44)
High	82.3 (261)	74.7 (59)	97.4 (75)	64 (80)	79.4 (475)
<b>4. Farm roads</b>					
Low	5.7 (18)	10.1 (8)	3.9 (3)	18.4 (23)	8.7 (51)
Medium	2.8 (9)	8.9 (7)	--	8.8 (11)	4.5 (27)
High	91.5 (290)	81.0 (64)	96.1 (74)	72.8 (91)	86.8 (519)
<b>5. Paving rural roads</b>					
Low	1.6 (5)	2.5 (2)	--	9.6 (12)	3.2 (19)
Medium	2.5 (8)	10.1 (8)	--	10.4 (13)	4.8 (28)
High	95.9 (304)	87.3 (69)	100.0 (77)	80.0 (100)	92 (550)
<b>6. Widening rural roads</b>					
Low	2.5 (8)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	20.8 (26)	6.1 (36)
Medium	4.1 (13)	10.1 (8)	9.1 (7)	17.6 (22)	8.4 (50)
High	93.4 (296)	88.6 (70)	89.6 (69)	61.6 (77)	85.6 (512)
<b>7. Soil conservation</b>					
Low	7.9 (25)	--	--	4.8 (6)	5.2 (31)
Medium	7.3 (23)	12.7 (10)	--	6.4 (8)	6.8 (41)
High	84.9 (269)	87.3 (69)	100.0 (77)	86.4 (111)	88.0 (526)
<b>8. Free tree seedlings</b>					
Low	3.5 (11)	10.1 (8)	3.9 (3)	34.4 (43)	10.9 (65)
Medium	2.2 (7)	15.2 (12)	5.2 (4)	32.8 (41)	10.7 (64)
High	94.3 (299)	74.7 (59)	90.9 (70)	32.8 (41)	78.4 (469)

Table 20 Farmers' Expectations about Government Support for Integrated Farming (2/3)

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>9. Free chicks /fingerlings</b>					
Low	3.2 (10)	5.1 (4)	--	5.6 (7)	3.5 (21)
Medium	1.9 (6)	15.2 (12)	1.3 (1)	13.6 (17)	6.0 (36)
High	95 (301)	79.7 (63)	98.7 (76)	80.8 (101)	90.5 (541)
<b>10. Training for integrated farming</b>					
Low	6.6 (21)	1.3 (1)	--	4.8 (6)	4.7 (26)
Medium	3.5 (11)	10.1 (8)	1.3 (1)	8.8 (11)	5.2 (38)
High	89.9 (285)	88.6 (70)	98.7 (76)	86.4 (108)	90.1 (539)
<b>11. Study visits for integrated farming</b>					
Low	6.6 (21)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	2.4 (3)	4.4 (20)
Medium	4.1 (13)	15.2 (12)	--	10.4 (13)	6.4 (17)
High	89.3 (283)	83.5 (66)	98.7 (76)	87.2 (109)	89.3 (534)
<b>12. Providing market for products</b>					
Low	5.0 (16)	--	1.3 (1)	2.4 (3)	3.4 (20)
Medium	2.2 (7)	6.3 (5)	1.3 (1)	3.2 (4)	2.8 (17)
High	92.7 (294)	93.7 (74)	97.4 (75)	94.4 (118)	93.8 (561)
<b>13. Short-term loans</b>					
Low	56.2 (178)	58.2 (46)	61.0 (47)	63.2 (79)	58.5 (350)
Medium	14.2 (45)	19.0 (15)	26.0 (20)	32.0 (40)	20.1 (120)
High	29.7 (94)	22.8 (18)	13.0 (10)	4.8 (6)	21.4 (128)
<b>14. Long-term loans</b>					
Low	20.5 (65)	15.2 (12)	7.8 (6)	6.2 (9)	15.4 (92)
Medium	8.2 (26)	10.1 (8)	3.9 (3)	15.2 (19)	9.4 (56)
High	71.3 (226)	74.7 (59)	88.3 (68)	77.6 (97)	75.3 (450)
<b>15. Digging large 6,000 cu.m.farm ponds</b>					
Low	38.5 (122)	34.2 (27)	24.7 (19)	44.0 (55)	37.3 (223)
Medium	4.1 (13)	22.8 (18)	10.4 (8)	13.6 (17)	9.4 (56)
High	57.4 (182)	43.0 (34)	64.9 (50)	42.4 (53)	53.3 (319)
<b>16. Improving soil fertility</b>					
Low	9.5 (30)	3.8 (3)	1.3 (1)	6.4 (8)	7.1 (42)
Medium	8.5 (27)	7.6 (6)	--	32.8 (41)	12.4 (74)
High	82 (260)	88.6 (70)	98.7 (76)	60.8 (76)	80.6 (482)

**Table 20 Farmers' Expectations about Government Support for Integrated Farming (3/3)**

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>17. Providing fertilizer (credit)</b>					
Low	11.0 (35)	19 (15)	1.3 (1)	8.8 (11)	10.4 (62)
Medium	4.1 (13)	17.7 (14)	1.3 (1)	23.2 (29)	9.5 (57)
High	84.9 (269)	63.3 (50)	97.4 (75)	68 (85)	80.1 (479)
<b>18. Providing seeds (credit)</b>					
Low	13.6 (43)	11.4 (9)	1.3 (1)	30.4 (38)	15.3 (91)
Medium	3.2 (10)	16.5 (13)	5.2 (4)	24.8 (31)	9.7 (58)
High	83.3 (264)	72.2 (57)	93.5 (72)	44.8 (56)	75.1 (449)
<b>19. Providing fodder (credit)</b>					
Low	22.7 (72)	16.5 (13)	3.9 (3)	43.2 (54)	23.8 (142)
Medium	5.4 (17)	15.2 (12)	5.2 (4)	26.4 (33)	11.0 (66)
High	71.9 (228)	68.4 (54)	90.9 (70)	30.4 (38)	65.2 (390)
<b>20. Other</b>					
Low	11.7 (37)		--	9.6 (12)	8.5 (51)
Medium	0.3 (1)	2.5 (2)	--	3.2 (4)	0.8 (5)
High	4.4 (14)	5.1 (4)	5.2 (4)	15.2 (19)	6.9 (41)
Not applicable	83.6 (265)	92.4 (73)	94.8 (73)	72 (90)	83.8 (50)



Table 21 Future Plans of Farmers for Practicing Integrated Farming (1/3)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>1. If you change from monocropping to integrated farming who will do the H.H. labor?</b>					
Son	8.8 (28)	5.1 (4)	6.5 (5)	--	6.2 (37)
Daughter	3.5 (11)	--	1.3 (1)	--	2.0 (12)
H.H. head	35.6 (113)	3.8 (3)	14.3 (11)	5.6 (7)	22.4 (134)
Wife	1.9 (6)	1.3 (1)	--	0.8 (1)	1.3 (8)
H.H. head and wife	12.9 (41)	16.5 (13)	20.8 (16)	13.6 (17)	14.5 (87)
H.H. head and son	13.2 (42)	6.3 (5)	1.3 (1)	--	8.0 (48)
All H.H. members	23.0 (73)	67.1 (53)	51.9 (40)	78.4 (98)	44.1 (264)
Not applicable (NAP)	0.9 (3)	--	3.9 (3)	1.6 (2)	1.3 (8)
<b>2. If you change from monocropping to integrated farming, do you have enough H.H. labor to maintain your farm?</b>					
No	32.2 (102)	30.4 (24)	36.4 (28)	36.8 (46)	33.4 (200)
Yes	67.2 (213)	69.6 (55)	63.6 (49)	61.6 (77)	65.9 (394)
NAP	0.6 (2)	--	--	1.6 (2)	0.7 (4)
<b>If you do not have enough H.H. labor, how will you solve the problem?</b>					
Hire labor	30.0 (96)	15.2 (12)	32.5 (25)	36 (45)	29.8 (178)
Ask H.H. member	3.8 (12)	8.9 (7)	2.6 (2)	--	3.5 (21)
Use returned H.H. member	0.3 (1)	3.8 (3)	--	--	0.7 (4)
Other	0.9 (3)	5.1 (4)	1.3 (1)	0.8 (1)	1.8 (11)
Not applicable enough	64.7 (205)	67.1 (53)	63.6 (49)	63.2 (79)	64.2 (384)
<b>3. How will you prevent your farm product being stolen?</b>					
<b>Build temporary rest area</b>					
No	14.2 (45)	15.2 (12)	96.1 (74)	19.2 (24)	26 (155)
Yes	85.8 (272)	84.8 (67)	3.9 (3)	80.8 (101)	74 (443)
<b>Stay overnight</b>					
No	12.9 (41)	15.2 (12)	75.3 (58)	24.8 (31)	23.8 (142)
Yes	87.1 (276)	84.8 (67)	24.7 (19)	75.2 (94)	76.2 (456)
<b>Other</b>					
No	99.1 (314)	89.9 (71)	97.4 (75)	95.2 (119)	96.9 (579)
Yes	0.9 (3)	10.1 (8)	2.6 (2)	4.8 (6)	3.1 (19)

Table 21 Future Plans of Farmers for Practicing Integrated Farming (2/3)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>4. How big should a farm pond be?</b>					
Small (1,200 cu m)	88 (279)	82.3 (65)	33.8 (26)	53.6 (67)	73.1 (437)
Large (6,000 cu m)	9.8 (31)	17.7 (14)	66.2 (51)	44.0 (55)	25.3 (151)
Not applicable	2.2 (7)	--	--	2.4 (3)	1.7 (10)
<b>5. If you have one farm pond, what would you like to do?</b>					
Rice farming					
No	6.0 (19)	1.3 (1)	--	5.6 (7)	4.5 (27)
Yes	94 (298)	98.7 (78)	100.0 (77)	94.4 (118)	95.5 (571)
Grow fruit trees					
No	11.7 (37)	11.4 (9)	3.9 (3)	10.4 (13)	10.3 (62)
Yes	88.3 (280)	88.6 (70)	96.1 (74)	89.6 (112)	89.6 (536)
Pisciculture					
No	5.4 (17)	1.3 (1)	--	2.4 (3)	3.5 (21)
Yes	94.6 (300)	98.7 (78)	100.0 (77)	97.6 (122)	96.5 (577)
Chicken raising					
No	15.1 (48)	12.7 (10)	11.7 (9)	27.2 (34)	16.9 (101)
Yes	84.9 (269)	87.3 (69)	88.3 (68)	72.8 (91)	83.1 (497)
Pig raising					
No	71.3 (226)	49.4 (39)	83.1 (64)	72.8 (91)	70.3 (420)
Yes	28.7 (91)	50.6 (40)	16.9 (13)	27.2 (34)	29.7 (178)
Cattle raising					
No	27.8 (88)	1.3 (1)	2.6 (2)	19.2 (24)	19.3 (115)
Yes	72.2 (229)	98.7 (78)	97.4 (75)	80.2 (101)	80.7 (483)
Vegetable growing					
No	7.6 (24)	7.6 (6)	--	13.6 (17)	7.8 (47)
Yes	92.4 (293)	92.4 (73)	100.0 (77)	86.4 (108)	92.1 (551)
Growing new crop					
No	68.1 (216)	59.5 (47)	98.7 (76)	64.8 (81)	70.3 (420)
Yes	31.9 (101)	40.5 (32)	1.3 (1)	35.2 (44)	29.7 (178)
Fast growing trees					
No	71.9 (228)	77.2 (61)	74.0 (57)	80.0 (100)	74.6 (445)
Yes	28.1 (89)	22.8 (18)	26.0 (20)	20.0 (25)	25.4 (152)

Table 21 Future Plans of Farmers for Practicing Integrated Farming (3/3)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
What would farmers like to grow?					
1) Fruit trees	Mango Longan Sweet tamarind Jackfruit Banana Coconut Papaya	Mango Sweet tamarind Longan Banana Coconut Papaya	Mango Papaya Banana Coconut Jackfruit Sweet tamarind	Mango Jack fruit Banana Papaya Coconut	
2) Vegetables	Green leaf Multiple onion Coriander Lettuce Shallot Garlic Water spinach Cabbage Solanum	Green leaf Shallot Garlic Coriander Hot chilli Water spinach Cabbage Chinese kale	Shallot Coriander Green leaf Garlic Cabbage	Green leaf Shallot Coriander Cabbage Yard long bean Multiple onion Garlice	
3) Fast growing trees	Eucalyptus Acacia	Eucalyptus Rubber tree	Eucalyptus Neem tree	Eucalyptus Pine tree	

**Table 22 Farmers' Perception of Agricultural Training Needs**

Training Need	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>1. Rice farming</b>					
No	13.2 (42)	3.8 (3)	3.9 (3)	5.6 (7)	9.2 (55)
Yes	86.8 (275)	96.2 (76)	96.1 (74)	94.4 (118)	90.8 (543)
<b>2. Fruit tree growing</b>					
No	17.1 (56)	5.1 (4)	7.8 (6)	8.0 (10)	12.7 (75)
Yes	82.3 (261)	94.9 (75)	92.2 (71)	92.0 (115)	87.3 (522)
<b>3. Fish raising</b>					
No	6.3 (20)	1.3 (1)	5.2 (4)	4.8 (6)	5.2 (31)
Yes	93.7 (297)	98.7 (78)	94.8 (73)	95.2 (119)	94.8 (567)
<b>4. Chicken/duck raising</b>					
No	15.1 (48)	6.3 (5)	9.1 (7)	19.2 (24)	14.0 (84)
Yes	84.9 (269)	93.7 (74)	90.9 (70)	80.8 (101)	86.0 (514)
<b>5. Pig raising</b>					
No	55.2 (175)	24.1 (19)	84.4 (65)	54.4 (68)	54.7 (326)
Yes	44.8 (142)	75.9 (60)	15.6 (12)	45.6 (57)	45.3 (271)
<b>6. Cattle raising</b>					
No	26.8 (85)	2.5 (2)	9.1 (7)	24.0 (30)	20.8 (123)
Yes	73.2 (232)	97.5 (77)	90.9 (70)	76.0 (95)	79.2 (474)
<b>7. Vegetable growing</b>					
No	16.1 (51)	5.1 (4)	7.8 (6)	20.0 (25)	14.4 (86)
Yes	83.9 (266)	94.9 (75)	92.2 (71)	80.0 (100)	85.6 (512)
<b>8. Growing new crop</b>					
No	66.9 (212)	48.1 (38)	94.8 (73)	52.8 (66)	65.1 (389)
Yes	33.1 (105)	51.9 (48)	5.2 (4)	47.2 (59)	34.9 (209)
<b>9. Growing mulberry trees</b>					
No	75.7 (240)	63.3 (50)	44.2 (34)	32.8 (41)	61.0 (365)
Yes	24.3 (77)	36.7 (29)	55.8 (43)	67.2 (84)	39.0 (233)
<b>10. Fast growing trees</b>					
No	66.9 (212)	41.8 (33)	62.3 (48)	66.4 (83)	62.9 (375)
Yes	33.1 (105)	58.2 (46)	37.7 (29)	33.6 (42)	37.1 (222)

Table 23 Farmers' Perception of Off-Farm Jobs and their Interest in Training (1/2)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>1. Besides agriculture, do you and/or your H.H. members want to be engaged in off-farm work?</b>					
No	16.7 (53)	38.0 (30)	27.3 (21)	16.0 (20)	20.7 (124)
Yes	83.3 (264)	62.0 (49)	72.7 (56)	84.0 (105)	79.3 (474)
If "no", what is your reason?					
No time	10.7 (34)	27.8 (22)	14.3 (11)	13.6 (17)	14.0 (84)
No knowledge	3.8 (12)	6.3 (5)	6.5 (5)	2.4 (3)	4.2 (25)
No other job opportunity	0.6 (2)	- -	3.9 (3)	- -	0.8 (5)
No market for product	0.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	- -	- -	0.3 (2)
Other	1.3 (4)	2.5 (2)	2.6 (2)	- -	1.3 (8)
Not applicable	83.3 (264)	62 (49)	72.7 (56)	84 (105)	79.3 (474)
<b>2. Which of the following training programs are you/ H.H. members interested in?</b>					
Electronics					
No	50.8 (161)	22.8 (18)	61 (47)	27.2 (34)	43.5 (260)
Yes	49.2 (156)	77.2 (61)	39.0 (30)	72.8 (91)	56.5 (338)
Sewing					
No	57.7 (183)	27.8 (22)	53.2 (41)	35.2 (44)	48.5 (290)
Yes	42.3 (134)	72.2 (57)	46.8 (36)	64.8 (81)	51.5 (308)
Mechanics					
No	44.5 (141)	22.8 (18)	66.2 (51)	27.2 (34)	40.8 (244)
Yes	55.5 (176)	77.2 (61)	33.8 (26)	72.8 (91)	59.2 (354)
Carpentry					
No	59.0 (187)	27.8 (22)	45.5 (35)	41.6 (52)	49.5 (296)
Yes	41.0 (130)	72.2 (57)	54.5 (42)	58.4 (73)	50.5 (302)
Ceramic work					
No	78.5 (249)	58.2 (46)	90.9 (70)	78.4 (98)	77.4 (463)
Yes	21.5 (68)	41.8 (33)	9.1 (7)	21.6 (27)	22.6 (135)
Welding					
No	61.8 (196)	29.1 (23)	75.3 (58)	39.2 (49)	54.5 (326)
Yes	38.2 (121)	70.9 (56)	24.7 (19)	60.8 (76)	45.5 (272)
Other					
No	93.7 (297)	73.4 (58)	92.2 (71)	83.2 (104)	88.7 (530)
Yes	6.3 (20)	26.6 (21)	7.8 (6)	16.8 (21)	11.3 (68)
Which non-farm job have you /H.H member work in but already given up?					
Silk weaving					
No	80.8 (256)	91.1 (72)	97.4 (75)	79.2 (99)	83.9 (502)
Yes	19.2 (61)	8.9 (7)	2.6 (2)	20.8 (26)	16.1 (96)
Sewing					
No	85.5 (271)	79.7 (63)	97.4 (75)	85.6 (107)	86.3 (516)
Yes	14.5 (46)	20.3 (16)	2.6 (2)	14.4 (18)	13.7 (82)

Table 23 Farmers' Perception of Off-Farm Jobs and their Interest in Training (2/2)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
Carpentry					
No	75.1 (238)	75.9 (60)	89.6 (69)	87.2 (109)	79.6 (476)
Yes	24.9 (79)	24.1 (19)	10.4 (8)	12.8 (16)	20.4 (122)
Other					
No	91.5 (290)	96.2 (76)	93.5 (72)	88.0 (110)	91.7 (548)
Yes	8.5 (27)	3.8 (3)	6.5 (5)	12.0 (15)	8.3 (50)
Reason(s) for giving up					
Low income	13.9 (44)	27.8 (22)	2.6 (2)	8.8 (11)	13.2 (79)
No market	2.8 (9)	2.5 (2)	- -	1.6 (2)	2.2 (13)
No job	4.1 (13)	13.9 (11)	5.2 (4)	3.2 (4)	5.4 (32)
Poor health	11.0 (35)	2.5 (2)	7.8 (6)	1.6 (2)	7.5 (45)
Other	6.6 (21)	51.9 (41)	5.2 (4)	28.0 (35)	16.9 (101)
Not applicable	61.5 (195)	1.3 (1)	79.2 (61)	56.8 (71)	54.8 (328)
Which of the following off-farm jobs are you/H.H. members engaged in?					
Employee					
No	58.0 (184)	78.5 (62)	63.6 (49)	78.4 (98)	65.7 (393)
Yes	42.0 (133)	21.5 (17)	36.4 (28)	21.6 (27)	34.3 (205)
Silk weaving					
No	88.6 (281)	100.0 (79)	85.7 (66)	68.0 (85)	85.5 (511)
Yes	11.4 (36)	- -	14.3 (11)	32.0 (40)	14.5 (87)
Sewing					
No	90.9 (288)	96.2 (76)	94.8 (73)	88.8 (111)	91.6 (548)
Yes	9.1 (29)	3.8 (3)	5.2 (4)	11.2 (14)	8.4 (50)
Mechanics					
No	96.5 (306)	98.7 (78)	100.0 (77)	96.0 (120)	97.2 (581)
Yes	3.5 (11)	1.3 (1)	- -	4.0 (5)	2.8 (17)
Carpentry					
No	83.0 (263)	81.0 (64)	85.7 (66)	89.6 (112)	84.4 (505)
Yes	17.0 (54)	19.0 (15)	14.3 (11)	10.4 (13)	15.6 (93)
Other					
No	91.2 (289)	92.4 (73)	88.3 (68)	84.0 (105)	89.5 (535)
Yes	8.8 (28)	7.6 (6)	11.7 (9)	16.0 (20)	10.5 (63)
H.H. income from non-farm job/year					
Less than 15,000 baht	52.1 (165)	69.6 (55)	18.2 (14)	32.8 (41)	46.0 (275)
15,000 baht	2.2 (7)	2.5 (2)	3.9 (3)	5.6 (7)	3.2 (19)
More than 15,000 baht	11.0 (35)	3.8 (3)	32.5 (25)	16.8 (21)	14.0 (84)
Not applicable	34.7 (110)	24.1 (19)	45.4 (35)	44.8 (56)	36.8 (220)
Mean	6,600 baht	5,059 baht	18,879 baht	9,176 baht	8,516 baht

Table 24 Local Organization (1/4)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>1. Which of the following group/local organization, you/your H.H. members belong?</b>					
BAAC					
No	82.6 (262)	77.2 (61)	62.3 (48)	31.4 (43)	69.2 (414)
Yes	17.4 (55)	22.8 (18)	37.7 (29)	65.6 (82)	30.8 (184)
Savings group					
No	85.5 (271)	98.7 (78)	98.7 (76)	72.8 (91)	86.3 (516)
Yes	14.5 (46)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	27.2 (34)	13.7 (82)
Agricultural Cooperative					
No	76.3 (242)	96.2 (76)	64.9 (50)	71.2 (89)	76.4 (457)
Yes	23.7 (75)	3.8 (3)	35.1 (27)	28.8 (36)	23.6 (141)
Housewife group					
No	86.4 (274)	77.2 (61)	97.4 (75)	60.0 (75)	81.1 (485)
Yes	13.6 (43)	22.8 (18)	2.6 (2)	40.0 (50)	18.9 (113)
Youth group					
No	92.4 (293)	96.2 (76)	100.0 (77)	79.2 (99)	91.1 (545)
Yes	7.6 (24)	3.8 (3)	--	20.8 (26)	8.9 (53)
Others					
No	98.4 (312)	83.5 (66)	93.5 (72)	86.4 (108)	93.3 (558)
Yes	1.6 (5)	16.5 (13)	6.5 (5)	13.6 (17)	6.7 (40)
<b>2. From which of the following group/local organization, you/H.H. members gain most benefit?</b>					
BAAC	17.4 (55)	19.0 (15)	37.7 (29)	60.8 (76)	29.3 (175)
Savings group	9.1 (29)	3.8 (3)	--	3.2 (4)	6.0 (36)
Agricultural cooperative	21.8 (69)	3.8 (3)	26.0 (20)	13.6 (17)	18.2 (109)
Housewife group	6.3 (20)	19.0 (15)	--	1.6 (2)	6.2 (37)
Youth group	1.6 (5)	--	--	--	0.8 (5)
Others	2.2 (7)	12.7 (10)	6.5 (5)	8.8 (11)	5.5 (33)
Not applicable	41.6 (132)	41.8 (33)	29.9 (23)	12.0 (15)	33.9 (203)
<b>3. Which of the following group/local organization is strong?</b>					
BAAC	20.8 (66)	36.7 (29)	57.1 (44)	60.0 (75)	35.8 (214)
Savings group	9.5 (30)	3.8 (3)	--	5.6 (7)	6.7 (40)
Agricultural cooperative	21.1 (67)	8.9 (7)	23.4 (18)	8.0 (10)	17.1 (102)
Housewife group	8.2 (26)	26.6 (21)	2.6 (2)	11.2 (14)	10.5 (63)
Youth group	0.9 (3)	--	--	0.8 (1)	0.7 (4)
Others	1.9 (6)	16.5 (13)	2.6 (2)	4.0 (5)	4.3 (26)
Not applicable	37.5 (119)	7.6 (6)	14.3 (11)	10.4 (13)	24.9 (149)
<b>4. What kind of benefit did you gain from being member of local organization?</b>					
Low interest loan					
No	55.8 (177)	75.9 (60)	49.4 (38)	50.4 (63)	56.5 (338)
Yes	44.2 (140)	24.1 (19)	50.6 (39)	49.6 (62)	43.4 (260)

Table 24 Local Organization (2/4)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahavarakati	Khon Keen	Total
Knowledge and information					
No	56.8 (180)	50.6 (40)	79.2 (61)	39.2 (49)	55.2 (330)
Yes	43.2 (137)	49.4 (39)	20.8 (16)	60.8 (76)	44.8 (268)
Privilege e.g. buying cheap goods					
No	62.8 (199)	98.7 (78)	67.5 (52)	64.8 (81)	68.6 (410)
Yes	37.2 (118)	1.3 (1)	32.5 (25)	35.2 (44)	31.4 (188)
Others					
No	95.0 (301)	97.5 (77)	93.5 (72)	95.2 (119)	95.2 (569)
Yes	5.0 (16)	2.5 (2)	6.5 (5)	4.8 (6)	4.8 (29)
<b>5. How strong is the group/local organization that you belong?</b>					
Low	4.7 (15)	7.6 (6)	2.6 (2)	3.2 (4)	4.5 (27)
Medium	23.3 (74)	45.6 (36)	5.2 (4)	63.2 (79)	32.3 (193)
High	31.2 (99)	22.8 (18)	62.3 (48)	23.2 (29)	32.4 (194)
Not applicable	40.7 (129)	24.1 (19)	29.9 (23)	10.4 (13)	30.8 (184)
*Strongest group/organization identified by the farmer members					
	BAAC	BAAC	BAAC	BAAC	
<b>6. In case of not belonging to the group/local organization, are you interested in becoming a member?</b>					
No	30.9 (98)	39.2 (31)	9.1 (7)	5.6 (7)	23.9 (143)
Reason(s):					
- Do not want to be in debt	x	x	x	x	
- No time	x	x	-	-	
- Getting old	x	-	x	-	
- No information/knowledge	x	x	-	x	
- Low income	x	x	-	-	
- No unity	-	x	-	-	
Yes	15.8 (50)	60.8 (48)	20.8 (16)	18.4 (23)	22.9 (137)
- Group specified	Ag. coop BAAC Savings group	Ag. coop Savings group Basic need gr.	BAAC Ag. coop Housewife gr.	Ag. coop BAAC Savings group	
- Not applicable being member of local organization	53.3 (169)	-	70.1 (54)	76.0 (95)	53.2 (318)
<b>7. Possibility to organize villagers for production and marketing</b>					
No	31.5 (100)	58.2 (46)	3.9 (3)	33.6 (42)	32 (191)
Reason(s):					
- No unity	x	x	-	x	
- No time	x	x	-	x	
- Getting old	x	-	-	-	
- No capital	x	-	-	-	
- No market	x	-	-	x	



Table 24 Local Organization (3/4)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
- No one suggests	x	-	-	x	
- Conflict of interest	-	x	x	-	
- No understanding	-	x	-	-	
Yes	68.5 (217)	41.8 (33)	96.1 (74)	66.4 (83)	68.0 (407)
- Who should initiate?	<u>Names</u> Sawan Kamkote Thongtawee Jamvongla Chuchat Pongprom Kawi Taiyasa Kraun Chuangtip Sawai Pongprom	<u>Names</u> Tri Chuokamhod Rampan Chuokamhod Jon Chuokamhod Ohn Chuokamhod Jong Chuokamhod	<u>Names</u> Ad Prapuprapho Boonrad Padtaampan Bantom Padtaampan Boonpeng Mala Suwan Tapa Amnuay Lakonsi Ubon Laekasin Boonjan Srichum Sudta Saenwindee	<u>Names</u> Rod Innok Saithong Pimpru Poon Chata Samrong Huothong Nhu Udom Wichit Odjai Sawat Chamnongsin Phui Yonunoon Pha Intamat Saman Dokkhem	
8. Possibility to organize villages for maintaining/conserving forest?					
No	27.8 (88)	15.2 (12)	2.6 (2)	12.8 (16)	19.7 (118)
Reason(s):					
- No unity	x	x	-	x	
- No forest	x	-	-	x	
- Cannot control cattle	-	-	-	x	
- No interest	x	-	-	-	
- Lack of knowledge	x	-	-	-	
- No leadership	x	-	-	-	
- Need wood for house construction	-	x	-	-	
- No time	x	x	-	-	
Yes	72.2 (229)	84.8 (67)	97.4 (75)	87.2 (109)	80.3 (480)
- Who should initiate?	<u>Names</u> Chuchat Pongprom Thongmon Promsaka Pisit Pongprom Kawi Kaiyasa Thongtawee Jamvongla Onta Tipkamee Pub Namnit Sathn Thamkam Cherd Tipkamee	<u>Names</u> Jong Chuokamhod Rampan Chuokamhod Ohn Chuokamhod Tri Chuokamhod Kai Chuokamhod Yon Chuokamhod	<u>Names</u> Ubon Laekasin Boonrod Pattampan Boonpeng Mala Amnuay Lakonsi Ad Prahuprapho Sudtha Saenwindee	<u>Names</u> Rod Innok Poon Chata Samrong Hawthong Prasert Chaina Wichit Odjai Sawat Chamnongsin Pha Intamat Saman Dokkhem	
9. Possibility that villagers donate land for public utilities					
No	49.8 (158)	41.8 (33)	7.8 (6)	66.4 (83)	46.8 (280)
Reason(s):					
- Have small size of land	x	x	x	x	

Table 24 Local Organization (4/4)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Maharakarn	Khon Kaen	Total
- No unity	x	x	-	-	
Yes	50.2 (159)	58.2 (46)	92.2 (71)	33.6 (42)	53.2 (318)
- Who should initiate?	<u>Names</u> Pisit Pongprom Chuchat Pongprom Thongtawee Jomvongla Thongmon Promsakha Thonta Tipkamee Song Tupila Pub Namnit Sawingthong Kudvongkaew Sanga Jamvongsa Khu Kudvongkaew Sai Kudvongkaew	<u>Names</u> Rampan Chuokamhod Jong Chuokamhod Kai Chuokamhod Tri Chuokamhod Yon Chuokamhod Ohn Chuokamhod Jon Chuokamhod Jom Chuokamhod	<u>Names</u> Ubon Laekasin Amnuay Lakonsai Suwan Tepas Sudta Saenwindee Boonpeng Mala Boonrod Pataampan Ad Prahupapho Boonluan Pajirapong Thongsuk Danpao	<u>Names</u> Rod Innok Poon Chata Samrong Huothong Prasert Chaina Wichit Odjai Sawat Chamnongsin Ubon Lomka Pha Intamat Kung Kradanrad Saman Dokkhem	
<b>10. Possibility to organize villagers for public land management</b>					
No	41 (130)	54.5 (43)	22.1 (17)	30.4 (38)	61.9 (228)
Reason(s):					
- No unity	x	x	-	x	
- No public land	x	x	x	x	
- No interest	x	-	-	-	
- No leadership	x	-	-	-	
- No time	x	-	-	x	
- No knowledge	-	-	-	x	
Yes	59.0 (187)	45.6 (36)	77.9 (60)	69.6 (87)	61.9 (370)
- Who should initiate?	<u>Names</u> Sanga Jamvongla Somwong Kamkote Chuchat Pongprom Thonta Tipkamee Thongmon Promsakarn Kawi Taiyasa Thongtawee Jamvongla Pisit Pongprom Sathan Thamkam	<u>Names</u> Rampan Chuokamhod Tri Chuokamhod Jon Chuokamhod Ohn Chuokamhod Kai Chuokamhod	<u>Names</u> Boonpeng Mala Boonrod Pataampun Amnuay Lakonsi Sudta Saenwindee Ad Prahupho Suwan Thepa Ubon Laekasin	<u>Names</u> Rod Innok Wichit Odjai Sawat Chamnongsin Prasert Chaina Poon Chata Saman Dokkhem Kurnmai Lheken Kumpa Intamat Samrong Hauthong	

Table 25 Housewife Group Activities

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>What are the activities of the housewife's group in the community?</b>					
<b>Food preservation</b>					
No	82.6 (262)	92.4 (73)	89.6 (69)	90.4 (113)	86.5 (517)
Yes	17.4 (55)	7.6 (6)	10.4 (8)	9.6 (12)	13.5 (81)
<b>Cloth weaving</b>					
No	32.5 (103)	79.7 (63)	46.8 (36)	24.0 (30)	38.8 (232)
Yes	67.5 (214)	20.3 (16)	53.2 (41)	76.0 (95)	61.2 (366)
<b>Vegetable growing</b>					
No	65.3 (207)	84.8 (67)	76.6 (59)	76.8 (96)	71.7 (429)
Yes	34.7 (110)	15.2 (12)	23.4 (18)	23.2 (29)	28.3 (169)
<b>Other</b>					
No	98.7 (313)	81.0 (64)	77.9 (60)	55.2 (69)	84.6 (506)
Yes	1.3 (4)	19.0 (15)	22.1 (17)	44.8 (56)	15.4 (92)

## 7. Questionnaire for Local Leaders

*Social Feasibility Study of Intergrated farming  
Project in Land Reform Program  
for Agriculture in the Upper Northeast of Thailand*

### 2. Interview Guideline for Local Leaders

Name of interviewer .....

Date .....

Respondent's name ..... No. ....

- Position
- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Village headman        | 5. Teacher who was born in the village |
| 2. Woman leader           | 6. Others specify).....                |
| 3. Farmer leader (male)   |  |
| 4. Assistant village head |  |

Village..... Tambon..... Amphur.....

- Province :
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Khon Kaen   | 3. Sakon Nakorn |
| 2. Mahasarakam | 4. Mukdaham     |

#### Community Data

1. No. population in the village .....

2. No. HH. ....

#### 3. Size of Farmland:

1 Minimum.....rai / HH.

2 Maximum.....rai / HH.

#### 4. Age of farmer majority in the village

1. 25-34
2. 35-44
3. 45-54
4. 55-65

#### 5. Occupation:

1. No.HH. engaged in only farm work.....

2. No.HH. engaged in both farm and non-farm jobs.....

For researcher	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10-13	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 14-15	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 16-18	
<input type="checkbox"/> 19	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 20-22	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 23-25	

6. Off-farm jobs: (more than 1 answer)

- |   | No(1) | Yes(2) |                             |
|---|-------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cloth weaving                                  | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 26 |
| 2. Small trade                                    | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 27 |
| 3. Employee in the factory , shop                 | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 28 |
| 4. Service in restaurant, house, gas station etc. | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 29 |
| 5. Sewing   | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 30 |
| 6. Technician                                     | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 31 |
| 7. Others (specify) .....                         | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 32 |

7. Where to be engaged in off-farm jobs? (more than 1 answer)

- |   | No(1) | Yes(2) |                             |
|---|-------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1. In the village                             | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 33 |
| 2. In district / province at the present time | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 34 |
| 3. Other province (specify).....              | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 35 |
| 4.. Bangkok                                   | ..... | .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 36 |

8. HH. Income in the village

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. No. HH. earned less than 15,000 Baht/year ..... |  | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 37-39 |
| 2. No. HH. earned 15,000 Baht/year .....           |  | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 40-42 |
| 3. No. HH. earned more than 15,000 Baht/year ..... |  | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 43-45 |

9. Debt of HH. in the village

- |                              |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. No. HH. in debt .....     |  | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 46-48 |
| 2. No. HH. not in debt ..... |  | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 49-51 |
| 3. Others (specify) .....    |  | <input type="checkbox"/> 52  |

10. Source of loan

- |                           |             |  |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. BAAC.                  | No. HH..... | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 53-55 |
| 2. Local money lender     | No. HH..... | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 56-58 |
| 3. Others (specify) ..... |             | <input type="checkbox"/> 59  |

For researcher

11. Farm work in the village (more than 1 answer)

	No(1)	Yes(2)	
1. Rice farming	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 60
2. Cassava	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 61
3. Sugarcane	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 62
4. Rattan growing	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 63
5. Animal raising.....	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 64
6. Others (specify).....	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 65

12. At present , you may be heard that "Integrated farming" means at least two farming activities (cropping or livestock) in the same area within the same time. Each of production activity is efficiently reciprocal benefited to one and other .Do you think that the farmers in this village will change from monocropping to integrated farming?

1. NO, because .....
- .....
2. Yes

66

13. What kind of support do you think the farmers need from the government if they turn to integrated farming?

Support expected	Level of Expectation			
	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)	
1. Digging small farm pond 1,200 cu.m.(Enough water for 1 rai in dry season)				<input type="checkbox"/> 5
2. Small scale irrigation project				<input type="checkbox"/> 6
3. Community pond				<input type="checkbox"/> 7
4. Farm road				<input type="checkbox"/> 8
5. Paving rural road				<input type="checkbox"/> 9
6. Widening rural road				<input type="checkbox"/> 10
7. Soil conservation				<input type="checkbox"/> 11
8. Free tree seeding				<input type="checkbox"/> 12
9. Free chicken baby/fingerlings				<input type="checkbox"/> 13

Support expected	Level of Expectation				For researcher
	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)		
10. Training on integrated farming				<input type="checkbox"/>	14
11. Study visit on integrated farming				<input type="checkbox"/>	15
12. Providing market for products				<input type="checkbox"/>	16
Soft loan					
13. Short-term loan (1year)				<input type="checkbox"/>	17
14. Long-term loan				<input type="checkbox"/>	18
15. Digging big farm pond which the capacity 6,000 cu.m. for dry season crop 3-4 rai. The farmer have to apply long term credit for the extension of farm pond (4,800cu.m.)				<input type="checkbox"/>	19
16. Improving soil fertility				<input type="checkbox"/>	20
17. Providing fertilizer (credit)				<input type="checkbox"/>	21
18. Providing seeds (credit)				<input type="checkbox"/>	22
19. Providing fodder (credit)				<input type="checkbox"/>	23
20. Others (specify) .....				<input type="checkbox"/>	24
14. Besides agriculture, what kind of occupational training program do you think people in your village are interested in? (more than 1 answer)					
	No(1)	Yes(2)			
1. Sewing	.....	.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	25
2. Electronics	.....	.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	26
3. Mechanics	.....	.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	27
4. Carpenter	.....	.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	28
5. Other (specify) .....	.....	.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	29

	For researcher
<p>15. Which of the following group / local organizations is strong?</p> <p>1. BAAC.</p> <p>2. Housewife group</p> <p>3. Youth group</p> <p>4. Other (specify).....</p> <p>9. Not applicable, none is strong</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 30
<p>16. Is it possible that people in the village organize for public land management?</p> <p>1. No, because .....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2. Yes, who should initiate?.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 31
<p>17. Is it possible that people in the village organize for maintaining / conserving the forest?</p> <p>1. No, because .....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2. Yes, who should initiate?.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 32
<p>18. Is it possible that people in the village who produce the same thing organize for production and marketing?(crop / animal / handicraft)</p> <p>1. No, because.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2. Yes, who should initiate ?.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 33
<p>19. Is it possible that people in the village donate land for public utilities(such as water resource and widening rural raod)?</p> <p>1. No, because.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2. Yes, (who should initiate) .....</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 34



20. Whether or not in your village have the community forest?

1. None

35

2. Yes specify (estimate).....rai

21. Whether or not the villagers collect the following items in the forest?(more than 1 answer)

No(1)                  Yes(2)

1. Fuel wood

.....  36

2. Vegetable

.....  37

3. Bamboo shout

.....  38

4. Mushroom

.....  39

5. Animal for food

.....  40

22. At present , do the villagers have sufficient fuel wood?

1. No, how to solve the problem? .....

41

2. Yes

23. What kind of continuing activities have been performed by the housewife group?

(more than 1 answer)

No(1)                  Yes(2)

1. Food preservation

.....  42

2. Cloth weaving

.....  43

3. Vegetable growing

.....  44

4. Sewing

.....  45

5. Other (specify).....

.....  46

9. Not applicable , no activity

.....  47

24. Please identify the names of 3 woman leaders

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

			For researcher
<b>25. Number of labor who worked outside return to the village</b>			
1. Total.....			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 48-50
2. Male .....			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 51-53
3. Female.....			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 54-56
<b>26. Which year the labor majority who worked outside return to the village?</b>			
1. 1997			<input type="checkbox"/> 57
2. 1996			
3. 1995			
<b>27. What do you think would be the factors related to the youngsters' decision to be back and settled in the village? (more than 1 answer)</b>			
	No(1)	Yes(2)	
1. Lay off worker due to poor business	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 58
2. Low income	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 59
3. Employer closed down business	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 60
4. Family burden after marriage	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 61
5. Others (specify).....	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 62
<b>28. Problems in the village that urgently need solution (more than 1 answer)</b>			
	No(1)	Yes(2)	
1. Drinking water	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 63
2. Water for agriculture	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 64
3. Market for products	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 65
4. Health of the villagers	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 66
5. Agriculture credit	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 67
6. Improving rural road	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 68
7. Others ( specify).....	.....	.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 69

❁ Thank you for your cooperation ❁

**8. REPORT OF SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR LOCAL LEADERS**

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## Introduction

Evidence based on past experience indicates that development projects tend to be less successful when the planners ignore socio-economic and cultural information about the project area before, during, and after implementation. For project success, particular attention should be given to social variables in the project design. Accurate data on the social perspective are needed throughout the project cycle. Social engineering is no less important than technical or economic considerations in project design.<sup>1</sup> It is widely accepted that people should come first at all stages of the development projects that affect them. Local people should be provided with proper incentives for participation and acceptance of project goals. Their perception about needs for change, strategies for change, socio-economic compatibility, existing groups or organizations and socio-economic impacts of the project can be assessed by gathering detailed information.

## The Survey

The survey on the Agricultural Land Reform Areas in Sakon Nakhon, Mukdahan, Mahasarakam, and Khon Kaen was conducted from November to December 1997. Two sets of structured interview schedule were developed as the tools for data collection from the two groups of samples.

The first group of samples consists of 10 per cent of the number of households each village. The samples are identified as the household heads. If the household heads are absent, the interviewers interview their wives or their children who work the farmland. The second group of samples consists of three leaders from each village. The three samples are identified as village headman or their assistants, women leaders, and male farmer leaders. The number of the two groups of samples is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Sample Size by Group and by Province

Group of Samples	Province				Total
	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	
HH samples	317	79	77	125	598
Local leader samples	36	21	20	35	112

Key variables concerning beneficiaries at the individual level are: gender, age, education, occupation; at the household level: number of household members and their occupation, farm size, source of water for agriculture, marketing issues, estimated annual income, estimated annual remittance, occupational problems, other sources of income, their expectations of integrated farming, their opinion/attitude and needs.

Key variables concerning the community and institutions include local groups or organizations, population, number of households, age of farmer majority, number of household engaged only in farm work and number of households engaged in both farm and non-farm jobs, income, household debts, sources of loans, farming patterns, and local leaders' perception

regarding expectations, needs and problems of the villagers. The data obtained from the local leaders are first presented as the following.

## Understanding the Communities

### 1. Population

There are approximately 29,483 people living in 5,685 households in 37 villages in the priority areas in the four provinces. The average number of household members is five. A population profile of the study areas is shown in Table 2. The majority of villages (38.4%) have a population of less than 500. A little more than half (52.7%) indicated the number of households was between 100 to 299. Fifty-five per cent reported the age of farmer majority in the village as 35-44 years, while 30 per cent reported an age group of 45-54. A few are fall under age group of 25-34 years and 55-65 years.

### 2. Occupation

The number of households of which the members are engaged in farm and non-farm jobs are presented in Table 3. Some household members are engaged only in farm work whereas some other household members are engaged in both farm and non-farm jobs. The average minimum size of farmland is 4.8 rai and the average maximum size of farmland is 68 rai.

Table 4 indicates farm work in the villages. Almost all (99.1%) of the villagers practice rice farming. A majority of them (96%) grow cassava. Sugarcane plantation is found more often in Sakon Nakhon and Khon Kaen compared to that in Mukdahan and Mahasarakam. Rattan growing is more widespread in Sakon Nakhon. Animals such as cattle and chicken are raised in almost all villages.

Detailed information about off-farm jobs of the villagers is presented in Table 5. The majority of the villagers are involved in cloth weaving, small trade, labor employment, and technical work being technician. A larger number of villages in Sakon Nakhon report their engagement in service compared to the other three provinces. To the contrary, the majority of villages in Sakon Nakhon, Mahasarakam and Khon Kaen (except Mukdahan) are involved in sewing.

Since non-farm jobs are not available to all in the villages, the villagers leave home to work in provincial towns, in Bangkok, and in other provinces. Gaining more experience of social life as well as finding a job or futher-hunting outside the villages is believed to have become a social value of Northeasterners. Some of them leave home to look for work after harvesting and return to the villages during the cropping season whereas others, especially landless laborers seek permanent jobs outside the villages and occasionally go back to visit their parents and /or relatives. The other provinces (not including Bangkok) where the villagers go for work are identified as Rayong, Ayuthaya, Chonburi, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Chachoengsao, Nakhon Pathom, Pathum Thani, Saraburi, Suphan Buri, Kanchanaburi, Chiang Mai, Lampang, Nakhon Ratchasima, Kalasin, Sakon Nakhon, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Trang, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Yala.

However, Thailand's economy started losing competitiveness in the global market in 1996. Export growth rate suddenly declined to 0%. Account deficits increased to 8% of GNP as compared to 3-3.3% from 1986-1991. Since industry has become less competitive in the international market, manufacturers have to layoff unskilled labor in order to pave the way for replacing them with machinery in order to improve the quality of their products. Massive layoffs are the result of increasing automation in the workplace. It is estimated that 1.2 million workers in urban areas will be jobless in the near future.<sup>2</sup> In 1996-1997, a number of workers decided to return to the villages. The number and factors related to their decision to go back and settle in the villages are shown in Table 5.

### **3. Household Income**

According to the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, the poverty line in rural areas is 15,000 baht a year. Table 6 shows household income in the villages. The proportion of households below the poverty line is 54.5 per cent for numbers of less than 60 and 45.5 percent for numbers of 60 and over. For those who earned 15,000 baht a year, the proportion of households is 69 per cent for numbers of less than 50 and 31 per cent for numbers 50 and over. The proportion of households that earned more than 15,000 baht a year is 62 per cent for numbers of less than 40 and 38 per cent for numbers of 40 and over.

### **4. Household Debts**

Detailed information about farmers' debts was mentioned in the Social Assessment Report in March 1997.<sup>3</sup> Table 7 reveals household debts in the villages and sources of loans. With regard to households that are in debt, more than half (52.7%) reported a number of households of less than 100. The rest (47.3%) report 100 and more households. Households that are not in debt amount to almost three-fourths (71.4%) indicating a number of less than 60 households and 28.6 per cent reported 60 and more over households. The two major sources of loans are BAAC and local money lenders. About 60 per cent said the number of households that obtained loans from BAAC is less than 60, 32% reported number of 60 and over, the rest (8%) said none got loans from BAAC. From local money lenders, approximately 43 per cent said a number of 50 and over households obtained loans, 28.6% reported a number of less than 50 households, and the rest (28.6%) said none of the households obtained loans from money lenders.

## **Local Lenders' Perception**

### **1. Changing of farming pattern and farmers' needs**

As already mentioned in the Social Assessment Report of March, 1997,<sup>4</sup> the poverty and debt problem is not only affecting the villagers' quality of life but also has a long term affect on the development of the area. Unless the farmers change their pattern of cropping from monocropping to integrated farming, they will never escape their debt burden.

The study team talked first with village leaders in order to explore their perceptions of the farmers' changing from monocropping to integrated farming and the needs of farmers. As shown in Table 8, almost all of the local leaders except a few in Khon Kaen think that farmers will

change their farming patterns. The reasons given by a few leaders who are skeptical about the change include having little land and that they need more information.

When asked, "What kind of support do you think the farmers need from the government if they turn to integrated farming?" the answers appear in Table 9. All of them think that the farmers really need support from the government. The difference is only in their levels of expectation.

To solve the problem of water shortage, water source development such as farm ponds, small-scale irrigation projects and community ponds is necessary. However, the percentage of local leaders who think that the farmers have a high level of expectation about small farm ponds (90%) is greater than those who have high a level of expectation about big farm ponds (32%). This may be due to the fact that farmers have to obtain credit for extension of 1,200 cu.m. farm ponds to 6,000 cu.m. More explanation is required to convince the village leaders that it is worth investing. The majority of local leaders also reported that farmers have a high level of expectation about small-scale irrigation projects as well as community ponds.

To solve the credit problem crop production, the great majority of village leaders think that farmers have a high level of expectation about long-term loans compared to short-term loans. They also responded positively responses to provision of credit in kind, i.e. fertilizer, seeds and fodder. In addition, free tree seedlings and chicks and/or fingerlings are eagerly anticipated.

To improve crop production, local leaders think there is a need for soil conservation and for improving soil fertility. Training and study visits about integrated farming are considered essential in creating understanding among farmers.

The majority of village leaders reacted positively to improving community infrastructures such as farm road construction, paving rural roads and widening rural roads. These community infrastructures would help facilitate transportation and marketing of farm products.

In addition, a diversification of sources of income will help solve the problem of low household income. When asked "Besides agriculture, what kind of occupational training program do you think people in your village are interested in?", the answers included sewing, mechanics, electronics, and carpentry.

## **2. Possibility of local organizations**

Local organization development can be an important vehicle for people-centered strategy that is oriented toward the needs of the rural poor. A local organization can act as an "interface" between development agencies and the farming population. It can actively adapt and disseminate technologies in programs that they themselves control and administer. They can also act as a "user constituency" for the rural poor, pressuring the public sector and non-governmental organizations to orient their work to the needs of the rural poor.<sup>5</sup> Following Thailand's Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan, people are encouraged to organize themselves so as to provide a mechanism for participation. Rural people, both men and women, can be involved in decision making, maintaining communication, mobilizing and managing resources. The advantages of working with groups or local organizations include sharing of knowledge and



skills; mutual assistance; rapid generation of ideas to solve common problems; and bulk discounts for purchases, transport and marketing.<sup>6</sup>

Village leaders in the study areas were asked which local organization was the strongest. About half (58 per cent) said BAAC is. This may be due to the fact that villagers always obtain loans from BAAC, a well-known organization. When asked about the possibility of organizing villagers who produce the same things for production and marketing, the majority (91%) said it is possible. Only a few in Mukdahan, Mahasarakam and Khon Kaen (90%) said it is not possible. The reasons given included conflict of interest; difference of interest; and the difficulty of group action compared to individual action.

Approximately three-fourths of local leaders (73%) think that it is possible for the villagers to donate land for construction of public utilities, such as water resources and widening rural roads. About one-fourth (27%) in Mukdahan, Mahasarakam and Khon Kaen (except Sakon Nakhon) said it is not possible because of small land size.

Similarly, 75 per cent of village leaders said it is possible to organize the villagers for public land management. The rest (25%), particularly more than half in Mukdahan said it is not possible. The reason given by local leaders in every province is no ownership of public land. Other included lack of unity and the burden on households.

When asked reason about the possibility of organizing the villagers for maintaining or conserving the forest, all in Mahasarakam and the majority in Sakon Nakhon and Khon Kaen (except Mukdahan) said it is possible. The reasons for saying "no" include having no time, lack of unity, no conserved forest, and no government official to help develop the villagers' awareness of what is involved (see Table 11).

Table 12 shows village leaders' perception about community forest and collection of forest products. All in Mukdahan and the majority (85%) in Mahasarakam said there is no community forest, whereas approximately three-fourths in Sakon Nakhon and Khon Kaen said there is. Forest products collected by villagers include fuel wood, vegetables, bamboo shoots, mushrooms and edible livestock. However, the extent to which the villagers collect each of these forest products varies from province to province.

Local leaders were further asked whether or not the villagers have sufficient fuel wood. The majority of them (except those in Khon Kaen) said "yes". Those who do not have sufficient fuel wood solve their problem by using gas stoves for cooking. Some in Sakon Nakhon said they cut more trees in the conservation forest whereas those in Khon Kaen grow more trees.

Table 13 shows the activities of housewives' groups as identified by village leaders. These include cloth weaving; sewing; vegetable growing; and food preservation. The names of women leaders are listed by province in Table 14.

### **3. Potential leadership for organizational set-up**

Village leaders' perception about potential leadership for organizational set-up is indicated in Table 15. Leadership and teamwork, rather than blueprints, are the key elements of a learning process in which villagers and program personnel share their knowledge and resources to create a

program which achieve match the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and those of the outsiders who provide the assistance.<sup>7</sup>

To promote sustainable development the implementing agency must not act on behalf of the beneficiary groups, but assume the role of facilitator and catalyst in development. Local organizations and "catalysts" must in develop procedural functions, improve the quality of their leadership, get villagers' participation, and develop an ability to interact with outsiders, or form viable organizations.

Past experience concerning the promotion of beneficiary group participation reveals the following evidence.

1. Poor people can make economically rational decisions in the context of their own resources and social environment; they may, however, lack innovative technology know-how;
2. People are best motivated to mobilize and organize themselves around problems which concern them directly, and around activities promising a quick return on investment;
3. Voluntary local contributions of labor, material and also money - if the economic situation at all allows - to a local project are necessary for creating a social environment where self-reliance is stimulated and confidence in individual as well as in group abilities is reinforced;
4. Self-sustaining development demands local control over program or project funds, especially over the distribution of benefits accruing from development activities.<sup>8</sup>

It is believed that participatory planning is to be done together with people whose lives will be affected by the project to be. It is a learning process for both local people and outsiders.<sup>9</sup> Valuable information such as village problems that urgently need solution can ensure that project planning and implementation will be responsive to the needs of villagers. As shown in Table 16, village problems as perceived by the local leaders can be prioritized as follows.

- Shortage of water for agriculture
- Poor rural roads
- Access to agricultural credit
- Marketing of farm products
- Insufficient drinking water
- Poor health

Table 2. Population Profile in the Study Areas

Province	No. of H.H.s	Population	Average No. of H.H. members
<b>SAKON NAKON</b>			
<u>Amphur Kudbak</u>			
<u>Tambon Kudbak</u>			
Kudbak (1)	428	1,695	4
Kudbak(2)	325	2,212	7
Nong Song Hong	190	827	4
Kud Had	275	1,291	5
Bua	270	1,450	5
Sai Kaew	277	1,208	4
Kud Had	153	780	5
<u>Tambon Kudhi</u>			
Kudhi (1)	286	1,570	5
Ngiew	87	458	5
Kho Yai	168	1,250	7
Kho Not	376	1,666	4
Kudhi (6)	171	1,019	3
Total	3,006	15,426	5
<b>MUKDAHAN</b>			
<u>Amphor Dong Laung</u>			
<u>Tambon Pang Daeng</u>			
Pang Daeng	177	970	5
Ban Thue	163	731	4
Na Lak	65	389	6
Nong Mhu	96	570	6
Nong Klong	103	490	5
Non Sawang	75	336	4
Huai La	53	349	7
Total	732	3,835	5
<b>MAHASARAKAM</b>			
<u>Amphor Borabu</u>			
<u>Tambon Non Daeng</u>			
Non Sa-ard	67	313	5
Sala	171	864	5
Non Tuong	124	662	5
<u>Tambon Don Vouw</u>			
Nong Kham	77	414	5
<u>Amphor Nachouk</u>			
<u>Tambon Nong Ruo</u>			
Talad Muang	142	717	5
Nong Pho	92	574	6

Province	No. of H.H.s	Population	Average No. of H.H. members
Hua Khao Tack	73	259	3
Total	746	3,803	5
<b>KHON KAEN</b>			
<u>Amphor Ban Phi</u>			
<u>Tambon Papo</u>			
Huai Suo Thaw	180	1,130	6
Don Puoy	93	540	6
<u>Amphor Nong Song Hong</u>			
<u>Tambon Wang Hin</u>			
Wang Hin	96	456	5
Nong Sala	113	558	5
Wnag Thong	114	512	4
Lak Chau	101	561	6
<u>Amphor Non Sila</u>			
<u>Tambon Ban Han</u>			
Kud Lhong	33	145	4
Nong Nam Khun Nuo	165	1,080	6
<u>Khing Amphor Non Sila</u>			
<u>Tambon Ban Han</u>			
Nong Wang	78	300	4
Nong Wang Noi	128	667	5
Nong Nam Khun Tai	100	470	5
Total	1,201	6,419	5
Grand total	5,685	29,483	5

Source : Interviewing local lenders, December 1997

Population

Less than 500	38.4 (43)
500-999	32.1 (36)
1,000-1,499	17 (19)
1,500+	12.5 (14)

Number of households

Less than 100	36.6 (41)
100-299	52.7 (59)
300+	10.7 (12)

Age of farmer majority in the village

25-34	9.8 (11)
35-44	55.4 (62)
45-54	30.4 (34)
55-65	4.5 (5)

**Table 3** Number of Households of which members are engaged in Farm and Non-Farm Jobs and Size of Farmland

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>No. of H.H.s of which members are engaged only in farm work</b>					
Less than 50	2.8 (1)	19 (4)	45 (9)	11.4 (4)	16 (18)
50-99	13.9 (5)	52.4 (11)	30 (6)	57.1 (20)	37.5 (42)
100 and over	83.3 (30)	28.6 (6)	25 (5)	31.4 (11)	46.5 (52)
<b>No. of H.H.s of which members are engaged in both farm and non-farm jobs</b>					
Less than 50	8.3 (3)	61.9 (13)	55 (11)	65.7 (23)	44.6 (50)
50-99	8.3 (3)	(2)	45 (9)	2.9 (1)	13.4 (15)
100 and over	83.3 (30)	28.6 (6)	- -	31.4 (11)	41.9 (47)
Average minimum size of farmland = 4.8 rai					
Average maximum size of farmland = 68 rai					

**Table 4 Farm Work in the Villages**

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>Farm work in the villager</b>					
Rice farming					
No	--	--	--	2.9 (1)	0.9 (1)
Yes	100.0 (36)	100.0 (21)	100.0 (20)	97.1 (34)	99.1 (111)
Cassava					
No	--	4.8 (1)	--	11.4 (4)	4.5 (5)
Yes	100.0 (36)	95.2 (20)	100.0 (20)	88.6 (31)	95.5 (107)
Sugarcane					
No	2.8 (1)	76.2 (16)	70.0 (14)	5.7 (2)	29.5 (33)
Yes	97.2 (35)	23.8 (5)	30.0 (6)	94.3 (33)	70.5 (79)
Rattan growing					
No	8.3 (3)	76.2 (16)	95.0 (19)	94.3 (33)	63.4 (71)
Yes	91.7 (33)	23.8 (5)	5.0 (1)	5.7 (2)	36.6 (41)
Animal raising					
No	--	--	--	5.7 (2)	1.8 (2)
Yes	100.0 (36)	100.0 (36)	100.0 (20)	94.3 (33)	98.2 (110)
Others					
No	83.3 (30)	95.2 (20)	90.0 (18)	82.9 (29)	86.6 (97)
Yes	16.7 (6)	4.8 (1)	10.0 (2)	17.1 (6)	13.4 (15)

Table 5 Villagers' Off-farm Jobs

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Matiasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>Off-farm Jobs</b>					
Cloth weaving					
No	2.8 (1)	42.9 (9)	45.0 (9)	22.9 (8)	24.1 (27)
Yes	97.2 (35)	57.1 (12)	55.0 (11)	77.1 (27)	75.9 (85)
Small trade					
No	--	--	20.0 (9)	25.7 (9)	11.6 (13)
Yes	100.0 (36)	100.0 (21)	80.0 (16)	74.3 (26)	88.4 (99)
Employee					
No	5.6 (2)	23.8 (5)	5.0 (1)	25.7 (9)	15.2 (17)
Yes	94.4 (34)	76.2 (16)	95.0 (19)	74.3 (26)	84.8 (95)
Service					
No	13.9 (5)	57.1 (12)	50.0 (10)	65.7 (23)	44.6 (50)
Yes	86.1 (31)	42.9 (9)	50.0 (10)	34.3 (12)	55.4 (62)
Sewing					
No	13.9 (5)	71.4 (15)	25.0 (5)	37.1 (13)	33.9 (38)
Yes	86.1 (31)	28.6 (6)	75.0 (15)	62.9 (22)	66.1 (74)
Technician					
No	--	23.8 (5)	5.0 (1)	37.1 (13)	17.0 (19)
Yes	100.0 (36)	76.2 (16)	95.0 (19)	62.9 (22)	83.0 (93)
Others					
No	88.9 (32)	90.5 (19)	85.0 (17)	77.1 (27)	84.8 (95)
Yes	11.1 (4)	9.5 (2)	15.0 (3)	22.9 (8)	15.2 (17)
<b>Wheredo they work in off-farm job?</b>					
In the village					
No	13.9 (5)	38.1 (8)	--	48.6 (17)	26.8 (30)
Yes	86.1 (31)	61.9 (13)	100.0 (20)	51.4 (18)	73.2 (82)
In district/province at present time					
No	13.9 (5)	57.1 (12)	10.0 (2)	37.1 (13)	28.6 (32)
Yes	86.1 (31)	42.9 (9)	90.0 (18)	62.9 (22)	71.4 (80)
In Bangkok					
No	--	23.8 (5)	--	25.7 (9)	12.5 (14)
Yes	100.0 (36)	76.2 (16)	100.0 (20)	74.3 (26)	87.5 (98)

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
In other provinces					
No	2.8 (1)	57.1 (12)	- -	57.1 (20)	29.5 (33)
Yes	97.2 (35)	42.9 (9)	100.0 (20)	42.9 (15)	70.5 (79)
Names of other provinces	Samut Prakarn Rayong Nakorn Pathom Udon Thani Trang Samut Sakhon Nakorn Ratchasima Saraburi Nakorn Si Thammarat Chon Buri	Rayong Kanchanaburi Yala Sakon Nakorn	Khon Kaen Chiang Mai Saraburi Pathum Thani	Ayuthaya Chon Buri Rayong Suphan Buri Kanchanaburi Samut Prakan Chachoengsao Lampang Kalasin Nakorn Ratchasima	
Number of laborers who return to the village					
Male : range	2 - 50	1 - 30	2 - 30	1 - 188	1 - 188
Female : range	2 - 60	1 - 20	2 - 40	2 - 122	1 - 122
Total : range	4 - 100	1 - 50	5 - 70	2 - 300	1 - 188
In which year the majority of laborers returned to the village					
1997	55.6 (20)	38.1 (8)	20.0 (4)	60.0 (21)	47.3 (53)
1996	25.0 (9)	47.6 (10)	- -	14.3 (5)	21.4 (24)
NAP	19.4 (7)	14.3 (3)	80 (16)	25.7 (9)	31.3 (35)
Factors related to youngsters' decision to return and settle in the village					
Laid-off					
No	55.6 (20)	57.1 (12)	90.0 (18)	48.6 (17)	59.8 (67)
Yes	44.4 (16)	42.9 (9)	10.0 (2)	51.4 (18)	40.2 (45)
Low income					
No	8.3 (3)	38.1 (8)	55.0 (11)	31.4 (11)	29.5 (33)
Yes	91.7 (33)	61.9 (13)	45.0 (9)	68.6 (24)	70.5 (79)
Employee closed down business					
No	44.5 (16)	81.0 (17)	75.0 (15)	48.6 (17)	58.0 (65)
Yes	55.5 (20)	19.0 (4)	25.0 (5)	51.4 (18)	42.0 (47)
Family burden after marriage					
No	33.4 (12)	33.3 (7)	60.0 (12)	45.7 (16)	42.0 (47)
Yes	66.6 (24)	66.7 (14)	40.0 (8)	54.3 (19)	58.0 (65)



Table 6 Household Income in the Villages

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakani	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>No. of H.H. earning less than 15,000 Baht/year</b>					
Less than 60	55.6 (20)	38.1 (8)	40.0 (8)	71.4 (25)	54.5 (61)
60 and over	44.4 (16)	61.9 (13)	60.0 (12)	28.6 (10)	45.5 (51)
<b>No. of H.H. earning 15,000 Baht/year</b>					
Less than 50	41.7 (15)	95.2 (20)	100.0 (20)	62.8 (22)	68.8 (77)
50 and over	58.3 (21)	4.8 (1)	- -	37.1 (13)	31.3 (35)
<b>No. of H.H. earning more than 15,000 Baht/year</b>					
Less than 40	47.2 (17)	85.7 (18)	60.0 (12)	62.8 (22)	61.6 (69)
40 and over	52.8 (19)	14.3 (3)	40.0 (8)	37.1 (13)	38.4 (43)

**Table 7 Household Debts in the Villages and Sources of Loans**

	<b>Sakon Nakorn</b>	<b>Mukdahan</b>	<b>Mahasarakam</b>	<b>Khon Kaen</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Households Debts</b>					
<b>No. of H.H. in debt</b>					
Less than 100	38.9 (14)	90.5 (19)	55.0 (11)	42.9 (15)	52.7 (59)
100 and over	61.1 (22)	9.5 (2)	45.0 (9)	57.1 (20)	47.3 (53)
<b>No. of H.H. not in debt</b>					
Less than 60	27.8 (10)	71.5 (15)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (35)	71.4 (80)
60 and over	72.2 (26)	28.5 (6)	--	--	28.6 (32)
<b>Sources of Loans</b>					
<b>BAAC</b>					
0	8.3 (3)	28.6 (6)	--	--	8.0 (9)
Less than 60	66.7 (24)	66.7 (14)	75.0 (15)	40.0 (14)	59.8 (67)
60 and over	25.0 (9)	4.8 (1)	25.0 (5)	60.0 (21)	32.1 (36)
<b>Local money lenders</b>					
0	16.7 (6)	19.0 (4)	15.0 (3)	54.3 (19)	28.6 (32)
Less than 50	--	19.0 (4)	85.0 (17)	31.4 (11)	28.6 (32)
50 and over	83.3 (30)	61.9 (13)	--	14.3 (5)	42.9 (48)

Table 8 Opinions of Local Leaders regarding Changing of Farming Pattern

	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khob Khaen	Total
Do you think that the farmers in this village will change from monocropping to integrated farming?					
<u>No</u>	--	--	--	8.6 (3)	--
Reason:					
Need more information	--	--	--	x	--
Have little land	--	--	--	x	--
<u>Yes</u>	100.0 (36)	100.0 (21)	100.0 (20)	91.4 (32)	

**Table 9 Leaders' Perception about Support that Farmers need from the Government**

Level of Expectation	Sakon Nakorn	Mokdahan	Mahasarakum	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>1. Digging small 1,200 cu.m.farm ponds</b>					
Low	--	--	--	5.8 (2)	1.8 (2)
Medium	100.0 (36)	23.8 (5)	--	11.4 (4)	8 (9)
High	--	76.2 (16)	100.0 (20)	82.9 (29)	90.2 (101)
<b>2. Small scale irrigation projects</b>					
Low	2.8 (1)	9.5 (2)	25.0 (5)	11.4 (4)	10.7 (12)
Medium	2.8 (1)	9.5 (2)	--	17.1 (6)	8 (9)
High	94.4 (34)	81.0 (17)	75.0 (75)	71.4 (25)	81.3 (91)
<b>3. Community ponds</b>					
Low	5.6 (2)	14.3 (3)	15.0 (3)	8.6 (3)	9.8 (11)
Medium	--	9.5 (2)	15.0 (3)	11.4 (4)	8 (9)
High	94.4 (34)	76.2 (16)	70.0 (14)	80.0 (28)	82.1 (92)
<b>4. Farm roads</b>					
Low	2.8 (1)	--	--	2.9 (1)	1.8 (2)
Medium	2.8 (1)	14.3 (3)	10.0 (2)	25.7 (9)	13.4 (15)
High	94.4 (34)	85.7 (18)	90.0 (18)	71.4 (25)	84.8 (95)
<b>5. Paving rural roads</b>					
Low	2.8 (1)	--	--	5.7 (2)	2.7 (3)
Medium	5.6 (2)	9.5 (2)	--	8.6 (3)	6.3 (7)
High	91.7 (33)	90.5 (19)	100.0 (20)	85.7 (30)	91.1 (102)
<b>6. Widening rural roads</b>					
Low	5.6 (2)	--	20.0 (4)	20.0 (7)	11.6 (13)
Medium	8.3 (3)	14.3 (3)	30.0 (6)	20.0 (7)	17 (19)
High	86.1 (31)	85.7 (18)	50.0 (10)	60.0 (21)	71.4 (80)
<b>7. Soil conservation</b>					
Low	--	--	--	--	--
Medium	--	23.8 (5)	--	14.3 (5)	8.9 (10)
High	100 (36)	76.2 (16)	100.0 (20)	85.7 (30)	91.1 (102)

Level of Expectation	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Maharakant	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>8. Free tree seedlings</b>					
Low	2.8 (1)	4.8 (1)	--	20.0 (7)	8.0 (9)
Medium	--	23.8 (5)	--	45.7 (16)	18.8 (21)
High	97.2 (35)	71.4 (15)	100.0 (20)	34.3 (12)	73.2 (82)
<b>9. Free chicks/fingerlings</b>					
Low	--	--	--	--	--
Medium	--	19.0 (4)	--	22.9 (8)	10.7 (12)
High	100 (36)	81.0 (17)	100.0 (20)	77.1 (27)	89.3 (100)
<b>10. Integrated farming training</b>					
Low	--	--	--	2.9 (1)	0.9 (1)
Medium	13.9 (5)	14.3 (3)	--	17.1 (6)	12.5 (14)
High	86.1 (31)	85.7 (18)	100.0 (20)	80.0 (28)	86.6 (97)
<b>11. Study visit about integrated farming</b>					
Low	--	--	--	--	--
Medium	8.3 (3)	14.3 (3)	--	22.9 (8)	12.5 (14)
High	91.7 (33)	85.7 (18)	100.0 (20)	77.1 (27)	87.5 (98)
<b>12. Providing market for products</b>					
Low	--	--	--	--	--
Medium	5.6 (2)	4.8 (1)	--	2.9 (1)	3.6 (4)
High	94.4 (34)	95.2 (20)	100.0 (20)	97.1 (34)	96.4 (108)
<b>13. Short-term loans</b>					
Low	33.3 (12)	33.3 (7)	95.0 (19)	48.6 (17)	49.1 (55)
Medium	38.9 (14)	42.9 (9)	5.0 (1)	25.7 (9)	29.5 (33)
High	27.8 (10)	23.8 (5)	--	25.7 (9)	21.4 (24)
<b>14. Long-term loans</b>					
Low	2.8 (1)	9.5 (2)	--	--	2.7 (1)
Medium	--	19.0 (4)	--	11.4 (4)	7.1 (8)
High	97.2 (35)	71.4 (5)	100.0 (20)	88.6 (31)	90.2 (101)
<b>15. Digging 6,000 cu.m large farm ponds. (credit needed for enlargement over 4,800 cu.m.)</b>					
Low	69.4 (25)	19.1 (4)	10.0 (1)	28.6 (10)	36.6 (41)
Medium	27.8 (10)	38.1 (8)	15.0 (3)	40.0 (14)	31.3 (35)
High	2.8 (1)	42.9 (9)	75.0 (15)	31.4 (11)	32.1 (36)

Level of Expectation	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakani	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>16. Improving soil fertility</b>					
Low	2.8 (1)	--	5.0 (1)	5.7 (2)	3.6 (4)
Medium	11.1 (4)	14.3 (3)	5.0 (1)	14.3 (5)	11.6 (13)
High	86.1 (31)	85.7 (18)	90.0 (18)	80.0 (28)	84.8 (95)
<b>17. Providing fertilizer (credit)</b>					
Low	5.6 (2)	19.0 (4)	--	2.9 (1)	6.3 (7)
Medium	8.3 (3)	23.8 (5)	5.0 (1)	22.9 (8)	15.2 (17)
High	86.1 (31)	57.1 (12)	95.0 (19)	74.3 (26)	78.6 (88)
<b>18. Providing seeds (credit)</b>					
Low	8.3 (3)	9.5 (2)	5.0 (1)	11.4 (4)	8.9 (10)
Medium	13.9 (5)	28.6 (6)	--	34.3 (12)	20.5 (23)
High	77.8 (28)	61.9 (13)	95.0 (19)	54.3 (19)	70.5 (79)
<b>19. Providing fodder (credit)</b>					
Low	5.6 (2)	23.8 (5)	5.0 (1)	20.0 (7)	13.4 (15)
Medium	22.2 (8)	23.8 (5)	--	42.9 (15)	25.0 (28)
High	72.2 (26)	52.4 (11)	95.0 (19)	37.1 (13)	61.6 (69)
<b>20. Other</b>					
Low	19.4 (7)	9.5 (2)	(17)	74.3 (26)	87.5 (98)
Medium	2.8 (1)	4.8 (1)	--	-	0.9 (1)
High	77.8 (28)	85.7 (18)	15.0 -	25.7 (9)	11.6 (13)
<b>21. Besides agriculture, what kind of occupational training program do you think people in your village are interested in?</b>					
<b>1) Sewing</b>					
No	5.6 (2)	14.3 (3)	10.0 (2)	2.9 (1)	7.2 (8)
Yes	94.4 (34)	85.7 (18)	90.0 (18)	97.1 (34)	92.8 (104)
<b>2) Electronics</b>					
No	30.6 (1)	28.6 (6)	5.0 (1)	2.9 (1)	17.0 (19)
Yes	69.4 (25)	71.4 (15)	95.0 (19)	97.1 (34)	83 (93)
<b>3) Mechanics</b>					
No	19.4 (7)	4.8 (1)	10.0 (2)	5.7 (2)	10.7 (12)
Yes	80.6 (29)	95.2 (20)	90.0 (18)	94.3 (33)	89.3 (100)

Level of Expectation	Sakon Nakorn	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
4) Carpentry					
No	36.1 (13)	23.8 (5)	15.0 (3)	14.3 (5)	23.2 (26)
Yes	63.9 (23)	76.2 (16)	85.0 (17)	85.7 (30)	76.8 (86)
5) Other					
No	66.7 (24)	52.4 (11)	75.0 (15)	45.7 (16)	58.9 (66)
Yes	33.3 (12)	47.6 (10)	25.0 (5)	54.3 (19)	41.1 (46)

**Table 10 Local Leaders' Perception of Strong Organization**

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>Which of the following groups/local organizations are strong?</b>					
BAAC	52.8 (19)	47.6 (10)	55.0 (11)	71.4 (25)	58.0 (65)
Housewives' groups	25 (9)	23.8 (5)	--	11.4 (4)	16.1 (18)
Youth groups	11.1 (4)	--	--	--	3.6 (4)
Other	5.6 (2)	23.8 (5)	40.0 (8)	17.1 (6)	18.8 (21)
None are strong	5.6 (2)	4.8 (1)	5.0 (1)	--	3.6 (4)



**Table 11 Local Leaders' Perception of the Possibility of Organizations of Villagers**

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>Possibility of organizing villagers for production and marketing</b>					
No	--	4.8 (1)	15.0 (3)	17.1 (6)	8.9 (10)
Reasons:					
Conflict of interest	--	x	--	x	
Difference in interest	--	--	--	x	
Group action is more difficult than individual action	--	--	x	x	
Yes	100.0 (36)	95.2 (20)	85.0 (17)	82.9 (29)	91.1 (102)
<b>Possibility that villagers will donate land for construction of public utilities</b>					
No	--	23.8 (5)	30.0 (6)	40.0 (14)	26.8 (30)
Reasons:					
Having little of land	x	x	x	x	
Yes	100.0 (36)	76.2 (16)	70.0 (14)	60.0 (21)	73.2 (82)
<b>Possibility of organizing villagers for the propose of public land management</b>					
No	16.7 (6)	57.1 (12)	10.0 (2)	22.9 (8)	25.0 (28)
Reasons:					
No public land	x	x	x	x	
No unity	--	x	--	x	
Having H.H. burden	x	--	--	x	
Yes	83.3 (30)	42.9 (9)	90.0 (18)	77.1 (27)	75.0 (84)
<b>Possibility of organizing villagers for maintaining/conserving forest</b>					
No	2.8 (1)	57.1 (12)	--	8.6 (3)	5.4 (6)
Reasons:					
No time	--	x	--	x	
Lack of unity	--	x	--	--	
No conserved forest	--	--	--	x	
No gov't official helped develop villagers awareness	x	--	--	--	
Yes	97.2 (35)	42.9 (9)	100.0 (20)	91.4 (32)	94.6 (106)

Table 12 Community Forest and Collection of Forest Products

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>Is there a community forest in your village?</b>					
No	22.2 (8)	100.0 (21)	85.0 (17)	22.9 (8)	50.9 (57)
Yes	77.8 (28)	--	15.0 (3)	77.1 (27)	49.1 (55)
<b>Do the villagers collect the following in the forest?</b>					
<b>Fuel wood</b>					
No	44.4 (16)	--	20.5 (5)	45.7 (16)	33.0 (37)
Yes	55.6 (20)	100.0 (21)	75.0 (15)	54.3 (19)	67.0 (75)
<b>Vegetables</b>					
No	22.2 (8)	--	45.0 (9)	60.0 (21)	33.9 (38)
Yes	77.8 (28)	100.0 (21)	55.0 (11)	40.0 (14)	66.1 (74)
<b>Bamboo shoots</b>					
No	8.3 (3)	--	90.0 (18)	82.9 (29)	44.6 (50)
Yes	91.7 (33)	100.0 (21)	10.0 (2)	17.1 (6)	55.4 (62)
<b>Mushrooms</b>					
No	8.3 (3)	--	15.0 (3)	31.4 (11)	15.2 (17)
Yes	91.7 (33)	100.0 (21)	85.0 (17)	68.6 (24)	84.8 (95)
<b>Animals for consumption</b>					
No	30.6 (11)	52.4 (11)	45.0 (9)	48.6 (17)	42.9 (48)
Yes	69.4 (25)	47.6 (10)	55.0 (11)	51.4 (18)	57.1 (64)
<b>Do villagers have sufficient fuel wood?</b>					
No	27.8 (10)	--	45.0 (9)	74.3 (26)	40.2 (45)
Yes	72.2 (26)	100 (21)	55.0 (11)	25.7 (9)	59.8 (67)
<b>If there is insufficient fuel wood, how can the problem be solved?</b>					
	- Using gas for cooking	- Not applicable sufficient	- Using gas for cooking	- Using gas for cooking	
	- felling more trees in the conserved forest			- Growing more trees	

**Table 13 Local Leaders' Opinions about Housewife Group**

	Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen	Total
<b>Continuing activities performed by housewife's groups?</b>					
Food preservation					
No	72.2 (26)	76.2 (16)	95.0 (19)	80.0 (28)	79.5 (89)
Yes	27.8 (10)	23.8 (5)	5.0 (1)	20.0 (7)	20.5 (23)
Cloth weaving					
No	5.6 (2)	57.1 (12)	45.0 (9)	22.9 (8)	27.7 (31)
Yes	94.4 (34)	42.9 (9)	55.0 (11)	77.1 (27)	72.3 (81)
Vegetable growing					
No	41.7 (15)	90.5 (19)	70.0 (14)	62.9 (22)	62.5 (70)
Yes	58.3 (21)	9.5 (2)	30.0 (6)	37.1 (13)	37.5 (42)
Sewing					
No	47.2 (17)	95.2 (20)	80.0 (16)	62.9 (22)	67.0 (75)
Yes	52.8 (19)	4.8 (1)	20.0 (4)	37.1 (13)	33.0 (37)
Other					
No	72.2 (26)	90.5 (19)	60.0 (12)	42.8 (15)	64.3 (72)
Yes	27.8 (10)	9.5 (2)	40.0 (8)	57.1 (20)	35.7 (40)

**Table 14 Names of Women Leaders Identified by Local Leaders**

Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Mahasarakani	Khon Kaen
Iert Nava	Samien Vongkasah	Thongmuan Butji	Duangnapa Kuha
Thanamsin Neechichai	Khaenpa Wangkahart	Buaruon Patangkho	Duang Janamom
Pramin Pongprom	Song Chuokamhod	Riab Poonkaew	Samorn Leesap
Boonuang Vongsacnpha	Lhien "	Samruay Kaewngam	Sangaun Singnoi
Priyanom Thotumpuk	Jiang "	Thongsuk Promrak	Ainh Chaumpon
Sai Kudvongkaew	Khai "	Sanga Somsangan	Thongyoi Natasacng
Srivipai Kudvongkaew	Luadkaew "	Thongomh Panglela	Rundon Muanpracha
Sithi Akrapim	Sriwai "	Boonme Singme	Thong Pimpru
Vongsa Thungkit	Patchani "	Kasi Munreng	Jan Pangnoi
Yupin Rikamhaeng	Wacw "	Kampai Purinchaiyo	Dum Tripoom
Sawingthong Lamkam	Wacw "	Supit Tobtop	Nhu Udom
Ruang Duangkulsa	Wiang "	Buapan Tadprai	Dum Pingted
Klong Srimukda	Kai "	Bantom Pataampan	Kien Runubon
Tong Tupipa	Krai "	Suwan Sutana	Thongkam Srinangkamale
Supin Chaungtip	Mhok "	Thongsuk Danhao	Amporn Runsamrong
Samlee Kudvongdaew	Tik "	Surin Kaewlad	Onanong Saenkote
Boonrod Srimukda	Thu "	Tipsuda Saenmat	Thongkam Injan
Dokmai Kulpimpho	Sern "	Jeraporn Tadvong	Somma Srihon
Rasri PHonrachom	Nid "	Wanta Kamhong	Sammai Runsamrong
Nhupin Srimukda		Nhumuai Janprajak	Somma Saenno
Wilawan Srimukda		Wilai Noising	Thongsa Boonruem
Keyoon Chaivang			Boonsan Honthong
Kird Srimukda			Bangon Promta
Wanthai Sahachai			Sangwan Dokkhem

Table 15 Local Leaders' Perception of Potential Leadership by Province (1/2)

Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Maharakam	Khon Kaen
<b>Who should initiate village organization for production and marketing?</b>			
Pub Namnit	Kai Chaoukamhod	Amnuay Lakornsri	Boonthom Srisanarat
Chuchart Phon prom	Yon "	Jit Paddun	Ploy Nawin
Salthan Lamkam	Kien "	Boonpeng Mala	Thongyoi Natasaeng
Khu Kudvongkaew	Ohn "	Suwan Tapa	Thongdaeng Natasaeng
Pisit Phongprom	Jong "	Sudta Saenwandee	Ken Kotemakhun
Supin Chuangtip	Nid "	Bantom Pataampun	Piyamas Sriubhunn
Song Tupila	Prakay "	Boonrod Pataampun	Rod Innok
Sawan Kamkote	Sawhen "	Ad Pahupapho	Dee Pasa
Sanga Chamvongsila	Wae "		Thong Pimpru
Thongtawee Chamvongsila	Samien Vongasho		Samrong Sudruk
Thongmon Promsakha	Wanchai Phoamart		Kammao China
Kiem Polta			Chompu Sinbua
Kai Kudvongkaen			Khien Runubon
Kavi Kaiyasa			Wichit Objai
Sawingthong Lamkam			Thongkam Srinangkamalce
Thonta Tipkamee			Kambu Kongkird
Phan Sibirun			Bun Chinam
			Sawat Channongsin
			Kamoon Teschalce
			Proma Whantae
			Saman Dokkhem
			Boonsan Homlhong
			Ubon Lomda
<b>Who should initiate village land donations land for public utilities?</b>			
Pub Namnit	Yon Chaoukamhod	Amnuay Lakornsri	Boonthom Srisanarat
Sathan Lamkam	Kai "	Suwan Tapa	Thongsai Singnoi
Ohu Kudvongkaew	Tri "	Sudta Saenwandee	Poon Chata
Pisit Pongprom	Ohn "	Obon Lackasin	Chalie Singa
Nimit Boonyod	Rampan "	Boonrod Pataampun	Rod Innok
Sawan Kamkote	Nid "	Pol Promdonkloy	Buaphan Singchanto
Sanga Chamvongla	Saew "	Boonpeng Mala	Lee Chansi
Thongtawee Chamvongla	Sah "	Ad Pahupapho	Wichit Odjai
Chuchart Pongprom	Jong "		Kammai Laekol
Thongmon Promsakha			Kambu Kongkird
Kavi Kaiyasa			Thongkam Inchan
Sawingthong Lamkam			Sawat Chamnongsin
Onta tipkamee			Samai Whannok
Song Tupila			Thongsa Srinang

Table 15 Local Leaders' Perception of Potential Leadership by Province (2/2)

Sakon Nakhon	Mukdahan	Mahasarakam	Khon Kaen
<b>Who should initiate village organization for public land?</b>			
Pub Namnit	Kai Chaoukambhod	Annuaay Lakornsir	Samrong Ngaothong
Sathan Lamkam	Luadkaew "	Boonpeng Mala	Kad Malee
Kavi Kaiyasa	Chaleo "	Suwan Tapa	Thongdaeng Natasacng
Pisit Pongprom	Jong "	Sudta Saenwandee	Thongyoi Natasacng
Song Tupila	Rampan "	Boonrod Pataampan	Poon chata
Sawan Kamkote	Ohn "	Ad Pahupapho	Bupha Pahuan
Sanga Chamvongsa	Tik "		Chali Singasa
Chuchart Pongprom	Tri "		Rod Innok
Sawingthong Lamkan			Thong Pinpru
			Prasert Chaina
			Samlee Inthu
			Wichit Odjai
			Chaiyapon Sinlai
			Pha Intamat
			Thongkam Injan
			Sawat Chamnongsin
			Saman Dokkhem
			Sirichai Whanplern
<b>Who should initiate village organization for maintaining/conserving forest?</b>			
Pub Namnit	Kai Chaoukambhod	Annuaay Lakornsir	Samrong Ngaothong
Chuchart Pongprom	Kien "	Boonpeng Mala	Boonthom Srisanarat
Suthon Thamla	Yon "	Suwan Tapa	Thongdaeng Natasa
Kud Kidvongkaew	Ohn "	Sudta Saenwandee	Sompong Prakhaee
Kavi Kaiyasa	Jon "	Boonrod Pataampan	Rundon Penpacha
Pisit Thongprom	Pho "	Ad Prahupapho	Poon Chata
Song Tupila	Chek "	Obon Lackasin	Chali Singasa
Sawan Kamkote	Jong "		Rod Innok
Sanga Jamvongla	Tri "		Jan Paengnoi
Thongmon Promsakha	Wa "		Samai Photimanas
Cherd Tipkamee			Prasert Chaina
Onta Tipkamee			Wichit Odjai
			Kammai Laekon
			Boon Sudsaad
			Somma Sritone
			Sawat Chamnongsin
			Saman Dokkhem
			Wichit Sakulpim
			Apisit Susiri
			Ubon Lomka

**Table 16 Local Leaders' Perception of Village Problems that Urgently Require Solution**

<b>Problems</b>	<b>Sakon Nakorn</b>	<b>Mukdahan</b>	<b>Mahasarakam</b>	<b>Khon Kaen</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Drinking water</b>					
No	52.8 (19)	19.0 (4)	--	57.0 (20)	38.4 (43)
Yes	47.2 (17)	81.0 (17)	100.0 (20)	42.9 (15)	61.6 (69)
<b>Water for agriculture</b>					
No	--	4.8 (1)	90.0 (2)	14.3 (5)	7.1 (8)
Yes	100.0 (36)	95.2 (21)	10.0 (18)	85.7 (30)	92.9 (104)
<b>Market for products</b>					
No	13.9 (5)	14.3 (3)	25.0 (5)	25.7 (9)	19.6 (22)
Yes	86.1 (31)	85.7 (18)	75.0 (15)	74.3 (26)	80.4 (90)
<b>Health of villagers</b>					
No	41.7 (15)	33.3 (7)	80.0 (16)	25.7 (9)	42.0 (47)
Yes	58.3 (21)	66.7 (14)	20.0 (4)	74.3 (26)	58.0 (65)
<b>Agricultural credit</b>					
No	13.9 (5)	28.6 (6)	40.0 (8)	8.6 (3)	19.6 (22)
Yes	86.1 (31)	71.4 (15)	60.0 (12)	91.4 (32)	80.4 (90)
<b>Improving rural roads</b>					
No	11.1 (4)	14.3 (3)	--	8.6 (3)	8.9 (10)
Yes	88.9 (32)	85.7 (18)	100.0 (20)	91.4 (32)	91.1 (102)
<b>Other</b>					
No	77.8 (28)	90.5 (19)	90.0 (18)	62.9 (22)	77.7 (87)
Yes	22.2 (8)	9.5 (2)	10.0 (2)	37.1 (13)	22.3 (25)