RESEARCH PAPER: Forms of the Integrated Farming: A Case

Study of North Eastern Development

Foundation in Surin Province

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This research aims at studying 1) forms of integrated farming, 2) mechanism for promoting integrated farming practised by the North Eastern Development Foundation of Surin Province, and 3) to find out problems and obstacles in doing the integrated farming including ways to correct them.

The method of study is a qualitative one by using the technique of in-depth interview for data collection; 22 key-informants of integrated farmers and officials of the North Eastern Development Foundation in 2 villages of Sanom District, Surin Province were interviewed in-depth.

Results of the study show that the majority of integrated farmers are 49 years old by average; finished 4 th. grade of primary school, with 5 family members, two of whom are in working force by the average; integrated farming experience is about 8 years and with 6 rai of integrated farm area for each family, earning about 12,772.00 baht a year per family by average.

Forms of the integrated farming can be divided into 3 categories, i.e., growing rice, planting fruit tree and vegetable producing; 63.6 percent of the farmers practise integrated farming by digging canals around their farms at the beginning after which they raise fish in the canals and rice farm; even today 31.8 percent of them still raise fish.

In promotion, 96.4 percent of the farmers receive knowledge from the North Eastern Development Foundation, Surin Province. The Foundation's officials give advice and select farmers to participate in the project.

The main obstacle for the integrated farming is insufficient water for farming; they have to dig well for conserve water resulting in changing orderinary rice farms to become increasing fish ponds, fruit trees and vegetable growing area.