

Thesis Title                    The Socio-economic Evaluation of Large  
scale Water Resource Development  
Projects in the Northeast: A case  
Study of Domnoi Irrigation Project  
at Sirindhorn Dam, Ubon Ratchathani.

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Degree                          Master of Science (Technology of  
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### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to compare the socio-economic conditions between farmers living in irrigated and non-irrigated areas of Domnoi Irrigation Project in Sirindhorn dam, Ubon Ratchathani. Data collection was conducted in the field by survey and interviewing farmers who were the heads of the families. Three hundred households in irrigated and non-irrigated areas had been selected for sampling. The numbers of samples was equally shared among these two sectors making 150 household each.

In economic conditions points of view, the average yield of rice per rai, agricultural income, agricultural

cost and total net agricultural income of farmers in irrigated area were significantly higher than those of the farmers in non-irrigated area. The factors affecting total net agricultural income included farmer categories, dry season crops cultivations, husbandry activities, indebtedness condition, size of paddy area, fertilizer utilization and pesticide utilization.

Comparing social conditions of households in both groups, this finding indicated that the farmers in irrigated area had more education attainment of household members, participating in agricultural organizations and widely modern technology utilization and had better nutritional status than those in non-irrigated area. In addition, farmers in irrigated area did not significantly differ from the other in migration, house ownership, household conditions, laboratory condition, sickness status. According to the farmers' attitudes toward the irrigation project and the agricultural extension officer, they were precisely positive. Factors affecting sickness status included pedticide utilization, laboratory condition, and number of married couples in the household. Besides, factors affecting out-migration included dry season crops cultivations, size of paddy area, household head's age.

It could be concluded that households in irrigated area had better socio-economic conditions than those in non-irrigated area.