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Independent Study Advisory Committee : Assoc. Prof. Paitoon Kachamat,
Asst. Prof. Piansak Pakdee

Abstract

The objective of this research was to study the production management as well as to study the problems that the farmers had practicing this new micro farming theory. It is hoped that through this study a guideline can be developed for micro farming. The study chose 17 households in Khon Kaen Province who used the new micro farming theory for more than two years using a method called Purposive Sampling questionnaires were used. After collecting this data, analysis determined the Frequency, Percentage, Arithmetic, Mean and Standard deviation.

From the study of economic nature and society of farmers practicing new micro farming theory it was found that most of the household leaders were male average age of 44.71 years. Most of them completed primary education. The average household consisted of 4.71 members. Each family owned an average of 19 rai and were using the new micro farming theory. To this new farming practice an average of 14.35 rai was dedicated from each household. In 2000 to 2001 the income per household was 113,598.12 baht. The total average expenditure was on average of 71,191.88 baht. The Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives put out a figure of average dept that the farmers incurred to be 20,852.70 baht.

From the production management of households who used the new micro farming theory it was found that over 55 percent of the households was able to achieve the plan. Most of the households did not specify the shop for buying the productive factors and did not have the quality standard for productive factors, but they inspected the price before buying productive factors. For other productive factors, land capital and labor it was found that most households had plans and over 70 percent could follow their plan.

For the productivity management it was found that most households had the planning they used new technology. The product was developed as well as their concerns on price before sale. In developing productivity it was found that most households never developed productivity for sale and never wanted to do so in the future. As for the problems of agriculture, we found that the fertilizer was still expensive and caused big problems. The farmers needed help to lower the price of fertilizer.

The organization that looked after the new micro farming theory project should encourage the farmers to use less chemical-fertilizers and chemical insecticides and adopt the natural made fertilizers and insecticides. The farmers need to organize together to form support groups so they can learn to work as a team to develop their crops and develop markets for their produce. The greatest priority for the farmers then is to get together for meetings in order to exchange knowledge among the members.