

第1回海外実地研修報告書の刊行にあたって

1991年4月に発足した名古屋大学大学院・国際開発研究科（Graduate School of International Development, 以下GSIDと略称）は、その研究教育目的達成のためには大学院生に第三世界の現場での実地研修の機会を与えることが不可欠と考え、設立以来その実現にむけて努力を続けてまいりましたが、幸い1992年10～11月、およそ1ヶ月にわたりタイ国東北部ロイエット県を事例とする学際的地域開発研究としてその第一回目を実施することができ、まことに喜びにたえません。

この報告書は、その際に熱心に調査研究をおこなった18名の院生諸君の努力の成果であります。もとより、限られた時間のなかで、いまなお学習途上の諸君が作成したものであり、意をつくしえなかった点も散見されますが、当研究科がこれをあえて刊行することとしたのには二つの理由があります。その第一は、この海外実施研修実施のために多大の資金援助をたまわった中部財界有志各位に対してその成果をご報告するためであり、第二はこれをひろく国内ならびに国際社会の関係各位のご批判に供し、発足後なお日の浅いGSIDの今後の教育研究内容の一層の充実のために忌憚ないご助言を得たいがためです。なお、この海外研修は英語を用いて開発研究をおこなう機会を院生に与えることも重要な目的であるため、報告書はすべて英文で作成されております。

こうした海外研修に対する文部省の予算措置が当面期待できぬ現状にも拘わらず、その実現を可能として下さった中部電力・東海銀行・トヨタ自動車をはじめとする中部財界有志各位のご理解とご協力に対し、この機会を借り改めてあつく御礼申し上げますとともに、大学間学術交流協定を新たに締結してこの研修にご協力下さったタイ国チュラロンコン大学のティエンチャイ経済学部長をはじめとする教官各位、また本研修の企画と実施ならびに報告書の最終的とりまとめに尽力された長峯教授をはじめとするGSID関係各位すべての皆様に深い謝意を表する次第であります。

この報告書が、わが国の国際開発分野における大学院教育内容の一層の充実のために、いささかなりとも寄与しうることを心より念願し、ご挨拶といたします。

1993年（平成5年）9月

名古屋大学大学院・国際開発研究科

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OVERSEAS FIELDWORK REPORT 1992

An Integrated Development Analysis on Roi-Et Province, Northeast Thailand

— A Case Study —

General Introduction

About the Report

This report consolidates the result of an interdisciplinary development study conducted by the group of eighteen students of the Graduate School of International Development (GSID), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan. The study was designed as an integral part of GSID's formal curricular activities, and was undertaken in about one-month's period in October 1992 in Thailand.

After the briefing sessions at two central government agencies in Bangkok that play pivotal roles in the development administration of Thailand viz. National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and the Department of Local Administration (DOLA), Ministry of Interior, the changwad Roi-Et of Northeast Thailand was taken up as study case.

The whole group was divided into four working groups (WG). The domains of analysis of these groups were as follows:

- WG-I : Economic development and business management questions;
- WG-II : Education, health and other human resources development questions;
- WG-III : Physical infrastructures and natural environmental conservation questions; and
- WG-IV : Development administration, participation, NGOs and other institutional questions.

Towards the end of the groupwork, a selected representative each of the four WGs got together for the task of consolidating all the study findings for an interdisciplinary integration. The whole venture was concluded by a one-day seminar held at Roi-Et, wherein the study findings of each WG were presented by the respective team leader students and the Project Director on the interdisciplinary integration phase, for the sake of reciprocating the kind cooperation extended by local agencies and communities in Roi-Et.

The report consists of five parts. Part I through Part IV contains the study reports worked out by each student on the basis of the four WGs mentioned earlier. While some parts of these are worked out as a joint work of several students of a WG, most chapters are prepared as an individual work of each student. This was necessary in order for each student to fulfil the requirement for credit earning. This made, although only in limited extent, some overlaps in the report contents unavoidable, for which the tolerance of the readers is kindly requested. The fifth and last part summarizes the discussion made for interdisciplinary integration.

All the students who participated in the fieldwork took an intensive lecture course of fifteen days held in July 1992 at GSID, which focussed on the problems and issues pertaining to local/regional development of the Northeast and Roi-Et together with the national development of Thailand as background. Such a preparatory inputs were absolutely necessary to make the fieldwork of just one month effective and meaningful. Two senior faculty members of Chulalongkorn University joined in conducting the course with GSID faculty members concerned. Even with all such efforts, needless to say, one can never expect perfect study reports from inexperienced students. Despite well-intended eagerness with which all of them worked so hard all through the fieldwork, it was not possible to remove inconsistencies, misunderstandings, inappropriate observations, unrealistic proposals and so on totally. Nonetheless, we have decided to publish this document believing that it, despite all the imperfections, may still be seminal for the exploration of innovative approaches for the enhancement of meaningful development in the Third

World. It is in this spirit that we cordially request frank comments and suggestions of every reader for improving the curricular content and modalities of our graduate education in the coming years.

The name list of the students and the advisors who provided guidance to the respective WGs, and the work itinerary of the entire study are attached. The first-round editing was undertaken by GSID faculty members, viz. Prof. Ezaki (Part I), Prof. Wakabayashi (Part II) and myself (Parts III, IV & V). I took charge of the final editing of the whole report.

Acknowledgement

As organizer of the whole venture, I wish first to extend my sincere gratitude to those experts of both Chulalongkorn and Nagoya Universities who provided most valuable inputs and guidance as advisors to our students, namely, Associate Professor Sriwongse Smitra (Co-director, OFW Project), Assistant Professor Phaisal Lekuthai, Dr. Buddhagarn Rachaton of Faculty of Economics, CU, Professors Ezaki Mitsuo, Wakabayashi Mitsuru of GSID, Nagoya University and Snanchit Sukontasap of Faculty of Education, CU. Professors Phaisal, Ezaki, Wakabayashi and Snanchit kindly took part in the Project not only in the October fieldwork portion but the preparatory intensive course conducted in July at GSID, Nagoya.

My profound thanks are also due to Khun Vithya Siripongse, Deputy Secretary-General, NESDB and Khun Choowong Chayaputra, Director General and Khun Somsak Srivotna, Deputy Director General, DOLA, MOI and Dean Thienchay Kiranadana of Faculty of Economics CU. Both Khun Vithya and Khun Choowong so generously received our group at their respective offices in Bangkok for their highly informative briefing sessions on the nationwide perspective before we moved to Roi-Et. Dean Thienchay, not only having been one of most powerful supporters of CU-GSID academic exchange since its inception, delivered an insightful keynote lecture on human resources development at the outset of the Project and fully participated in the final Presentation Workshop at Roi-Et.

The intensive fieldwork of a month in Changwad Roi-Et was most fruitfully conducted owing indeed to the enthusiastic support and hospitality extended by Khun Hukarn Tormonssak, Honourable Governor, Changwad Roi-Et and Khun Supas Thanapaet, Lord Mayor, Roi-Et Municipality. Let me also note with appreciation the kind cooperation extended by Roi-Et Chamber of Commerce. Their spirit of international friendship was most helpful, making the entire sojourn of our group in Roi-Et extremely rewarding, enjoyable and unforgettable. I should not miss to thank a number of CU students for their devoted services in English-Thai language interpretation during the Roi-Et fieldwork.

Let me also note here that we are much indebted to Professor OGAWA Eiji, Dean, GSID. It was through his initiative and untiring fund-raising effort that a considerable amount of voluntary contribution by Chubu Electric Power Company, Tokai Bank, Toyota Corporation, and other leading members of Nagoya business community was realized. Without their goodwill and spirit of international cooperation, GSID could never have carried out the OFW project, for the official budgetary allocation by Ministry of Education, Government of Japan was yet to be made for an unprecedented project like OFW, right after the establishment of GSID.

Lastly but never the least, let me also acknowledge with cordial thanks to encouragement and support extended by other GSID faculty members for embarking on the new experiment of OFW, and the patience and cooperation with which Mr. KATO Masahide and his colleagues of GSID Administrative Office managed all the administrative and accounting tasks required for OFW; These in fact involved various actions quite new to the usual administrative practice of a national university in Japan.

NAGAMINÉ Haruo, Editor
Professor and Project Director,
OFW'92-THA

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WATANABE Keiko (Ms.), WG-IV

Advisor: NAGAMINE Haruo (Project Director)

*Group Leader

**DID: Department of International Development, GSID

DICOS: Department of International Cooperation Studies, GSID

GSID Nagoya University
Overseas Fieldwork 1992 in Thailand (OFW'92-THA)

Sat. 10 Oct.	14:30	Arrival in Bangkok, Thailand
Sun. 11 Oct.		Study Tour in Bangkok (whole day)
Mon. 12 Oct.	9:00-12:00	Briefing at DOLA, MOI
	14:00-16:00	Special Lecture on Social Development by Prof. Thienchay Kiranandana, Dean, Faculty of Economics, CU
Tue. 13 Oct.	9:30-12:00	Briefing at NESDB
	14:00-16:00	Tour in CU
Wed. 14 Oct.	7:00	Leaving for Roi-Et
	18:30	Arrival in Roi-Et
Thu. 15 Oct.	9:00-12:00	Courtesy visits of Governor & Lord Mayor and briefing on Chagwad development
	13:30-18:00	Visits to - Fishing Net Industry - Schools - Basic Needs Cooperatives
Fri. 16. Oct.	10:00-11:30	Visit to Skilled Labour Training Centre for Northeast, Changwad Khonkaen.
	11:30-12:00	Khon Kaen University
	13:00	Briefing on Small Scale Industry by IFCT
	15:00	Visit to Ubonrat Dam
Sat. 17 Oct.	8:30	Visits to - Noodle Factory - Tambon Clinic at Ban Mat - Tambon Council - Village Headmen - School Teachers - Handloom Cooperatives
	12:00	Lunch in the village
	15:00	- Cantaloup Cooperatives - Small Irrigation Project
Sun. 18 Oct.		Free
Mon. 19 Oct.		Visit to local government offices and appointments for in-depth interviews:
	WG-I	- Commercial Office - Agricultural Office - Industrial Office - Labour Office
	WG-II	- Primary Education Office - Educational Office - Welfare Office - Public Health Office
	WG-III	- Accelerated Rural Development Office - Highway Office - Electricity Office - Water Supply Office - Municipal Office (Garbage Collection) - Land Transport Office
	WG-IV	- Local Administration Office - Provincial Council Office - Municipal Office - Sukapiban Chaturapakpiman Office
Tue. 20 Oct.	WG-I	- Financial Office - BAAC - Chamber of Commerce - Land Office - Agricultural Cooperative

WG-II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roi-Et Provincial Hospital - Police Station - Municipal School - School under Primary Education Office
WG-III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation Office - Forestry Office - Water Supply Office - Tourism of Thailand Office - Communication Office - Sport Stadium - Airport Project
WG-IV		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Red Cross Office - Nong Ya Mah. Fund. Office - Chinese Foundation - Burapa Temple - Tambon Council Office
Wed. 21–Sat. 24 Oct.		In-depth Field Interviews
		(Fri. 23 is free as a National Holiday)
Sun. 25 Oct.		Free
Mon. 26–Sat. 31 Oct.		Report Writing & Supplementary Interviews
Sun. 1 November		Free
Mon. 2–Wed. 4. Nov.		Editing and Printing of Reports
Thu. 5 Nov.		Rehearsal of Final Presentation
Fri. 6 Nov.	9:00–17:45	Final Presentation
	18:00–19:30	Farewell Dinner
Sat. 7 Nov.	7:00	Leaving Roi-Et for Bangkok
	15:00	Dan Kwean Pottery in Nakhorn Ratchasima Province
	19:00	Arrival in Bangkok
Sun. 8 Nov.	9:00–17:00	Study Tour in Bangkok & nearby
Mon. 9 Nov.	01:00	Leaving Bangkok for Nagoya

Date	Event	Time	Location
Wed 27	Final Presentation	10:00-12:45	Room 201
Wed 27	Final Presentation	18:00-19:30	Room 201
Thu 28	Final Presentation	10:00-12:45	Room 201
Thu 28	Final Presentation	18:00-19:30	Room 201
Fri 29	Final Presentation	10:00-12:45	Room 201
Fri 29	Final Presentation	18:00-19:30	Room 201
Sat 30	Final Presentation	10:00-12:45	Room 201
Sat 30	Final Presentation	18:00-19:30	Room 201
Sun 31	Final Presentation	10:00-12:45	Room 201
Sun 31	Final Presentation	18:00-19:30	Room 201
Mon 1 Nov	Final Presentation	10:00-12:45	Room 201
Mon 1 Nov	Final Presentation	18:00-19:30	Room 201
Tue 2 Oct	Final Presentation	10:00-12:45	Room 201
Tue 2 Oct	Final Presentation	18:00-19:30	Room 201

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PART I: INCOME RAISING PROBLEM IN ROI-ET

Chapter 1.1: Introduction: Problem Structure

**Boliko MBULI, TAJIMA Miki (Ms.), KATO Norio,
UMEMURA Tetsuo, TAKAYAMA Tomohisa
and TANIGUCHI Yasuaki**

In the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan for the period from 1992 to 1996, targets such as the economic growth with stability, equitable income distribution and conservation of environment and natural resources are emphasized.

Based on this development plan, many guidelines, plans and projects are expected to be undertaken at various levels such as Roi-Et Progress Project. To improve public welfare, it is necessary to clear at least the minimum level.

Our group focuses on the way by which income could be raised in rural Roi-Et. In our targets from the view point of economic and managerial development aspects, following questions will be investigated:

- (1) The raising of agricultural income, the improvement of productivity, diversification and agriculture policies.
- (2) The raising of non-agricultural income, the effects of side jobs and seasonal jobs and the problems of non-agricultural employment.
- (3) The improvement of the quality and quantity of labour force.
- (4) The development of industrial and commercial sectors in Roi-Et.

a. Problem Structure in Roi-Et

In this section, we try to identify the problem structure which lies in the rural Roi-Et. Figure 1 shows salient problems.

A set of interrelated problems which prevents rural income from increasing in this province can be identified. In Roi-Et, despite great efforts made by the government, there is still the lack in capital investment. It causes shortages in infrastructure especially in rural areas, such as shortage of transportation facilities, insufficient water supply and irrigation, shortage of health care facilities.

These result in many related problems in the economic, social and educational fields. First of all, because of the shortage of transport facilities, most villagers do not have means to sell their own produce. The malpractice of local officials also aggravates this situation. Both of these two factors lend themselves to the incidence of exploitation by middlemen. It causes "Richer farmer becomes richer, poorer farmer becomes poorer.", that is, worsening of income disparity among farmers.

Second, insufficient water supply as well as the bad condition of land causes the low agricultural productivity, which leads to the low level of agricultural income. The vulnerability of the world market has discouraged farm diversification. Poor agriculture policy has also been causing insufficient income in agriculture.

Third problem exists in education. There are still families which cannot send their children to school. Moreover, the way in which education is organized does not necessarily provide the kinds of skill and knowledge required by local enterprises. As a result, the quality of labour force in the province is insufficient. This logically results in low productivity and therefore, low income in the region.

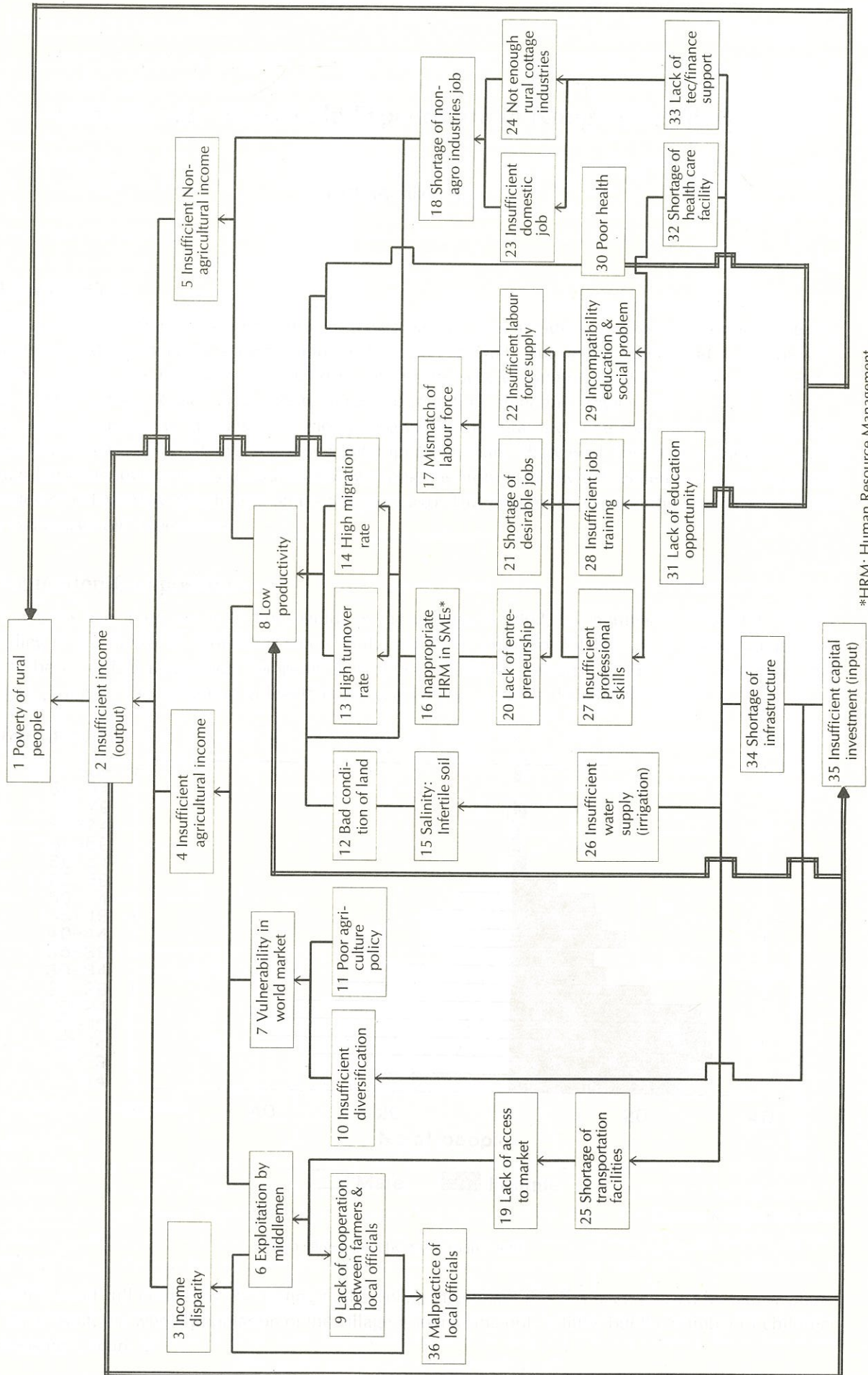
As the fourth problem, the lack of job opportunities should be pointed out. In Roi-Et, there do not exist sufficient job opportunities in the non-agriculture sector, despite the fact that even surplus labour is available. Shortage of health care facilities is one of the factors which lead to the poor quality of labour.

Despite the fact that most employers make great effort for improving their management, still some of them are not successful on account of the lack of entrepreneurship. As a result, it causes the mismatch of labour force which leads to high rates of migration and turnover rates.

Finally, the lack of technical and financial support prevents domestic jobs such as cottage industries from growing in rural areas. This causes the lack of non-agricultural job opportunities, resulting in the insufficient non-agricultural income and sometimes migration as well.

These five sub-problems mentioned above affect the income of rural households and make the rural people poorer, which forms the vicious circle by going back to the low level of capital investment as the starting point.

OFW - Group-1



*HRM: Human Resource Management
SME: Small/Medium-Scale Enterprises



FIG. 1. - General

Chapter 1.2: Household Expenditure in Nong Kung Village

TAJIMA Miki (Ms.)

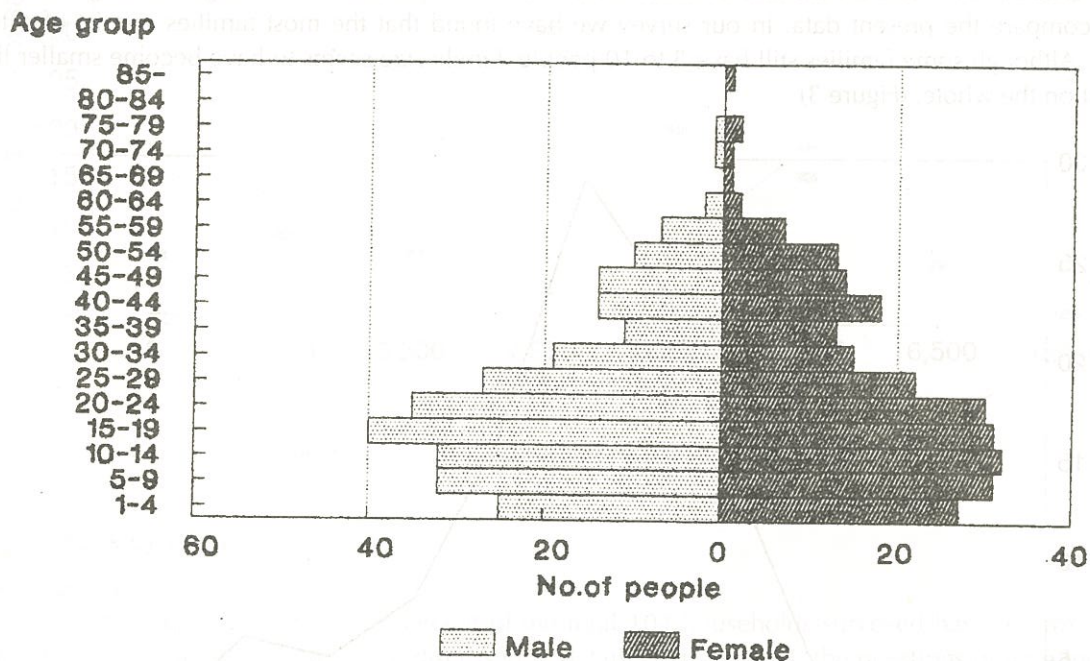
1. Introduction

From an international economic perspective, Thailand has achieved successful economic development. Nowadays Thailand is approaching to the status of NIES. But on the other hand, the benefit of economic growth has not been distributed evenly to the whole country. Especially, the gap between Bangkok Metropolitan Region and other rural regions is getting larger and larger.

In order to know the impacts of economic growth to the rural area, we took up a village (village Nong Kung, Tambon Hau Chang, Amphoe Chaturaphak Phiman, Changwad Roi-Et) to conduct a survey through the interviewing method. Our interviews took cue from a survey conducted in the same village by professor KITAHARA Atsushi and others ten years ago. This chapter focuses on the population, family size, and household expenditure.

2. Population Composition

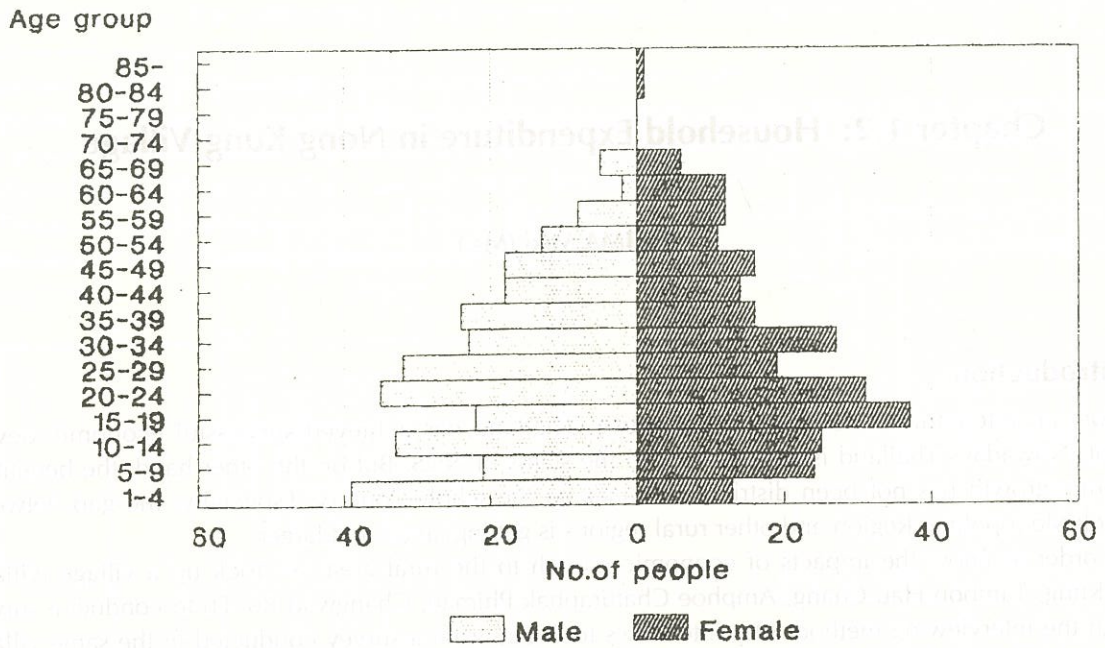
Ten years ago, there were 90 households in the village. In 1992, the number of household is 140 according to the survey by provincial office. In the survey by professor Kitahara, it is reported that there used to be a conical population composition formerly. However, because of the family planning, this form has changed. The age group of less than ten years old was clearly decreasing. (Figure 1)



(Source: KITAHARA, et al.)

Fig. 1: Population by Age Group (1980)

Such a trend still continues. According to the village headman, this has been caused by family planning. As a result, the whole population of the village is increasing only a little, but the number of children is decreasing. (Figure 2)



(Source: 1992 OFW WG1)

Fig. 2: Population by Age Group (1992)

In more detail, the population under twenty years of age is decreasing, while the population of sixty-five years old and over is increasing.

The birth rate is decreasing. And the number of students in the primary school is also decreasing. There were around 100 students in this village about 10 years ago, but this year, only 80 students are studying in the primary school.

No data are available on the size of households in the survey made 10 years ago, making it impossible to compare the present data. In our survey we have found that the most families consist of 4 to 5 people. Although some families still have 8 to 10 people, family size seems to have become smaller than the past on the whole. (Figure 3)

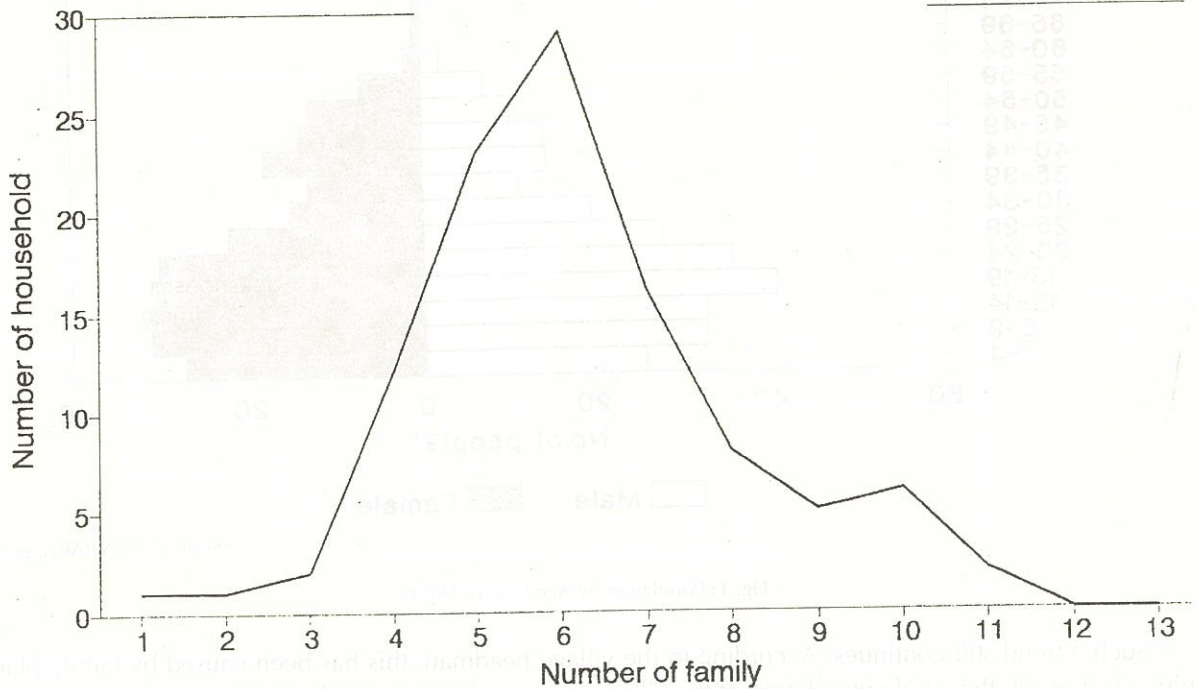


Fig. 3: Household Size (Nong Kung Village, 1992)

3. Household Expenditure

According to the survey made ten years ago, average cash expenditure per household was only 450 baht per month. Further details are not available because they reported only the three largest expenditure items. The item most frequently listed was food expenditure. The second was medical expenses, then clothes, social expenses, expenses for light and fuel, and educational expenses.

According to our data for 1992, monthly average of cash expenditure per household is 2,112 baht. There is no change in the order of the five largest expenditure items. The top is still food. The second is medical expenses, followed by clothes, social, education. However, after the five largest items, expenses for consumer durable goods and leisure started ranking higher. These items show that social life in Thailand is changing. Presumably the economy of mass consumption is now making inroads into the village life as well.

Figure 4 is a comparison of annual average cash expenditure per household between 1980 and 1992. The figure shows a remarkable change in the pattern of expenditure distribution. Note that the value of expenditure in 1980 is inflated by using CPI (Consumer Price Index) in order to adjust the price difference between 1980 and 1992. The pattern of expenditure distribution clearly shows;

- 1) The range of distribution is narrower in 1992 than in 1980.
- 2) The mode value of expenditure is higher in 1992 than in 1980.

This observation indicates that from the expenditure point of view, the village people are more equalized and making a richer living in 1992 than in 1980. If they are richer now, where do they get higher income from?

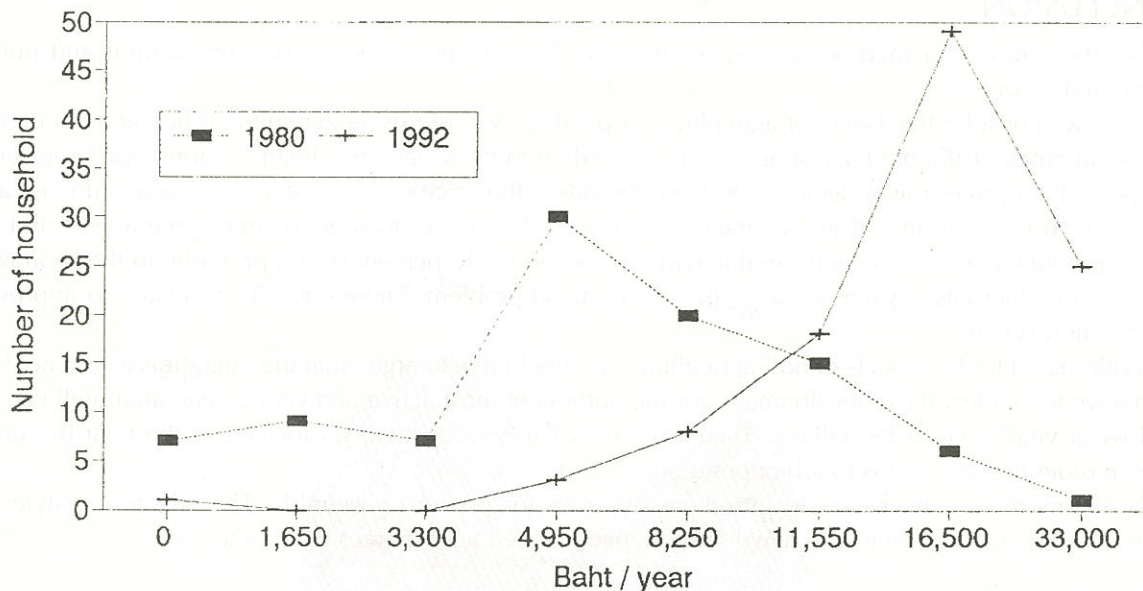


Fig. 4: Expenditure per Household (Nong Kung Village, 1992)

4. Sources of Income

• Agriculture

In Nong Kung village, about 93 percent of the total 104 households surveyed have a farm land for cultivation. As agricultural aspects are discussed in detail in Chapter 1.4, the questions of farm income is only briefly discussed here. Agricultural productivity has increased by about 1.35 times compared with ten years ago. Rice price has also increased (from 25 Baht/Tang 10 years ago to 35 to 40 Baht/Tang this year). As a result, the number of self-sufficient farms in rice is increasing in spite of no increase in farm area. The number of farm households which can sell rice is also increasing.

However, the percentage of agricultural income in total income is not so high. Figure 5 tells that the share of agriculture income in total farm household income is only 43.7%. Of course, there are some

farm households that live on agricultural income alone. However, most farm households can no longer live on agricultural income only. They have to engage themselves in side jobs or to become temporary or permanent migrants.

• Migration

Migration aspects are discussed in detail in Chapter 1.6. In this chapter, only the overall trends of migration is discussed. The total number of temporary and permanent migrants is increasing, while the number of temporary migrants is decreasing (89 persons ten years ago are reduced to 53 persons this year). On the contrary, the number of permanent migrants is rapidly increasing (9 persons ten years ago, but 60 persons in this year).

At present, the remittances of migrant workers account for about 15% of total income, and increased in value compared with ten years ago.

• Side Jobs

Side jobs are discussed in detail in Chapter 1.5. About 40 percent of total 104 households surveyed have side jobs. Most of these households are farmhouses. The percentage of income from side jobs is 38.6 percent in total income for farm households (Figure 5). The number of households with side jobs remains almost unchanged since 1980. Nonetheless, we can observe a tendency that income disparity is expanding owing to side jobs. As poor households can not start side jobs on account of the lack of capital, land, etc., only the households of middle and higher class can start side job, causing wider disparity in income distribution.

CONCLUSION

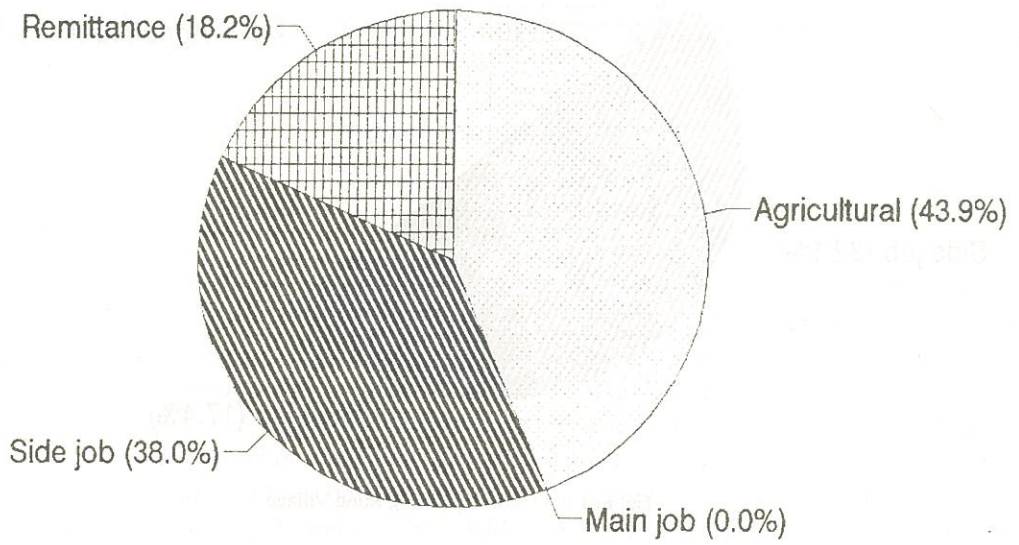
For the purpose of income raising, we have to consider two aspects, viz. agricultural and non-agricultural aspects.

First, we consider the aspect of agriculture. A possible way of raising agricultural income is to introduce cash crops or double harvesting of rice. According to the village headman, if more cash crops are produced, their prices might decline. On the other hand, the price of rice is still increasing and rice can be preserved for long time. Thus he argues that it would be better to produce rice twice a year. But if people produce rice twice a year, productivity is reduced by 30 percent owing primarily to the shortage of water. In either case, water-supply is the most crucial problem. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the irrigation system.

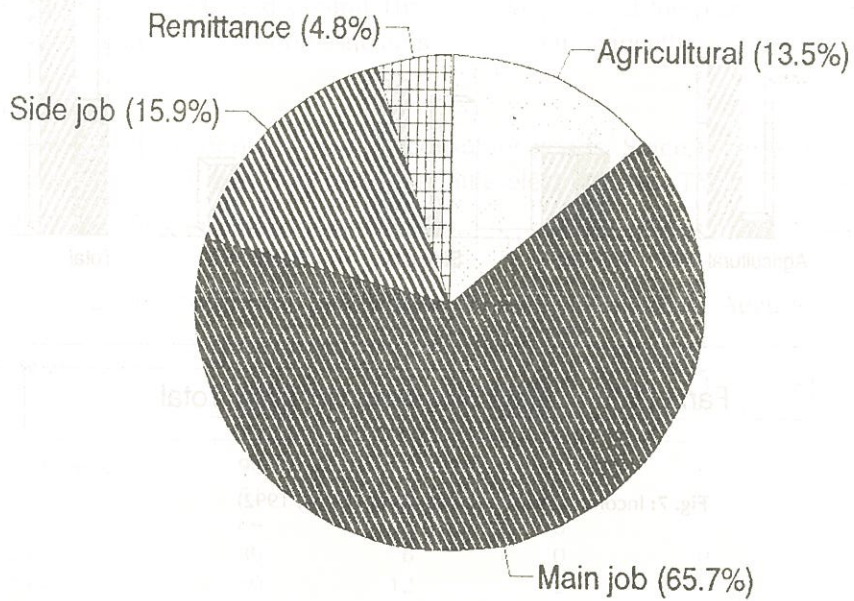
With regard to the aspects of non-agriculture, we would like to argue that the migration would not be conducive to viable village development, for the outflow of most active and young generation will cause the loss of vital force of the village. Therefore, the village needs factories located in the near-by rural areas in order to have access to job opportunities.

Furthermore, it is necessary to introduce side jobs for poorer households. The village life style is gradually changing. To cope with new lifestyles, people need new sources of income.

Total Farm HH* Income



Total Non-Farm HH* Income



*HH: Household

Fig. 5

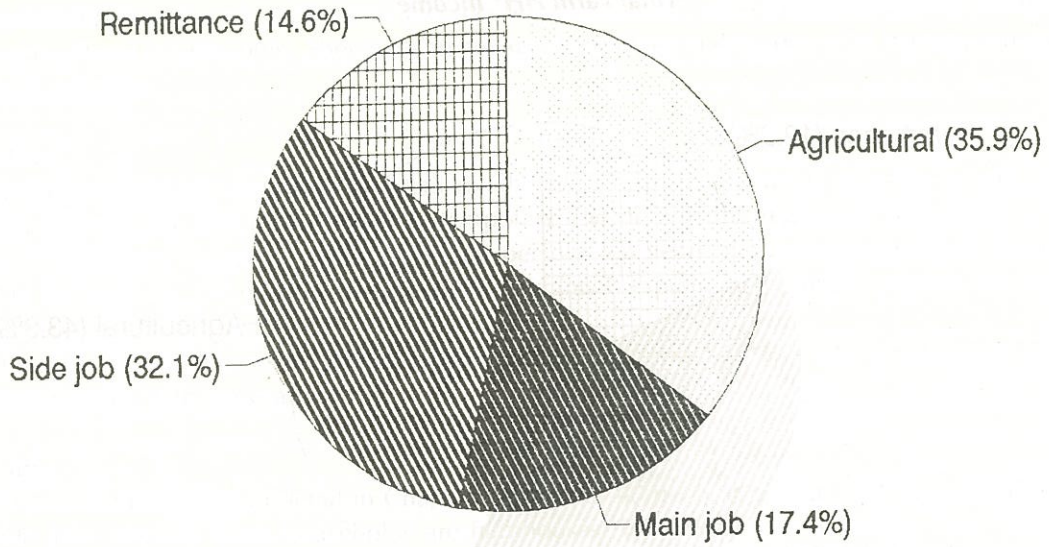


Fig. 6: Total Income of Nong Kung Village

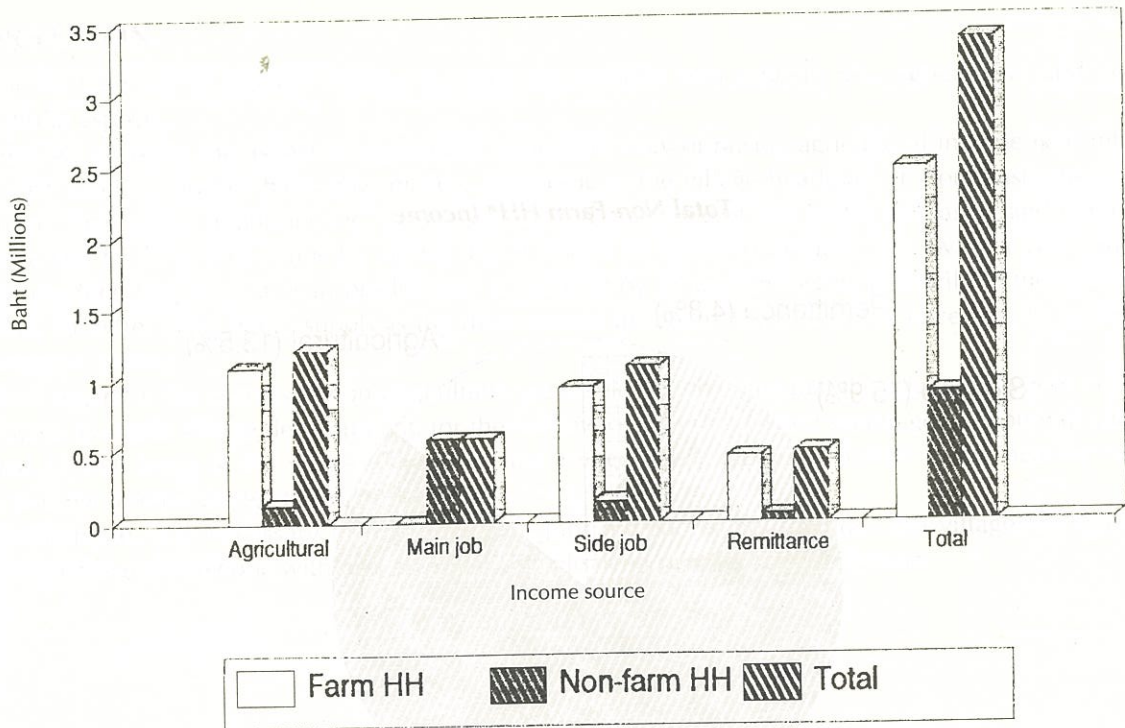


Fig. 7: Income Structure (Nong Kong Village, 1992)

Chapter 1.3: Living Conditions in Nong Kung

TANIGUCHI Yasuaki

1. Introduction

During the economic boom of Thailand in the 80s, how have the living conditions of a small village in the poorest region changed? According to the Kuznets' hypothesis on income distribution, the income disparity between rich and poor tends to widen in the early stage of the growth and the gap become narrower later along with further economic development. Thailand seems to have been following this curve approaching the peak in the 80s. Widening disparity, however, does not mean the absolute level of income of the poor drops and their lives have worsened. In this chapter, we compare the living condition of Nong-Kung village in the early 80s and in 1992. Additionally, we compare the differences of the cost of living in Roi-Et (Northeastern Thailand) and in Japan.

2. Situation in the Early 80s

In this paper, basic information one decade ago is from "*Tai nouson kouzou to hendou*" (KITAHARA Atsushi, 1987). Consequently, this section is the summary of the related part of the book (p. 20–22).

a. Housing

The houses have an elevated floor. Basic pillars were made by concrete and the roofs were by galvanized iron plate. The floor consisted of two spaces; one was the multi-purpose space including livingroom and diningroom, and the other was bedroom. The rooms were amazingly dirty and messy compared with ones in North and Central Thailand. People used the place under the house for storing agricultural implements, breeding domestic animals and getting together to talk or to take a nap.

b. Belongings

Radios were the quite popular durable consumer goods. Since there were no electricity in this village, batteries were used for radios and other little electric items. Table 1 shows the selected household goods at that time.

Table 1: Number of Households Owning Major Goods (August, 1980)

Items	Number of goods	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Radios		12	71	10	2	0	95
Radio-cassette tape recorders		94	1	0	0	0	95
Bicycles		51	35	9	0	0	95
Motorcycles		89	6	0	0	0	95
Sewing machines		89	6	0	0	0	95
Vacuum bottles		80	12	2	1	0	95
Clocks		92	3	0	0	0	95
Watches		63	24	5	1	2	95

c. Commodities in Shops

There were only two shops (#24 and #82). The commodities on display at the shops are listed below. The owners paid about 200 baht per year as business tax.

1. Foods, etc. from outside
tobacco, liquor (*lao khao*), softdrinks, snacks and sweets, sugar, salt, fishsauce, seasonings, corned fish, instant noodles, dried rice noodles
2. Foods, etc. domestic
fruits, chilli, vegetable, dried garlic
3. Medicines
for fever, for pain
4. Toilet articles
matches, soaps, shampoos, toothpaste, babypowder, detergents, dyes for hair, combs, tissue-paper
5. Stationery
pencils, ballpoint-pens, notebooks, simple toys
6. Others
oil for lamps, slaked lime, batteries, ropes of nylon, flints for lighters

3. Situation in October, 1992 Compared with the Book

We visited and made a research of Nong-Kung village on 21, 22, 24 and 29, October 1992. Although it was very short stay in the village, we were able to get lots of information.

a. General Information and Impression

The situation has quite changed after twelve years.

The author had an impression that this research had already been prepared for us. Before visiting the village, the author was thinking that it would be impossible for the villagers to answer immediately to such questions as "In average, how much do you spend monthly" unless they keep strict housekeeping books. Amazingly, though, most of them did it without hesitation as if it were already prepared. In fact, one of them gave us a list of what we had expected; from the names of the family to their belongings.

However, when we visited the village once again for additional data collection, we were struck by a totally different attitude of the same villagers. Quite contrary to the first occasion, they were indifferent and reluctant to respond to our inquiries. Why? An investigation to the reasons why they showed such contrasting attitudes could have revealed another useful clue for getting better understanding in their lives. However, time was not enough. Nonetheless, we were able to get data and know a glimpse of their lives in a rural village.

b. Housing Conditions

Major difference of houses from the book is that some of the newly-built houses do not have the elevated floor such as #24/1 and some others. If we notice that the elevated floors in this village are not to prevent flood since the place is not so low, but to use other various purposes especially agricultural ones, this shift may be caused by the change of their work and lifestyle. For example, two members out of three in #24/1 work outside of the village (one is an officer in Roi-Et and other works at Bangkok in a Japanese firm) and they do not have to do much agricultural work.

One of the houses we visited inside was quite dirty and messy as was written in the book. The walls are barely to avoid wind and rain. As a result, mosquito and other insects can freely enter the room.

Basically, however, house conditions are the similar as what was written in the book, and some of the new houses (for example #20) are of traditional elevated floor type. Introduction of electricity did not make much difference in their housing itself.

c. Belongings

We collected the data of belongings by the following form.

"How many_____do you have?"

1. radios (), 2. radio cassettes (), 3. bicycles (), 4. tricycles-manual (),
5. tricycles-engine (), 6. cars (), 7. sewing-machines (), 8. electric irons (),
9. vacuum bottles (), 10. clocks (), 11. watches (), 12. TVs (), 13. refrigerators (),
14. washing machines (), 15. motorcycles (), 16. electric fans (), 17. others ()

Table 2 is the arranged result of this questionnaire. Tricycles-manual are categorized as "bicycles" and similarly, tricycles-engine as "motorcycles" because tricycles are made by bicycles and motorcycles. The author used the data only which are comparable to the data twelve years ago.

Table 2: Number of Household Owning Major Goods (October, 1992)

Items	Number of goods					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	
Radios	59	45	1	0	0	105
Radio-cassette tape recorders	49	50	6	0	0	105
Bicycles	17	59	25	2	2	105
Motorcycles	71	33	0	1	0	105
Sewing machines	64	32	4	2	3	105
Vacuum bottles	83	20	2	0	0	105
Clocks	76	22	6	1	0	105
Watches	53	30	14	4	4	105
Electric fans	34	51	14	5	1	105
Television sets	49	54	1	1	0	105

In order to compare Table 1 and 2 easily, Table 3 provides percentages of house numbers.

Clear changes of belongings can be observed caused mainly by the introduction of electricity. First, more than two-thirds of the people got electric fans and more than half of them got television sets in twelve years. Although we do not have the data of these items of twelve years ago, it can be easily imagined that very few or none of villagers had them.

Second, radios used to be the most diffusing item last decade but radio-cassette tape recorders took the place of radio as they can also be used as radios. Distinguishing them will be no more necessary.

Third, although sewing machines are not operated by electricity, it changed a lot in twelve years. It seems that sewing machines are one of the most obvious items which create disparity of distribution but this disparity was because that some families use them for their business.

Lastly, the average of standard deviations of the above eight items is 0.51 in 1980 but it increased to 0.71 in 1992. This means that the disparity of villagers' belongings augmented in this period.

Table 3: Percentages of household possessing items (above-1980 below-1992)

Items	Number of goods	Number of goods					Standard deviations
		0	1	2	3	4 or more	
Radios	(1980)	13	75	11	2	0	0.49
	(1992)	56	43	1	0	0	0.52
Radio-cassette tape recorders	99	1	0	0	0	0	0.10
	47	48	6	0	0	0	0.60
Bicycles	54	37	9	0	0	0	0.65
	16	56	24	2	2	0	0.75
Motorcycles	94	6	0	0	0	0	0.24
	68	31	0	1	0	0	0.46
Sewing machines	94	6	0	0	0	0	0.24
	61	30	4	2	3	0	0.83
Vacuum bottles	84	13	2	1	0	0	0.43
	79	19	2	0	0	0	0.47
Clocks	97	3	0	0	0	0	0.17
	72	21	6	1	0	0	0.58
Watches	66	25	5	1	2	0	0.77
	50	29	13	4	4	0	0.96
Electric fans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32	49	13	5	1	0	0.72
Television sets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	47	51	1	1	0	0	0.52

Note: 1. In order to find standard deviations, 4 is used in the items in "4 or more" column.
2. Total of the household may not be 100.

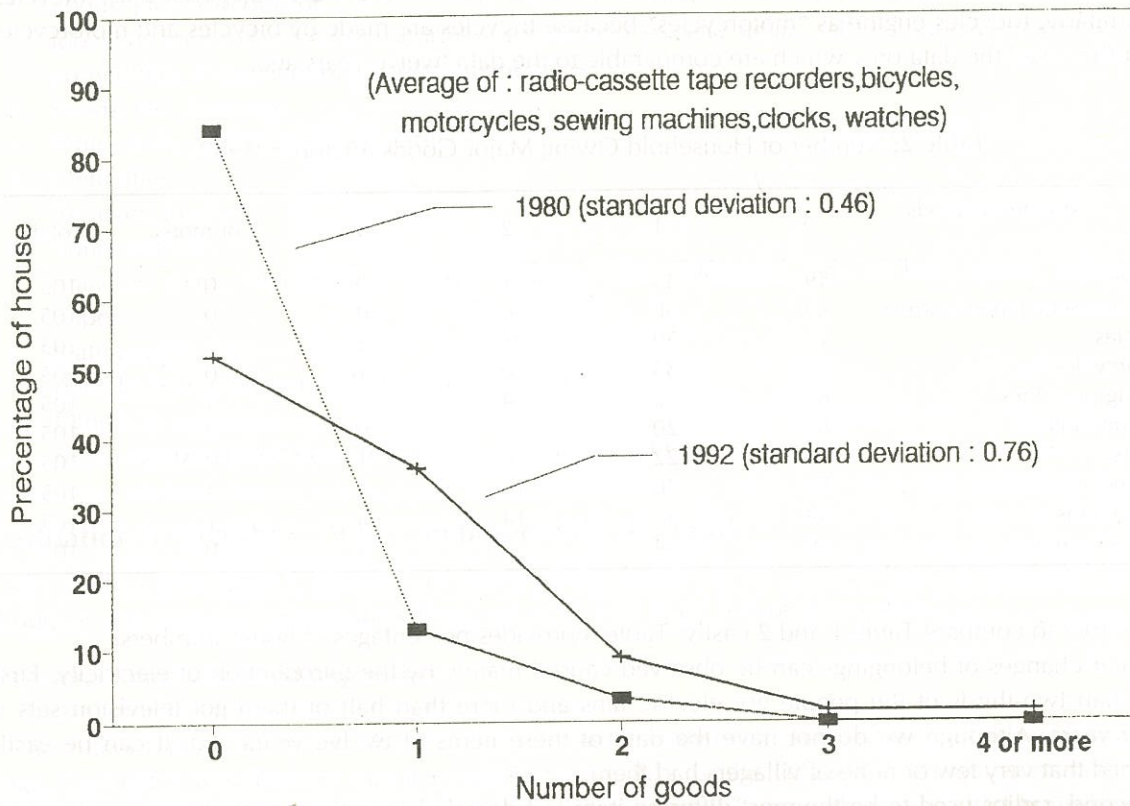


Fig. 1: Number of Household Goods in Each House

d. Commercialized Items

Besides #24 and #82, six new shops opened and are selling daily necessities. The commodities on display at the shops (#20/1, #24, #43, #60, #82, #84/1, #95 and #105) are listed below. The owners pay 220 baht every six months as tax, which is about double that of twelve years ago (items in *italics* are things that could not be found twelve years ago).

1. Foods etc. from outside
tobacco, liquor (*beer, whisky*), softdrinks (incl. *milk*), snacks and sweets, sugar, salt, fish-sauce, seasonings (incl. *shrimp paste*), canned fish, instant noodles, starch, cooking oil, instant powder drinks, bread, flour
2. Foods etc. domestic
fruits, chilli, vegetables, garlic, *eggs*
3. Medicines
for pain, *for cough, for flu, balm*, and many others
4. Toilet articles
matches, soaps, shampoos, toothpaste, babypowder, detergents, tissuepaper, *toothbrushes, skincream, sanitary napkins, bandages, mosquito coils, mosquito repellents, razors (and blades), lighter, washing brushes, olive oil*
5. Stationery
pencils, ballpoint-pens, notebooks, *rulers, erasers, scotch tapes, pencil sharpeners*
6. Others
oil for lamps, batteries, ropes, flints for lighters, *fireworks/crackers, candles, brooms, nails, sewing threads, slippers, flashlights, measuring cups (1.5 liters), incense sticks, wood glue, straws, plastic bags, scotch bites*

Compared with the list on page 12, the number of items has increased a lot and several interesting points can be raised. They used to drink *lao khao*, local liquor made from rice. But now, beer and whisky (made in Thailand) are available. They also can get bread and instant powder drinks such as "Miro" and

"Ovaltine", which can be considered as the influence of western culture if people take them at their breakfast. In fact, some people in Roi-Et take coffee and kind of bread for their breakfast.

In spite of the fact that they have electricity in the village, these shops do not sell electrical appliances. The reason of this may be that this village is situated quite near the big city, Chaturaphak Phiman, where they can go and buy things easily.

4. Conclusion

Since Mr. Kitahara's group did their research in the early 80s, we could say that Nong-Kung village has changed quite a lot after one decade if we look at the house belongings and commodities in shops. The most important cause of this change is the electrification of the village. If we imagine quite luxurious evening of villagers in early 80s: it must have been something like "drinking *lao khao* while listening to the radio under a gloomy kerosene lamp. Now, however, they could drink cold beer or softdrink watching television under the bright florescent light, regardless of an argument "which life is better?" An attractive messages from television induce villagers to demand more, especially commercialized commodities. These will induce more changes in their lifestyles and may create more disparity.

5. Comparison of Living Cost between Thailand and Japan

We tend to decide a country is poor or rich by its GNP because it is quite easy to compute and also objective. Spending quite a long time in "developing" countries, however, the author strongly feels that there are much more than GNP to determine whether they are rich or poor, although we do not have better means to measure it. As one way of doing it in this section, we compare two countries, Thailand and Japan, by the cost of living.

a. Difficulty in Choosing Items

There are two essential problems in choosing items for comparison. One is that items compared must be used to a similar degree in both countries. For example, comparing the price of overcoat would be nonsense since it is hardly used in Thailand. The second problem is its quality. Take T-shirt for instance, there are many kinds/quality of them. Questions are how we can say that they are the same quality and if we really have to compare things of the same quality. People in "developing" countries tend to use them longer than Japanese people do. If they are satisfied with battered T-shirts and use them much longer, even the quality is worse, they may be more valuable.

b. Clothing

Thailand is a warm country. October is said to be a "winter" but T-shirts, pants and slippers are enough to live, whereas in Japan, many clothes including overcoat and warm socks are necessary in winter.

In order to compare the cost of clothing, we chose two sets of occasion. (¥1=0.205 B)

1. Typical rough style of students (all year average)

T-shirts, Jeans and slippers in Thailand

150 B	500 B	20 B	670 B
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Sweater, Jeans and sneakers in Japan

¥ 4,000	¥ 5,000	¥ 5,000	
(820 B)	(1,025 B)	(1,025 B)	2,870 B

2. Semi-formal wear in small parties

Safari-suits and shoes in Thailand

1,500 B	500 B	2,000 B
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Suits, sports shirt and shoes in Japan

¥ 30,000	¥ 5,000	¥ 10,000	
(6,150 B)	(1,025 B)	(2,050 B)	9,225 B

By dividing 2,870 by 670 and 9,225 by 2,000, we know, in order to live appropriately in each country, the cost of clothing in Japan is approximately four to five times that of Thailand.

It is often said that the price of shoes and "massages" by young girls are similar in many countries. The "massages" in the most expensive hotel in Roi-Et (Mai Thai Hotel) are said to be 650 B and the most expensive shoes in Roi-Et is, coincidentally, 650 B.

c. Cost of Food

Comparison of food cost is more difficult as people in two countries eat different cuisine. For this purpose, comparing by using, for example, Italian food model, would be a nonsense.

First, we compare the price of rice because people are living on rice in both countries. In Roi-Et, 1 kg pack of rice is 8–12 baht while in Japan, it is about 600 yen (123 baht), which means price of rice is ten to fifteen times higher in Japan. As we all know, however, rice in Thailand is exceptionally cheap and other things are not so. For example, ten eggs (LL) are 18 baht in Thailand, and 200 yen (41 baht) in Japan, which makes about only 2.3 times.

Although the kinds of food are different, it might be more appropriate to compare the cost of one-day meals when one eats out, than making a list of dozens of items and each ingredients' consuming ratio in one meal.

1. Typical meals in Thailand

breakfast	: Khao Tam (rice with soup)	10 B
lunch	: Khao Niyao (sticky rice)	5 B
	Som Tam (traditional food)	5 B
	Baked chicken	5 B
	Coke	6 B
supper	: Khao Phat (fried rice)	15 B
	Senlek Num (rice noodle)	10 B
		56 B

2. Typical cost of meals in Japan

breakfast	: ¥ 400	(82 B)
lunch	: ¥ 500	(103 B)
supper	: ¥ 700	(144 B)
		329 B

Comparing these two sets, Thai food might be better in quality, especially when we consider them in each society, although the amount is quite similar. The difference reaches about 5.9 times by this way.

d. Living Cost

Since there are no apartment houses and, as far as we know, no houses for rent, we estimated the living cost by the prices of the hotel rooms (twin), since the rates of rooms are influenced by many factors concerning living cost such as the prices of electricity, land, construction cost, etc.

The rate of twin room varies from 100 B in Buathong Hotel to 500 B in Mai Thai Hotel. If we take the price range from ¥ 7,000 (1,435 B) to ¥ 25,000 (5,125 B) in a provincial town in Japan, the difference is about ten to fifteen times.

e. Cost of Living

Although we already discussed about each of three major categories; clothing, food and housing costs, in order to know overall living cost, we have to use the ratio of each category in whole expenditure. However, the ratio differs in Thailand and Japan, and also between farmers and factory workers, because farmers do not have to spend much for food. Calculating exact numbers may not be so useful because the numbers of above b, c and d contain wide range of allowances. In conclusion, we may be able to say that living cost in Japan is five to ten times higher than that in Thailand.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

Since the early 80s, the belongings of the people and commodities in the stores in Nong-Kung village have changed considerably. Salient examples include villagers owning television sets and electric fans, and beer and bread in the shops. This change is caused mainly by the electrification of the village. Electricity enabled people to have those electric appliances and refrigerators for beer in shops. One problem is that this change may accelerate further "modernization" or westernization or japanization especially through television. Attractive advertisements will induce people to buy more items which are not in this village. Another problem is that the more expensive the things are, the wider the disparity among the villagers will be.

My small but difficult recommendation is that the villagers especially children should watch television less time and learn things from the tradition. Otherwise the people will be another victim of the "modern" civilization.

Chapter 1.4: Agricultural Activities

TAKAYAMA Tomohisa

1. Introduction

Agricultural sector has played an important role in Thai economy. In Roi-Et, most people are farmers. They produce rice, tobacco, vegetables, fruits and so on. Compared with ten years ago, productivities of these produce have increased. Nonetheless, these are still very low, because Thai agriculture are dependent on land and labour intensive. They run short of new technology and investment. As a result, I am inclined to argue that the government organizations such as Ministry of Agriculture, Bank for Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperatives (BAAC), Agriculture Cooperative and so on, have to increase their support in terms of finance, technology and price. Farmers definitely deserve such support, for Thai agriculture has significantly contributed to development and furthermore, this sector will remain a vital factor in economic growth. As a matter of fact, it has been sacrificed for the development of the manufacturing sector. Food price has long been controlled unduly low by the government.

In this chapter, we shall first compare our research with KITAHARA Atsushi's study conducted twelve years ago. We studied the same village. Land, productivity and management are highlighted in our study. Thereafter, the performance of government organizations is reviewed, based on our interviews at Agriculture Office, BAAC and Agriculture Cooperatives.

2. Research in Nong Kung

Kitahara investigated agriculture in the village in 1980. We first compared our study results with his data in order to understand the extent of changes that has taken place in this village. In addition, what farmers think and need are also investigated.

(1) Cultivated Land Holdings

In 1980 the percentage of farm households was 83.2. Now is 93.2. This means that the farming households have increased. Almost all households are farmers.

Average land holding is 17.2 rai (1 rai=0.16 ha) which is about the same in 1980. Fig. 1 indicates the land distribution. Horizontal axis indicates the number of households. Vertical axis stands for land holding in rais. Apparently, this figure shows that, in the lapse of eleven years, there has hardly been any change in land distribution pattern.

The other data follow (1992):

Average residential area	253.25 m/Household
Land Use	
Rice	1,514.45 rai
Glutinous rice	942.95 rai
Non-Glutinous rice	576 rai
Tobacco	9 rai
Vegetables	4.75 rai
Fruits	5.79 rai
Others	20 rai

Almost all farm land is for rice cultivation (98%). Most farmers are engaged in rice production.

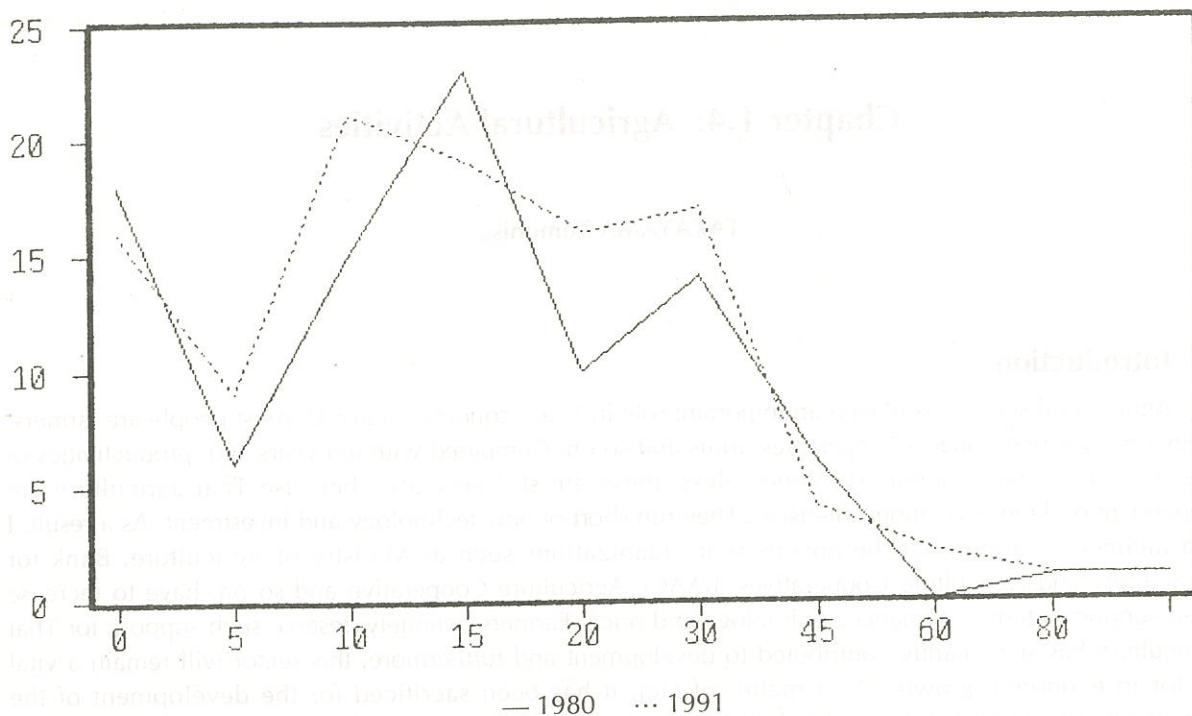


Fig. 1: Distribution of Land Holding

(2) Production

Rice productivity is 27.96 tang/rai. In 1980 that was about 20 tang/rai. Now the productivity is about 1.4 times as that in 1980. Figs. 2 and 3 show the distribution of rice production and sales quantities. Fig. 2 shows that most households produce rice from 300 to 1,000 Tang. Fig. 3 means that higher productivity leads to larger quantity for sale. But production does not seem to be so high.

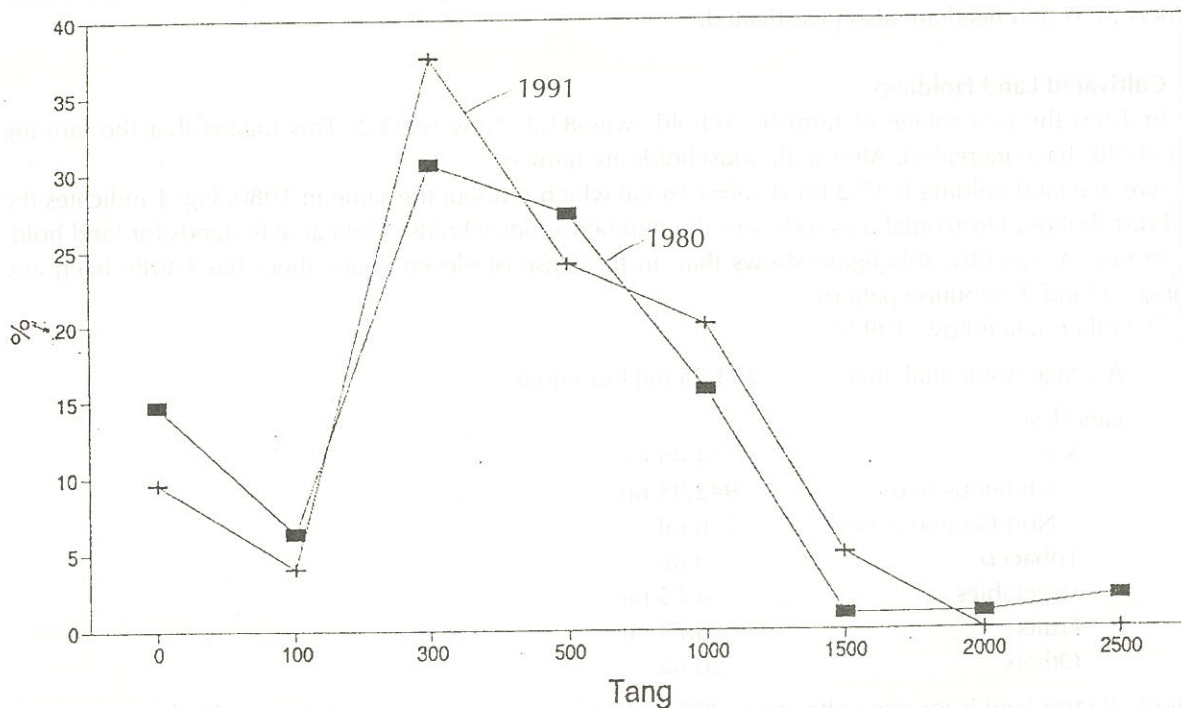


Fig. 2: Rice Production

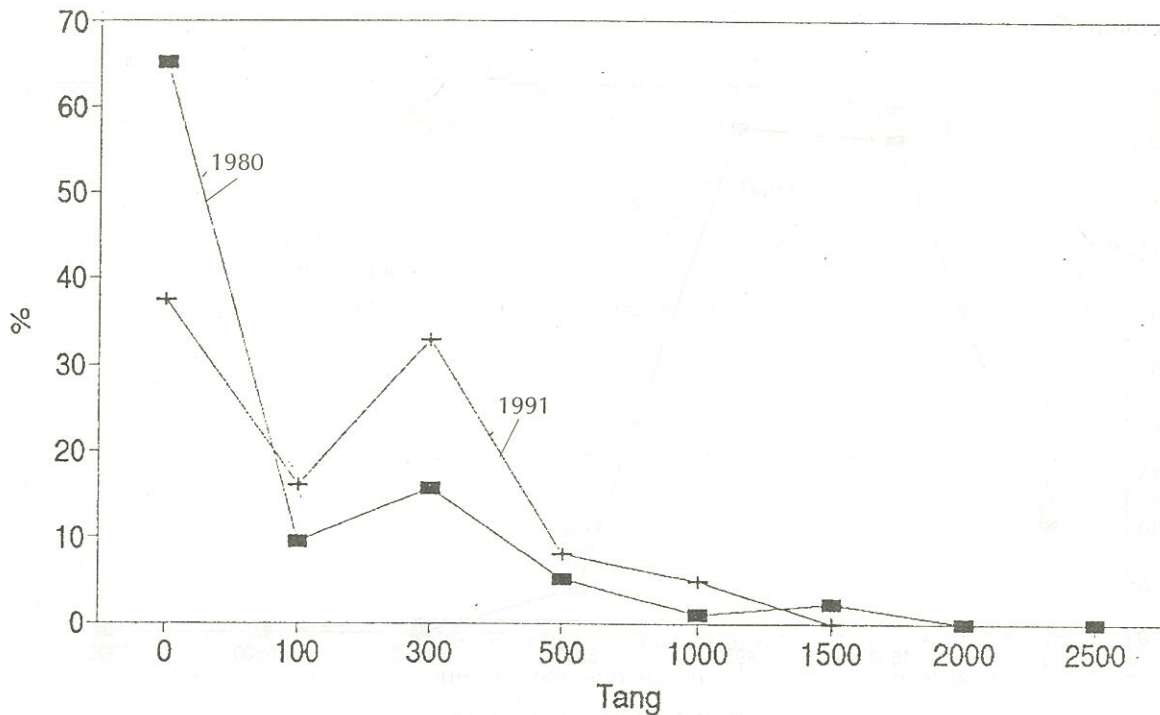


Fig. 3: Rice Sales

Thanks to high productivity thus achieved, farmers do not need to buy rice. In case of drought in 1980, they had to buy for their own consumption, but now those households which buy rice are very few.

Rice has two kinds. One is glutinous and the other, non-glutinous rice. We contrast them.

	Price	Productivity	Share on Production*
Glutinous rice	35 B/tang	29.7 tang/rai	62.3%
Non-Glutinous rice	40 B/tang	24.9 tang/rai	37.3%

*Production means the percentages glutinous and non-glutinous rice respectively constitute in the total rice production.

This table shows that in Nong Kung, glutinous rice production flourishes more than non-glutinous.

Table 1:

Vegetable	Area (rai)	1992	1980
	0	98	93
	5	8	2
	10	0	0
	15	0	0
	20	0	0
	25	0	0
	30	0	0

Table 2:

Fruits	Area (rai)	1992	1980
	0	98	93
	5	8	2
	10	0	0
	15	0	0
	20	0	0
	25	0	0
	30	0	0

Other main cash crops include tobacco. About ten years ago, a company, Adam International taught them how to produce it. But in our research only nine households produce it. It has not spread widely. Tables 1 and 2 show the area (in Rai) planted to fruits and vegetables. These show that these areas are increasing but main crop is still rice.

Agriculture Cost

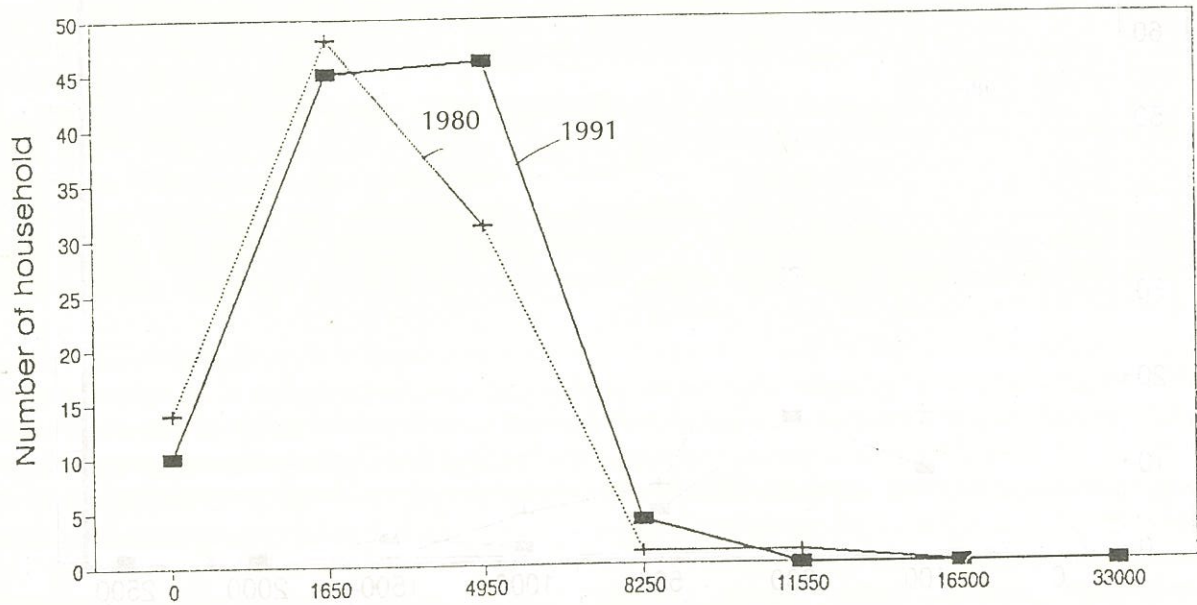


Fig. 4: Expenditure for Fertilizers

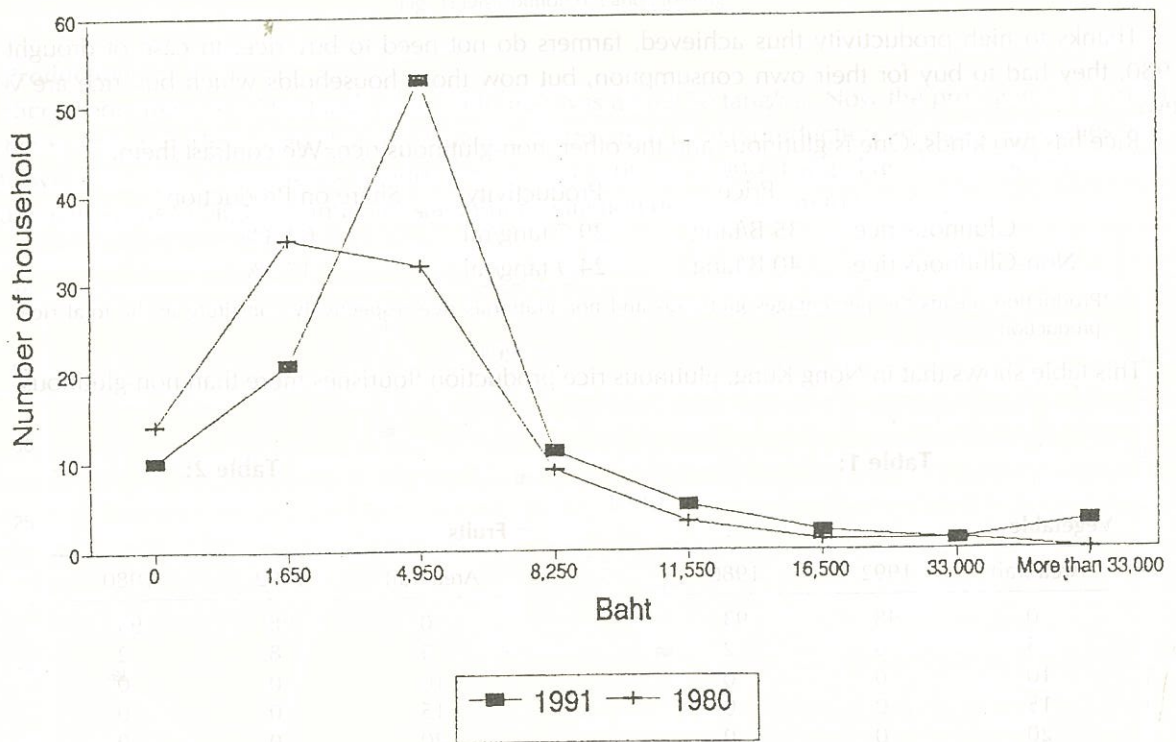


Fig. 5: Total Agricultural Expenditures

Figs. 4 and 5 indicate distribution of agricultural expenditures. Prices in 1980 were adjusted by CPI (Consumer Price Index) to the 1992 level. These tables as well as other data noted below show that:

- 1) The total expenditures have increased, especially the payments for fertilizers, equipments and wages.
- 2) The middle class households have increased. It is these households that have increased agricultural expenditures.

The number of households using fertilizer	97%	2,180 B/hh
using insecticide	37.1%	61 B/hh
using wage labour	28.9%	3,361B/hh
using equipments	56.7%	1,438 B/hh
Total Agriculture cost		4,038 B/hh

Water Supply

82 percent of all farm households are engaged in the rain-fed farming. Only 6 percent depend on irrigation. 11 percent utilize underground water. Indeed, irrigation is as yet very poorly spread. The effort of the government for expanding irrigation is called for, as it is an essential precondition for higher productivity.

Agriculture Machines

In this village, the farming methods are still largely traditional. Only one household has a tractor. Some households have water pumps. Most of them use buffaloes and hoes. In busy seasons, they need extra labour force so that they hire labourers. Compared with 1980, they employ more. Although higher inputs of fertilizers and insecticides are bringing about higher production, Thai agriculture is still basically labour intensive, hence the hiring of labour is commonly seen.

Debts

57 percent of the farm households borrowed money from others last year. They borrowed money from BAAC, their relatives, neighbours, friends and so on. The percentage of borrowing is shown as follows.

BAAC	71.4%
Relatives	20%
Neighbours	3.6%
Friends, Commercial Banks, Middlemen, etc.	1.8%

This means that a number of farmers borrow from BAAC. BAAC lend them short-term loans. It has been extending effective financial assistance. 37.5 percent of them have already paid back the loans. Presumably, BAAC has been playing a significant role in agricultural development.

Livestock

Most of them keep buffaloes, chickens and ducks. According to provincial data, livestock for sale are reported as follows.

Average revenue from sale		
Cows	10,000 B/HH	
Buffaloes	5,000 B/HH	
Pigs	10,000 B/HH	
Chickens & Ducks	500 B/HH	(HH: household)

Way of Thinking

We asked them some questions.

1. What do you want the government and Agriculture Cooperatives to do for facilitating your activities?

Their answers included the following items:

(1) Job opportunities	9.8%
(2) Financial support	12.7%
(3) Irrigation	13.4%
(4) Higher prices for their produce	11.9%
(5) Lower interest loans	8.2%
(6) Provide more seeds	1%
(7) Factory establishment around the village	6%
(8) Lower price for fertilizer	6%
(9) Assistanee for pig raising	7%
(10) Training for side jobs	2.2%
(11) Others	1.2%

Irrigation and higher price for their produce seem to rank high among others. This reflects the reality that the prices of their produce are unstable. They hope that the government should control the price fluctuation.

2. Do you want your children to be engaged in farming activities?

Yes 57.8%
No 42.2%

It shows that farming is a tough job, and it is not financially rewarding.

3. How do you feel about the role of middlemen involved in your activities?

Bad impression 63%
Good impression 5.8%
Neutral 9.3%
No comment 20.9%

Middlemen buy produce from farmers. Obviously, most farmers dislike them, for the money they lend is with high interest, and they buy farmers' produce at low prices. Consequently, middlemen are regarded as exploiting the farmers.

Agriculture Income

Fig. 6 shows the distribution of annual farm household income. The average agriculture income per household is 1,279.5 B per month. Net income is 992.7 B per month. This shows that there are so many middle class.

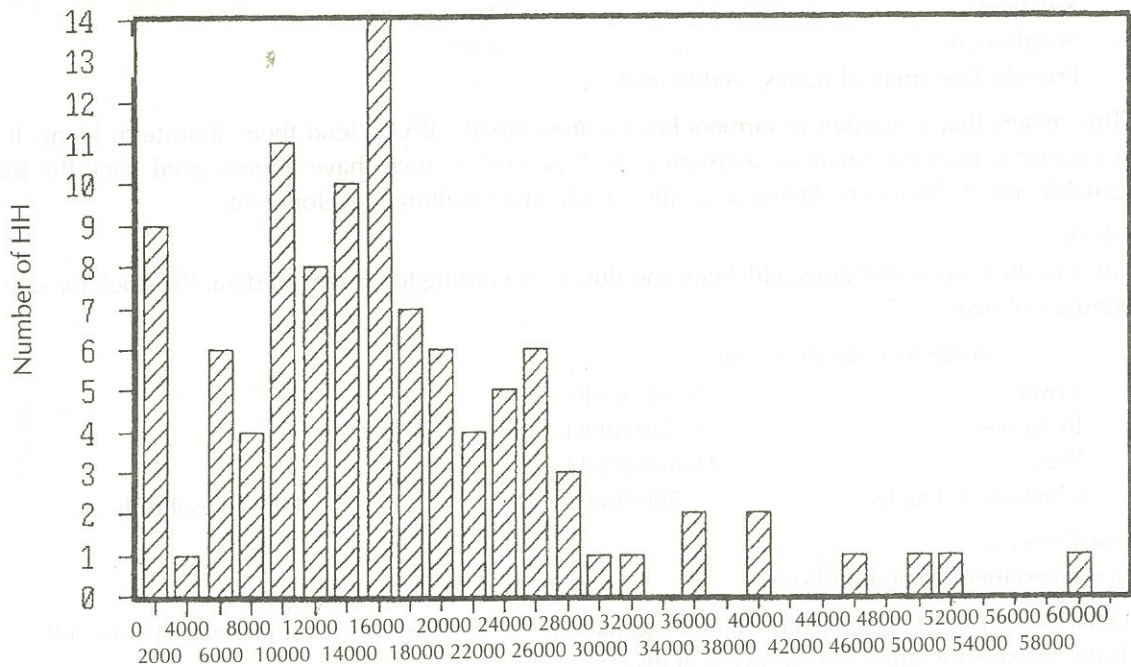


Fig. 6: Distribution of Annual HH Income

SUMMARY

Compared with the level in 1980, the farm productivity in Nong Kung village has increased. That is the reason why they now spend money for agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers. According to the village headman, since five years ago, they have started using chemical fertilizers and found them very useful for improving productivity. The productivity used to be 25 tang/rai, but in our research it is 28 tang/rai. In 1980, they produced rice mainly for their domestic consumption. But thanks to chemical fertilizer, they now can produce more and therefore can sell part of it. In addition, rice price has been stable recently and steadily increasing. The village headman said that in 1980 rice price was 25 B/tang. Now it is 35 or 40 B/tang. So high productivity and price enable them to get higher cash income.

However, the productivity is still low. They have some problems. For example,

1. Shortage of water supply: Most of them still depend merely on the rainfall. Only 6 percent of them have access to irrigation. If they can get sufficient water, they can produce rice twice a year. In fact, the village headman told us that he was planning to renovate the old and small irrigation canals to be made wider and deeper.
2. Shortage of investment: As mentioned earlier, they already use chemical fertilizers, thus raising their productivity. However, the farming practice in this village is still largely traditional. It is labour intensive, using buffaloes, hoes and so on. There is only one household that uses a tractor. They complain about high cost of fertilizers. If they can get more money, they will increase their investment in farming. In this regard, BAAC seems to play an important role in this village. BAAC provides them with financial and technical support. Presumably, it would be about time for them to need mid-term loans rather than short-term loans: They need more investment of longer term nature.
3. Unstable price of produce. In this village the main crop is still rice. Some households produce tobacco, vegetables, fruits and so on. But these cash crops prices are not stable except rice. For example, in case of tobacco, the Economic View in Thailand (1990-91) reports that its price in 1981 to 82 was 2.32 B/kg. From 1984 to 85 it went up to 2.63. However during the period 1987 to 88, it went down to 1.88. So if they produce it, they cannot get enough money to farm. A village headman expressed apprehension that if cash crop production increases, price might drop further.

After all there exist complex problems inherent in agriculture. In reality they do not have enough capital to buy farming machines and water pumps. So they are anxious for the government to strengthen financial and technical supports. In our study, there are three principal items they look for, namely, (1) irrigation, (2) price support for their produce, and (3) lower price for fertilizers. These things require a lot of money. These mean heavy agenda for the government and related organizations.

3. Government Organizations

We undertook interviews at the Bank for Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperatives (BAAC), Agriculture Office, Industry Office and a farm cooperative growing cantaloupes.

These interviews were very insightful. Record of interviews are summarized as follows.

(1) BAAC

According to a report on BAAC system and its evaluation (Asian Report written by HIRATSUKA Daisuke), this organization was established in November 1966. It issues direct loans for individual farmers and agriculture cooperatives. Their loan has two features. One is the joint liability of the credit. It lends money to groups which has fourteen or more farmers. In order to clarify the responsibility of the borrowing groups, if a group does not have a collateral, they are unable to borrow money from it. Second is to respect self-management within the groups. Each group should elect one leader. He has to represent the borrowing organization.

The BAAC Annual Report 1991 introduces the interest rates of loans to client farmers and Farmers' organizations.

Type of loan	Interest rate	Maximum amount of loan
<i>Short-term loans</i>		
– main crop	12.5%	5,000,000 B
– other agricultural purposes	9%	(for short + medium term loans)
<i>Medium term loans</i>	Agricultural Promotion Fund	
<i>Long term loans</i> for investment in agriculture	11.5% or 9%	5,000,000 B
Agricultural Cooperatives		
– sub-lending to member	9.5%	10,000,000 B
	Compound interest	
– purchasing agricultural inputs	9.5%	No more than six times of own fund
	Compound interest	

- marketing agricultural produce	12.5%	5,000,000 B
	Compound interest	
- loan for investment in agriculture	10.5%	5,000,000 B

(Annual Report 1991, p. 82-83)

BAAC has agricultural development projects. There are ten projects.

We focus on three projects. First is the Integrated Farming Promotion project. Under this project, BAAC extends long term investment loans to each farmer member an amount around 36,000-92,000 B. Such long-term loans will be instrumental for changing productivity.

Second is the establishment of BAAC Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives. Farmers are often cheated by traders in business transaction. For example, trader may supply sub-standard agricultural inputs and equipment or their prices may be too high. Therefore BAAC established Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives (BAAC/AMCs). It provides farm inputs, equipments and consumer goods for its members and collect farm produce from members for marketing. In this manner, AMCs provide farmers with avenues for profit-making. In our survey, most farmers have a bad impression about middlemen. They say that middlemen are exploiters taking advantage from farmers. This organization ensures farmers to earn due amount of money. A farmer said that BAAC provided fertilizer for farmers in lower price. A village headman said that since last five years farmers started using chemical fertilizers. According to the annual report, the amount of credit in 1988 for chemical fertilizer doubled since 1987. Farmers are interested in buying through this channel because the price is lower.

Third is a whole village credit service pilot project. A large number of small-scale farmers still have no access to the bank's services. They are not familiar with BAAC services. So this project is designed to assist the small scale farmers who require a small and short-term loans for seasonal production expenses and living costs during the period before the harvest. Loans are provided to these farmers in the form of agriculture inputs, equipment and consumer goods. In our research, a number of people borrowed money from BAAC. They said when they borrowed money from this project, they were able to pay back with their produce, for BAAC bought them at higher prices than in the market. No wonder, therefore, more and more farmers borrow money from BAAC. But from now on, the farmers will want to get mid-term and long-term loans.

The Forth is Agricultural Central Market. The Committee of the Accelerated Economic Growth Project granted the budget of 34 million B for BAAC to construct agricultural central markets at regional level. These markets would provide farmers with a market place to sell their produce at fair prices. A farmer pointed out that they want government officers to come and buy their produce because middle-men usually buy those at low prices.

However, there is one problem on the part of BAAC. According to the Bangkok Post in October 21, Mr. Chatichai, Chart Pattana Party leader, said that the 12.5% interest charged by BAAC was too high. The rate should be lowered to the equal level of the value added tax, which is seven percent, he argued.

After all, BAAC has been playing a significant role in backstopping the farmers. According to Bangkok Post on 3 November. The amount of loans hitherto issued by BAAC has reached 50 Billion baht to over three million farming families—65% of the entire farm households in the country. Mr. Suwan, the author of the article, said that BAAC should now be able to extend loans to poorer families to facilitate them to start supplementary businesses. I am rather confident that BAAC can significantly contribute in helping the poor people.

(2) Agriculture Extension Office

There are several strategies for raising farmers' income. The officer pointed out the following tasks.

1. Encouraging side jobs: They train farmers to enable them to start side jobs, for example; flower making, sericulture, preservable food production and so on. Side jobs will enable them to get as much as 40% of all their farm income. In our research many households already have side jobs.
2. Raising farm productivity: They encourage farmers to use new type fertilizers and new seeds. But these cost a lot of money. Furthermore, it is necessary to establish irrigation for this purpose.
3. Growing other cash crops such as cassava, soybean, tobacco, cantaloupe and so on: However, to produce them requires a lot of money. This organization therefore should help farmers in financial

and technical matters. They emphasize that the central problem in agriculture is poor irrigation. Accordingly office is planning to pull water from river, which the farmers can use free of charge.

(3) Agricultural Cooperatives

Following remarks are made by Agriculture Cooperatives:

1. *Procedures for participating in this organization*

When farmers want to take part in it, they have to take ten shares. One share is 10 B. In addition, they have to pay 50 B as entry fee. After all they have to spend 150 B. When they borrow money, they have to acquire 5 shares;

2. *Policies*

- 1) Improving the level of living standard of farmers: For this purpose, this organization encourages farmers to undertake side jobs. They provide training on how to make it.
- 2) Award of Scholarships: They give those for children of the members.
- 3) Disseminating new technology for agriculture. At the initial stage it is difficult for their members to accept it because new technology requires a sizable investment. Farmers are afraid to fail. However for those farmers who produce more, the acceptance would be much easier.
- 4) Business marketing administration. They sell fertilizers, insecticides and seeds.
- 5) Collective shipping of farm produce.

This organization has a problem. The households which participate in it are very few in Roi-Et. In Nong Kung, a village headman said that there were only two members in Nong Kung. It was not possible to find out the reasons why members were so few.

(4) Cantaloupe

We went to the cantaloupe field. This is a pilot project since five years.

There are five farm households in the cooperative. The fruit ripens in two months' time. At first, they received financial support. In one year's time, they were able to pay back the debt. When they produce it, gross income is 70,000 B/rai, net income being 50,000 B/rai. In case of rice, gross income is 30,000 B/rai. Net income is 900 B/rai. But problems are water supply and high cost.

(5) Industry Office

The official pointed out that there were some problems in agriculture. One is the low level of technology and market experience. They have poor technology and market experience. So they build a training centre and teach new technology to farmers. But most of them having only six years' education, they do not have enough knowledge. Even some of them may have enough knowledge, they may not have sufficient experience. Second is that the types of cash crop are limited in Roi-Et. They produce fewer cash crops, such as tobacco, cantaloupe, and cassava. Owing to the peculiar topographic conditions, the land is plain and unsuitable for dam construction. As a result, they can not produce corn or tomatoes either.

Agriculture Problems

There are four prime problems. One is the shortage of water supply. This problem is very serious. If we can solve this, farmers can harvest twice a year and produce other cash crops as well. Despite the effort of the government organizations, nothing has been done thus far. In Roi-Et, the soil is too bad to retain water in the form of ponds. Nobody can afford heavy investment required for remedying the situation. As a result, the poor remain poor. Second is the instability of farm produce prices. Agricultural prices in Thailand is changeable. The government exerts its control only on the price of rice. For example, according to *The Nation* on 3 November 1992, the Commerce Ministry plans to sell a total of 700,000 tons of paddy on long-term credit in a bid to shore up prices for next season. Every year the government buys rice from farmers at a high price and accumulates it. When the price of rice becomes lower, the government sells the stored rice to foreign countries and buy rice from farmers to retain the level of rice price high.

In these manners, the government takes care of the rice price because rice production plays an important role in Thailand. But the prices of other crops are left unstable. Third is the preponderance of

small-scale farmers. A large number of them still have no access to the bank's services. They produce and consume it by themselves. While BAAC is trying to lend money to these small farmers, other organizations should also join in the endeavour. Fourth is the agricultural cooperative. This organization does not play its role fully for the benefit of farmers. At the moment, its members are very few. Reasons for the unpopularity of this organization need to be further investigated.

To solve these problems, three suggestions are submitted as follows.

Suggestions

1) *Harvesting rice twice a year.*

In Nong Kung, most farmers produce rice once a year only. Our suggestion, which is in fact the view of a village headman, is that it would be more helpful to produce rice twice a year for the sake of increasing agricultural income rather than cash crops on account of the instability of cash crop prices as well as the steadily increasing price of rice. The village headman is planning to renovate the old canal to be wider and deeper. By financing the project from the remittance and savings of elder villagers, he is confident that such a venture is feasible.

2) *Low fertilizer price by subsidy of the government*

Using fertilizers leads to higher productivity. Even though government provides a subsidy for fertilizers, their price is still too high to stimulate the use of fertilizers.

3) *Raising the rice price*

In the past, Thai government adopted a rice pricing system in which the domestic price of rice was set below the international price by introducing the rice premium. Under this system the domestic price of rice was kept fairly low compared with the prices of other industrial products. This is reflected on an abnormal industrial structure of Thailand, compared with those of the Philippines and Indonesia. In 1988, agricultural GDP in value is only 17% of total GDP, while agriculture labour is 64% of total labour. As a result, labour productivity in agriculture is only 24% of the national average. This level of agriculture labour productivity in Thailand is very low compared with those of the Philippines and Indonesia, which is about 50% in either case though technology of production does not seem to be much different amongst these countries. One important reason is that the price of rice is set at quite a low level relative to the prices of other industrial products in Thailand.

This means that Thai farmers are forced to sell rice at a low price. As a result, wages in the industrial and service sectors can be kept at a low level. In this way, the agricultural sector in Thailand has contributed a great deal to the development of industrial and service sectors. In other words, the agricultural sector in Thailand may be said to have been exploited for the sake of the development of other industries.

Now the other industries are dominant. It would be fair to argue, therefore, that the agricultural sector now should be supported by other industries. In other words, the domestic price of rice should be maintained at a level above the international price of rice, while subsidies should be provided to rice exporters to fill the gap between the domestic and international prices for sustaining competitiveness in the international rice market. This is, so to speak, a reverse rice premium.

The farmer's income will be raised and the income disparity will be improved in this way. However, in this connection two problems may arise. One is the source of subsidies. Probably this will not be a serious problem because government budget of Thailand has been running on surplus in recent years. Another problem is inflation. If the price of rice goes up, wages will also go up and product prices go up, thus resulting in inflation. However, severe inflation can be avoided by raising the price of rice gradually over a relatively long period of 5 to 10 years.

REFERENCE

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Chapter 1.5: Side Jobs in Nong Kung

UMEMURA Tetsuo

1. Introduction

In this chapter, the side job activities are discussed, which are the second largest income source for villagers in Nong Kung village in Roi-Et province. The main source of income of this village has traditionally been agriculture, particularly rice production. However, the situation has been changing. Only about 60% of total income accrues from agriculture, and the other income sources consist in side jobs and remittance. Remittance is usually sent from the other province by their children and relatives. They have migrated both temporarily or permanently to places outside the village, usually Bangkok or other urban centres to find attractive jobs. On the other hand, on account of the improvement in agricultural technology, agricultural productivity is higher than before. This means that if the economic circumstance remain the same, their standard of living should have been improved. No doubt, modern items in their belongings are increasing. Moreover most houses already have electricity. So that their life styles have also changed. They enjoy modern lifestyles and that is why they need more money than before.

As mentioned above, the economic situation has been changing. Sources for cash income are getting more and more important for them. The main purposes of this chapter are mentioned below;

- A. To grasp the real economic situation through an empirical survey on the local people.
- B. To compare the above with the results of a previous survey conducted by Prof. Kitahara in early 1980s, and
- C. To recommend pragmatic strategies for village development.

2. Previous Situation

A. A Previous Survey¹

1. *General situation*

Nong Kung village is one of typical poor villages in the Northeast Thailand. Traditionally the people depend on agriculture (mainly rice production). However, there are some serious problems in the agricultural condition. Their agriculture largely depend on rainfall because topographic and soil conditions are not suitable for storing water, nor for developing effective irrigation canals. Floods during rainy seasons and droughts during dry seasons alternately threaten their agricultural activities.

On account of such situations, most of their agricultural produce have primarily been for their subsistence, meaning that it is hard for most farmers to earn sufficient cash income. However, they need more and more cash because of penetration of modern life styles. This is the reason why many villagers go to other areas temporarily or migrate to earn additional income.

2. *Labour market*

Labour markets are divided into three categories as described below;

- a. Within and nearby villages in rural areas;
- b. Near-by urban areas including Roi-Et municipality; and
- c. Outside of Roi-Et province, especially Rayong province.

Being a typical farm village, there are few job opportunities in Nong Kung village. Not only Chaturaphak Phiman district where Nong Kung is located but also Roi-Et municipality itself are econom-

1. The last survey was carried out by Professor KITAHARA Atsushi in early 1980s

ically backward. Hence there are few job opportunities in nearby areas around Nong Kung village. At that time, Rayong province was one of the popular work places.

B. Overall Situation Regarding Side Job Activities in 1980s

The most popular job was daily agricultural labour, followed by general labour. Wages of both jobs were very low. The average daily wage was from 20 to 25 baht but the mode of annual income was less than 1,000 baht. Other jobs such as construction labour, Samro driver, could earn more than 2,000 baht annually (In 1980 prices).

3. Survey Results

A. Survey Method

Our survey was conducted for three days in October 1992. Interviewing method was employed for obtaining both agricultural and non-agricultural household information in Nong Kung village. Five survey teams were organized, each team consisting of at least one Chulalongkorn and one GSID student each because Thai language was required for communicating with local people.

Total number of households is 140² but finally, we could get information from 104 households. Following discussions are based on those 104 household data.

B. Meaning of Side Job in Nong Kung Village

The estimated total annual income of Nong Kung village amounts to 3,382,229 baht.³ This means average income per person is 6,016 baht per year. This is very similar but smaller than per capita gross provincial product of Roi-Et, which was 6,874 baht (1987 figure).

Estimated annual total expenditure in Nong Kung village is 2,636,239 baht, meaning that about 78% of income was spent for consumption and the rest might be in saving. The side job income of the village is 1,086,780 baht, constituting as much as 32% of the total income. Remittance from other provinces amounted to 15% (494,800 baht), whereas the net income from agricultural activities was only 36% (1,212,849 baht). See Figure 1.

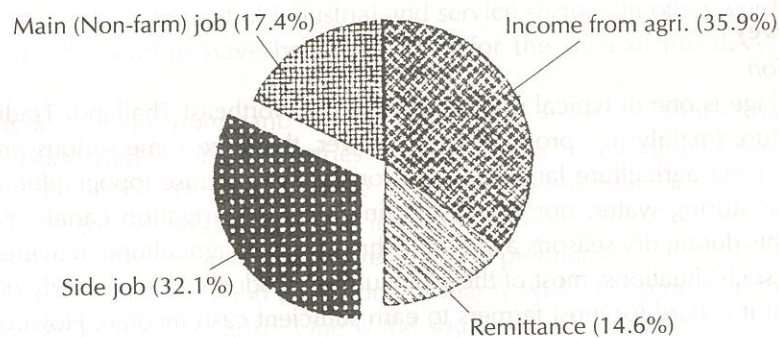


Fig. 1: Structure of Total Income (Nong Kung Village)

As shown in Fig. 1, side job income is the second largest of all their cash income items. Therefore, side jobs are indispensable for Nong Kung people now. Their life styles have been changing to those requiring cash income from traditional autarkical types. Of the 104 households, 43 (41%) have side jobs. Also among the total population of 558, 59 persons (11%) have side jobs.

2. General information by provincial office

3. There were some doubtful answers, so that we had to estimate reasonable figures

C. Types of Job

In the previous survey, six major side jobs were identified. Of these, the most common job was agricultural labour on daily basis. On the contrary, our survey found "sewing" the most popular job now. Vide Tables 1 and 2 below;

Table 1: Side Jobs in 1980

Job	Male	Female	Total	*Annual average income
General labour	21	22	43	1,640–3,690 Baht
Construction	9	0	9	More than 5,740 Baht
Carpenters	4	0	4	5,330 Baht
Highway office	2	0	2	4,100 Baht
Transportation	4	0	4	More than 9,430 Baht
Commerce	2	3	5	More than 9,430 Baht
Others	2	3	5	More than 9,020 Baht
TOTAL	44	28	72	—

Table 2: Side Jobs in 1992

Job	Male	Female	Total	Annual average income
General labour	3	1	4	9,660 Baht
Construction	1	0	1	4,800 Baht
Carpenters	0	0	0	—
Highway office	1	0	1	48,000 Baht
Transportation	4	0	4	10,140 Baht
Commerce	6	1	4	16,600 Baht
Sewing	4	16	20	17,553 Baht
Other	12	10	22	22,920 Baht
TOTAL	31	28	59	(Average) 18,420 Baht

The total number of persons who are engaged in side jobs is decreasing from 72 to 59. Another significant change is in "other activities". The number have increased from 5 to 42. In the category of others, 20 persons are engaged in sewing in 1992 (33%) but in 1980, there were no sewing as side job.

In 1980, there were only 6 sewing machines in the village, whereas 70 of them were found by our survey. Actually, 42 households have their own both manual and electrical sewing machines (40% of total households) now. Presumably, the sewing machines have become one of basic necessities of their life. From economic viewpoint, sewing as side job needs quite low initial cost (minimum cost of a sewing machine is 4,000 baht) so that it is easy for most people, especially for housewives, to start side job.

D. People Engaged

1. Age

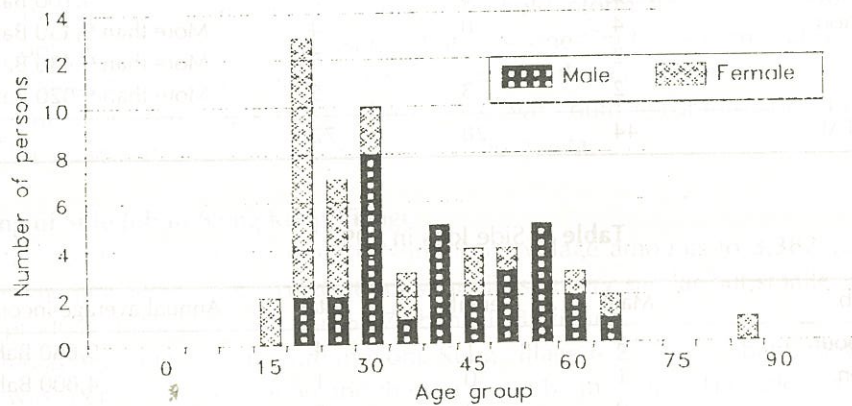
The age distribution has also changed. In 1992, the mode of age group is 40s to 50s, reflecting considerable decline in the 20s, which was the mode in 1980s. None of 60s and over were engaged in side jobs in 1980, but 5% (3 persons; male=1, female=2) were engaged in 1992. In 1992, the average age of male is 39 years and that for female, 28 (Table 3).⁵

4. Calculated from previous survey results (1992 price)

5. See appendix for The table of age group distribution in 1992

Table 3: Age Structure of Those Engaged in Side Jobs, 1980 and 1992

Age group	Male		Female		TOTAL	
	1980	1992	1980	1992	1980	1992
10's	5	1	9	11	14 (20%)	12 (20%)
20's	15	7	6	8	21 (29%)	15 (25%)
30's	12	8	6	3	18 (25%)	11 (19%)
40's-50's	12	14	7	4	19 (26%)	18 (30%)
60's	0	1	0	2	0 (0%)	3 (6%)
TOTAL	44	31	28	28	72	59

**Fig. 2:** Side Job by Age Group (Nong Kung village 1992)

4. Working Place

There was little information about working place in the previous report. In our survey, place is categorized into five. More than 80% work in their house or within the village. See Table 4.

Table 4: Place of Work for Side Jobs

Place	Male	Female	All	Annual average income
Own house	8	18	26	19,000 Baht
Nong Kung	14	8	22	15,000 Baht
Roi-Et	6	1	7	31,000 Baht
Chaturaphak Phiman	2	1	3	13,680 Baht
Fuwachan	1	0	1	4,560 Baht
TOTAL	31	28	59	22,920 Baht

Female workers tend to work in their house and most of them are engaged in making garments by sewing. It is very interesting to compare these results with the previous survey, wherein there was no sewing. In fact, most women answered that they preferred to work in their house at our interviews.

A. Side Job Income

1. General situation

Those households which have side jobs greatly depend on side job income rather than agricultural income. Their total annual income is 2,030,102 baht,⁶ of which 54% accrues from side jobs (1,086,780 baht). This means that it is now impossible for them to live without side job incomes (Table 5).

6. Adjusted figure because some answers are doubtful

Table 5: Annual Income from Side Jobs per Person

	Unit=baht		
	Male	Female	All
Persons	31	27	59
Total income	567,420	519,360	1,086,780
Average	18,303	18,548	18,420
Maximum	60,000	60,000	60,000
Minimum	1,200	600	600

The male who get maximum income (60,000 baht annually) is engaged in silk weaving in his house. Of the two female members in that family, one works at a bank in Roi-Et and the other is weaving silk in her house. The male earning the minimum income (1,200 baht) runs his grocery but that answer is unreliable. The female who gets 600 baht annually is engaged in silkworm-raising.

2. Contribution to their income

As mentioned before, the side job is a crucial source of income for their living. Table 6 shows the result of an interesting analysis. If those households which have side jobs had not side job income, what would happen? We tried to compare average annual income among those assumed households, those households with side jobs and other households without side job.

Table 6: Comparison with and without Side Job Income

Type of household	Average annual income per household	Whole household=100%
Without side job	22,166 Baht	68%
With side job	47,212 Baht	145%
Subtract side job income ⁷	21,938 Baht	67%
Whole households average	32,521 Baht	100%

The Table 6 shows two things.

1. Those households with side job get more income compared with those without side job.
2. If the side job income would be subtracted from those income of household with side job, their income would be reduced to 67%.

It can be concluded that side job income greatly contributes to their income.

3. Income distribution

The previous survey classified those people with side job by income group so that it can be compared with our survey results.

Table 7: Income Distribution by Income Group

Annual income group ⁸ Baht	1980		1992		1980		1992	
	All	All	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-500	16 (26%)	0	5	11	0	0	0	0
500-1,000	0	1 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0	1
1,000-2,000	8 (13%)	3 (5%)	5	3	2	1	1	1
2,000-3,000	6 (10%)	2 (3%)	3	3	1	1	1	1
3,000-5,000	8 (13%)	7 (12%)	8	0	4	3	4	3
5,000-7,000	10 (17%)	6 (10%)	7	3	2	2	4	4
7,000-	12 (20%)	40 (67%)	10	2	22	18	22	18
TOTAL	60	59	38	22	31	28	31	28

7. Income of those households with side job, after subtracting the side job income.

8. 1980's income group is adjusted to 1992 level by using Consumer Price Index (1.64)

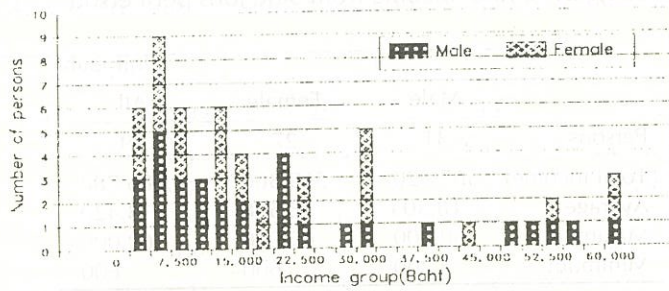


Fig. 3: Annual Side Job Income Distribution (Nong Kung Village)

Obviously, 40 persons (47% of total) get more than 7,000 baht annually in 1992. Meanwhile, only 12 persons of (20% of total) earned the same amount (7,000 baht) in 1980. This means that the income level has got considerably higher than before.

For more detailed analysis on 1992 data, please refer to Appendix. In that analysis, it is found that the mode of annual income is the range between 2,501 to 5,000 (9 persons are included). Next is the range 5,001 to 7,500 baht (6 persons). The 3rd largest is the range from 27,501 to 30,000 baht at (5 persons).

4. Income gap analyses using Gini coefficient

In spite of that side jobs play an important role in their income raising, a negative effect is also found from the analysis. An approximate computation of Gini coefficient was made for two cases, viz. with side jobs and without side jobs (Table 8 and Fig. 4). Gini coefficient of Nong Kung village is 0.486 and the coefficient of whole kingdom is 0.471.⁹ These data are very similar.

Table 8: Comparison of Gini Coefficient by Actual and Estimated Household

	With side job ¹⁰	Subtract side job income ¹¹	Whole kingdom
Gini Coefficient	0.4860	0.4119	0.471

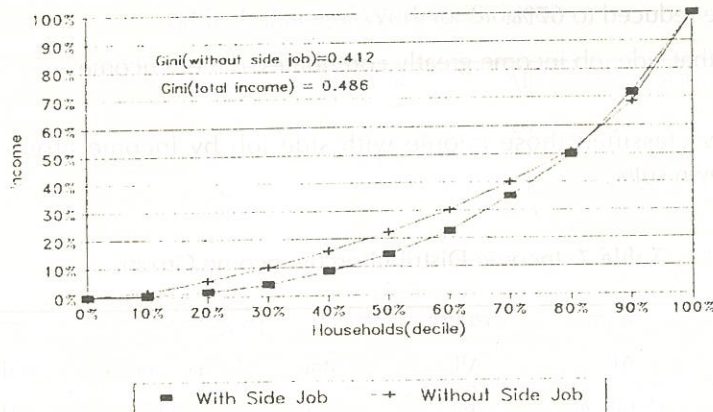


Fig. 4: Lorenz Curve

The case of income without side job is calculated by actual income minus side job income. Gini ratio, then was 0.4119. This result implies that if they had no side job, their income disparity might be less. It therefore follows that when the government or some other organization attempt to promote side job, the problem of income gap among villagers should be duly taken into account.

9. Income distribution in Thailand by IKEMOTO Kiyoshi
 10. Those household with side job
 11. Remove side job income

B. Gender Analysis

Inequality between male and female workers needs to be kept in view when a certain project is introduced. In this regard, a brief analysis is made concerning side job activities. The average daily income accruing from side jobs for male and female workers is compared. Calculated average wage shows that men can get 78 baht per day, whereas women, 71 baht. The average daily income for both male and female workers is 75 baht. It means that the difference between male and female workers is 7 baht.

However, these figures are obtained by simple calculation. It must be considered that "Sewing" is the most popular side job for both men and women in Nong Kung village, as mentioned earlier. After this particular job is analysed, we have found that the average daily income for male is 57, and for female, 62 baht. This result seems to imply that female workers are in a more advantageous position than male as far as the sewing is concerned. However, of course, one cannot conclude out of such a simple analysis that women don't suffer at all. Deeper investigation would be required for more precise understanding of the reality.

C. Incentive for Side Jobs

"Why do you engage yourself in a side job" was one of our questions. 36 answers were obtained. Among these answers, 21 indicated concerns for cash income (58%). Additionally among these 21 answers, 8 persons are actually engaged in sewing (22% of total answers). There were 4 answers that they just liked their side job activities (11%).

D. Needs in Future

Our questionnaire asked those people who had side jobs about their preference in side jobs. Table 9 summarizes its result.

Table 9: Preferred Activities

Type of job	Total	Male	Female
Sewing	4	2	2
Pig raising	6	3	3
Corn growing	4	2	2

Of 22 answers collected, 6 persons want to raise pig for side job if they had a chance in the near future. The reasons given were: 1. easy to feed, 2. good income is expected. Another interesting point is the relation between their actual side job income and job preference. Those who prefer sewing for their side job get 6,200 baht annually on average. Meanwhile, those who want to grow corn were found actually getting 16,200 baht.

5. Concluding Remarks

A. Side Jobs in Nong Kung Village

Although it is a typical agricultural and traditional village, the economic basis of villagers is greatly changing. Most profound change is taking place in their income structure. About 30% of their total income now depends on side jobs. And the most widespread side job is sewing (20 of 59, viz. 34%), average annual income accruing from side jobs is 17,553 baht. This tendency will continue and, as a result of this trend, the income gap is likely to widen among villagers.

B. A Project Proposal—Sewing Activity

1. Background

Sewing activity has become the major side job in Nong Kung village. 42 households (40%) already have a sewing machine. It therefore appears that the sewing has no friction with villagers. The minimum price of a sewing machine is 4,000 baht. This means initial cost is quite low. Once one gets a sewing machine, one can work in his/her own house, so long as one has corresponding skill. In-house work is an important point because most housewives prefer to work in their house, according to our survey.

Furthermore, should someone engage in the job, he/she might get about 17,000 baht annually. From these facts, further promotion of sewing through more systematic arrangements would be the most appropriate choice at this stage. Side jobs may widen income disparity between households taking side jobs and those which do not, at least in the short run. This problem needs to be solved through strengthening credit arrangements, training covering entrepreneurial and motivational besides technical skills, and so on.

2. Scope

Such an approach will no doubt require strengthening of training activities. In addition, it is necessary to promote and develop the market channel, and to improve transport facilities. If these actions are taken, Nong Kung village is no longer a remote village, having quite favourable potential once they succeed in establishing their own market channel.

3. Feasibility analysis

If we can assume that the number of total households which engage themselves in sewing activity would double, the additional income for Nong Kung village will reach 340,000 baht annually. Total annual income from side job will be 1,426,780 baht, meaning a 30% increase. Initial cost will be 120,000 (Average cost of sewing machine, 6,000 Baht multiplied by 20). Training cost and cost for developing market channel should be taken into account, but these are difficult to estimate. Therefore, at this stage, these costs are ignored. When we just follow this principle and all other factors remaining equal, the marginal income increment per household will be 11,000 baht (17,000-6,000) annually. From this calculation, this project can be considered as feasible.

4. The project summary

- a. Increasing number of sewing machine in the village by themselves.
To accomplish this result, low interest loans should be provided by agricultural extension office and/or other agencies concerned.
- b. Improving sewing skill.
To realize this end, training should be provided. One solution can be to invite NGOs or JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, JICA) to train villagers.
- c. Developing market channel.
Middlemen should be mobilized. Besides, government-supported promotion should also be strengthened.

Gini Coefficient

Total Income

Class	Class	Accumulate	%	Calculate
0%	0	0	0%	0
10%	61,693	61,693	0.30%	0.000
20%	105,105	166,798	1.61%	0.001
30%	125,025	291,823	3.97%	0.003
40%	186,005	477,828	8.34%	0.006
50%	199,130	676,958	14.30%	0.011
60%	241,100	918,058	22.49%	0.018
70%	334,080	1,252,138	34.75%	0.029
80%	393,657	1,645,795	49.59%	0.042
90%	634,123	2,279,918	71.61%	0.061
100%	1,102,311	3,382,229	100.00%	0.086
				0.257
Gini				0.486

Without Side Job

Class	Class	Accumulate	%	Calculate
0%	0	0	0%	0
10%	39,723	39,723	1.73%	0.001
20%	85,224	124,947	5.44%	0.004
30%	103,025	227,972	9.93%	0.008
40%	131,685	359,657	15.67%	0.013
50%	148,886	508,543	22.15%	0.019
60%	176,635	685,178	29.85%	0.026
70%	229,232	914,410	39.84%	0.035
80%	259,065	1,173,475	51.12%	0.045
90%	394,065	1,567,540	68.29%	0.060
100%	727,909	2,295,449	100.00%	0.084
				0.294
Gini				0.412

S1 Distribution

Distribution of Annual Side Job Income

	Male	Female	TOTAL
0	0	0	0
2,500	3	3	6
5,000	5	4	9
7,500	3	3	6
10,000	3	0	3
12,500	2	4	6
15,000	2	2	4
17,500	0	2	2
20,000	4	0	4
22,500	1	2	3
25,000	0	0	0
27,500	1	0	1
30,000	1	4	5
32,500	0	0	0
35,000	0	0	0
37,500	1	0	1
40,000	0	0	0
42,500	0	1	1
45,000	0	0	0
47,500	1	0	1
50,000	1	0	1
52,500	1	1	2
55,000	1	0	1
57,500	0	0	0
60,000	1	2	3
62,500	0	0	0
TOTAL	31	28	59

S1-1 Distribution

Distribution of Annual Side Job Income

1980	Male	Female	TOTAL
0- 500	5	11	16
500-1,000	5	3	8
1,000-2,000	3	3	6
2,000-3,000	8	—	8
3,000-5,000	7	3	10
5,000-7,000	5	1	6
7,000-	5	1	6
			60

1980	Male	Female	TOTAL
0- 500	0	0	0
500-1,000	0	1	1
1,000-2,000	2	1	3
2,000-3,000	1	1	2
3,000-5,000	4	3	7
5,000-7,000	2	4	6
7,000-	22	18	40
			59

S2 Annual Income

	Male	Female	All
No.	31	27	59
Total	567,420	519,360	1,086,780
Avg.	18,303	18,548	18,420
Max.	60,000	60,000	60,000
Min.	1,200	600	600

S3 By Area

Area	Male	Female	All
House	8	18	26
Nong Gung	14	8	22
Roi-Et	6	1	7
Chatrapapieman	2	1	3
Tambon Fuwachan	1	0	1
	31	28	59

S4 By Age Group

Age	Male	Female	All
0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
15	0	2	2
20	2	11	13
25	2	5	7
30	8	2	10
35	1	2	3
40	5	0	5
45	2	2	4
50	3	1	4
55	5	0	5
60	2	1	3
65	1	1	2
70	0	0	0
75	0	0	0
80	0	0	0
85	0	1	1
90	0	0	0
TOTAL	31	28	59
Avg	39.2	28.5	34.1

S4-1 By Ago Group

1980	Male	Female	All
10's	5	9	14
20's	15	6	21
30's	12	6	18
40-50's	12	7	19
60's	-	-	0
	44	28	72

1992	Male	Female	All
10's	1	11	12
20's	7	8	15
30's	8	3	11
40-50's	14	4	18
60's	1	2	3
	31	28	59

S5 Job Classification

Job	Male	Female	All
Assistance headman	1		1
Construction	1		1
Construction firm	1		1
Cut hair		1	1
Dancer		3	3
Driver	4		4
Gellor		1	1
General labour	3	1	4
Janitor	1		1
Making sausage		1	1
Making water collection tank	1		1
Marchant	1	1	2
Middleman	1		1
Musician	1		1
Office of highway	1		1
Officer (bank)		1	1
Painting	1		1
Rented buffalo	1		1
Selling nekless	1		1
Sewing	4	16	20
Shop	3		3
Silk loom	1	1	2
Silk worm		2	2
Steel factory	1		1
Teacher	1		1
Transportation dept.	1		1
Village Head	1		1
TOTAL	31	28	59

Chapter 1.6: Migration in Nong Kung

KATO Norio

1. Introduction

Despite the growth of Thai economy, the increase in income disparity between urban and rural areas becomes one of the crucial problems in the last decade. The higher wage rate as well as productivity of labour in industrial sector compared with agricultural sector has accelerated migration. Especially the industrialization in BMR (Bangkok Metropolitan Region) has absorbed migrants from rural areas.

Moreover, recent trend of migration can be observed in the decrease of migrants within a region which is being replaced by the increase in interregional migration. By the same token, the migrants who moved from one rural area to another rural area are rapidly decreasing against the increase in the population movement from rural to urban areas.

There is another type of migration, often called J-turn migration. It is the movement, first to Bangkok from a provincial area, then to Central region. Especially, in Northeast region, U-turn migration, which means first Northeast region to Bangkok then again from Bangkok to Northeast, can be observed recently on account of various difficulties of living in Bangkok.

Major reason for migration is economic. People migrate to earn money, for there are no attractive job opportunities around their homeland particularly during dry seasons. In addition, recent trend shows that those who are willing to take higher education tend to migrate to urban areas. In terms of seasonal migration, most of temporary workers migrate from July to September during dry seasons to earn additional income.

From the analysis of the whole Thailand mentioned above, I intend to analyse the migration questions at Tambon Nong Kung, Amphoe Chaturaphak Phiman, Changwad Roi-Et by way of comparing the data with results of the study conducted by Professor KITAHARA Atsushi, Kobe University, Japan, ten years ago.¹ I would also like to mention that this study owes a great deal to the interpreting assistance extended by students of Chulalongkorn University.

2. Objectives of the Survey

The central objective of this study is to find out the recent trends of migration and to examine the correlation among some key variables such as age, agricultural income, type of job, educational level and so on. To attain this objective, I have included the following questions in the survey;

- (1) Who/How many persons are taking jobs as a seasonal¹/permanent² migrants?
- (2) Times and terms of migration.
- (3) Destination of migrants.
- (4) Contribution to household income by remittance from migrants.
- (5) Reasons for migration.

By comparing the results of this survey with those of the survey conducted 12 years ago, I have tried to identify the changes in terms of each key variable that would be relevant for examining the general trends of migration.

1. Seasonal migrants are defined as those who migrate for a period shorter than 11 months last year.
2. Permanent migrants are defined as those who migrated more than 12 months last year.

3. Analysis

3.1. Situation of Nong Kung Village

It is said that the migration from Nong Kung village began from 1960's. People migrated mainly to Rayong province, where they worked as wage labour in the field of carrying woods, piling and lumber mill factory worker, etc.

In the interview with a village headman, he mentioned as follows:

"About ten years ago, there was a drought around this area, which accelerated villagers to migrate to other areas for survival. But the present environment of this village has already changed to a better direction. As a result, some of migrants who went to somewhere else, are now trying to come back to their own village again."

However, there are still some problems such as lack of irrigation facilities which keeps the agricultural productivity low, lack of side job opportunities because there are no industries around the village and lack of knowledge about marketing or technique for managing cottage industries. It causes the low level of income, which compells villagers to migrate again.

3.2. Migration by Region

Table 1 shows the destination of migrants both seasonal and permanent in 1980 and 1992. In 1980, most of them moved to Rayon province (72 persons), then Roi-Et and Bangkok (each 7 persons), Central region (6 persons) and others (4 persons).

On the contrary, the destination of migrants shifted from Rayon province to Bangkok or Central region in 1992. Especially seasonal workers to Rayon province sharply decreased from 68 to 5 persons only. Meanwhile, the ratio of permanent migrants increased from 10% to around 40%.

Table 1: Migration by Region from Nong Kung

Region	(Seasonal)		(Permanent)	
	1980	1992	1980	1992
1. Rayon	68	5	4	11
2. Bangkok	4	28	3	28
3. Central	6	18	0	9
4. Roi-Et	7	0	1	5
5. Others	4	2	1	7
TOTAL	89	53	9	60

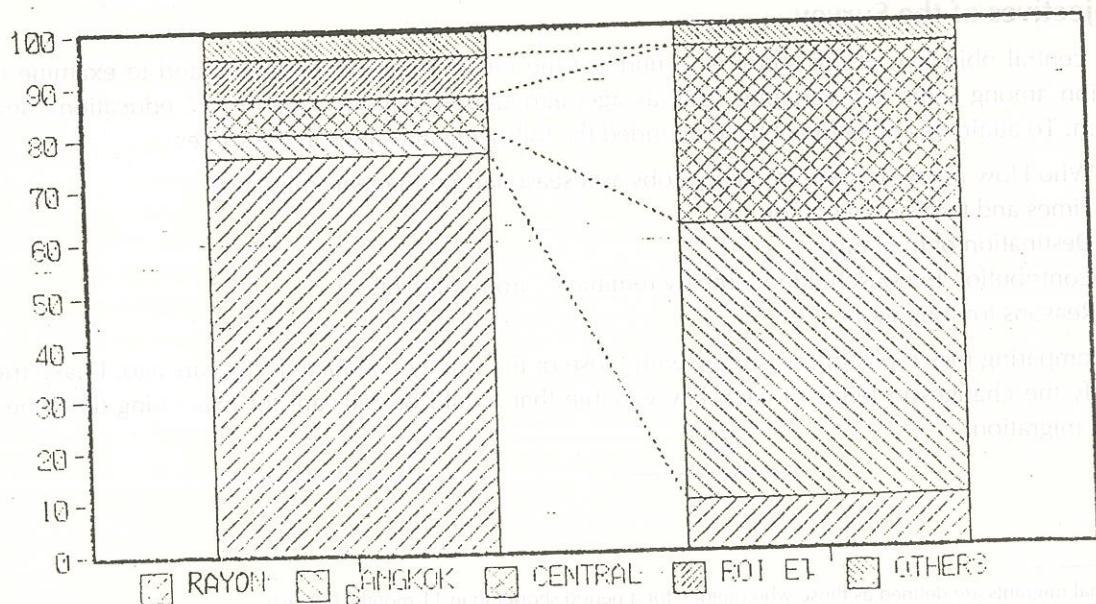


Fig. 1: Migration by Region from Nong Kung

Table 2: Actual Wage Rate of Unskilled Labour vs. Legal Minimum Wage Rate

(Unit : Baht Per Day)

Year	BMR		North		Northeast		Central		South		Whole Kingdom	
	Legal MWR	Actual wage	Legal MWR	Actual wage	Legal MWR	Actual wage	Legal MWR	Actual wage	Legal MWR	Actual wage	Legal MWR	Actual wage
1979	45.00	41.68	35.00	27.32	35.00	26.80	38.00	31.32	38.00	33.68	–	na
1980	54.00	52.48	44.00	40.24	44.00	37.92	47.00	45.44	47.00	48.28	–	45.72
1981	61.00	58.96	52.00	44.96	52.00	52.38	52.00	50.50	52.00	50.15	–	51.46
1982	64.00	61.46	52.00	51.92	52.00	58.31	52.00	58.42	52.00	57.00	–	61.27
1985	70.00	80.07	59.00	55.87	59.00	53.62	59.00	64.83	59.00	66.33	–	71.02
1986	73.00	84.00	61.00	56.00	61.00	57.00	61.00	73.00	61.00	68.00	–	77.00

Source: Chesada Doba-Unchit, "Policies, Instruments and Institutions for Rural Industrial Development", Rural Industries and Employment Project, TDRI, 1990, P. 152.

The underlying reasons of this change would include the following factors:

- (1) Higher actual wage in BMR and Central region compared with Northeast region. (e.g. 84.0 Baht/day in BMR and Central region, while 57.0 Baht/day in Northeast region in 1986. Table 2)
- (2) Labour shortage in BMR owing to economic boom in Bangkok.

Generally speaking, the recruitment process in rural area in Thailand mainly depends on the connection or information through friends or relatives. From our survey, 52% of movers found their jobs through the connection of these friends or relatives who have already experienced seasonal or permanent migration. The next largest incidence is the gate hiring (about 20%). In this case, those who are seeking for jobs must usually wait for a few days. Other processes are by recruiters (about 10%), through the media advertisement (about 5%). In the case of recruiters, movers are directly hired by recruiters of a company.

3.3. Change of Income by Migration

a. Distribution of Annual Income of Migrants

Table 3-1 shows annual income of seasonal and permanent migrants last year. The value of data in 1980 is adjusted to 1992 level by consumer price index. Annual income of seasonal migrants in 1980 is also included. Some data on Table 3 may lack in reliability because some villagers did not know exact amount and some did not tell the amount itself. However we can find rough amount which is helpful to know the change of income from 1980 to 1992.

In terms of seasonal and permanent migrants, most of them send money to their home. Average amount of remittance was around 500 Baht per month last year. This amount accounts for almost 15% of household income.

Table 3-1: Distribution of Annual Income of Migrants

(Seasonal)			(Permanent)		
	1980	1992		1992	
100000–			120000–	6	
50001–100000		6	110000–120000	0	
40001–50000		1	100000–110000	5	
30001–40000		3	90000–100000	8	
20001–30000	3	8	80000–90000	8	
10001–20000	2	12	70000–80000	6	
7001–10000	4	9	60000–70000	2	
5001–7000	4	1	50000–60000	1	
3001–5000	12	3	40000–50000	10	
2001–3000	25	0	30000–40000	2	
1001–2000	0	3	20000–30000	5	
0–1000	15	0	10000–20000	0	
			0–10000	5	
	65	46	TOTAL	58	

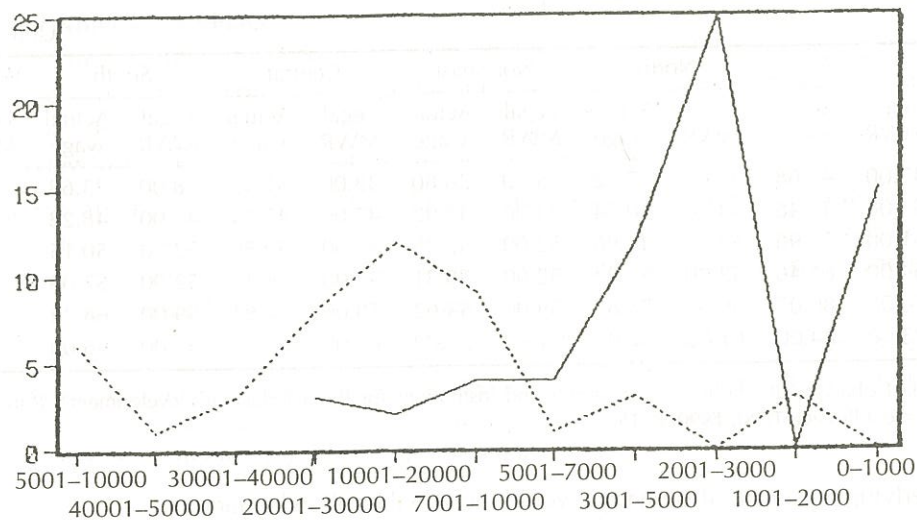


Fig. 2: Annual Income of Seasonal Migrants

As Table 3-1 indicates, the income of seasonal migrants who usually worked about 2 to 8 months last year has increased. For example, 57% of seasonal migrants got around 2,000 to 5,000 Baht, while 65% of permanent migrants got more than 10,000 Baht.

b. *Distribution of Monthly Income of Migrants*

Table 3-2 shows monthly income of migrants. Income of seasonal movers is concentrated on the range between 1,000 and 3,000 Baht per month. On the contrary, there is another peak range on 5,000 to 6,000 Baht per month in case of permanent movers. Those who get higher income than 5,000 Baht per month are mainly those engaged in sewing, company workers and drivers.

Table 3-2: Distribution of Monthly Income of Migrants

	(Seasonal) No. of pers	(Permanent) No. of pers
0-1000	4	1
1000-2000	13	11
2000-3000	17	12
3000-4000	4	6
4000-5000	4	4
5000-6000	2	10
6000-7000	0	4
7000-8000	0	5
8000-9000	0	0
9000-	2	5
TOTAL	46	58

c. *Income Distribution of Seasonal Migrants by Sex*

Table 3-3 shows income distribution of seasonal migrants by sex. The proportion of male migrants is about 83%. From this data, we can not identify the typical trend of income by sex. However female migrants are mostly spouses of male migrants, which means they are often taking the same job.

Table 3-3: Income Distribution of Seasonal Migrants by Sex

	Male	Female
0-1000	4	0
1000-2000	9	0
2000-3000	12	2
3000-4000	5	4
4000-5000	4	0
5000-6000	2	1
6000-7000	0	1
7000-8000	0	0
8000-9000	0	0
9000-	2	0
TOTAL	38	8

d. *Agricultural Income*

Table 4 shows the relation between agricultural income of household and migration.

Table 4: Agricultural Income

Agricultural Income (Annual)	No. of Households
0- 5000	15
5000-10000	17
10000-15000	14
15000-20000	6
20000-25000	2
25000-30000	2
30000-35000	3
35000-	3
TOTAL	62

The largest income group is 5,000-10,000 Baht per year (at 27.4%), followed by 0-5,000 Baht (24%), 10,000-15,000 (22.5%) and 15,000-20,000 (10%). Data from Table 4 also indicate that most of households whose income is below 10,000 Baht per year have migrants in their household.

This also indicates that poor households which cannot get enough income from agriculture need to find other sources of income such as migration or side jobs. However, most of poor household might choose migration as their income source owing to the lack of skill and/or capital to be invested.

The contribution by remittance is also important. Average amount of remittance of households with migrants is 14,646 Baht per year, which amounts to 34% of the household income with migrants (annual average income with migrants is 40,386 Baht per year). This amount is more than their agricultural income. These results indicate that the contribution of remittances to household income is very great.

3.4. Characteristics of Migration

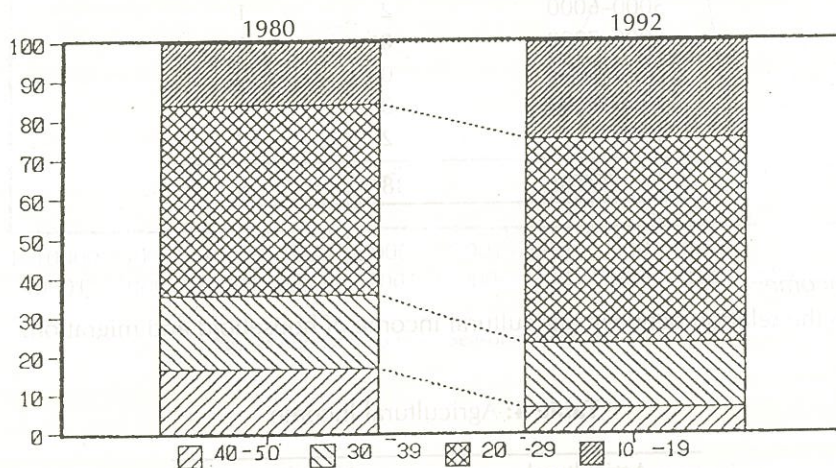
a. *Age Distribution*

Table 4 shows the age of migrants is distributed from 10 to 50 years old. These data include both seasonal and permanent migrants.

The highest proportion of migrants is the 20-29 years age group (at 49%), followed by 30-39 (19%), 40-50 (17%) and 10-19 (16%) in 1980. On the other hand, the highest is the same 20-29 years group (at 53%), followed by 10-19 (24%), 30-39 (17%), and 40-50 (6%) in 1992.

Table 4: Age Distribution of Migrants

	1980	(%)	1992	(%)
40-50	15	16.666666	5	6.4102564
30-39	17	18.888888	13	16.666666
20-29	44	48.888888	41	52.564102
10-19	14	15.555555	19	24.358974
TOTAL	90	100	78	100

**Fig. 3:** Change of Age Distribution of Migrants

As the Table 4 shows, most migrants in 1980 and 1992 concentrated between 20 years and 30 years range.

Comparing the data of 1980 and 1992, the ratio of migrants between 10 and 30 years old increased from 64% to 76%. This result shows that younger generations tend to migrate more than of senior generations.

b. Education

The average level of education of household heads who migrate on seasonal or permanent basis is 3.6 years, while the average of others is 6.4 years. The average of educational level of migrants from Northeast region who work in Bangkok is 5.5 years.

This indicates that most of migrated household heads are actually taking jobs as daily labour which does not need technical skills, while many of younger generations are working in technical field such as sewing, factory workers and so on. It may be assumed that there is some relation between educational level and field of jobs. Another aspect to be pointed out is that the skilled labour is required in Bangkok much more than in other regions.

c. Job Trends

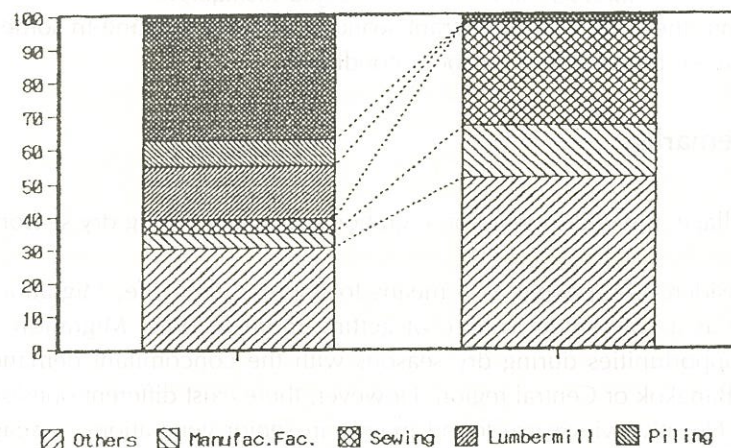
Table 5 shows the change of kind of jobs in comparison with 1980 and 1992. Both permanent and seasonal migrants indicate the drastic change from 1980 to 1992

Table 5: Kind of Jobs

Kind of Job	(Seasonal)		(Permanent)	
	1980	1992	1980	1992
Carrying wood	33	1	3	0
Piling	7	0	0	0
Lumbermill	14	0	0	0
Sewing	4	14	0	24
Driver	0	4	3	5
Manufacturing factory	4	7	1	3
Sugar cane cutter	0	4	0	0
Seller	0	0	0	9
Cutting rubber tree	0	0	0	7
Others	27	15	2	19
TOTAL	89	45	9	67

Table 5-2: Kind of Jobs by Sex (seasonal migrant in 1992)

Kind of Job	Male	Female
Carrying wood	1	0
Piling	0	0
Lumbermill	0	0
Sewing	11	3
Driver	4	0
Manufacturing factory	5	2
Sugar cane cutter	4	0
Seller	0	0
Cutting rubber tree	0	0
Others	13	2
TOTAL	38	7

**Fig. 3:** Kind of Jobs (Seasonal)

In 1980, most of them took their jobs as lumber transporters or workers in lumbermill factory in Rayon province. Owing to the industrial development in Thailand, especially in Bangkok, sewing in Bangkok became very popular in 1992. Some of permanent workers took skilled jobs such as factory worker. Also some of them are working in commercial sector such as sellers. If the purchasing power of people increases in accordance with economic growth, it can be assumed that more people will be needed in the commercial sector. That is, more migrants will find jobs in this field.

d. Reasons for Migration

There are many reasons for migration. Most of them are economic. Further details of these reasons are as follows:

- (1) 63% of them pointed out that they needed more money to survive or to improve their life.
- (2) 10% pointed out that they wanted to utilize their own ability or find better jobs in urban areas or Bangkok than the present one.
- (3) 6% of them were for the purpose of buying durable and expensive consumer goods.
- (4) Other reasons indicated by some of them included one that they failed to find any job so long as they lived in the village after the harvesting period.

e. General Trend

Nong Kung village

In the interview with a village headman, he concluded that a positive effect of migration is the contribution to income of household for improving their living conditions. On the other hand, its negative effect is that the increase in out-migration from village causes the population decrease. This will lead to the stagnation in the development of the village.

Other observations referred to the psychology of young generations. They usually want to go out and see the broad outside world. He also pointed out that the lack of job opportunities around the village is one of direct motives for outgoing.

In addition to these, most household heads think that they do not want to let their children succeed their farming. They also think that there are no other choice but outmigrating to Bangkok or Central province.

Roi-Et province

In Roi-Et, Labour Office has a duty to promote the employment opportunities in general. Also they provide some services such as job training, job information especially for new labour, graduate students of grade 6 and also conduct employees income survey.

As a whole, Roi-Et province, about one hundred thousand persons migrated from December 1989 to April 1990, according to the census made by the Labour Office. Especially, young and educated people are apt to find jobs in other provinces and Bangkok. One officer of Labour Office mentioned that there were a few people, around 5000 persons, who were trying to get jobs abroad, for example, Japan, Middle East, Taiwan and Singapore. Male workers work as construction workers, while female workers work as housekeepers.

On the other hand, there are U-turn migrant workers who are working in some progressive factories in Roi-Et because of their improvement in labour conditions.

4. Concluding Remarks

Summary

In Nong Kung village, the wide spread of migration especially during dry seasons is observed though our survey.

Migration is considered by people as a means to improve their life. Migration itself is also widely accepted by people as a convenient source of getting more income. Migration is functioning as the supplement of job opportunities during dry seasons with the concomitant demand for labour force in urban areas such as Bangkok or Central region. However, there exist different opinions, namely, pros. and cons. for migration. Negative views are found mainly in senior generations, managers and government officials. For them, migration is one of important factors that cause lower level of development of rural areas. On the other hand, younger generations have positive views about migration as mentioned above.

Recommendations

Facing squarely with the reality, the out-migration both seasonal and permanent, should be promoted unless income generating sources such as side job opportunities are improved. Investment for irrigation will enable people to produce rice twice a year, which might be helpful to increase their income. However, frankly speaking, it is impossible at least in the near future. In Roi-Et Progress Project, they may set up two industrial estates. However availability of labour force is limited only around these estates. It seems also impossible to absorb surplus labour force especially during dry seasons. That is why we need to promote the environments or conditions of migration for the benefits of rural people. Therefore, I would like to put forward my concluding remarks in the form of proposals from the view point of both short term and long term perspectives.

a. *Recommendations of short-term nature:*

(1) Promote income by migration.

The remittance from migrants amount to 36% of the income of households with migrants. We cannot ignore this point for increasing household income.

(2) Improve labour conditions for seasonal migrants.

Most of seasonal migrants are working under bad conditions. We need to protect them, in order to enable them to work safely;

(3) Give accurate information to migrants about the employment situation in other areas. Concretely speaking, setting up Job Information and Promotion Centre, networked at the Tambon level; such a centre will help rural people improve their job opportunities easily.

b. *Recommendations of long term nature:*

(1) Promote rural development projects such as irrigation and road construction. This is for the purpose of both increasing agricultural income and decreasing migration caused by economic reasons.

(2) Try to introduce industrial development in rural areas. If essential infrastructures are improved, investors are expected to come. Then, the more factories be established, the more job opportunities be created.

- (3) Set up Job training centre to promote cottage industry.

This training centre might be helpful for rural people by teaching them not only technical skills but also marketing or other knowledge to promote their life.

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