



แบบฟอร์มรับรองงานวิจัยหรืองานสร้างสรรค์ที่ได้รับการตีพิมพ์หรือเผยแพร่

ประจำปีการศึกษา ๒๕๕๖ – ปัจจุบัน

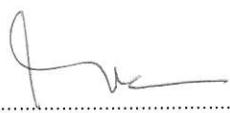
๑. ชื่อโครงการวิจัย แนวทางการส่งเสริมการทำเกษตรอินทรีย์เพื่อสร้างสุขภาวะชุมชนในเขตพื้นที่
เทศบาลตำบลน้ำจ่ำ อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์
๒. ชื่อนักวิจัย อาจารย์กิติยาดี สีดา
ผู้ช่วยวิจัย อาจารย์ใจศคราณ จาเริกสมาน และ อาจารย์สวรรค์ ยมสีดา
๓. คณะ มนุชยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏเพชรบูรณ์
๔. ทุนอุดหนุนการวิจัย ประจำปี 2559 จำนวน 95,000 บาท
๕. ปีที่ดำเนินการวิจัยเสร็จ ปี พ.ศ. 2560
๖. ปีที่เผยแพร่รับทความวิจัย ปี พ.ศ. 2560
๗. ชื่อบทความวิจัยที่ตีพิมพ์หรือเผยแพร่ เรื่อง “THE FACTORS PROMOTING AND OBSTRUCTING
FARMERS’ ORGANIC FARMING IN NAAGUA COMMUNE MUNICIPALITY, MUANG DISTRICT,
PHETCHABUN PROVINCE”

ได้ตีพิมพ์เผยแพร่ในวารสาร.....

ได้นำเสนอผลงานวิจัยในงานประชุมวิชาการนานาชาติ

The 10th International “Dynamics of Humanities and Social Sciences in Cross-Border
Societies” at Chiang Rai Rajabhat University, Chiang Rai, Thailand, February 2-3, 2017

พร้อมนี้ ได้แนบบทความที่ได้รับการตีพิมพ์เผยแพร่หรือนำเสนอผลงานวิจัยในการประชุมวิชาการ
ระดับชาติ/นานาชาติ จำนวน ๑ ชุด

ลงชื่อ.....


(อาจารย์กิติยาดี สีดา)

วันที่ 31 มีนาคม 2560



No.495 / 2560

Chiang Rai Rajabhat University
80 Moo 9, Phahonyotin Road,
Muang District
Chiang Rai 57100, Thailand

30 January 2016

Subject: Acceptance of Full Paper for 10th International HUSOC Conference Academic-Research: Dynamics of Humanities and Social Sciences in Cross-Border Societies

Dear Kitiyavadee Seeda

I acknowledge with thanks and appreciation the receipt of your full paper for the presentation entitled **“THE FACTORS PROMOTING AND OBSTRUCTING FARMERS’ ORGANIC FARMING IN NAAGUA COMMUNE MUNICIPALITY, MUANG DISTRICT, PHETCHABUN PROVINCE”**.

I am pleased to notify you that your full paper has been accepted for the “10th International HUSOC Conference Academic-Research: Dynamics of Humanities and Social Sciences in Cross-Border Societies” proceeding, publishing on 15th March 2017 at <http://human.crru.ac.th/husoc2017/>.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Suthat Klaysuwan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent "S" at the beginning.

Assistant Professor Suthat Klaysuwan
Dean, the Faculty of Humanities
Chiang Rai Rajabhat University

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The Factors Promoting And Obstructing Farmers' Organic Farming In Naagua Commune Municipality, Muang District, Phetchabun Province

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine the factors promoting and obstructing farmers' organic farming in Nangua Commune Municipality, Muang District, Phetchabun province. According to qualitative research methodology, the participants, by purposive selection, were divided into three groups: 1) 30 farmers in Nangua District, 2) community leaders, namely headmen, the mayor, and members of the municipality council, and 3) specialists, namely public health technical officers, agricultural technical officers, and teachers of Non-Formal Education. In addition, the study methodologies were implemented as follows: Step One was to study the community contexts about organic farming by interviewing with farmers and community leaders and participant observation; Step Two was to instruct the farmers about safe farming, organic farming and community health; Step 3 was to use focus group discussion with the three target groups to analyze the factors promoting and obstructing organic farming; and Step Four was to analyze data by content analysis and then summarize the results.

The study findings indicated that The main factors promoting organic farming were 1) the lands in Nangua Commune Municipality were suitable landscape and good quality soil and transportation for delivery was convenient and not far from the city, 2) the government agencies had been promoting organic vegetable farming under the Green Market Project, which was an important strategic plan of Phetchabun Province, and 3) the community leaders altogether had been empowering and helping the farmers for organic farming. On the other hand, the study rewarwed the obstructing factors: 1) the obligation with the capitalists, for example, planning tobacco, the farmers beforehand took money, fertilizers, herbicides, and hormones on credit; therefore, they were in debt, no money to invest, and afraid to change; 2) The nearby farming lands used strong chemicals and thus they were concerned how organic farming would be achieved; 3) The farmers lacked of knowledge and understanding of safe farming and organic farming including modern productivity; 4) The primary belief was that the purchasing quota by the capitalists was more confident and stable than the unguaranteed organic vegetable market; 5) The contrary attitude happened in many farmer families; therefore, most of them decided to keep the family relationship instead of changing to make organic farming. Finally, the suggestions for further studies were co-networking among farmers, community leaders, and technical officers in order to bring out organic farming in the community, promoting a learning network, and developing a community health zone as an organic product market.

Keywords: Organic Farming

Conference Proceedings

The 10th International "Dynamics of Humanities and Social Sciences in Cross-Border Societies"
at Chiang Rai Rajabhat University, Chiang Rai, Thailand

1. The problem's significance and origin

Organic farming is a production system which gives importance to the sustainability of the soil quality, the ecosystem, and people. Organic farming depends on the ecosystem process, biodiversity, and natural cycle which are unique to each area. Instead of employing negative production factor, organic farming combines local knowledge, innovation, and science in conserving the environment and promotes a just relationship, a good quality of life for everyone, and all the living things that are impacted. The implication of organic farming in the definition of International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements - IFOAM views organic farming as integrated agriculture that prioritizes fundamental needs for conservation and restoration of the ecosystem in agriculture and environment. However, meanwhile, the social and economic aspects are not neglected since environmental sustainability is not obtainable with the separation from overall social and economic prosperity for farmers and society as a whole (Green Net, 2015). David W. Crowder and John P. Reganold. (2014), researchers from Washington State University, the United States, had conducted a research called 'meta-analysis' which is a method that employs statistics in analyzing information from different scientific journals. In this study, researchers had analyzed the returns of farms that grow crops in an organic agriculture system in comparison with normal farms. The study compared 44 researches dated back 40 years; which are the studies of growing 55 species of crops in 14 countries in 5 continents. In the results, the research found that farmers in organic farming have earned 22-35 percent more profit; which makes organic farming having 20-24 percent benefit/cost ratio than normal farming.

While in other countries with more scarce natural resources see the importance of production in the method of organic farming, Thailand which is an agricultural country tries to induce the production process towards a monoculture; putting an emphasis on chemicals to increase production without considering the biodiversity or individuals' health. The information from the Earth Net Foundation about the organic farming area in Thailand with certified standard of organic farming is decreased from 6.4 percent from 219,309.66 Rais in 2011 to 205,385.81 Rais in 2012 but then increased to 213,183.68 Rais in 2013 and the database indicates that the Northeastern region is accounted with the most farmers with organic certification standards. While the Southern region is accounted with the least area. It is also important to note that in the Northern region with the proportion of the highest percentage of farmers; 29 percent, but there are only 15% area for organic farming.

Phetchabun Province is one of the most fertile terrain with a basin shaped landscape which includes hills, forests, large mountain range, Khao Kho, Phu Huat, Phu Hin Rong Kla, connected to the mountain range on the Northern side which shares the border with Phitsanulok Province and Loei Province in the mountains on the Eastern side. In the Nam Nao District area borders with Loei Province, Kon Kaen Province, and Chaiyaphum Province; the soil has special characteristics; the soil on the bank of the river or river terrace soil is the soil with a medium to high level of fertility suitable for farming. Such conditions reflect that in many areas in Phetchabun Province, there are areas where the forest is a valuable resource, a source of biodiversity, food security, and local knowledge. But in the current situation, agricultural area of Phetchabun Province began to diminish. It serves as a space for buildings such as resorts, coffee shops, and other attractions in response to the economic and social changes. Most farms mainly focused on quantity outputs in production and chemicals rather than safety. This entails

risks to the health of the community such as the decline in the knowledge of agriculture since it focuses more on the commercial aspect rather than promoting the simple way of life. In other words, there is an increase in risks to the health of the community; which are in physical, mental, social and intellectual aspects.

With the given situation, the research team see organic farming as an attractive solution for problems of community health which may bring a sustainable development in the future. This study aims to explore supporting factors or obstacles to organic farming with the expectation that the findings shall be the knowledge and the guideline to support the community to develop to be the model community in organic farming to induce good health in terms of physical, mental, social, and intellectual aspects, and lead to further sustainable development.

2. Objectives

To identify factors that support and hinder the organic farming community in Nangua Commune Municipality, Muang District, Phetchabun Province.

3. Methodologies

3.1 Research Methodology

This study used qualitative research methods.

3.2 Target groups of the research

Target groups of the research was done with Purposive Selection, which divided into 3 groups as followed:

- 1) 30 farmers in Nangua Sub-district as the main target group for the research. Information from interviews revealed the facts of organic farming and problems encountered in organic farming in the area.
- 2) Community leaders, namely headmen, the mayor, and members of the municipality council are the group that gave information on the policy regarding community development in order to analyze problems and trends regarding the organic farming community.
- 3) Specialists, namely public health technical officers, agricultural technical officers, and teachers of Non-Formal Education. Information from the interviews will be made aware of the knowledge and support services to farmers.

3.3 The research process is as followed

Step One: study the context of organic farming; interviews with farmers, community leaders and observed as participants to know the current stage of the economy, society, and culture to reflect the reality of organic farming community.

Step Two: educate farmers about the safety of organic farming. Setting a platform for specialists in organic farming to lecture to farmers to build awareness of safe agricultural practices and understanding of organic farming to further educate farmers. Farmers can ask questions on issues and assess their potential in organic farming.

Step Three: use a focus group discussion for the three target groups to analyze supporting factors and barriers to organic farming.

Step Four: content analysis and research conclusion.

3.4 Guidelines for Data Analysis. Researchers documented research data from interviews in each interview. Data were analyzed using content analysis as followed

- 1) Information verification during the documentation process and after the documentation process.
- 2) Systemizing information by summarizing information in accordance to the issues studied and compare each issue to find the conclusion.
- 3) Use the results of the observations in both the participatory and non-participatory methods to analyze the data.

4. Research Results

This research aims to identify factors that support and hinder the organic farming community in Nangua Commune Municipality, Muang District, Phetchabun Province. The research findings are as follows.

1) Appropriate landscape. The agricultural area in Nangua Commune Municipality has an appropriate landscape; fertile soil, the area is situated near the city area, and convenient transportation. The research findings indicate that Nangua Sub-district has mostly sandy loam soil which can be sufficiently used in planting crops. There is one river that runs through the area which is Pasak River, the major water source for agriculture. Although in summer, the Pasak River would dry down, but from the data collection from interviews with farmers, those who started organic farming found that in summer with less water, the plantation would involve crops that require less water to grow as well. Convenient transportation causes more tourist activity in the area for various attractions, such as Khao Kho and Phu Tubberk. The objectives of these tourists are to experience nature and a slow pace lifestyle, consume safe products, food, and vegetable. These are supporting factors for agriculture and organic market to meet the needs of tourists

2) Provincial support. Supports from government agencies in promoting organic vegetables in the Green Market Project, which is a part of the development strategy of Phetchabun Province, a policy on top of government's public policy which promotes collaboration between the public sector, the private sector, and the locals in developing and finding solutions for issues in Phetchabun province in aspects of the basic economy, community, society, and environment. In the participation and performance of cooperatives, the guidelines for applying for product certification, and support with purchasing products from retailers from Tops Market and retailers

in Phetchabun Province. There are 4 groups which has already participated Ban Nam Duk Tai Cooperative / Phu Tuberk Cooperative / Nam Nao District farmers Group / and Khao Kho Farmers Group. Mr.Bundit Theveethivarak, the mayor, had emphasized that he shall make the green market project in Phetchabun Province famous and known to all Thais and consumers who buy chemical-free vegetables would be impressed with the quality of vegetables in Phetchabun Province. There is also an opportunity for other groups of farmers interested in participating in the project in farming safe, chemical-free vegetable for both the consumers and the farmers under the brand Green Market Petchabun to contact district agricultural extension office in all districts

3) Community leaders were ready to support and provide assistance to farmers in organic farming. The findings from the field research indicates that the community leader and specialists in the sub-district were enthusiastic in establishing an organic farming group to change the production process from using chemical to chemical-free process. The community leader had pushed for the Learning Center of Sufficiency Economy in the community to be the starting point for the concept of a safe organic farming.

4.2 The obstructing factors that affect the organic farming

1) The obligation with the capitalists in tobacco farming. The obligation with the capitalists in tobacco farming. The interview found that the farmers who farm tobacco have their pending obligations with the capitalists (Owners inputs) which the farmers beforehand advanced their money for the investment, receiving herbicides and hormone on credit, hence causing the endless debt which led to zero money for investment and none of any change as the consequences.

2) The use of intense chemicals surrounding the area. The use of intensive chemicals at the surrounding agricultural area. The farmers who would like to commit organic farming have their concerns that such organic farming may not be achievable. The landscape survey found out that the Nangua Commune Municipality has been in the context of tobacco farming for a long period of time, which the intensive use of chemicals is required. Despite the various ongoing agricultural crops farming such as corn, cassava and sugar cane, however, are the highly chemical-dependent monoculture crops. This results in a concern for the farmers who would like to change their production process among the nearby farming lands where there's a use of intensive chemicals, hence this tends to cause difficulty in their free chemical agricultural production.

3) The lack of knowledge on productivity. The lack of knowledge on safe farming, organic farming, as well as modern productivity. The interview found most of the farmers who are the members of the organic farming group accepted that they have vague knowledge about organic farming productivity and are still confused about the terms between safe farming, organic farming and other productivities.

4) The unguaranteed organic vegetable market. The primary belief on the stable and confident purchasing quota from the capitalists compared to the unguaranteed organic vegetable market. The interview found out that the farmers still have their beliefs that the purchasing quota

offered by the capitalists is the way to guarantee the stability in selling their agricultural crops which is considered to be more stable compared to the organic farming that there's no certain place to sell.

5) The different opinions within the farmers' families. The contrary attitude within the farmers' families affected their decision to rather keep family relationship than changing their productivities to be organic farming. The data from the group discussion among farmers accepted that the reason they have not initiated the organic farming despite their interest was because of the contrary attitude or idea of their partners or family members, especially in a case that the family leader disagreed, this remains a hard way to change.

5. Discussion

In order to conduct the study on factors promoting and obstructing farmers' organic farming in Nangua Commune Municipality, Muang District, Phetchabun Province, the qualitative research methodology was applied; the participants targeted by purposive selection, were randomized into three groups which were: 1) 30 farmers in Nangua District, 2) community leaders, namely headmen, the mayor, and members of the municipality council, and 3) specialists, namely public health technical officers, agricultural technical officers, and teachers of Non-Formal Education, which the methodologies were implemented in order as follows: 1) studied the community contexts about organic farming, 2) instructed the farmers about safe farming and organic farming, 3) used focus group discussion with the three target groups to analyze the factors promoting and obstructing organic farming and 4) Applied content analysis on the data and summarized the results in order to answer research objectives into two points as following. The factors promoting organic farming were 1) the lands in Nangua Commune Municipality had suitable landscape, 2) the government agencies had been promoting organic vegetable farming under the Green Market Project, which was an important strategic plan of Phetchabun province and 3) the community leaders altogether had been promoting and helping the farmers for organic farming, while the obstructing factors were: 1) the obligation with the capitalists, 2) the intensive use of chemicals in the nearby farming lands, 3) the lack of knowledge on safe farming, organic farming and know-how on modern productivity, 4) the primary belief on the stable and confident purchasing quota from the capitalists compared to the unguaranteed organic vegetable market and 5) the contrary attitude within the farmers' families. Hence, the obstructing factors in organic farming can be discussed as following.

First Point:

The obligation with the capitalists in tobacco farming which the interview found that the farmers who farm tobacco have their pending obligations with the capitalists (Owners inputs) which the farmers beforehand advanced their money for the investment, receiving herbicides and hormone on credit, hence causing the endless debt which led to zero money for investment and none of any change as the consequences, has complied with Thongdee Ngamsangar (2009) on the study of the operation of a group of self-sufficient economy organic farming: a case study of The Group of Sustainable Agriculture Na Nong Pai, Bor Gae Village, Na Nong Pai Sub-district, Chumpolburi District, Surin Province found out that the new agricultural method is a chemical agriculture that relied on the external productivity factors which expenditure on buying or hiring

was required on such factors such as chemical fertilizers, chemical herbicides, growth hormones, tractor, rice combine harvester, gasoline and labor. Such external factor dependency is a root cause of poverty and debt for farmers that have been severely escalated.

Second Point:

The lack of knowledge on safe farming, organic farming and know-how on modern productivity; The interview found most of the farmers who are the members of the organic farming group accepted that they have vague knowledge about organic farming productivity and are still confused about the terms between safe farming, organic farming and other productivities. Santhi Mongkolvibul (2009), studied the direction to promote organic farming (rice farming) of Nongkhai Commune Municipality, Tha Muang District, Kanchaburi Province and found out that the attitude towards rice farming and organic farming expressed by the farmers were the concern about the complication in organic farming and marketing issue of its product which in contrast, the farmers thought that the use of chemicals could produce more products compared to the organic farming method.

Third Point:

The contrary attitude within the farmers' families affected their decision to rather keep family relationship than changing their productivities to be organic farming. The data from the group discussion among farmers accepted that the reason they have not initiated the organic farming despite their interest was because of the contrary attitude or idea of their partners or family members, especially in a case that the family leader disagreed, this remains a hard way to change. Natcha Lookrak and Dusit Athinuwat (2013) have conducted the study on problems and obstacles in organic farming productivity process change of farmers in Ratchaburi Province and found out that social factors that greatest factors in promoting farmers to do organic farming were family members in supporting policy, labor and information, the success story of the farmers nearby in doing organic farming, the subsidy supported from the government. The environment and the health of farmers and consumers got better.

6. Suggestion

For Development/Policy :

- 1) The community might support the farmers such as plantation, demonstration area, or community funds, in order to fall into the capitalist system and become a new debtors.
- 2) The academic officials might support by giving knowledge on planting buffer to the farmers to reduce the chemicals from the surrounding.

The research further :

The suggestion for the next research is to conduct the research in order to find the collaborations between farmers, community leaders and specialists to create tangible organic farming, to promote the creation of learning networks for farmers and to develop the public area in becoming the supportive market for the organic farming products.

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แบบฟอร์ม ประเมินรายงานการวิจัย (ฉบับร่าง)

ชื่อโครงการ แนวทางการส่งเสริมการทำเกษตรอินทรีย์เพื่อสร้างสุขภาวะชุมชนในเขตพื้นที่
เทศบาลตำบลนาข่าว อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดเพชรบูรณ์

ผู้รับผิดชอบโครงการ อาจารย์กิติยาดี สีดา

ข้อเสนอแนะ

- ปรับเอกสารให้เป็นไปตามคู่มือการเขียนรายงานฉบับสมบูรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏเพชรบูรณ์
- บทคัดย่อ ขาดวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย (ซึ่งมีอยู่ในหน้า 3)
- ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ หน้าที่ 3 ไม่ควรเขียนว่าทราบ ควรบอกให้รู้เลยว่าเมื่องานวิจัยนี้สำเร็จแล้วมีประโยชน์อย่างไร ซึ่งดีไปเลย
- ตารางที่.....หน้า 18 ควรบอกด้วยว่าตารางที่เท่าไหร่ และผู้ให้ข้อมูลเป็นใคร อยู่ที่ไหน มีอาชีพอะไร
- บรรณานุกรม ข้อหนังสือเข็มบ้าง ไม่เข็มบ้าง (ตัวทีบ) และมีข้อจังหวัดบ้างไม่มีบ้าง ควรตรวจสอบ ✓
- Focus group discussion ควรมีภาพประกอบ ✓

สิ่งที่ต้องส่ง

- บันทึกขอส่งรายงานวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์และขออนุญาตเบิกเงินทุนอุดหนุนการวิจัย งวดที่ 3
- เล่มวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์ 3 เล่ม / แผ่นบันทึกข้อมูล 1 แผ่น (รวมเนื้อหาทั้งหมดเป็นไฟล์ PDF 1 ไฟล์) ✓
- หลักฐานการเบิกจ่ายเงิน งวดที่ 1-3 ✓
- หลักฐานการนำผลงานวิจัยไปใช้ประโยชน์
- หลักฐานการตีพิมพ์เผยแพร่ผลงานวิจัยหรือบทความวิจัย
- รายงานผลสำเร็จของโครงการวิจัยพร้อมปิดโครงการในระบบ NRMS

สามารถดาวน์โหลดรูปแบบการจัดทำรายงานวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์และแบบฟอร์มเอกสารประกอบได้ที่

<http://research.pcru.ac.th/>

คณะกรรมการประเมินผลการวิจัย