

## COMPLETION REPORT

### **New Entry in Farming: Prosperous and Productive Farmer in Japan and Thailand**

Dr. Supaporn Pongchompu

Assistant Professor

Department of Agriculture Economics, Faculty of Agriculture

Khon Kaen University

The number of farmers in both countries has decreased gradually. Thus, this study examines the new entry farmers in both countries. It found that in Tottori the number of persons adopted as the starting up training course student 117 persons of which, 101 persons are who have graduated the training course. Finally, 75 persons who have engaged in agriculture by themselves, among the persons to have engaged at the training course. Japanese new entry farmers do not focus on increasing products to compete with major producers; but, production is focused on quality accordance with market demand. In case of study, it found that before engaging in agriculture he worked as a trainee in an eggplant farm in Kagawa prefecture in 2011-2012 and take attendance at agri-start study training (February 1, 2013-January 31, 2014). The farm, where he was received: Urushihara Farm in Kawabara town Tottori. The crops for training study are vegetables in green house (cucumber, tomato, green vegetables) with the helps from Tottori Prefecture, JA, Agricultural board and Tottori city. He raised necessary funds as much as 2880 thousand yen by using government-aided project for arranging the conditions for farming and acquired the residual money as much as 3170 thousand yen by using subsidy for setting up facilities for new farmers, etc. In Thailand, most farmers began to plant in 2010, which was the first year that the government began to allocate land. In contrary, Thai new entry farmers have produced not respond to market demand and faced lack of capital investment for starting agricultural job. It has given rise to either borrow money or self-money saving from previous non-farm job. All of the New Entry Farmers' lands had been allocated by the government, which amounted to 2-2.5 rai in total. It was revealed that most of the New Entry Farmers carried out integrated farming (86.6%), organic farming (6.7%), and natural agriculture (6.7%). It was found that most of their investment funds had come from their own savings (44.44%), while some had received loans from banks, relatives, and cooperatives. Thus, the new entry farmer is a great way to increase the skills of adaption to the agricultural society and also evolve into a farming leader in rural area in both countries.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)

Supaporn Pongchompu. "The new entry farmer in agriculture for Thailand and Japan". The 20<sup>th</sup> National Graduate Research Conference GRADUATE SCHOOL KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY

Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)

Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)