



ECONOMY OF SOUTHERN PART OF THAILAND

SOUTH OF THAILAND BRIEF INFORMATION

- Consist of 44 million rais of area
- More than 40% of the land area are used to do farming
- Many part of the forest has been damaged
- Flood and drought occur every single year
- Rubber planting are popular in the south
- Fertility of resources
- Normally based on rubber, tin, rice and marine animal
- Most of palm tree, rubber, and coconut are grown
- Tourism Sector



SOUTH OF THAILAND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SECTOR COMPARED TO OTHER REGION

- Agricultural sector - 32 percent more
- Industry sector - 2 percent more
- Service sector - 9.5 percent more
- Overall - 0.4 percent less



OIL PALM PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTH

- In 2010, the production of oil palm has increased compared to the recent year.
- Hot and drought weather condition lower the quality of oil palm
- During that moment, the oil palm world market price has decreased



OIL PALM MARKET SITUATION IN 2010

- The oil palm supply are not enough to fulfill the market demand.
- Oil palm market price has increased due to the supply shortage
- Drought made the level of production become lower



RUBBER TREE

- Rubber are the main export product of Thailand
- Thailand are largest rubber exporter
- About 60 percent or 4.8 million tons of the peoples in the south are farmer who work in the rubber tree farm



STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION OF SOUTHERN PART OF THAILAND

First 2 decade of economic plan

- Government view
 - Low potential of economic growth
 - Economy in the area depends only 2 or 3 product (rubber, tin, rice, animal)
- Local view
 - High potential to growth
 - Large amount of natural resource



STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION OF SOUTHERN PART OF THAILAND

- After 2 decade
 - Increase more tasks of the products
 - Industry start to play more role
 - Agriculture for commercial purpose as a mass scale
 - Dramatically decrease in natural resource
 - Local people hurt a lot



AFTER IMPLEMENT SOME POLICY

1. The share of GDP in agriculture especially in fruit is the most constant
2. Forest and domestic animal farming decrease the most(Expire date of concession)
3. Fishery also plays a very important role of structural change in production
4. Different provinces have different economic structure. Some has higher share of GDP in agriculture, but some has higher share of GDP in non-agriculture sector



MAIN LOCAL OCCUPATIONS

1. Fisherman
2. Farmer
3. Orchardist
4. Mix agriculture



LOCAL FISHERY (ประมงพื้นบ้าน)

Definition

- Small scale of fishery
- Equipment for catching fish and boat in term of size
- Use knowledge from experience
- Local fishery has some basic principle that try to live with the nature sustainability (ไม่จับลูกน้ำ ฤดูการจับปลา เครื่องมือ)



CHANGE

- Technology comes- better equipment, which can catch more fish
- Higher demand in domestic and world market
- Not only agriculture sector anymore, but also industry comes (frozen food industry, packaging etc.)
- Fishery for commercial and export purpose.
- Some problems occur



PROBLEM

- Dramatically decrease in marine animal
- Ecosystem becomes worse and worse
- Increase in factory result to air and water pollution
- Local fisherman hurts a lot



TO SOLVE THOSE PROBLEM

- Some regulation was imposed



ECONOMIC PROBLEM

- Economic growth with less fertility
- Urbanization and slum
- Inequality between the rich and the poor
- Inappropriate development plan



STRUCTURE OF FARMER

- Mixed Agriculture
- Plantation in basin area
- Rice stock
- Different type of rice in each area
- Adaptation of religion into farming lifestyle
- Labor for production in every process



PROBLEM OF FARMERS

- Bad education system
- Household debt
- Deforestation especially mangrove forests
- Planting problem
- Lack of social welfare



PLANTING PROBLEM

- Higher cost of growing crops
- Using fertilizer
- Acidic and salty soil
- Limited irrigation
- Possible natural disaster
- Middleman system
- Uncertain price of rice



HOUSEHOLD DEBT

- Investment
- Family expenditure
- Failure of farming
- Low price of crops
- Buying more land
- High cost of living yet low income



RESULTS

- Stop planting local species of rice
- Selling Land and changing occupation
- Urbanization
- Natural disaster



SOME ADAPTATION AND ADJUSTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

- Change in the production of rice field
 - Due to the flooding
 - Due to the drought
 - Better for farmer's time estimate
 - New type of rice are more suitable for South's area condition



SOLUTION

- Nature-based and big family with capital
- Self-sufficiency strategy
- Practical level of production (plantation zoning)
- Suitable crops (using trial and error tool)
- Diversifying crops
- Community forest

