

Janenarong Tiensawang 2006: Women Farmer Roles in Community Enterprises Development : A Case Study of Ban Toong Samae Weaving Group, Nong Kham Sub-District, Nong Ya Sai District, Suphan Buri Province. Master of Science (Agriculture), Major Field: Agricultural Extension, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Am-On Aungsuratana, Ph.D.  
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The objectives of the study were to examine 1) some personal and socio-economic background of Ban Toong Samae women farmer, 2) characteristics of cloth weaving business, 3) their actual roles and expected roles in cloth weaving enterprises development, 4) the relationships between some personal and socio-economic background of women farmer with their actual roles and expected roles in cloth weaving enterprises development, 5) their constraints and recommendations in cloth weaving enterprises development. Studied samples were 47 women farmer resided in Ban Toong Samae village, Nong Kham sub-district, Nong Ya Sai district, Suphan Buri province. Interviewing schedule was used to collect data. Descriptive statistics were frequency, percentage, arithmetic means, standard deviation and median. Inferential statistic to testing hypothesis was Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The findings revealed that women farmer average age was 55 years old. Major occupation was silk production while minor occupation was cloth weaving. Average income was 237,920 baht per year while average expenditure was 110,860 baht per year. Average land tenure was 27.48 rai (4.40 hectares). Most media perception was neighbor. Average cloth weaving experience was 29 years. Majority of cloth weaving raw materials were bought from outside community. Average cloth weaving household labor force was only one person per household. Most used native knowledge were cloth weaving pattern and traditional cloth weaving machine "KEE KRATOOK". Most used modern weaving technology was artificial silk. Community market was most found for sale cloth weaving product. Most natural silk cloth was sold at group member belonging. Most artificial silk cloth was sold at local clothes shop. Almost had the opportunity for boots sold, advertising, grading, packaging, and demand predication investigation. More than half studied sample had no experiences in cloth weaving enterprises knowledge. Most cloth weaving enterprises resource was neighbor. Nearly most of them plan to less their cloth weaving enterprises in coming year. There were 17 sub actual roles were rarely done by more than half of studied sample. There were also 12 sub roles that rarely expected by more than half of studied sample. Most constraint was less bargaining in sold raw materials. Recommendations were 1) Group building for production and raw materials bargaining should be promoted. 2) More channel for sold and value added should be provided. 3) More knowledge and skill in accounting and b/c ratio should be done. 4) More cloth weaving modern technology should be developed. 5) Transfer technology through training courses by governmental resources in the village from March-April should be concerned. 6) Factors affecting cloth weaving enterprises role were farming media perception, training perception, field study, and training in cloth weaving enterprises development.

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