

Yupa Rachjinda 2008: Factors of Land Use Right Changing of Farmer in Land Reformed Area Raroeng Sub-district, Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. Master of Science (Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resource Management), Major Field: Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resource Management, Interdisciplinary Graduate Program. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Sowatree Nathalang, Ph.D. 105 pages.

This study aimed to find out factors of land use right changing of farmer in land reformed area by investigating characteristics of right changing of farmer and groups of peoples who took advantages of the right changing. The research was also to investigate the socio-economic aspects before and after the land use right changing of farmers in land reformed area. Data collecting was conducted by using in-depth interview among key informants. The information from semi-structured interview among target group composing of 101 farmers who have got the land reform land use certificate (ALRO 4-01) but land use right changing of farmer in land reformed area during the year 1997-2007 were also collected in Raroeng Village and Klong Somboon Village, Raroeng Sub-district, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

The results showed that the farmers who changed their land use right were about 50.5 percent. The land right changing was increased by selling land (54.9%) and land rent (33.3%). Most people who took advantages of the land use right changing were investors (41.2%). However, other groups of people were neighbors, government workers and state enterprise workers. The main reasons for land use right changing were the lack of fund, labor shortage, need in occupation changing and the unsuitability of soil for agricultural purpose. Factors which were significantly related to land use right changing at statistical level of 0.5 were age, education, occupation, settlement of family, in-farm income, off-farm income, expenses of agriculture and debt.

Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature

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