

Sasura Seingsanan, Captain 2007: Factors Effecting Quality of Life of Hupkapong Agriculture Co-operative's Members. Master of Science (Agricultural Economics), Major Field: Agricultural Economics, Department of Agricultural and Resources Economics. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Piti Kantangkul, Ph.D. 107 pages.

The objectives of this study were to 1) learn about economic and social conditions of Hupkapong Agriculture Co-operative's members 2) analyze factors effecting quality of life of Hupkapong Agriculture Co-operative's members, and 3) learn about quality of life of Hupkapong Agriculture Co-operative's members with human basic needs standard. The survey study was used for collecting data using questionnaires from 90 samples. Descriptive data analysis with percentage and frequencies distribution and quantitative data analys with chi-square at the confidential level of 95% was conducted.

The result of this study showed that there were more co-operative members worked in agriculture than non-agriculture. They mostly grew fruit tree while vegetation, perennial and field crops were the second. Most of them earned less than Baht 5,000 per month per family with the debts which were borrowed to spend on consumption goods while they also saved the money because they were cooperative members. The land that they had been allocated was rain fed land and irrigated land in a similar size with average size of 16.43 rais which belonged to them but partly could not possessed. There was enough water for consuming. Most co-operative members attended professional promotion training organized by the co-operative. The problems related to occupation were lack of a revolving fund, knowledge and skills, lack of occupation promotion and products market. The problems of water were that there was inadequate water for agriculture due to broken water pipes in some areas. Air and water pollution was also occurred around the co-operative members' residence.

Hupkapong Agriculture Co-operative's members with higher standard of quality of life were 20%. The hypotheses tests showed that education factor correlated with quality of life in two dimensions: in term of healthiness and natural resources and environment. Occupation factor correlated with quality of life in term of natural resources and environment because they resided at their worked place. Meeting and training attendance factor and air and water pollution factor correlated with quality of life in term of economic. On the other hand, factors that were not correlated with quality of life were gender, loaning, saving, pattern of land allocation, and water supply.

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