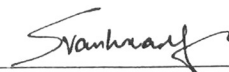


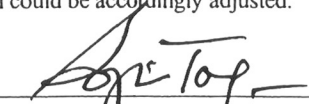
Sengvanhxay Phannourath 2007: Land Use of Vegetable Growers in Hadsaifong District, Vientiane Capital, Lao People's Democratic Republic. Master of Science (Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resource Management), Major Field: Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resource Management, Interdisciplinary Graduate Program. Thesis Advisor: Professor Sopin Tongpan, Ph.D. 92 pages.

This research had the objective to 1) study the agricultural system, 2) income and expenses of the agriculturists and 3) analyze the land use in terms of the production and productivity maintenance of the agriculturists in Hadsaifong district, Vientiane capital.

The samples of this research consisted of 120 agriculturists from six villages, namely, Ban Sithan Tai, Ban Hatkaxa, Ban Don, Ban Tha Khek, Ban Chom thong and Ban Hom Tai. The data were collected through the interviews and analyzed by the statistics by the means of frequency, percentage, average, maximum, minimum, correlation coefficient and standard deviation.

According to the study, the agriculturists had the average land of 6.74 rais per household. In details, the lands could be divided into the ownership of the agriculturist (5.8 rais), rental land (4.19 rais), leased land (4.25 rais), residence (0.49 rais), farming area (4.63 rais), and vegetable lands (4.29 rais). During 2001-2005, the lands were used for three systems. For the first system, the paddy field was conducted in the rainy season while vegetables were grown in the dry season; in the second system, the paddy field and vegetables were raised both in the rainy season and dry season while in the third system, vegetables were grown both in the rainy season and dry season. It could be noted that the rice productivity during 2001-2005 was decreased from 505-628 to 524-620 kg per rai in the rainy season whereas the vegetables productivity in the dry season was increased from 504-519 kg per rai in the rainy season to 522-546 kg per rai in the dry season. Concerning the income and expenses based on the agriculture during 2001-2005, with the first system, the average income was highest with the lowest expenses; on the other hand, with the second system, the average income was lowest with the highest expenses. In terms of the sustainability of the land usage considered from the productivity or income, the third system yielded the lowest coefficient with the lowest variance due to the least variation of income. On the other hand, the first system led to the highest value. When considering the productivity and stability, namely, the sustainability, the third system (growing vegetables in both seasons) was more sustainable because the market of vegetables was expanded. In addition, several kinds of vegetable could be grown in accordance with the market demand. In case of market instability, the sustainability or system qualification could be accordingly adjusted.

  
Student's signature

  
Thesis Advisor's signature

22 / 05 / 2007