

Thesis Title	Factors Affecting Landlessness among Rural People in Chiang Mai Province		
Author	Miss Parichat Rainaree		
M.Econ	Economics		
Examining Committee :	Assoc. Prof. Dr.Decha Karnjanangkura		Chairman
	Asst. Prof . Kanya Kunthikan		Member
	Asst. Prof . Thongchai Shusuwan		Member

Abstract

The three main objectives of this reserch are : 1) to study and analyze the factors of landlessness and landownership between landlessness households and landownership households at Sansai and Chaiprakarn areas in Chiang Mai , 2) to analyze and compare the demographic and economic status in rural families between landlessness households and landownership households at Sansai and Chaiprakarn areas in Chiang Mai , 3) to study the opinions and the ways to solve problem about the landlessness of rural people between landlessness households and landownership households at Sansai and Chaiprakarn areas in Chiang Mai .

The primary data was collected by interviewing the head of 430 households. From the Sansai area 215 samples were collected with 120 landlessness household samples and 95 landownership samples. The remaining 215 samples were collected from the Chaiprakarn area with 115 landlessness household samples and 100 landownership samples.

The analyzation found the factors which effect the landlessness rural people along with Logit Model by using Maximum Likelihood Estimates Method. For comparing the demographic and economic status between landlessness households and landownership households the T-test technique was used. For the opinions and the ways to solve the landlessness problem frequency and percentage ratio tables were used.

The results of the studying can conclude as this following ;

1) The factors or independent variables which effect the landlessness in the Sansai and Chaiprakarn areas are the size of land owned now or once and the amount of household debt. The household which is owning or has owned a small land size , and has too many debt takes a high risk of landlessness. For the land household condition effect the landlessness only in the Chaiprakarn area. If the land household condition has no water in the summer ,or is in a high land the chance for landlessness increases.

2) Both Sansai and Chaiprakarn areas , the factors or variabiles for the demographic status are the household size and percentage of household labor between landlessness households and landownership households. There was no significant differance. The economic status variables were : the size of farmland for cultivation , the total household asset value , the total household income , the per capita income , the total expenditure for household consuming , and the amount of household debt of the landlessness households are significantly less than the landownership households.

3) Both Sansai and Chaiprakarn areas , most of people from the landlessness household and the landownership household gave the similar opinion ,suggestions and the ways to solve the problem of landlessness. For the opinions the problem of landlessness occurs because of selling land and consequently they do not have land since their parents' generation. For the suggestions and the ways to solve this problem were : a resolution for rural people with land problems, creating an organization for working in the village , increasing prices of the agricultural products , decreasing the capital in production , giving scholarships for farmer's children , decreasing the interest rate for borrowing money , and raising the minimum wage.