

Thesis Title Factors Related to Wet Season Rice Yield of the
Peasants in Tambol Tha-ngeew, Amphoe Muang, the
Nakorn Sri Thammarat Province. (about 800 bath per
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Name with Somphon Kuntachote only non participated in any
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Concentration Adult and Continuing Education at Tambol Tha-ngeew. The
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Department employ Nonformal Education oration technique (85.62 %).
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The purpose of this study is dealing with the implementation
of agricultural technology by investigating the correlation between
some variables and wet season rice yield in Tambol Tha-ngeew, Amphoe
Muang, Nakorn Sri Thammarat Province. The samples were 145 peasants,
simply randomized from 507 peasant families. The research instrument
was a set of structured interview questionnaire. The collected data
were then analyzed by means percentages and Pearson Product Moment.

The findings of this study revealed that the average age of
the studied peasants was 50 years with a 4 years educational level.
The percentage of males and females was very closed. Buddhism was the
religion of the majority. They all were married with 5 family
members. The wet season rice yield of the majority was less than
250 Kilograms per rai.

The rice production related factors showed that almost of the
peasants produced rice as the main occupation for their basic
consumption. With 30 years of rice producing experience and three

house hold labour they still needed extra hiring labour. They had their own land with 10 rai as the average size of land and used their own money for the investment which normally costed about 860 Bath per rai. They were non-member of local agriculture group and rarely associated with the agriculture authority nor participated in any activities provided by such authority.

Concerning the application of agricultural technology, the findings showed that : most of the peasants used local rice strain (88.27 %), employed young rice transportation technique (98.62 %), utilized chemical fertilizer at the ratio of 20 Kg/rai (63 %); and no usage of any means for disease and insect protection (86.27 %)

Furthermore, the findings indicated that there is no significant correlation between selected variables and rice production. However, there are 3 variables that have some correlation with the rice production namely : participation in agricultural activities, educational level and agricultural technology applications.

The findings also revealed significant correlation among variables. For example, there is correlation between field experience and educational level, number of family workers and the amount of financial investment per rai; the land size correlated with agricultural group membership, the frequencies contacts with agricultural authorities and the agricultural technology application; and the financial investment per rai correlated with frequencies of information receiving.