

ABSTRACT

Abstract of thesis submitted to the Graduate School of Maejo University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Agricultural Extension

ACCEPTANCE OF SWINE-RAISING TECHNOLOGY BY FARMERS IN YANGPIANG
SUB-DISTRICT, OMKOI DISTRICT, CHIANGMAI PROVINCE

By

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OCTOBER, 2000

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The objectives of this research were to examine 1) personal characteristics of swine-raising farmers in Yangpiang sub-district, Omkoi district, Chiangmai province; 2) their level of swine-raising technology acceptance; 3) relationship between their personal, economic, and social characteristics as well as level of attitudes towards swine-raising and their acceptance of swine-raising technology; and 4) their problems, obstructions and recommendations concerning swine-raising.

The data were collected by means of interview schedules pretested for reliability and validity from 297 farmers selected by systematic random sampling and analyzed by using the SPSS/PC+.

The results revealed that most of the respondents were male. They had an average age of 42 years and had completed compulsory education. Their total income averaged 8,615 Baht per year, 3,351 Baht of which was obtained from swine-raising.

They had an average of 3 years experience in swine-raising. An average number of swine raised was 4 and average labor used was 1 person. The distance from their farm to the livestock raised was 10 kms on average. Most of the respondents did not obtain loans. They received information about swine-raising 1-2 times/week from radio, television, government officials and salespeople. Their contact with the livestock officer was 7-12 times; with the agricultural officer, 7-12 times; and with salespersons, 1-6 times. They had a high level of attitudes towards swine-raising. Their acceptance of swine-raising technology was also at a high level in production, feeding, management, and disease prevention and control.

The results also revealed that gender, age, land holding, labor, access to information from radio, contact with the livestock officer and agricultural officer, and salespersons were not correlated with the respondents' acceptance of swine-raising technology but the level of education, incomes, experience, number of swine raised, distance from farm to livestock raised, borrowing money, access to information from television, agricultural journal, newspaper, government officers, neighbours, and sales people, contact with the land development officer and their attitudes toward swine-raising were found to be significantly correlated with their technological acceptance.

The respondents' problems included availability of quality sows, farmers' lack of proper knowledge of swine-raising, high prices of feed, non-sanitary pens, lack of knowledge of medicine and vaccine and high prices of medicine. The respondents recommended provision of high quality sows, provision of knowledge of swine-raising, fixing prices for feed by the government, provision of information about pen construction, and provision of financial support and medicine.