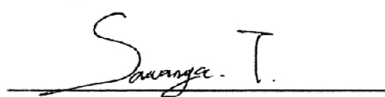


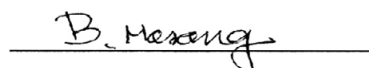
Sawanya Tokrachang 2006: An Economic Analysis of Organic Rice in Amphoe Doem Bang Nang Buat Changwat Suphan Buri Crop Year 2001/2002. Master of Science (Agricultural Economics), Major Field: Agricultural Economics, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Banterng Masang, Ph.D. 79 pages.
ISBN 974-16-1498-5

Typically, rice farmers in Derm Bang Nang Buat district, Suphan Buri province produce mainstream rice or chemical rice. After a rice mill established in 1996 by Women's Group. An organic rice has been introduced to the farmers. Rice farmers have allocated some parts of their land to produce the organic rice. The main objectives of the study were to compare the costs and returns on the two techniques of rice production. The paired samples were used to analyse the mean differences. And, data were collected from 20 sample farms.

The study results found that the total costs of mainstream rice was greater than the total costs of the organic rice by 383.01 baht per rai. And, the total cash costs of the mainstream rice was greater than the total cash costs of the organic rice by 603.81 baht per rai. An average yields of the mainstream rice was greater than the average yield of the organic rice by 280.18 kilogram per rai. The net cash profits of the organic rice was greater than the mainstream rice by 235.37 baht per rai and the net profits of mainstream rice was greater than the organic rice by 14.57 baht per rai. The paired sample test at $\alpha = 0.05$ concluded that the average yield, total cost and total cash cost of the two techniques of production were difference, but, the net cash profits, and net profits were not statistically difference.

The policy implications of the break-even yield analysis is that the farmers should not produce the organic rice for sale if the yield is lower than 372.15 kilogram per rai.


Student's signature


Thesis Advisor's signature

29/05/06