

Namfon Phattनाविबक 2012: Comparison of Factors Affecting Sangyod Rice Yield Quantity of Farmers in Phatthalung Province. Master of Science (Agricultural Extension), Major Field: Agricultural Extension, Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Pichai Tongdeelert, Ph.D 122 pages.

The objectives of this research were to study: 1) some basic personal factors, economic factors and social, and production factors of farmers, 2) Sangyod rice yield quantity of farmers, 3) Comparison of some basic personal factors, economic factors and social, and production factors of affecting Sangyod rice yield quantity of farmers, 4) problems and recommendations of Sangyod rice yield production of farmers, Samples were 248 farmers of rice varieties Sangyod production years of cultivation 53/54 in District Bang Kaeo, District Pa Bon, and District Pak Phayun in Phatthalung Province by using stratified sampling and accidental sampling. The instrument for collection data was the interview. Statistical analyses included frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean maximum, minimum, and standard deviation. Hypotheses testing using the t-test and F-test.

Findings revealed that: 1) to be farmers were male. On an average, they were 56.53 years old, completed primary school, had 4-5 persons of family, On an average, they were 12.11 years of experience rice production, had 2 labors of sangyod rice production, had 1-10 rai of planting rice area, used rain water in rice production, used their own rice seeds, used their own capital in the production of rice, had production target of rice for household consumption and sale, joined the Institute of Agriculture 2 groups, received about the information Sangyod rice from 2 sources, used method rice production of wet seed, using chemical fertilizers, had prevent disposal the rice enemy by without using chemicals, without rice weed control, had harvest rice by machine. 2) Most farmers had Sangyod rice yield quantity 350.00-383.33 kilograms per rai, On an average, they were had rice yield quantity 378.89 kilograms per rai. 3) Hypotheses testing illustrated that age of farmers, methods rice production, affecting Sangyod rice yield quantity at 0.01 level of significance. educational, water used for rice production, sources seed used to rice production, exposure to Sangyod rice information, and rice weed control affecting sangyod rice yield quantity at 0.05 level of significance. 4) Problems found much in the production of sangyod rice yield of farmers that was outbreak of Insect pests rice, outbreak of rice weed and flooding.

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Thesis Advisor's signature