

THESIS TITLE      SOCIOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF EQUALITY : A CASE  
STUDY OF LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BY THE AGRICULTURAL  
LAND REFORM APPROACH IN THE NATIONAL RESERVED  
FOREST IN KHON KAEN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The study has the following objectives : 1) to analyze the target and intention of the Agricultural Land Reform Decree by the sociological jurisprudence interpretation 2) to analyze the development output between the Agricultural Land Reform area in Pa Samran forest, Muang District, Khon Kaen Province and the outside area by the sociological interpretation of equality 3) to collect information from farmers in the agricultural land reform area about their needs and criticisms arising from related activities.

Sample was taken from 6 villages both inside and outside the agricultural land reform area in Pa Samran forest. The total sampling was 374 people. Interview was carried out, and data

collected was analyzed for frequency, percentage and Chi-Square using SPSS/PC+ computer software.

The results can be summarized as follows :

1. The target and intention of the Agricultural Land Reform Decree by the sociological jurisprudence interpretation was to build up equity in terms of social and economic aspect.

2. The development output between the Agricultural Land Reform area in Pa Samran forest, Muang District, Khon Kaen Province and the outside area can be concluded as follows.

Physical aspect : It was found that the agricultural land reform area was more developed in the aspect of transportation routes, as elaborated by 3 items. The area was less developed in terms of water resources, shown in 2 items. The land reform and non-land reform areas were equally developed in terms of land suitability, and availability of electricity, rainfall, and domestic water.

Economic aspect : It was found that the land reform area was more developed in terms of ownership of properties, quantity and quality of agricultural products, farm and off-farm income, and availability of credits. The land reform area was less developed in terms of land tenure. Both reform and non-reform area was equally developed in the aspects of distribution and equality of land tenure, agricultural productivity, saving and debt repayment.

Social aspect : The land reform area was more developed in terms of health care and labor force. Both land reform and non-reform area were equally developed in education, occupational

training, occupational group organization, health, career change, labor migration, information media, and villagers' relationship.

Overall results can be concluded that the land reform area was not less developed.

3. The villagers' needs and recommendations can be concluded. The villagers need more development action for transportation routes, water resources, agricultural productivity, and land tenure. They recommended that measures should be taken to improve land tenurial level, opportunities for credits, and infrastructure reconstruction.