

บทคัดย่อ

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ปัจจัยที่มีผลกระทบต่อ การเคลื่อนย้ายแรงงานของเกษตรกรที่ออกไปทำงาน  
นอกรการเกษตรในอำเภอปาย จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน  
ปี 2543/2544

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ประธานกรรมการที่ปรึกษา: .....

ภาควิชา/คณะ : .....

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..... (Multi

stage sampling) ..... 98

..... 4,375

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## ABSTRACT

Abstract of thesis submitted of the Graduate School Project of Maejo University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Cooperative Economics

### FACTORS AFFECTING LABOUR EMIGRATION OF THE FARMERS IN PAI DISTRICT, MAEHONGSON PROVINCE, TO NON – AGRICULTURAL JOBS, YEAR 2000/2001

By

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This research was conducted to examine personal characteristics, push factors and pull factors in socio-economics of farmers in Pai district which caused them to emigrate to non-agricultural jobs as well as agricultural labour problems and solutions to the problems.

The data were collected by means of interview schedules from 98 samples of farmers selected by multi-stage sampling from 4,375 households and then analyzed by the SPSS/PC+. The statistics used were percentage, mean, correlation and the Chi-square.

The findings revealed that most farmers were female, married, 25 years old on average, and had completed a secondary school.

Marital status was found to be significantly correlated with labour emigration of farmers in Pai district, Maehongson province while age, sex and educational level were not.

The push factors significantly correlated with non-agriculture emigration were cost of living, debts, and household expenses but agricultural land, natural disasters, agricultural expenses, and children and old people were not correlated with non-agricultural job emigration.

The pull factors i.e. total household incomes, non-agricultural incomes, sociality, public health facilities, relatives' influences, and friends were non-significantly correlated with non-agricultural job emigration.

Two types of problems were found to exist : problems facing the farmers emigrating to non-agricultural jobs i.e. family, socio-economic, and environmental problems and agricultural problems i.e. lack of capital, marketing, low quality products, lack of land rights, and natural disasters.

