

CORRELATES OF PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF FARMERS
TOWARD COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM
IN CHIANGMAI, THAILAND

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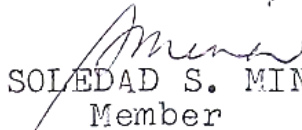
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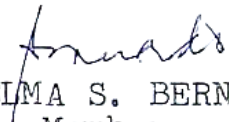
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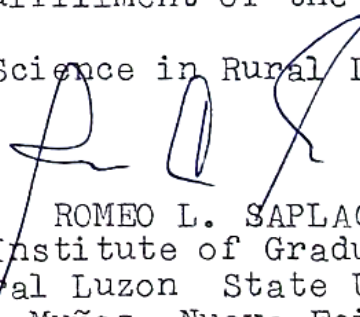
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
ABSTRACT	xvii
INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the problem	4
Objectives of the study	5
Hypothesis	6
Significance of the study	7
Scope and limitations	8
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
The nature of perception and attitude	9
Perception and attitude relationship	11
The importance of perception and attitude	12
Factors which may influence perception and attitude	15
METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH	29
Conceptual/theoretical framework	29
Operational definition of terms	32
Research design	41
Technique of data-gathering	44
Method of analysis	45

	PAGE
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	48
Socio-demographic characteristics of farmers	48
Socio-economic characteristics of farmers	53
Psycho-social characteristics of farmers	57
Experience of farmers	59
Perceptions of farmers	62
Attitudes of farmers	67
Relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and perceptions and attitudes of farmers	70
Relationship between socio-economic characteristics and perceptions and attitudes of farmers	74
Relationship between psycho-social characteristics and perceptions and attitudes of farmers	78
Relationship between experience variables and perceptions and attitudes of farmers	84
Relationship between perceptions and attitudes of farmers	88
Suggestions for the improvement of the COLT Program	93
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	
Summary	96
Conclusions, implications and recommendations	102
Suggestions for further research	103

	PAGE
LITERATURE CITED	106
APPENDICES	112
Appendix A	113
Appendix tables	114
Appendix B	130
Letter to the Director of COLT Coordinating Committee, Chiangmai, Thailand	131
Letter to the President of the Maejo Institute of Agricultural Technology, Chiangmai, Thailand	132
Appendix C	133
Interview schedule	135

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Distribution of farmer-respondents by village	44
2	Distribution of farmers according to their socio-demographic characteristics	50
3	Means and standard deviations of the socio-demographic variables	51
4	Distribution of farmers according to their socio-economic characteristics	55
5	Means and standard deviations of the socio-economic variables	56
6	Distribution of farmers according to their psycho-social characteristics in joining the COLT Program	58
7	Distribution of farmers according to their experiences	61
8	Distribution of farmers according to the nature of their involvement and experiences in the COLT Program operations	63
9	Distribution of farmers according to their perceptions of selected aspects of the COLT Program	65
10	Means and standard deviations of perceptions and attitudes of farmers toward selected aspects of the COLT Program	66
11	Distribution of farmers according to their attitude toward selected aspects of the COLT Program	69

12	Correlation between socio-demographic characteristics of farmer-respondents and perceptions and attitudes toward the COLT Program	72
13	Relationship between some socio-demographic characteristics of farmer-respondents and perceptions and attitudes toward the COLT Program using chi-square	73
14	Correlation between socio-economic characteristics of farmer-respondents and their perceptions and attitudes toward selected aspects of the COLT Program	76
15	Relationship between farm tenure status of farmer-respondents and their perceptions and attitudes toward selected aspects of the COLT Program using chi-square	77
16	Relationship between psycho-social characteristics of trained farmers and their perceptions toward selected aspects of the COLT Program using chi-square	79
17	Relationship between psycho-social characteristics of untrained farmers and their perceptions toward selected aspects of the COLT Program using chi-square	80
18	Relationship between psycho-social characteristics of trained farmers and their attitudes toward selected aspects of the COLT Program using chi-square	82
19	Relationship between psycho-social characteristics of untrained farmers and their attitudes toward selected aspects of the COLT Program using chi-square	83
20	Correlation between length of farming experience of farmer-respondents and their perceptions and attitudes toward selected aspects of the COLT Program	86

TABLE

PAGE

21	Relationship between experiences of farmer-respondents and their perceptions and attitudes toward selected aspects of the COLT Program	87
22	Relationship between perceptions and attitudes of farmers using chi-square	89
23	Comparison on the perceptions and attitudes of the farmers trained and untrained under the COLT Program	92
24	Suggestions given by farmers to improve the COLT Program	94

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Distribution of farmers according to their sex	114
2	Distribution of farmers according to their age	115
3	Distribution of farmers according to their educational attainment	116
4	Distribution of farmers according to their marital status	117
5	Distribution of farmers according to the number of their dependent children	118
6	Distribution of farmers according to their household size	119
7	Distribution of farmers according to their family size	120
8	Distribution of farmers according to their family income level	121
9	Distribution of farmers according to the number of family members participating in farm activities	122
10	Distribution of farmers according to their farm size	123
11	Distribution of farmers according to their farm tenure status	124
12	Distribution of farmers according to the length of farming experience	125
13	Distribution of farmers according to their information-seeking activities in the COLT Program	126

TABLE

PAGE

14	Distribution of farmers according to the actual involvement in COLT Program operations	127
15	Distribution of farmers according to the nature of involvement	128
16	Distribution of farmers according to the nature of experience	129

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1	A diagram showing the relationship between independent and dependent variables	33
2	Map of Chiangmai province showing the sites of study	42

ABSTRACT

PENG-ONT, JIRAPRON. Institute of Graduate Studies, Central Luzon State University, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, April, 1985. CORRELATES OF PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF FARMERS TOWARD COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM IN CHIANGMAI, THAILAND.

Major Adviser: Dr. Romeo L. Saplaco

The overall objective of this study was to determine the perceptions and attitudes of farmers toward the COLT Program and to identify some socio-demographic, socio-economic, psycho-social and experience variables which may be associated with their perceptions and attitudes.

The study was confined to the four target villages of the second phase of the COLT Program in Chiangmai. A total of 384 respondents were studied.

Majority of the respondents were males (76.82%) and married (78.12%) with a mean age of 37.47 years and had finished only up to the primary grade school.

The mean family income of all respondents was 16,689.06 bahts (฿ 1.4: ₱1). The average farm size of respondents, on the other hand, was 7.33 rais (1.17 hectares). They had engaged in farming for an average

of 19 years, and majority were either owner-farmers or share tenants.

Of the total respondents, 41.67 per cent have been involved in the program as actual participants. Most of them claimed to have had satisfactory and very satisfactory experience although they were mostly governed by self-oriented motives.

As to perception, 45.57 per cent of the respondents were fully aware of the program, 31.77 per cent were slightly aware and 22.66 per cent declared unawareness. However, 96.88 per cent of the respondents were in agreement with the COLT Program. The rest were neutral or had disagreed with the different aspects of the program.

As a whole, farmers trained under the COLT Program had higher perception and attitude levels than those untrained under the said program.

The socio-demographic characteristics found to be related with perception of selected aspects of the COLT Program were educational attainment and marital status. Family level, size of farms, and farm tenure status were the socio-economic variables related to it. Psycho-social characteristics were also found to be related with perception. Information-seeking activities, actual

involvement, nature of involvement and nature of experience were the experience variables related to the same. However, none of the socio-demographic, socio-economic, psycho-social characteristics nor experience variables considered in the study were related with attitude toward the COLT Program. Regardless of their characteristics, the respondents had a high attitude level towards the program.

The data seem to show that none of the included variables were related to attitude, however, if one looks at the total samples, the results would indicate that the perceptions and attitudes of farmers toward the nature, philosophy, objectives, and activities of the COLT Program were strongly related. Farmers with high perceptions also had high attitude levels.

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