BIOSOCIAL FACTORS RESULTING IN LAND REFORM IN THE HUAY RABUM, LAN SAK DISTRICT, UTHAITANI PROVINCE

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the biosocial factors in land reform in Huay Rabum in the Lan Sak district of the Uthaitani province. The research applied survey methods with data collection using questionnaires from three hundred samples living in these areas with an independent study an the satisfaction of people who were allocated land and described relationships between the variables found that people living in the project area or arable land. They were satisfied, with factors including the allocation of land had high satisfaction levels. In terms of linked to gender (female);age (forty-one to sixty years of age); status (married); educational level (primary school); family members (two to four people); years of participation (three years); occupation (farmers) and income per month (≤ 5,000 Baht) The results of the analysis were the Logistic Regression Model, especially in terms of Binary Logistic Regression at a statistically significant level of 0.05, by considering the four elements which included feelings (the mind), as well as the Social, Economic and Cultural aspects. The results revealed that the satisfaction assessment of those living in the area in a good direction, but people who lacked confidence and had high concerns regarding risk because the project was confiscated and the land was relocated. When the new government party talks, start new policy designs will be proposed.

Keywords: Biosocial factors, Land allocation, Risk of land reform

1. INTRODUCTION

As Thailand is currently experiencing the problems with land allocation from an unorganized and united administration because there are still many people who did not possess an arable land, as well as the increase in illegal forest areas and trespassing to take advantage of the land. These problems are connected to each other, leading to continuous movements for a solution to arable land problems. Therefore, in order to improve land management, in Thailand the National Land Policy Committee resolved to allocate land to residents in the area on the condition that the land will be held in a common area and were not allocated to any specific person in order to preven land trading and changing owners while also making residents take care of the forest and land together. The requirement for appropriate and manageable land in order to make a living wore in the same direction with the policies and national strategies of land and resources management by Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning Office under a four point strategic framework of principles including the following: Strategy One: conserving the balance of nature, protection of the land and sustainable usage of land and resources; Strategy Two: effective and fair use of land and resources; Strategy Three: fair and thorough allocation of lands for disadvantaged people; and Strategy Four: lands and resource allocation. In the first phase, Strategy Three, a fair and thorough allocation of land for disadvantaged people, is the most urgent strategy to initiate and consistent with government policy of the government. The National Land Policy Committee then proceeded to allocate land for disadvantaged people according to government policy. In terms of the area of research, the chose to study on the land reformation area of Huay Rabum Forest, was selected because it is an interesting area in terms of its quite obvious land limitations, which were reformed and demonstrated noticeable changes. The study also included the integration of every regional department that cooperated in order to develop the land and complete the objectives of the project, leading to a sustainable comfortable and life for the people.

2. OBJECTIVE

To study the bio-social factors resulting from the allocation of arable lands in the land reformation area of Huay Rabum Forest in the Lan Sak District of Uthai Thani Province.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concepts and theories used to studying bio-social factors resulting from the allocation of arable land within the land reformation area in Huay Rabum Forest, and could be classified into two groups:

3.1 Main concepts and theories

3.1.1 The Land Distribution Concept of Manoon Thongkachock (2011) provided long-term solutions to poverty by distributing fair use of land holding in which the land acted as a property and a production cost in order to solve the land trespassing issue as residents would share the rights to the lands. Pedro Abramo (1998) studied the acquisition of public land as land acquisition capital and as a social support tool in a land control project. The distribution from public land to manage urban land indicated a new type of relationship between the government and the land market. In other words, the government swapped roles from the land owners to the managers of land benefits. Nuttakrit Powintara (2015) studied the guidelines for the development of land

allocation systems in state property in the Surat Thani province, with the objectives of learning the effectiveness of the screening process for eligible people to receive land allocation and study the sustainability of the careers and lives of people who received land and learning how it went after being allocated.

3.1.2 Development of a Quality of Life Theory by Jirakitwiboon. (2013) mentioned that the quality of life at work, which is the satisfaction of people regarding their lives or overall happiness from both their experience and environment that had physical and mental aspects through the organizational process to satisfy its employees. Nattawat Kunto (2014). An appropriate life, according to basic necessities and in response to thoughts, and emotions, which they thought would make people stay together in society appropriately and without causing problems, in accordance with the environment and the value of the society where people where people righteous and could solve problems as well as finding what they want with limited resources, leading to happiness and good physical and mental health. Kusuma Kosol (2012) mentioned that quality of life is an important factor to move their society, region, and country forward in any area of development as humans are the important factor driving things forward, so it would be better if they had perfect health, living, environment, education, value, and satisfaction with life. Kanokwan Choocheep (2008) defined quality of life as a level of human life in terms of basic necessities and other factors, including the physical, the emotional, society, economy, thoughts, and the environment that affected their quality of life. Supornthip Nilalux (2013) mentioned that quality of work life has a wide definition which coves with anything related to work life and the environment of each person in a corporation, but had a common target to reduce stress and increase satisfaction, which is an important mechanism to improve their quality of life.

3.2 Additional concepts and theories

3.2.1 Sufficiency Economy Concept : Supadcha Othasri (2011) defined the Sufficiency Economy Concept was a guideline to manage economy, society, polity, technology, natural resources, and the environment with the objective to improve lives and create stability and sustainability for development to be used as a guideline for life development. Bhuripanya Kerdsri (2010) mentioned that the Sufficiency Economy Concept is a philosophy created by King Bhumibol Adulyadej and was given to any Thai person for over twenty-five years as guidelines for living and conduct, which included modesty, reasonableness, and a good immune system.

3.2.2 Participation Theory. Siriphat Lapchit (2007) defined participation theory as an open two-way communication between people, groups of people, communities or organizations to process any of the activity or activities both officially and unofficially. The factor of participation was related to the process in which people participated in the development, thinking, deciding, processing, and receiving benefits with the objective of achieving the goals of the group. Police Lieutenant General Narong Kulnides (2012) defined community participation community was inspired by the spirit to participate in any specific activity to achieve their objectives.

3.2.3 Basic Necessity Theory. Duangkamol Kontongern (2013) referred to the principles and concepts of the basic necessities required by Thai people at one time. Pannee Pantaewan (2013) defined basic necessities that was a tool to evaluate basic necessities of Thai people and encouraged them to develop their community and solve problems by themselves. Therefore, studying a community using basic necessity is beneficial for a those who wish to solve community problems. Patida Sa-ming (2002) defined basic necessities in terms of development of the quality of life that were the indicators of basic necessities, such as studying the learning of people in the society to make them aware of their lives, families, or society had completed basic necessities the

Department of Community Development (2016) indicated that the contents and details of basic necessity, such as that was a household based level of information showing of the status of basic necessities in each household about what life standards were in a period of time.

4. METHODS

There was a sample group that contained the data of land reformation to study more than 80% from total population three hundred and sixty-four people (two hundred and ninety-one and upper). The data was collected by analyzing related documents by focusing on integrating information related to articles, analysis, governmental projects, and activities. The field data collection was performed by collecting physical data and basic necessities to analyze the development and usage of allocated land as well as encouraging and developing careers in this area. Each activity that was observed led to the development of life and living the area, participatory strength, as well as effective usage of resources. These in-depth interviews were used to collect data from involving people within the land reformation area in Huay Rabum Forest.

The tools used in the research included a questionnaire and in-depth interviews to analyze the sample group and analyzed for hypothesis testing using Stata Analysis as statistical analysis program and logistic regression model with binary logistic regression to analyze the relationship between each factor affecting the projects or the use of policies. This research investigated two groups of dependent variables, namely the high satisfactory event group (value =1) and the low satisfactory event group (value= 0). It is the use of models to analyze opportunities or the highest probability That will make people satisfied with allocating to arable land from the government. With a measure of satisfaction level from the most, the much, the medium, the little and not satisfied at all. The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between independent variables and the probability of the occurrence of events (dependent variable) using logistic regression analysis.

In addition, this study focused on studying the relationship between independent variables and predicting the probability of occurrence of events from the appropriate equation. The dummy variable (0,1) was used to represent independent variables as explained in table 2. The dependent variable was measured from the satisfaction level (from the highest score of five at to the lowest score of one). The dummy variable would be developed which equals to one for high satisfaction and zero for low satisfaction. Based on the satisfaction score, the score between 4 and 5 represents a high satisfaction level whereas the score between 1 and 3 represents a low satisfaction level.

Table 1
Factors affecting the results of the allocation of arable land by the government
(Based on most of the respondents on each side)

Factors	Explanation
Gender (Female)	The dummy variable for gender which equals to one for female, or zero otherwise.
Gender (Male)	The dummy variable for gender which equals to one for male, or zero otherwise.
Age (41-60 years)	The dummy variable for age which equals to one for those who are 41-60 years old, or zero otherwise.

Factors	Explanation
Age (20-40 years)	The dummy variable for age which equals to one for those who are 20-40 years old, or zero otherwise.
Age (> 60 years)	The dummy variable for age which equals to one for those who are > 60 years old, or zero otherwise.
Status(Married)	The dummy variable for status which equals to one for married, or zero otherwise.
Status(Single)	The dummy variable for status which equals to one for single, or zero otherwise.
Education level (Primary school)	The dummy variable for education level which equals to one for those who are primary level, or zero otherwise.
Education level (High school)	The dummy variable for education level which equals to one for those who are high school level, or zero otherwise.
Education level (Uneducated)	The dummy variable for education level which equals to one for those who are uneducated, or zero otherwise.
Education level (Modern high school)	The dummy variable for Education level which equals to one for those who are modern high school level, or zero otherwise.
Family members (2 – 4 people)	The dummy variable for family members which equals to one for those who are 2 – 4 people, or zero otherwise.
Family members (< 2 people)	The dummy variable for family members which equals to one for those who are < 2 people, or zero otherwise.
Family members (5 – 7 people)	The dummy variable for family members which equals to one for those who are 5– 7 people, or zero otherwise.
Family members (> 7 people)	The dummy variable for family members which equals to one for those who are > 7 people, or zero otherwise.
Years of participation (3Years)	The dummy variable for years of participation which equals to one for Years of participation 3Years, or zero otherwise.
Years of participation (2Years)	The dummy variable for years of participation which equals to one for Years of participation 2Years, or zero otherwise.
Years of participation (1Years)	The dummy variable for years of participation which equals to one for Years of participation 1Years, or zero otherwise.
Years of participation (4Years)	The dummy variable for years of participation which equals to one for Years of participation 4Years, or zero otherwise.
Occupation (Farmer)	The dummy variable for occupation which equals to one for those who are farmer, or zero otherwise.
Occupation (General employment)	The dummy variable for occupation which equals to one for those who are general employment, or zero otherwise.
Occupation (Trade)	The dummy variable for occupation which equals to one for those who are trade, or zero otherwise.
Income per month (≤ 5000 Baht)	The dummy variable for income per month which equals to one for those who are ≤ 5000 Baht, or zero otherwise.
Income per month (5001 – 7000 Baht)	The dummy variable for income per month which equals to one for those who are 5001 – 7000 Baht, or zero otherwise.
Income per month (7001 – 9000 Baht)	The dummy variable for income per month which equals to one for those who are 7001 – 9000 Baht, or zero otherwise.
Income per month (> 9,000 Baht)	The dummy variable for income per month which equals to one for those who are > 9,000 Baht, or zero otherwise.

5. RESULTS

Based on an analysis of the factors affecting the satisfaction of the population allocated land by the government with a total of three hundred people.

Table 2
Data on the Participants (Independent variables)

Independent variable	Factor	number	percent
Gender	Male	139	46.33
	Female	161	53.67
Age	20 – 40 years	103	34.33
	41 – 60 years	159	53.00
	> 60 years	38	12.67
Status	Single	98	32.67
	Married	202	67.33
Education level	Uneducated	15	5.00
	Primary school	195	65.00
	High school	84	28.00
	Modern high school	6	2.00
Family members	< 2 people	58	19.33
	2 – 4 people	183	61.00
	5 - 7 people	49	16.33
	> 7 people	10	3.33
Years of participation	1 Year	28	9.33
	2 Years	60	20.00
	3 Years	184	61.33
	4 Years	28	9.33
Occupation	Farmer	201	67.00
	General employment	92	30.67
	Trade	7	2.33
Income per month	≤ 5000 Baht	148	49.33
	5001 – 7000 Baht	96	32.00
	7001 – 9000 Baht	41	13.67
	> 9,000 Baht	15	5.00

The satisfaction of people who were allocated land and described relationships between the variables found that people living in the project area or arable land. They were satisfied, with factors including the allocation of land had high satisfaction levels. In terms of gender, there are 161 female respondents (53.67%) and 139 male respondents (46.33%).

In term of age, there are 159 respondents (53.00%) who are 41-60 years old and only 38 respondents (12.67%) who are more than 60 years old. Moreover, there are 202 respondents (67.33%) who are married. For education level, 195 respondents (65.00%) have the education level at primary school whereas only 6 respondents (2.00%) have the education level above high school level.

Table 3
Factors including satisfaction

Satisfaction level (Factors)	Coef. (High)	P>t
Male	-0.0012	0.981
Female	0.0012	0.981
Age (20 – 40 Years)	0.2384*	0.005*
Age (41 – 60 Years)	0.2204*	0.006*
Age (> 60 Years)	(omitted)	
Single	-0.0106	0.847
Married	(omitted)	
Uneducated	-0.5287*	0.016*
Primary school	-0.4743*	0.013*
High school	-0.3047	0.292
Modern high school	(omitted)	
< 2 people	0.1689	0.273
2 – 4 people	-0.1973	0.176
5 - 7 people	-0.1802	0.247
> 7 people	(omitted)	
1 Year	0.7824*	0.000*
2 Years	0.0073	0.944
3 Years	0.5190*	0.000*
4 Years	(omitted)	
Farmer	-1.0051*	0.000*
General employment	-0.9869*	0.000*
Trade	(omitted)	
≤ 5,000 Baht	-0.5186*	0.000*
5,001 – 7,000 Baht	-0.3565*	0.005*
7,001 – 9,000 Baht	-0.1606	0.245
> 9,000 Baht	(omitted)	

Note: the variables removed from the model include. Gender (male and female); age (more than sixty years of age); status (single); educational level (high school and modern high school); family members (less than two people, two to four people, five to seven people and more than seven people); years of participation (two years and four years); occupation (trade) and income per month (7,001 – 9,000 Baht and more than 9,000)

The data was used for further analysis in Stata Analysis and then created a logistic regression model from binary logistic regression analysis. In a study and analysis between these factors, in was found that the resident of land reformation ideas with as 0.05 level of statistical significance.

Age - People aged between twenty to forty years old and people with from forty-one to sixty years old are more likely to be satisfied with the land reform.

Education level - People who are uneducated and people with education level of primary school are more likely to be dissatisfied with the land reform.

Number of years - People with lower or equal to one year and three years are more likely to be satisfied with the land reform.

Occupation - Farmers and people with general employment are more are more likely to be dissatisfied with the land reform.

Monthly income – People with monthly income lower or equal 5,000 baht and people with monthly income of 5,001 - 7,000 Baht are more are more likely to be dissatisfied with the land reform.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND DISSION

Overall, the results of this study revealed that local people were satisfied to have been allocated land under the government policy very at a level of. The factors that influenced satisfaction with the project, Concluded variables that affected relationships with people in the same age range of twenty to sixty years of age and representatives of the participating first and third years with great satisfaction for the project. It is a project that promotes the poor, who do not have land of their own to create a foundation to build a career to earn money, as well as preserving it for future generations. However from overall, the results of this study revealed that local people were satisfied to have been allocated land under the government policy, but there is people some groups that, government and related need to be motivated and cared for include.

Regarding education level, people with uneducated and primary level were more likely to have a lower satisfaction level due to uneducated people and those graduated with primary education school, they need to be motivated through scholarship support for local people's children with good school record, agricultural interest, including those who want to upgrade their educational background and create a new generation of farmers in the future.

Regarding occupation, people with farmer and general employment were more likely to have a lower satisfaction level due to local people must be strengthened by educating them about the processing of agricultural products obtained from the area through the use of innovations and technological production processes for further development and extension, and to create a new career and to improve existing career in greater effective manner.

Regarding Income per month, people with lower or equal 5,000 baht and 5,001 – 7,000 Baht were more likely to have a lower satisfaction level due to therefore, it is necessary to increase land, to find markets for the linkage of economic activities and the support of the distribution of products to boost revenue.

The allocation of land in the land reformation area of the Huay Rabum Forest, was the allocation of government land by the Agricultural Land Reform Office, the department responsible for reducing trespassing in forest areas and social inequality. However, the land allocated in this project was the implementation of Article Forty-four where the government confiscated the land previously held by capitalists. While the project was an overall success and had satisfied people in the area, people still had worries about the ownership of the land because they feared that the project would be discontinued if the new government was established after the election.

Therefore, the conditions should be determined by the recipient and the allocation area for motivation, by increasing the number of areas available to arable farmers and was further strengthened by representatives of the profession. With increasing inputs, production costs

were reduced and earned money by organizing workshops to educate them about choosing a career. The policy measures focused on the distribution of rights and land ownership. To prevent the risk of a changes in ownership or a change in arable land, including security for safety in the use of land. A study in depth on the issue on the use of the land and the dimensions of value with regard to the sustainability and without affecting the environment and in the qualitative research. For in-depth information about the problems that affected quality of life, such as the required information and important factors that made impact and the well-being of the living.

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