ความต้องการเข้าร่วมโครงการที่ดีที่สุด: 1. ลักษณะที่ดีที่สุดในการเรียนรู้และเป็นมิตรกับสิ่งแวดล้อม 2. ความสามารถในการทำงานเป็นทีม 3. ความสามารถในการสื่อสารแบบมากมด 4. ความมั่นคงและยั่งยืน 5. ความสามารถในการจัดการช่วงเวลาได้เวลารอบ 6. ความมีระเบียบวินัยและการทำงานอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพในทีมงาน 7. ความสามารถในการสื่อสาร.
The objectives of this study were to investigate: 1) some socio-economic background of farmers; 2) the characteristics of their jasmine planting; 3) their knowledge regarding increase jasmine yield in winter season; 4) the problem and recommendations to improve jasmine yield in winter season and 5) the relation between some socio-economic background of farmers with their knowledge regarding increase jasmine yield in winter season. The studied samples included 60 jasmine planters residing in Amphoe Nakhon Chaisri, Chiangwa Nakorn Pathom through interview schedule. Statistical analysis were percentage, arithmetic means and correlation analysis. Testing the reliability of interview schedule was done by Kuder-Richardson-20 with the significant level as 0.34.

The findings revealed that the major occupation of farmers was jasmine planting and the minor occupations were rice planting and integrated farming. The average of jasmine land was 8.16 rai. The average member of the household was 5 person. Almost of farmers never took the course of increasing jasmine yield. Source of knowledge regarding jasmine planting came from their experiences, of which the average experiences was 7.68 years. The popular variety of jasmine was Rukamana. Most of them faced the problem of jasmine flower borer (Hendecasis duplicata). Regarding their knowledge of increasing jasmine yield in winter season, it revealed that most of their knowledge were plant propagation and allocation at the moderate level. Pest control was the most of their practice. The most constraints of farmers were the dispersion of jasmine flower borer (Hendecasis duplicata), followed by the expensive price of fertilizer and agricultural chemical. Recommendation were the needed for high efficiency of chemical product, training course of increasing jasmine yield and integrated control with farmers participation techniques. Regarding some factors affecting the increase of jasmine yield’s knowledge in winter season, it indicated that total land tenure were correlated with the knowledge of increasing jasmine yield in winter season at the significant level of 0.05.