The objectives of the Study of Capital Structure of Sugar Cane Production and Logistic to the factory were; (1) To study the capital of Sugar cane cultivation, harvest and logistic to factories of the agriculturists (2) To study the capital of the agriculturists’ pattern for sugar cane cultivation (3) To study the obstacles, problems and the solving guideline of agriculturists for Sugar cane cultivation, harvest and logistic.

For this research, the information gathering was done through 45 agriculturists from the factories in the area of Boasuphan Sub-District, Songpinong District, Suphanburi Province Cultivate Year 2011/2012. The agriculturists were separated into 2 groups; Chief of quota and the minor agriculturists. Questionnaires have been the instrument for studying and analyzing.

According to the research found that the capital structure of Sugar Cane cultivation, harvest and logistic following; in case of the Chiefs of quota is average 11,103.90 Baht/Rai or 637.42 Baht/Ton and in case of the minor agriculturists are average 10,207.23 Baht/Rai or 608.65 Baht/Ton. Considering the cost for 1 Ton (Baht/Ton), the cost of Chief of quota is higher than minor agriculturists because the Chiefs of quota invested the instrument more than the minor agriculturists because of more quantities of Sugar Cane filed. And it was necessary to use the instrument for helping because of lacking labor, even though the cost of instrument is very expensive but the Chiefs of quota earned higher income than minor agriculturists because they got more cultivated area so the products (per Ton) are higher too.
The cost of the 45 agriculturists’ pattern for sugar cane cultivation in the area of Boasuphan Sub-District, Songpinong District, Suphanburi Province, we found that using labor for sugar cane cultivation 34 cases, using the instruments 11 cases. The cost of using labor is 5,955.09 Baht/Rai or 348.25 Baht/Ton but the cost of using instruments is 6,444.02 Baht/Rai or 376.84 Baht/Ton. According to the previous sentence, the cost of instruments was lower than labor but the cost of using instruments depreciation of sugar cane cultivation was higher than using labor because they had maintenances cost. Then, the sugar cane cultivation with using the instruments was more convenient and faster than using labor; using labor cultivated 1-2 Rai/day and using instruments 5-7 Rai/day. In the long term, using the instruments were higher efficient for the agriculturists because they can get more products from more cultivated area but the cost was more expensive and cover the expense too. For using labors, it will make some problem such as lacking of labor and not in time for the products. Therefore, the agriculturists who want to use the instruments for cultivated have to require more lands (rent/owner) for sugar cane cultivation to be worth of investment.

The sugar cane cultivation, harvest and logistic of agriculturists’ have many problems following; for the cultivation such as soil degradation, the agriculturists never use fertilizer and often using much chemical substances. This problem happened faster than usual. The solving guideline was the agriculturists should use organic fertilizer and dung instead of chemical substances to enrich the soil and selecting high quality of sugar cane lines to cultivate. Then, the solution of lacking labors for sugar cane cultivation was using machine and instruments instead of them but the limitation was that the agriculturists have to have lots of land for being worth of investment. Then, the problem of harvest also was lacking of labors for cutting sugar cane. The solving this was encouraging many groups of agriculturists to buy the machine and using together. For the problem of burning sugar cane, the agriculturists who the owners must pay more attention to look after and sending the workers to watch sugarcane plantation. And for the problem of inconvenient transportation and late sugarcane queue, they should improve the transportation and vehicle to send sugarcane to the factories and fix suitable of sugarcane queue for the agriculturists so they did not drive the truck to wait too long for queuing to send sugar cane to the factories.

Keywords: Capital Structure of Sugar Cane Production, Logistic to the Factory