

# **Hand Woven Fabric Learning Resource Management in Surin Province, Banteay Meanchey Province and Champasak District**

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## **Abstract**

The purposes of this qualitative and quantitative research were 1) to examine hand woven fabric learning resource management 2) to investigate user satisfaction for hand woven fabric learning resource management and 3) to locate the recommendations for hand woven fabric learning resource management. Research purposive random sampling for qualitative study were 40 librarians, information officers and museum officers. Research samples for quantitative design were 253 service users. There were three distinguish locations as the following: 1) Information and Technology Resource Center in Surindra Rajabhat University, Surin province, Thailand, 2) Library of Meanchey University, Banteay Meanchey province, Kingdom of Cambodia, and 3) Champasak District Museum, Lao People's Democratic Republic. All of them were used by purposive random sampling. Content analysis was used to analyze the content of samples' feedbacks collected from interview, workshop, group discussion and questionnaire. Percentage, mean, and standard deviation were utilized for statistical analysis. The research results revealed that:

1. Hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district consisted of supply, quality inspection, analysis and classification, registration, storage, maintenance, survey and sales.

2. The overall user satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district was at a high level. As considered by the locations, it was found that: 1) In Surin province, hand woven fabrics exhibition received the highest mean satisfaction. 2) In Banteay Meanchey province, hand woven fabric learning resources management received the highest mean satisfaction. And 3) In Champasak

district museum, the youth benefit of learning hand woven fabric received the highest mean satisfaction.

3. The recommendations for hand woven fabric learning resource management were 1) permanent exhibition and living exhibition, 2) teaching of hand woven fabric production process, and 3) a curriculum in educational institutes for students and youth to learn weaving for the incessant conservation and inheritance.

**Keywords:** management, learning resource, hand woven fabric

## Introduction

Local knowledge or local wisdom is the knowledge, ideas, beliefs, abilities, and clarity that the group has acquired from their experiences in adaptation to living conditions, for instance, in ecosystem or natural, social and cultural environment (Na Tlang, 1997). Local wisdom covers all career fields and is a valuable resource that needs to be managed for the effectiveness of implementing and serving. Therefore, local knowledge management should be done by experienced personals. Information management is based on the principles and concepts of information management. The major component is the development of local information resources, analysis of local information resources, local information service, local information database and conservation and preservation of local information (Boonyakarn, 2014). The local information or local wisdom is divided into 9 fields: 1) agriculture, industry and crafts, 2) traditional Thai medicine, 3) natural resource and environment 4) community funds and businesses, 5) arts and culture, 6) languages and literature, 7) philosophy, 8) religion and tradition and 9) nutrition (Ministry of Education, 2010). Particularly, the hand woven fabric industry is a symbol of the people in each community that represents race, ethnicity, and cultural differences. It is a significant factor in human life and plays an essential role in terms of economy, society and culture. The pattern design of hand woven in Banteay Meanchey province, Cambodia is similar to the Thai-Khmer pattern design in Surin province. The hand woven fabric pattern design in

Champasak district, Lao People's Democratic Republic is similar to Thai-Loa pattern design in Surin province. However, there are some different prominent features from Surin hand woven fabric. The hand woven fabric learning should be collected, stored, preserved, conveyed and inherited since it is critical in society of learning in the ASEAN region to educate the weavers of all ethnic groups.

Surin province is located in south-east Thailand, close to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the partial area of Mekong sub-region. Therefore, hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province will be the learning resource and cooperation to reflect the wisdom of traditional hand woven fabric for the use of development, surviving, environment conservation and peaceful unity.

Nowadays, the collection of hand woven fabric is done by governmental fabric museums and private fabric museums. Nevertheless, there are lacks of analysis system, storage, retrieval system for maintenance, rapid access for the users, and learning resources. Educational institutes should be the effective hand woven fabric learning resource operation as they are equipped in terms of location and personnel. Consequently, the researcher was interested in examining the management of hand woven learning resources. The research was aimed at discovering hand woven resource management, analysis, listing, registration, storage, maintenance and services. Thus, it can be as a source of learning for students, weavers and the general public to conserve and inherit local wisdom for the ASEAN community.

### **Research Objectives**

Three objectives were studied:

1. To examine hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district
2. To investigate user satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district

3. To locate the recommendations for Hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district

### **Research Methodology**

Qualitative and quantitative research methodology were applied in this study:

1. Research purposive random sampling for qualitative study were 40 librarians, information officers and museum officers, 20 from Surin province, 10 from Banteay Meanchey province and 10 from Champasak district. Research samples for quantitative design were 253 service users, 100 from Surin province, 68 from Banteay Meanchey province and 85 from Champasak district.

2. The areas of interest in this study were namely 1) Information and Technology Resource Center in Surindra Rajabhat University, Thailand, 2) Library of Meanchey University, Banteay Meanchey province, Kingdom of Cambodia, and 3) Champasak District Museum, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

3. The research instruments for data collection were interview, workshop, group discussion and questionnaire.

4. Content analysis was used to analyze the content of samples' feedbacks collected from interview, workshop, group discussion and questionnaire. Percentage, mean, and standard deviation were utilized for statistical analysis.

### **Research Results**

Research results were presented as follows:

1. Guidelines and standards of hand woven fabric resource management in library and museum in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district comprised of supply, quality inspection, analysis and classification, registration, storage, maintenance, survey and sales. There were 9 steps of hand woven fabric resource management as follows:

**Step 1:** The supply of hand woven fabric for traditional and patterned fabrics collections:

1) Purchasing hand woven Fabric directly from weavers or general fabric stores.

2) Donations request and contribution from weavers and fabric collectors.

**Step 2:** Quality inspection of hand woven fabric done by skilled scholars to determine whether the fabric is new or worn before providing to the users.

**Step 3:** Fabric analysis and classification as a symbolic system to organize hand woven fabrics consisting of 4 symbolic parts as follows:

Part 1, T (Textile), a code used for type of material

Part 2, code for the country in which the fabric is produced including:

KH        for the Kingdom of Cambodia

TH        for Thailand

LA        for Lao People's Democratic Republic

Part 3, type of weaving technique consisting of 5 codes as follows:

I        abbreviated from Ikat (Mudmee fabric)

K        abbreviated from Kit (Khaki fabric)

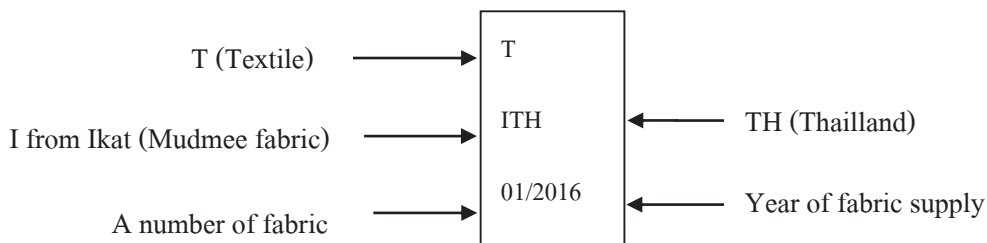
J        abbreviated from Jok (Glass fabric)

S        abbreviated from Structure (Structural fabric)

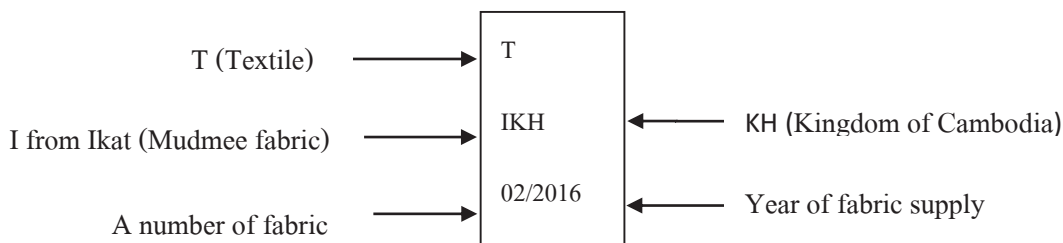
Y        abbreviated from Yok (Brocade)

Part 4, registration number and year of fabric supply separated by a forward slash (/), for example, 02/2016

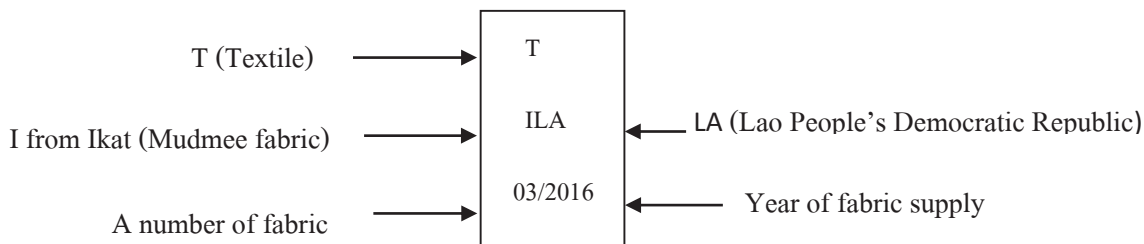
Example of Thai fabric code:



Example of Kingdom of Cambodia fabric code



Example of Lao People's Democratic Republic fabric code



**Step 4:** Hand woven fabric registration as a hand woven fabric database system for a process of fabric registration in a registration book and material registration card. The registered data as required are the followings:

- 1) Registration number, the registration number starting from 01, 02 onwards for the purpose of fabric tracking and the total number of fabrics in the library
- 2) The date, a tracking of date, month and year of fabric registration
- 3) Fabric code, the code of each fabric
- 4) Name of fabric pattern, for instance, Sago pattern or Eggplant flower pattern
- 5) Source of fabric, the name of fabric producer and store

6) Supply of hand woven fabric, for instance, purchase, donation, or photograph

7) Value of fabric for marketing purpose and the hand woven fabric weaver support

**Step 5:** Item list or fabric card created after registration for storage and retrieval purposes.

The data required on a 4x6 inch-card are fabric code, fabric photograph on top right, name of fabric pattern, and source of fabric.

**Step 6:** Fabric storage and presentation in a showcase to avoid dust and exposure of visitors

**Step 7:** After exhibition storage, a massive hand woven fabrics without storage areas should necessarily be delivered to a fabric storehouse. The fabric must be rolled to avoid wrinkles (folding must be forbidden), wrapped again with mulberry paper and stored in an appropriate temperature.

**Step 8:** During fabric exhibition, hanging hand woven fabric with a wooden hanger, and avoiding metal needles, and folding were considered at all time. If fabric folding was required, the fabric must be inverted regularly. Spotted mold on fabric must be cleaned with alcohol.

**Step 9:** The process of fabric survey and sales

1) The reason and schedule of fabric sales written with red ink-marker in remark column

2) Replacing a different color-card for the lost fabric and labeling as sold

3) An update account of fabric sales in each room

4) A separated account for the sales of fabric in storehouse

2. User satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district

The overall user satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management was at a high level. The results considered by the locations were as follows:

2.1 User satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province was at high level ( $\bar{x} = 4.45$ ). Considered by point, overview of the hand woven fabric learning resource exhibition acquired the highest mean ( $\bar{x} = 4.76$ ) followed by promotion of local

wisdom of hand woven fabric ( $\bar{x}=4.61$ ) and the use of hand woven fabric for youth ( $\bar{x}=4.57$ ) respectively.

2.2 User satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management in Banteay Meanchey province was at high level ( $\bar{x}=4.24$ ). Considered by point, traditional hand woven fabric pattern conservation obtained the highest mean ( $\bar{x}=4.64$ ) followed local wisdom for tourism promotion ( $\bar{x}=4.54$ ) and the knowledge of hand woven fabric ( $\bar{x}=4.32$ ) respectively.

2.3 User satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management in Champasak District Museum was at high level ( $\bar{x}=4.49$ ). Considered by point, the use of hand woven fabric for youth gained the highest mean ( $\bar{x}=4.70$ ) followed promotion of local wisdom of hand woven fabric ( $\bar{x}=4.65$ ) and the knowledge of hand woven fabric ( $\bar{x}=4.39$ ) respectively.

3. Recommendations for hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district

3.1 Recommendations for hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province were to organize permanent exhibition, living exhibition, to provide interesting media for public relations, to educate the community about hand woven fabric learning resource, to organize supportive activities among organizations for local collaborative learning network services, for instance, Surin elephant, rice and silverware, and to provide other local knowledge resources that are provincially and nationally well known in accordance with the slogan of Surin province.

3.2 Recommendations for hand woven fabric learning resource management in Banteay Meanchey province were to educate the knowledge about hand woven production process by pattern design, silk preparation and weaving technique training and workshop, to organize hand woven learning resource center, to create hand woven system, hand woven knowledge and equipment, and to create a learning curriculum in university level.

3.3 Recommendations for hand woven fabric learning resource management in Champasak district were to conserve hand woven fabric by supporting students to learn hand weaving, to publicize hand weaving to educational institutes, to organize constantly linked projects for an ASEAN community.



## Discussion

According to research objectives, there were three areas of research discussions as follows:

### 1. Hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district

The research results revealed that librarians or storekeepers were in charge of the presentation areas in the library and museum. The guidelines of hand woven fabric learning resource management consisted of 8 steps: supply, quality inspection, analysis and classification, registration and fabric system, presentation, maintenance, storage, and sales. The management in both library and museum were similar except for registration. The museum provided international standard registration in accordance with Artherton (1977) who states that the process of organizing information systems is to provide information, analysis, transaction, storage, database creation and distribute the information to the user.

In the management of an effective learning resource, it was necessary to have guidelines or manuals to guide the implementation to achieve the objectives of the organization. According to Suwantararat (2005), library and information network operations were important for both internal and external libraries and information centers. For internal libraries and information centers, collaboration covered the supply of information resources, analysis of information resources and list of information resources, services and general administration of libraries and information centers, such as the development of information resources and other managements. Collaboration affected the better improvement of work processes. Externally, it helped the members to manage the changes so that the users could have a convenient access to a wide range of modern information.

### 2. User satisfaction of hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district

were at high levels. The hand woven fabric resource was a source of learning process in the community for anyone in any place, any time, institution, community, lifestyle, livelihood, tradition and rite. Creation of a network of

experiential links resulted in a learning society and a valuable life experience (Amonwiwat, 2001). Consistent with the National Education Act 1999, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2002 (Ministry of Education, 2003) and Department of Academic Affairs (Department of Academic Affairs, 2002), Learning resources are sources of information, news and experiences that encourages learners to seek knowledge and self-study to enhance learning process. The state must promote the operation and establishment of sufficient and efficient lifelong learning resources. Wantrong (2008) stated that the guidelines for the development of learning resources for hand woven fabric consisted of 4 patterns: 1) hand woven community learning center 2) hand woven fabric learning resource in library 3) hand woven fabric learning resource in museum, and 4) hand woven fabric database. The learning resources were the educational guides for weavers, public and youth.

Hand woven fabric learning resource management in Information and Technology Resource Center in Surindra Rajabhat University, Thailand, Library of Meanchey University, and Champasak District Museum was a collaborative way of defining united learning resources. Soonthonvinit and Visvapaian (2007) stated that when two or more individuals or agencies participated in one activity, the objectives were clearly defined such as production, supply and service. It was in line with the program for the establishment of an ASEAN Community on society and culture as noted by Pakpoom (2013). The program stated targeting the implementation of the ASEAN Community Human Resources Development, and the quality of education. The resource of learning hand woven fabric was another source of learning that people could learn hand woven fabric. It was also the conservation of local wisdom on hand woven fabric in the ASEAN community.

3. Recommendations for hand woven fabric learning resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district

The research results revealed that there should be a permanent exhibition, living exhibition and interesting media to publicize and educate the people in the province to know the learning resource of hand woven fabric. The service should be continuously provided and promoted. Hand woven fabric production should be taught in the university and encourage

students and youth to learn weaving in order to preserve and pass on hand woven fabrics to the next generation. Hand woven fabric is a kind of wisdom that has been accumulated from the past until the present to serve as an important foundation for the development of society, education and economy of the country. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (2007) and the National Education Act 1999, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2002 (Ministry of Education, 2003), contains the important provisions on local wisdom and Thai wisdom, and the encouragement of use of knowledge and expertise from local wisdom people to apply in the educational system internally and externally by the educational organizations mobilizing human resources in all sectors.

## **Conclusion**

According to the research results, the guidelines of hand woven fabric resource management in Surin province, Banteay Meanchey province and Champasak district were supply, registration, listing, storage, maintenance, survey, and sales. The user satisfaction were mostly at high levels and the recommendations were to organize permanent and living exhibition for the users to gain an applicable access to hand woven fabric learning resources, to provide teaching-learning section, and curriculum in schools to support and influent students and the youth to conserve and pass on the knowledge of hand woven fabric.

## **Recommendations**

1. The government should have a policy and allocate the budget to promote the development of learning resources for hand woven fabric in sub-districts, districts and provinces, and for the cooperation among other ASEAN countries.

2. Educational institutes should organize learning resources for hand woven fabric in libraries and local curriculums about hand woven fabric. The teaching should be in the formal, informal and non-formal system to provide the opportunity for the weavers or those who are interested to learn and develop hand woven fabrics.

3. There should be further studies on the development of database of hand woven fabrics and also the ways of managing other local wisdom resources in libraries and museums.

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