

Factors Affecting the Weaving Wisdom Management of the Weaving Group Members in Luang Prabang Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic

Somchay Phaignavong

Faculty of Education, Souphanouvong University, Lao People's Democratic Republic

Saisakul Fongmul*, Phahol Sakkat and Kangsadan Kanokhong

Program in Resources Development and Agricultural Extension, Faculty of Agricultural Production Maejo University, Thailand

E-mail: somchaiph20@gmail.com, saisakul@mju.ac.th*, phahol@mju.ac.th and kangsadan@mju.ac.th

*Corresponding author

(Received: 28 September 2023, Revised: 24 November 2023, Accepted: 4 December 2023)

<https://doi.org/10.57260/csdj.2024.268150>

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study basic personal, social, economic and factors related to weaving wisdom management of members of Luang Prabang Weaving Group. Lao People's Democratic Republic By collecting data from members of the weaving group of Luang Prabang Province, Lao PDR; The data was collected by the questionnaires from 326 samples of weaving group in 15 villages The sample group were sampled using a computational method and using descriptive statistics to analyze frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation and conducting Enter Multiple Regression Analysis

The findings of this study revealed that sampling average age group are 50.12 years old; 82.8 percent of sampling group are weaving as their major job; 85 percent are registered as weaving group members; and had 29.35 years of experience, the annual family income from weaving activities totaling around 20,279 Thai Baths (THB) and the factors related to knowledge management of weaving wisdom among weaving group members in Luang Prabang Province Lao People's Democratic Republic. It was found that all 15 independent variables had 47.50 percent ($R^2 = 0.475$) of weaving wisdom knowledge management of the members of the weaving group in LuangPrabang Province. The remaining 52.50 percent were influential from other factors not determined in this study. and when considering the independent variables affecting knowledge management of weaving wisdom in Luang Prabang province. statistically significant It was found that there were altogether 3 variables, with 2 positive effects, namely the position in the village. Receiving information about weaving and negatively affecting one variable, experience about weaving. which has a statistically significant correlation at the 0.05 level.

Keywords: Factors, Weaving wisdom, Management, Affecting

Introduction

Woven cloth is one part of a cultural heritage that has been passed down from the past to the present. Weaving is a work of art. Folk crafts represent the art of wisdom, and the ways of life, culture and community. Jomthong (2003) Weaving is a body of knowledge arising from experience. Thoughts and beliefs related to the culture of life of the local people are deeply embedded in each person, and are passed on from one generation to another generation. Through the use of social costs that exist in the community, including the natural capital that facilitates the transformation of resources into an intellectual product, the weaving process of rural communities, had as its original production the purpose of subsistence or to make for their own use, or to exchange between members of the community. When there is leftover product from the consumption of people in the community, it is sold to generate income for the family. Boonrueng et al. (2016)

Weaving, for the Luang Prabang community, is a secondary occupation after farming. In most villages, at the end of the farming or harvesting season, a group of housewives will weave cloth. It is done for the benefit of the family, when it is more productive. And as it has become popular with the general public, so it has evolved into a business. The business community is important to economic development. The society within Luang Prabang Province, helps the community to have work. The additional income from the community weaving operations is largely funded and promoted by government agencies. In the past, the production of handicraft products and services had expanded. The province has promoted the added value of local handicrafts such as cloth weaving, production of goldware, silverware, wood carving and souvenirs by opening a market for villagers to bring local handicrafts to sell at tourist attractions in Luang Prabang Province. This is to solve the problems of suffering and improve the quality of life of the people. Department of Industry and Handicraft, (2016)

The expansion of the weaving business, originally a local wisdom made for household consumption, has changed its form. Nowadays, weaving has become one of the main occupations that can generate income for the family throughout the year. Theeravanich (2003) and Wicharueng (2000); In addition, this is to meet the needs of local consumers, but also to produce to meet the needs of the market as well. Importantly, woven fabrics of Laos are made from cotton and silk which are a unique local handicraft product, in particular the woven fabrics of the Luang Prabang community, Pak Ou and Nam Bark districts. They were originally produced for family use and most of the producers were women. But as the market growth increased, communities could bring woven fabrics to sell more as products for tourists. The state encourages women in co-production, which is a new weaving process. This is a new phenomenon in the community of Luang Prabang Province, Lao PDR. Department of Planning and Investmen, (2016)

According to the above context of the weaving management in LuangPrabang showing such important and benefit to the peoples in terms of the local economic to make an income to weaving group for a many years ago; However, in the reality we found that the weaving management here in LuangPrabang province is facing with challenges particular the weaving wisdom in order to transfer this local wisdom for generations, this is very important and necessary to study and finding the way to address the challenges and conserve this kind of local wisdom the weaving management. Na Thalang (2003)

The research has an objective to study the characters of weaving member in Luang Prabang including of personal factors, social factors and economic factors, and the relationship between the factors of weaving and weaving wisdom management.

Therefore, regarding the factors related to weaving management of the members of the Luang Prabang weaving group, Lao PDR, the results of this study will provide useful information for the development of weaving, as a career to ensure the wealth of the community in order to be strong and sustainable.

Methodology

Population and sample group

The population used in this study were selected from three districts of Luang Prabang Province, Lao PDR, consisting 15 villages with a total of 1,751 people. The sample group were sampled using a computational method at a reliable level of 95 % and a 0.05 level of projection was allowed for a sample of 326 people. Yamane, T (1973)

Data collection

The data was collected using a questionnaire to collect information from members of Luang Prabang Province Weaving Group, Lao PDR in 2020. A four-part questionnaire was completed by the sample group of 326 people. To find study an impact factor to weaving management by following with the reporting of province on the impact and challenges of handicraft promotion policy in Luang Prabang province which it aligns of 3 impacted factor name as the personal, social and economic factors. Jomthong (2003)

- 1) The personal factors were age, occupation, educational level, marital status and ethnicity.
- 2) Social factors including holding a position in the field of weaving, belonging to a weaving group, receiving training information and the observations from field trips.
- 3) Economic factors namely the number of family workers who weave, weaving experience, the length of time it takes to weave, capital used for weaving, and family income from weaving per year.

Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the accuracy of the data was checked and analyzed using the quantitative data by using the instant statistics program (SPSS for Windows) to distribute the data as follows:

1) Personal Factor Analysis: social factors, economic factors and weaving management of the members of the Luang Prabang Province weaving group Lao PDR. This research used statistics to describe the statistical data to interpret the meanings of frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation, minimum (Min) and maximum (Max).

2) Analysis of the factor that relationship to weaving management of the members of the Luang Prabang Province weaving group Lao PDR by descriptive analyses to find percentage and enter multiple regression analysis statistics. Wadecharoen et al. (2017)

Results

Personal factors

The result of personal factors analytical for the member of weaving group Luang Prabang Province weaving group Lao PDR found that below:

Age:

The average age of weaving group members was 50.12 years, the lowest age was 20 years, and the highest age was 76 years. Most of the weaving group members were between 40-60 years old, representing 65.1%, followed by 60 years, representing 22.1%, and 20-40 years, representing 21.2%. and the lowest ere 20 year that accounting only 0.6; in this case we found that the member who are among 20-40 years and blow 20 years old seemly has quite low management of weaving due to this range of age are the student who are taking their colleges, they are normally went to colleges in the city or carry- on other service job after finish high school

Occupation:

Most weaving member are conducting weaving as their main occupation in about 82.8%, following farmer presenting of 12.6%, and the last 4.6% of weaving member are gardener, we notice that the farmer and gardener are very low percentage due to this work are not convenient to women to do. In the same way, the province has campaign promote the market of local handicraft, the people could distribute their product in a Fair, the street market or tourist place in order to fight the poor and developing their living; this process could inspire other women to do more weaving. Luang prabnig Provincial planning and Investment (2020)

Education:

Most weaving member had a Elimentary level or lower, representing 94.8%, followed by lower secondary school, representing 2.5%, the Upper secondary school, representing 1.8% and last 0.9% are graduated a diploma from the college; In fact, the member who graduated their college are majorly working in the city, work with government or other services, therefore the majority of the weaving group member are holding educational level for primary school or lower.

Marital Status:

Most weaving member were married, representing 95.4%, only 2.5% of member who are single and the last 0.5% of weaving member are divorce and 1.5% are widowed; we noticed that most member are in the middle age and quite higher therefore the married status are the majority of them.

Ethnicity:

Most weaving member are Thai Lue, representing 96.0%, followed by 30.1% being Thai-Lao ethnic group, and the Thai Yuan ethnic group, representing 0.9%; in other reasons Thai Lue had very unique language and cultural that is why the weaving wisdom are majority holding be this ethnic group, respectively (Table 1).

Table 1 Percentage of weaving group members classified by personal factors

personal factors	Quantity	Percentage
Age		
Less 20 Years	2	0.60
20 – 40 Years	69	21.20
41 – 60 Years	183	56.10
60 Years More	72	22.10
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 50.12 S.D. = 11.97 Max-Min = 76-20		
Occupation		
Weaver	270	82.80
Farmer	41	12.60
Gardener	15	4.60
Total	326	100.00
Education		
Elementary school or less	309	94.80
Lower secondary school	8	2.50
Upper secondary school	6	1.80
Diploma	3	0.90
Total	326	100.00
Marital Status		
Single	8	2.50
Married	311	95.40
Divorce	2	0.60
Widowed	5	1.50
Total	326	100.00
Ethnicity		
Thai - Lao	98	30.10
Thai Lue	225	69.00
Thai Yuan	3	0.90
Total	326	100.00

Social factor

The results of the analyses on social factors for the weaving group member in Luang Prabang province, Lao PDR showed the following factors:

Tenure in weaving

Most of the weaving positions were group member, representing 85.00%, following with the group manager that representing 10.10% and the less of 5.00% are the villager member.

Weaving Membership

Regarding joining the weaving group, on average at 19.02 years, the lowest and highest member age are in range of 10 – 40 years; there are 24.30% of member who joined between 21-30 years; the member who joined longer than 30 years, 11-20 years and less than 5 years are respectively 23.30%, 23.00% and 22.10%; also the 5-10 years membership are representing only 22.10%.

Information Receiving

Members of the weaving group mostly received information about weaving through social media (Facebook), representing 42.30%; followed by television media representing 28.20%; from their friend representing 14.70%; and radio media representing 10.10%; in the same way there are only 4.60% of member who received an information from the official

In addition, the number of receiving an information about weaving are annually of 11-20 time, representing 42.60%; 5-10 time representing 27.00% and other 21-30 time, over 30 time are respectively representing 23.70% and 1.50%; also, the information receiving less than 5 time a year are representing only 5.20%

Training

There are 76.10% of weaving member received weaving training sessions and the less 23.90% of member are never; there are average of 4.93 training sessions in a year. the lowest participation is 1 course and highest are 9 courses per year, there are over half of member who received 5-7 sessions, representing 51.20% and about 28.3% are received 2-4 session, 8.50% are over 7 sessions and the last 12.00% are member who participated less than 2 sessions a year

Weaving filed trip

There are 64.40% of member who went for weaving filed trip and other 35.60% are never; the weaving group members had an average of 4.32 weaving field trips, with the lowest being 1 and the highest being 12 times. The weaving group members had taken 1-2 weaving field trips, the most common number at 42.90%, followed by over 5 times, representing 35.60%, and 4-5 times and 2-3 time are representing 13.20% and 8.80% respectively

Table 2 Percentage of weaving group members classified by social factor

Social Factors	Quantity	Percentage
Tenure in weaving		
Group manager	33	10.10
Group member	277	85.00
Villager member	16	4.90
Total	326	100.00
Weaving Membership		
Less than 5 years	61	22.10
5 – 10 years	20	7.40
11 – 20 years	64	23.00
21 – 30 years	67	24.30
More than 30 years	65	23.30
Total	326	100.00
Mean= 19.02 S.D.= 12.68 Min - Max = 0 - 40		
Information channel		
Radio	33	10.10
Television	92	28.20
Social media	139	42.30
Official	15	4.60
friend	48	14.70
Total	326	100.00
Information receiving (Per year)		
Less than 5 times	17	5.20
5-10 times	88	27.00
11-20 times	139	42.60
21-30 times	77	23.70
More than 30	5	1.50
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 15.39 S.D.= 6.96 Min - Max =5-32		

Social Factors	Quantity	Percentage
Training		
Never	78	23.90
Ever	248	76.10
Number of sessions		
Less than 2 sessions	30	12.00
2 - 4 sessions	70	28.30
5 - 7 sessions	127	51.20
More than 7 sessions	21	8.50
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 4.93 S.D. = 3.96 Min - Max = 1 - 9		
Weaving filed trip		
Never	116	35.60
Ever	210	64.40
Number of trips		
Less than 2 trips	90	42.90
2 - 3 trips	18	8.80
4 - 5 trips	28	13.20
More than 5 trips	74	35.60
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 4.32 S.D. = 4.61 Min - Max = 1 - 12		

Economic Factors

The results of the analyses on economic factors for the weaving group member in Luang Prabang province, Lao PDR showed the following factors:

The weaving worker

the average number of weaving workers in the family was 2.02 persons, with the lowest number of 1 weaving worker and highest of 5 workers; Most family has under 2 workers accounted for 71.20%; following with family of 2-3 weaving workers accounted for 17.50% and family of 4-5 worker accounted for 9.80%; the family with 6 workers and over were found at only 1.50%; the explaining on the statistics about weaving worker that most family has less than 2 persons instead of 5 persons due to the labour traffic that many of young peoples leaved to find out their job in the city or working in other occupation

The Weaving experiences

The average in experiences of weaving member was 29.35 years, with highest and lowest years at 46 and 1 years respectively; most of member has over 30 years of weaving experience accounting for 36.60%; follow with 21-30 years that accounting for 36.50%; and 21.50% of 11-20 weaving years; in addition, the weaving experience between 5-10 years and under 5 years are accounted for 4.00% and 1.20% respectively

Weaving time

Most member spend fulltime for weaving in a year as their main work accounting for 87.10% and about 8.90% take their time after plantation and 4.00% take weaving after harvesting. Meanwhile the plantation in family as under took by the man

Funds for weaving

The average amount of fund that weaving member used for weaving is 8,439.23 Thai bath; while the lowest amount is 652 Thai bath and highest at 35,780 Thai bath; over half of member spend more than 6,000 Thai bath; follow with between 3,001-6,000 Thai bath that accounting for 27% and between 1,000-3,000 Thai bath that accounting for 9.50%; the member whom spend under 1,000 Thai bath for weaving are accounting only 0.30%

Income from weaving

The family incomes from weaving in a year of the member are average amount of 20,279.40 Thai bath per year; the lowest incomes are 2,391 Thai bath and highest at 66,857 Thai bath; the member whom incomes over 12,000 Thai bath a year accounting for 83.40%; while incomes of 9,001-12,000 Thai bath and 6,001-9,000 Thai bath are accounting for 8.60% and 6.70% respectively; the member whom incomes between 3,000-6,000 Thai bath and under 3,000 Thai bath are accounting only 0.90% and 0.30% respectively. These are in comes from the weaving only but not included from other plantation or business.

Table 3 Percentage of weaving group members classified by economic factors

Economic factors	Quantity	Percentage
The weaving worker		
Under 2 persons	232	71.20
2 – 3 persons	57	17.50
4 – 5 persons	32	9.80
More than 5 persons	5	1.50
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 2.02 persons, S.D. = 0.73 Min = 1.0 people Max = 5.0 persons		
Weaving experience		
Under 5 Years	4	1.20
5 – 10 Years	13	4.00
11 – 20 Years	70	21.50
21 – 30 Years	119	36.50
Over 30 years	120	36.80
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 29.35 Years S.D. = 11.56 Min = 3.0 Years Max = 46.0 Year		
The Weaving time		
all year weaving	284	87.10
After rice plantation	29	8.90
After harvesting	13	4.00
Total	326	100.00
Funds for weaving		
Under 1,000 THB	1	0.30
1,000 – 3,000 THB	31	9.50
3,001 – 6,000 THB	88	27.00
Over 6,000 THB	206	63.20
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 8,439.23THB S.D. = 5.793.29 Min = 652.0 THB Max = 35,780.0 THB		
Family income from weaving		
Under 3,000 THB	1	0.30
3,000 – 6,000 THB	3	0.90
6,001 – 9,000 THB	22	6.70
9,001 – 12,000 THB	28	8.60
Over 12,000 THB	272	83.40
Total	326	100.00
Mean = 20,279 THB S.D. = 11.385 Min = 2,391 THB Max = 66,857 THB		

Factors related to weaving management of weaving group members

The results of the analysis of factors related to knowledge management of weaving wisdom of weaving group members in Luang Prabang Province Lao PDR, it was found that all 15 independent variables had had only 47.50% ($R^2 = 0.475$) influence on weaving wisdom knowledge management in the weaving group in Luang Prabang Province; this is quite low statistic for the influent factor; meanwhile the remaining 52.50% were influential from other factors that does not determine in this study. and when considering the independent variables affecting knowledge management of weaving wisdom of weaving group members in Luang Prabang province with statistically significant found that there were altogether 3 variables with 2 positive effects, namely the position in the village, receiving information about weaving and had a negative effect variable about weaving experiences that statistically significant relationship at the 0.05; meanwhile the factors of age, occupation, education level, status, ethnicity, membership in the weaving group, training on weaving, field trip, weaving worker, weaving time, funding and income are not affect the knowledge management of the weaving wisdom (Table 12)

All 3 independent variables that affected the dependent variable was the knowledge management of weaving wisdom of weaving group members in Luang Prabang Province. can be explained as follows

1. Tenure in weaving

When every fixed value of the weaving group members holding a position in the village increases by 1 position, it will result in the weaving wisdom knowledge management average of the weaving group members increased by .134 points. Therefore, the position in the village is an important part in managing the knowledge of weaving wisdom of weaving group members.

2. Information receiving

When every constant value of the weaving group members receiving information about weaving increased by 1 time, it resulted the mean of weaving wisdom knowledge management increased by .006 points because receiving information about weaving is an important part of learning to develop oneself about tools, materials, weaving equipment, weaving techniques and develop more woven fabric patterns

3. Weaving experience

When the fixed value of the weaving group members with more weaving experience for every 1 year, it will result in a decrease in the weaving wisdom knowledge management average at -. 005 points This is because weaving requires a lot of skill and expertise of the weaver. Because weaving has a delicate process. and takes time to weave Therefore, having more experience in weaving will shorten the weaving time.

Table 4 Shows the test results of the relationship between various factors on weaving management of weaving group members

No	Independent variables	Dependent		
		Weaving management of weaving group members		
		B	t	Sig.
1	Age	.004	1.564	.119
2	Occupation	-.034	-.598	.550
3	Education level	.050	.529	.597
4	Marital status	-.010	-.100	.921
5	Ethnic	-.029	-.686	.493
6	Tenure	.134	2.124	.034*
7	Weaving Membership	-.002	-1.038	.300
8	Information Reception	.006	2.034	.043*
9	Training Received	.011	1.880	.061
10	Educational Trip	.003	.684	.494
11	Weaving labour	.009	.474	.636
12	Weaving Experience	-.005	-2.010	.045*
13	Weaving time	-.047	-.796	.427
14	Weaving fund	-1.357E-6	-.346	.730
15	Weaving Income per Year	1.292E-6	.754	.451
Constant		3.423	20.871	.000**
$R^2 = .475$ (47.5%)		F = 13.67	Sig. F = .000	

In conclusion, we found only 3 independent variables which it impacts to weaving management name as the tenure in weaving, the Information received, and the weaving experience. The reason of these 3 impact factors is directly related to the literacy of weaving and need more time to gain the knowledge on this; in addition, these 3 factors are significance of relation to the weaving management at the level of .05; meanwhile the other 12 remaining factors are generally about their personal information or background of the weaving member, technically this is not significant related or influenced to their management weaving skills

Discussions

From the research results, it is possible to discuss factors related to weaving management of the members of the Luang Prabang weaving group, Lao PDR, as follows:

The subsistence of positions in the village is related to the management of knowledge and weaving wisdom of the members of the weaving group in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR; The results was in line with Ngernthong (2016) who studied the problem of Mudmee silk production group in SiBunruang Subdistrict, Rural District, Khon Kaen Province; this study found the Fabric Group There are currently 2 groups that are continuously developing, namely Ban SiBunruang Silk Weaving Group and Thai Charabot Silk Weaving Group. among these group, a new design has been invented and used as the selling point of the group itself and have their own branding; this research also in line with in with the theory of role; Chumparat (2001) states that role is the fulfillment of the duties of status or position that a person has, such as having the status of father and mother is to raise children. the human could hold many roles depending on where they are or what they do; some people playing role of parents at home then having role as supervisor or subordinate at the office...; The role of human beings is reflected in the way of coexistence in society. In addition, this also In line with the concept of gender roles in development, the Lao women's Union (2000) states that women now have equal roles with men in socio-economic development. According to the concept of gender roles and development, women have 3 roles, namely the role of taking care of family members, the role of production, and the role of the community. Jutaviphat (2012) Family care roles involve taking care of the livelihoods and health of those in the household such as infants and school children. Such roles may include activities of daily living such as cooking, laundry and washing. Dishes, house cleaning, etc.

Receiving information about weaving is related to the management of weaving knowledge and wisdom of members of weaving groups in Luang Prabang. Thai and foreign customers' needs for hand-woven silk products were found to have similar content needs. They want content about the unit price, shipping channels, and how to maintain hand-woven silk products; referred in NaSungChon (2006). Demonstrate that the content, pricing, delivery channels, and how it is maintained are content or information necessary to make a customer's purchasing decision. So, the message we need to communicate with the target audience is to get what they want, and how to communicate with any platform to reach our target? When considered, it can be seen that entrepreneurs must communicate with their target audience through channels that target Thai and foreign customers most wanted, namely modern media, such as online media such as social networks, social media, and search engines, or in various websites, etc. Akanit (2006); who studied Marketing communication of Khmer civilization silk and product design to create added value for the community: A case study of Ban Takro Nuea Silk Weaving Group, Huay Prasad District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. referred in Sangsida (2003) His study reveal that the customer needs an exhibition shops and communication through social media such as Study on the problem situation and needs of local textile products in Loei province; referred in Kiatmaneerat (2003). It was found that 95.6 percent knew about local textile products in Loei province from various sources and 3.6 percent did not. Sources of known information are recommended, followed by media (radio, television, broadcast tower), print documents (folding plans, magazines, banners) and the Internet, which is in line with the research of Khulelang (2006) who The Relationship Between Marketing-Oriented Business Operations and Performance. The work of the silk producer group OTOP project in the northeastern region. It was found that the appropriate integrated marketing communication

tool for OTOP silk products is to set up a booth to exhibit products. Government campaigns that encourage government agencies to dress with Thai fabric and the use of online media to reach all target groups and Suwannaas (2016) who study Development of marketing strategies for silk wall striped products from geographical indications Through the participation of the San Kamphaeng community, San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province, it was found that in terms of marketing communications, the current forms of operation are public relations through Sankampaeng Walking Street, word of mouth, the use of famous presenters such as senior government officials, and public relations via Line/Facebook/Instagram, public relations through local cable TV, and promotion from the government.

Weaving Experience is related to the weaving management of the members of the weaving group, Luang Prabang Province, Lao People's Democratic Republic. The research results are in line with the study of Khulelang (2006) on the relationship between marketing-oriented business operations and the performance of OTOP silk producers in the Northeast. It was found that the experience correlates with the relationship between the market-oriented business operation and the performance of the OTOP silk producers in the Northeast. Kenpitak (2004) A study on business management potential of agricultural cooperative managers in Khon Kaen province found that experience correlates with business management potential of agricultural cooperative managers. Chumparat (2001) Study on Role of conducting group business activities of farmers housewives group members In Khon Kaen province, it was found that the experience correlates with the role of the group business activities of the members of the farmer housewives' group.

Conclusion and suggestions

The results of the analysis of factors related to the management of knowledge and weaving wisdom of members of the weaving group in LuangPrabang province. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, it was found that a total of 15 independent variables influenced the management of weaving knowledge among weaving group members in LuangPrabang province by 47.50% ($R^2 = 0.475$), while the remaining 52.50% was influenced by other factors not specified in this research. we found that the personal factors are not significant related to weaving wisdom management of members of Luang Prabang Weaving Group refer to the analytical of those factors, It was found that there are 3 variables, with 2 positive effects: Position in the village. Receiving information about weaving and had a negative effect on 1 variable, namely experience with weaving, which was statistically significantly correlated at 0.05 levels, age, occupation, education level, status, ethnicity, weaving group membership, weaving training. Field trips, number of family labour weaving, time spent weaving, funds spent on weaving. Family income from weaving It does not affect the management of knowledge and weaving wisdom of members of the weaving group in LuangPrabang, Laos;

Anyhow, after the research we could have the suggestion as below:

1) Younger women should be encouraged to participate in the weaving process, especially young people who can learn how to weave, as well as inherit the wisdom of weaving in a sustainable way.

2) Low-income families should be encouraged to join the group in more weaving operations to create a career and income for the community, as well as improve the quality of life of the family and the community to be better.

3) the result of the factor analytical reveal that over 35 percent of weaving member are never experience to visit and exchange with other weaving group in another places, meanwhile this factor is importance to relate weaving wisdom management to enhancing the member to

see and learn new style of weaving with new group and visiting new places could enrich them to new marketing and increasing their income from weaving.

New knowledge and the effects on society and communities

This research reveals many deep information and understand about the reality of the weaving group in LuangPrbang province, Lao PDR; the significant impacted factors we found is the very helpful for us and local weaving group in order to be a fundamental data for the weaving development planning especially its management and wisdom safeguarding and make it sustainable

Acknowledgments

This research study, both concepts and experiences, and useful information was possible with the kind support and assistance from members of the Luang Prabang Province weaving group, Lao PDR. And I would like to thank all lecturers who have contributed academic knowledge to make this research a success.

References

Akanit, A. (2006). *Community business management of silk weaving groups in rural districts. Khon Kaen Province.* (Khon Kaen: Bachelor of Business Administration Thesis, Graduate School, Khon Kaen University).

Boonrueng, S, Thanusing, J., Intra, P., Kummung, S., & Mungmeung, I. (2016). The development of Tai Lue fabric market in Chiang Kham District. Phayao Province. *The journal of pacific institute of management science (Humanities and social science)*, 2(2), 109-121. Retrieved from <https://so05.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/pacific/article/view/203550>

Chumparat, C. (2001). *The role of group business activities of farmers housewives group members in Khon Kaen Province.* (Khone Kaen: Master of Arts thesis, Khon Kaen University).

Department of Industry and Handicraft. (2016). *A promotion traditional weaving product.* Vientiane: Department of Industry and Handicraft.

Department of Planning and Investmen. (2016). *National social economics development planning.* Vientiane: Department of Planning and Investmen.

Jomthong, L. (2003). *Weaving Tai Lue community economics for self-reliance.* Bangkok: Creative Publishing Company Limited.

Jutaviphat, W. (2012). *Woven fabrics and Thai life.* (Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts Banphiti Business University).

Kenpitak, S. (2004). *Potential in business management of agricultural cooperative managers in Khon Kaen Province.* (Khon Kaen: Master of Science degree Business, Agriculture, Graduate School Khon Kaen University).

Kiatmaneerat, K. (2003). *Wisdom in weaving indigenous fabrics in the north. Learning patterns and knowledge transfer of Thai wisdom teachers.* (Bangkok: Doctorate of Arts degree. Vocational field Department of Vocational Education, Kasetsart University).

Khulelang, T. (2006). *The Relationship Between Marketing-Oriented Business Operations and Performance. The work of the silk producer group OTOP project in the northeastern region.* (Khon Kaen: Graduate School Khon Kaen University).

Lao women's Union. (2000). *Gender in Development. Gender Resource Information and Development Centre.* Vientiane: Lao women's Union.

Luang prabnig Provincial planning and Investment. (2020). *Report.* Luang prabnig: Luang prabnig Provincial planning and Investment.

NaSungChon, S. (2006). *Study on the needs of silk weaving group members in community business operations in Udonthani province.* (Khonkaen: The thesis, Master of science Agricultural Extension college graduate Khonkaen University).

Na Thalang, E. (2003). *Local wisdom and knowledge management.* Bangkok:: Amarin Printing and Publishing Public Company Limited.

Ngernthong, B. (2016). The problems of mud mee silk weaving groups in tambon sri boon rueang of Chonnabot district, Khon kaen province. *Local administration journal*, 9(1), 100-117. Retrieved from <https://so04.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/colakkujournals/article/view/88259>

Sangsida, C. (2003). *A study of business operations of thai silk products in ban khwao district, chaiyaphum province*. (Khon Kaen : Master of Science degree Agribusiness Graduate School, University).

Suwannaas, B . (2016). *Development of marketing strategies for silk wall striped products from geographical indications through the participation of the San Kamphaeng community, San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province*. (Chiang Mai : Chiang Mai University).

Theeravanich, A. (2003). *Small business management*. (2nd ed.). Bangkok: Kasetsart University.

Wadecharoen, W., Leartnai, R., & Teekasub, R. (2017). *Research Methodology. From concept theory to practice*. Bangkok: CHE-ECU.

Wicharueng, W. (2000). *The Potential of Women in Community Business Operations. Ban Nong Khaen silk weaving group, Nong Khaen sub-district, Pathumrat district Roi Et Province*. (Thesis. Mahasarakham : Graduate School Mahasarakham University).

Yamane, T. (1973). *Statistics: An Introductory Analysis*. (3rd ed.). New York: New York Harper and Row Publication.