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## ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to find ways to increase the production capability of the network for natural dye weaving groups of Nongnakham Village, Section 1, Ban Khok Sub-district, Nongnakham District of Khon Kaen Province. The study was conducted in nine village groups under the network: Nongnakham Village Natural Dyed Weaving Group located in Ban Khok Sub-district, Kha-nuan Village, Kuem Chart Village, Mai-Samakkee Village and Saladin Village located in Kha-nuan Sub-district, Hurnamor Village, Nongwaeng Village, Nadee Village and Ban Khok Village located in Kud Thart Sub-district. All of the nine villages are located in Nongnakham District, Khon Kaen Province. The size of the sample selected from the nine villages was 122. Data analysis was carried out by SPSS for Windows Program. (Statistical Program for Social Sciences). Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were calculated by using this program. The results of the study are as follows.

In terms of the increase of knowledge in production management, which includes production planning, control, and coordination, it was found that holding workshops on these topics for the network's various group committees would increase perception and implementation at a high level ( $\bar{X} = 4.08$  and  $3.99$ ). The main reason was that participants acquired knowledge as well as practices from these workshops. If visits could be included for group committees to production sites related to production management, the level of perception and correct practices would be also at a high level ( $\bar{X} = 4.15$  and  $4.08$ ), since participants were exposed to real situations and were able to exchange their experiences directly with implementers.

As regards the means to increase production skills, including production planning, control, and coordination, workshops on production management for different group committees increased their speed and accuracy in management at a high level ( $\bar{X} = 4.09$  and  $4.07$ ). This is because committee members received knowledge from and were trained by the experts. Visits to production sites would also increase their speed and accuracy of production at a high level ( $\bar{X} = 4.08$  and  $4.06$ ), since participants were able to observe real situations, exchange knowledge and techniques in working with implementers, and extend their former knowledge resulting in improved speed and accuracy.

In creating positive attitudes towards production management, which includes planning, control and coordination of production, workshops on production management increased group committees at a

high level ( $\bar{X} = 4.19$ ). In such workshops, the members received knowledge and understood the significance of production management on their group's and network's success. If a study visit could be made to observe production management, their interest in production management would increase at the highest level ( $\bar{X} = 4.22$ ), because they were able to observe real operation situations that created their interest and intention for achievement similar to those being visited.

It is recommended that the group committee members from the nine network groups should participate in workshops and exposure visits on production management. The workshops should focus on specific topics supplemented with a number of practical sessions. The field exposure visits should be made to places that are relevant to Nongnakham Natural Dye Weaving Groups Network. The groups being visited should be successful and well-established so that the participants could increase their knowledge, skills, and good attitude on production management. In addition, the concerned agencies at both local and provincial levels should provide necessary supports in the forms of trainers and finance in conducting workshops and exposure visits for the groups.