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**KEY WORD : RURAL TEXTILE/ TRADITIONAL SILKWORM-RAISING/
LIVELIHOOD/ QUALITY OF LIFE**

MANOP SIVARAT: THE STUDY OF RURAL TEXTILE AND RURAL OF LIFE:
A CASE STUDY OF BANSILATHONG AND BANHUAYHIN TAMBON HUAYHIN
NONGHONG DISTRICT, BURIRAM PROVINCE. THESIS APPROVAL COMMITTEE:
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The objective of this research is to trace the process of rural textile village industry from the past to the present and its impact on rural livelihood/ quality of life. Qualitative method is used for the study.

The outcomes of this research show the development of villages dating back 61 years ago when early settlers came from various places. Textile process started out with silkworm-raising and fiber planting for local daily community consumption. Cloth played a significant role in the livelihood of rural people as a basic necessity, an indicator of social status in the community, and in cultural festivities. Traditional textile equipment/ tools are still being used, however, traditional natural color dyeing has given way to synthetic color dyeing process.

Current rural textile production has shifted from production solely for local consumption to production as an additional source of income. Factors contributing to this change can be attributed to changes in social and economic needs influenced by the country's infrastructure developments.