

Thesis Title Local Handicraft Knowledge Transfer : A Case
 of Sa-paper Production in Talaw Village,
 Muang District, Lampang Province

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Abstract

The purposes of this research, namely Local Handicraft Knowledge Transfer : A Case Study of Sa-paper in Ta-Law Villaga, Muang District, Lampang Province, were to study the process and development of knowledge transfer in the local handicraft production. The study also focused on finding out the roles of organizations, personnel, and mechanism that were related to such a knowledge transferring process.

The researcher employed a qualitative research method to conduct this study based on the use of holistic approach in analysing the information gathered within the target community. It was formerly found that the local handicraft of sa-paper production was

conducted there as the most productive area of Northern Region. This village has been situated in the suburb area of Lampang and also highly effected by social and economic changes. However, the main findings of this study were as follows.

Knowledge of sa-paper production has been transfered through many generations within the households of each family. The parents mainly transfered their skills, attitudes, and managerial methods in addition to knowledge to their children by means of practices, narations, and demonstrations. The parents as the knowledge providers also functioned as the evaluators for such informal and lenghty training courses. Since sa-paper has been produced increasingly, more transfers of knowledge and skills were given to the villagers in various forms such as short-term training courses, seminars, meetings and demonstrations. For the time being, the production became a full business. Outside people approached the village in various manners such as businessmen, customers, employees and even government officers as trainers and providers of some specific matters.

The transfers were always adjusted relating to the dynamic social and economic changes. These adjustments could be noticed from the providers, reciepients, contents and methods. This study also found that organizations and personnels had a significant role in knowledge transfers. These were family institute, village

organizations, business owners and government agencies of which each functioned differently in both quantity and time appropriately.

Four main factors that affected changes in knowledge transfer were economic, social, technological and physical factors. The economic factors consisted of marketing needs, labours, modern trading systems and industrial production systems. The social factors were self-reliance principle, local wisdoms and labour force within each family that the villagers still relied on. The technological factor was concerned with production development. Finally, the physical situation consisted of deforestation and drought appeared in some occasions.