

ภาคภาษาอังกฤษ



Traditional Knowledge (TK)

Relevant document of Traditional Knowledge (TK)

Thai wisdom means the knowledge, ability, and skill of Thais that are acquired from the accumulation of experience via learning process, selection, adjustment, development, and passed on from generation to generation to apply in solving problems and in developing Thai's ways of lives to be balanced with environment and to be appropriate with the era. Thai wisdom is characterized by holistic nature with cultural value in Thai's way of lives. Local intellect might be the origin of accumulated and acquired knowledge that would help in learning, solving problems, managing and adjusting oneself in lifestyle of Thais. The holistic local intellect is characterized by many aspects such as on food, on dressing, on residence, on belief and tradition, on language, on occupation, on Thai medicines, and on local arts.

The passing on wisdom of Thais has been done so far by telling a story, talking, and exchanging experience rather than by written words. And although the passing on wisdom by talking, exchanging experience would be more interesting and emotional, the passion on wisdom by written words would make the contents remain the same and disseminating more. Therefore, a lot of past local intellects had been lost with thinkers.

In order to promote wisdom of local intellectuals, and to collect and preserve all kinds and branches of local wisdom and knowledge, the Pattani Provincial Culture Office, funded by the office of the National Culture Commission, the Ministry of Culture, makes an arrangement for the promotion of local intellectuals under the Project of: Thai Culture – The Link of Community under the Strong Thai Action Plan 2012 in 5 Southern border provinces.

It is strongly hoped that this document would be beneficial to organizations and agencies and those who are interested, to use it as guideline for further study on the next occasion.

Branch of Traditional Knowledge

1. Foods

They are able to choose, invent and garnish the local foods to be a traditional flavor or to be appropriate for different circumstances as well as to produce the goods.

2. Dressings

They are able to preserve and creatively invent dressing jobs in the form of definite local dressing such as clothing and jewelry which is identified their nations.



3. Dwelling / Architecture

They are able to have creative invention in encouragement, conservation restoration and development of houses and building in that area to maintain the value of vernacular architecture

4. Beliefs and Tradition

It's a kind of belief and faith of each community in every local places which they are able to apply and deploy of philosophy / traditional value which are appropriate with economic context and society. Moreover, it is a kind of promoting and sponsoring the most important of local traditional festival in their communities which is reflected how a wonderful lifestyle and the value of them.

5. Language and Literature

Using local languages in the community is fascinating and continue to dialect its existence in their society, so the ability to preserve the language and its creative work are local language and its literature, regeneration teaching of local languages and encouraging the use of local languages by entrepreneurs and people in the community.

6. Thai Traditional Medicine

They are able to manage how to prevent and treat the people in their community, to emphasis on the community to take self-reliant on health and sanitation such as herbal medicine, traditional massage. Etc.

7. Career

They are able to promote and transfer the professional knowledge of local communities since in the past, such as local artisan's work which is the local professional development by develop a valuable product and value-added.

8. Artistry

They are able to have a creative work in various arts such as Portrait, sculpture, dance, music, visual art, flip art, local amusement and recreation. Etc.

General information of Toong Yang Dang

1. Customs, tradition, and culture
2. Occupation and population
3. Passing on local wisdom of Pi Tane Sub-district
4. History and background of local wisdom
5. Bamboo basketery
6. Meaning

History and background of Tung Yang Dang

1. Personal information



2. History and background of family
3. Record of award
4. Record of instruction

Materials/ equipment

Procedure on passing on bamboo basketery

Continue work to generate income

Meaning of local wisdom

- Wisdom or popular wisdom or local wisdom has been defined in many aspects in a different ways as follows:

- foundation of knowledge of villagers (Saeree Pongpit, 1986)

- Comprehensive knowledge of villagers have been learnt and have been passed on from generation to generation directly that is by one's own experience or indirectly learnt by adult or accumulated knowledge being passed on. (Tawat Poonnotok. 1998)

Everything thought by villagers to apply in solving problem is intellect; it is all body of knowledge of villagers that is wide, comprehensive, an deep that are created by villagers relying on potential in solving problem so that they could lead their lives in local area well (Samart Jansoon. 1991)

- Knowledge and mass of experience of villager used in leading their lives happily; they have passed on and accumulated it via development process to be consistent with era (Angkoon Somkanae. 1992).

- Local wisdom comes from the accumulation of knowledge and learning for a long time. It is associated with all fields of study; and it is not separated in the way we study in school. Therefore, the course on occupational economy, well-being, expenses, and cultural education are all combined. (Prawate Wasee. 1987).

All knowledge and experience of villagers in local area that are applied in solving problem or in leading their lives. These knowledge and experience are passed on from generation to generation through the development process under existing potential to apply in solving problem of leading lives in local area appropriately with era (Office of the National Primary Education. 1999)

In summary: According to all perspective as mentioned, it can be concluded that popular wisdom or local wisdom means all knowledge accumulated and passed on from generation to generation continuously. It has been invented, modified and mixed with new knowledge and has been developed to be appropriate with era in order to apply in solving problems and to develop way of lives to lead ones' lives happily. It is tangible and intangible and obviously



unique.

The main characteristics of traditional knowledge can be summarized as follows:

1. It is a matter of skills, knowledge, beliefs and behaviors
2. It shows the relationship between the people, people with nature and people with supernatural.
3. It is a holistic or all activities in life
4. It is about solving problems, management and adaptation, learning for survival of individuals; communities and society.
5. It is the core or paradigm in a fundamental knowledge on life in various matters.
6. It a particular characteristic or self identity.
7. It always has a transition in order to adjust the balance of community development
8. It bases on culture not on science.
9. It is an advanced integration.
10. It has involving dynamic toward majestically abstract.
11. It emphasizes on ethics more than material.

Type of local wisdom

1. On food :

Ability to choose, invent, and cook local food to have traditional taste or to be appropriate with various conditions, and can produce goods

2. On dressing :

Wisdom means the management of knowledge associated in all aspects, all dimensions, invention, and actual practice, improvement and correction to create knowledge.

Local wisdom, therefore, is defined as knowledge obtained from way of lives, way of thinking, way of practice, that is under the each local perspective. It is the knowledge concerned with way of life, related to essential things of life, occupation, culture, tradition; it is a valuable knowledge that people come up with, not only by the thinking brain, but also by emotion or feeling, attitude, and spirit.

Meaning of the local intellect

The local intellect means the person or group of people who are passed on with knowledge, skill, experience, belief related to such local wisdom strongly and have shown the work in passing on wisdom concerned with such matter accurately; who are accepted by community and general people or those who have ability in thinking in association of knowledge from old wisdom to be consistent with the social, economic, technological change to the extent that new knowledge is created; however, it still relies on life philosophy that makes overall life stable,



peaceful, and beneficial to life to local people and outside local area, who are accepted by general people. The local intellect is the local philosopher.



History and background of Joong Yang District

Joong Yang District was once part of the Yon District, Pattani Province. Subsequently, it was promoted as a sub-district in May 1977. And there was a royal decree to promote it as District on 2 June 1981 with the aim to provide convenience to people to use services.

Territory and location

Joong Yang District is located in the southern part of Pattani Province. It is bound to the east by the border with Thailand, to the west by the border with the Malay Peninsula, to the north by the border with the Yon District, Pattani Province, and to the south by the border with the Yon District, Pattani Province. It is connected to the Yon District, Pattani Province to the north, to the Yon District, Pattani Province to the south, to the Yon District, Pattani Province to the east, and to the Yon District, Pattani Province to the west.

Condition of the area

Joong Yang District has an area of about 14,174 sq. km or 5,473 sq. miles. It is the plain area for about 80,000 sq. km. The mountainous area is about 10,000 sq. km. The area is about 2,000 sq. km and there are about 100 villages and 10,000 people living in the area.

- The administrative area divided into 2 sub-districts, consisting of:
- 1. Joong Yang Sub-district consists of 4 villages
- 2. Yon Sub-district consists of 3 villages
- 3. Yon Sub-district consists of 3 villages
- 4. Yon Sub-district consists of 3 villages



General Information of Toong Yang Dang



History and background of Toong Yang Dang District

Toong Yang Dang District was once just an area of Ma Yor District, Pattani Province. Subsequently, it was promoted as a Sub-district on 6 May, 1977. And there was a royal decree to promote it as District on 3 June, 1994 with the aim to provide convenience to people to use services.

Territory and location

Toong Yang Dang District is located at the Southern side of Pattani Province, it is about 46 kilometers far from Pattani Province, with connected territory as follows:

North connected to Area of Ma Yor District, Pattani Province

South connected to Area of Raman District, Ya La Province

East connected to Area of Kapor District/ Sai Buri District, Pattani Province

West connected to Area of Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

Condition of the area

Toong Yang Dang District has area of about 78,125 rai or 114.97 square kilometers, it is the plain area for about 50,000 rai. The mountainous area is about 10,000 rai.; the crusted area is about 3,000 rai and others about 15,125 rai. The usage area is about 57,602 rai with the administration area divided into 4 Sub-districts, 23 villages, consisting of:

Ta Lo Mae Na Sub-district consists of 4 villages

Nam Dam Sub-district consists of 5 villages

Pa Goo Sub-district consists of 7 villages

Pi Tane Sub-district consists of 7 villages



Administration of Toong Yang Dang District, consists of several divisions as follows:

1. Division under regional civil service consist of 14 divisions consisting of:

- 1.1 Community Development Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.2 Agricultural Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.3 Public Health Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.4 Provincial Police Station of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.5 Domestic Animal Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.6 Land Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.7 Registrar Unit of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.8 Cultural Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.9 Revenue Office of Toong Yang Dang Area
- 1.10 Non-formal Educational Center of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.11 Local Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.12 Toong Yang Dang Hospital
- 1.13 Private Education Office of Toong Yang Dang District
- 1.14 Cooperative Office of Toong Yang Dang District

2. Local administrative organization for 4 organizations consisting of:

- 2.1 Ta Lo Mae Sub-district Local Administrative Organization
- 2.2 Nam Dam Sub-district Local Administrative Organization
- 2.3 Pa Goo Sub-district Local Administrative Organization
- 2.4 Pi Tane Sub-district Local Administrative Organization

3. State Enterprise

- 3.1 Provincial Electricity Authority of Toong Yang Dang District

4. Security Division

- 4.1 Ad Hoc Division of Pattani No. 25
- 4.2 Mobile Development Division No. 44
- 4.3 Troop of Ranger No. 4404

Customs, tradition, and culture

Since most people of Toong Yang Dang District profess Islam for about 98 %, therefore, most belief, customs, traditions and culture are highly associated with Islam, or it is called “Muslim Way of Life”.



1. Sunat (Circumcision Ceremony)

Sunat or Maso Yavi (Malayu Language), the circumcision is the activity that all Muslims shall do strictly; it is done at the age of 6 – 15 years. This is for the convenience in cleaning genital organ that would affect the religious practice. Toong Yang Dang District, together with local administrative organization in the area, holds the Sunat Ceremony in Group by bringing 50 – 60 children in various sub-districts together. Such activity is held every year.

2. Stirring Ar Soo Ror

Ar Soo Ror is from Arabian Language. It is a dessert that is sweet and very delicious. Its mixture consists of rice, cassava or taro, corn, sugar etc., and coconut milk. The origin of Ar Soo Ror dessert is that the Guru went to battle with the intruders who suppressed Islam. Such war extended for a long time so the food supplies were little left. So, Guru came up with the idea to bring the left food supplies to mix then becoming Ar Soo Ror dessert. Toong Yang Dang District, together with local administrative organization, sub-district headman, village head, to hold the competition of stirring dessert called Ar Soo Ror every year. It is fun activity that shows the harmony of villagers in the area very well.

3. Mao Lid Ceremony

In remembrance of the month of the birth of Muhammad Guru, in holding the ceremony, there are many activities such as Anasate Singing Contest, Alguruan Reading, Ar San contest, and others.

4. Dikae Hooloo

The word Dikae is the glory lord song. The word Hoo Loo means the source of river or village, rural area. Dikae Hoo Loo happened for the first time at the area above the river which is the source of Sai Buri river called by villagers as “Hoo Loo”. The show of Dikae would consist of 1-2 leaders and 10 – 15 chorus. When it is during performance, leaders would sing in response to each other with fun. In Toong Yang Dang District, there are many Dikae Hoo Loo teams, the District would bring Dikae Hoo Loo to Red Cross Fair annually. Besides, the District once invites various teams of Dikae Hoo Loo to show in various activities held by the District.

5. Pan Ja See Rut

Pan Ja See Rut is the folk play showing the arts of fighting and protection of oneself in another form. It is characterized by the fighting between 2 sides, it may be male to male or female to female. In the show, there is the dance showing fighting postures. The show of Pan Ja See Rut would have music as well such as the sound of drum. Toong Yang Dang District promotes and supports the play of Pan Ja See Rut to be with Thai society forever.

6. Trut Edil Fi Tree/ Trut Edil At Ha

Trut Edil Fi Tree/ Trut Edil At Ha is the important day in Islam religion. The activi-



ties on Trut Edil Fi Tree/ Trut Edil At Ha day, Thai Muslim shall donate Sakart before performing La Mad ceremony of Trut Edil Fi Tree a in the morning. After that, there will be a meeting with elderly relatives and neighbors. There are activities to apologize to one another. It is considered very good and should be promoted. On Trut Edil At Ha Day, there would be Kuraban (ox killing) then donate to the poor. Other activities are like the activities on Trut Edil Fi Tree/ day.

7. Pi Tane Local Language

Pi Tane Sub-district is another sub-district in Toong Yang Dang District. It is an old sub-district. It is believed that the ancestor was from Ayuddhaya and came to settle down in Pi Tane Sub-district at the Sri Ayuddhaya Era. The uniqueness of Pi Tane Sub-district is local language which is the language used only in Pi Tane Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province only with the unique language accent, with vocabulary and wording mixed between Southern local language and royal language such as the word Klod meaning umbrella, Kue San meaning rice.

Significant site/ tourist site

Toong Yang Dang District has significant tourist sites as follows:

1. Pee Nane Catacomb

According to the word of mouth for more than 300 years, Pee Nane (A monk) and another 6 brothers moved from Ayuddhaya to settle down in Pi Tane Sub-district by using white elephant of the city in traveling. Later, such elephant was lost, so Pee Nane could not went back to native town as Pee Nane was afraid of being punished. So, Pee Nane settled down in the jungle (Pi Tane Sub-district at present), and the other brothers separated and lived their lives nearby. Later, Pee Nane died and his body was buried at Ban Kuan, Moo 2, Pi Tane Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province.

2. Ban Pitane Royal Arts and Crafts Center

It is the Project under the initiative of Her Majesty the Queen who visited her subjects of Pi Tane Sub-district on 1 October, 1991. There are 2 activities including embroidery of scarf, with Mrs. Yoh Jehdor as a leader with 7 members, and the group weaving cloth by loom with Mrs. Sapee Yoh Yeelang as a leader with 9 members.

3. Nam Dam Crust

Nam Dam Crust or called "Pru Lan Kway": during the rainy season around October – December of every year, this area would have water from Sai Buri River down to the nearby and would have forest water from Wang Paya District, Yala Province comes together. It has a



beautiful scenery.

Nang Pom Hom Park

It is the park that is rich with wood resources, and various kinds of wildlife, with beautiful waterfall which is really appropriate for conservationist in studying fertile nature. The park is located at Moo 6, Pi Tane Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province.

Profession and population

Toong Yang Dang District has total population of 20,768 people, consisting of 10,164 males and 10,604 females. Most people do agriculture including gardening, rubber, long gong, rambutan, durian, rice farming, planting, fresh water fishery (seasonal occupation). Besides, Toong Yang Dang District has product from local wisdom that can generate income for the population in the area sufficiently. And there are royal initiatives including Ban Pi Tane royal Arts and Crafts Center at Moo 2, Pi Tane Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province, with the average income of 23,000 baht/ person/ year.

General Information of Pi Tane Sub-district

Pi Tane Sub-district, according to the 300 years of word of mouth, Pi Tane citizens moved from Ayuddhaya. At that time, white elephant of the city was lost, so the King ordered bodyguard to take care of elephant and to follow it by Pee Nane and brothers that were Jao On, Nang Pom Yao Kao Sok, Nang Lued Yao, Jao Pa, who were mahout to follow the elephant; but it appeared that the elephant was lost to the South and the trace was lost in the area of Pattani Province, after following elephant, but cannot brought the elephant back as it was not found, and all brothers could not travel back to Ayuddhaya as he was afraid of national punishment; so, Pee Nane and brothers settled in the jungle that was Pi Tane Sub-district at present. The word Pi Tane is assumed to be from the word Pee Nane at that time.



Passing on local wisdom

Pitane Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Bamboo basketry



Only on practical use that is developed by human, beauty, and durability is the factor that is important. According to the fact that human learns to use rubber of some type of plant to apply in order to prevent leak, this leads to 2 things that are durability and additional practical use that is to contain water. This local wisdom existed as from Sukhothai Period or might be earlier. At present, the basketry has been well developed. There is an invention in various forms. Basketry is with agricultural society and serve human and become heritage until now.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mr. Da Oh Surname: Jeh Den

Race : Thai Nationality: Thai

Personal Id. No. : 3 9405 0006 68 15

Date of birth : 12 July, 1954, aged 74 years

Domicile : (native town) Ban Kaling, Pitane Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province

Current address: (that can be contacted)

House no.4/1, Moo 1, Pitane Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province, Postal Code : 94140





Telephone: - Mobile: 084-9444569

Education : por.4

History and background of family

Father's name: Mr.Jehhad Jeh Den Occupation: Gardener

Mother's name: Mrs. Edee Salae Occupation: Gardener

There are 3 brothers and sister

1. Name – Surname Mrs.Airsoh Jeh Den Occupation: Housewife
2. Name – Surname Mr. Maden Jeh Den Occupation: Mechanics
3. Name – Surname Mr.Abdulloh Jeh Den Occupation: Employee

Record of award:

None

History and background of passing on knowledge

1. Can generate income in our village
2. Pass on knowledge to the farmers during their free time after working in harvesting season
3. Pass on knowledge to children and juvenile in the community who are interested and in nearby area

Making bamboo basketry

Material/ equipment

1. The cut bamboo would be sliced again



2. Bamboo (used in basketry)



3. Rattan (used for bamboo basketry)





4. Bamboo strip knife



5. Saw



6. Wooden pliers



7. Wood for tapping



8. Chopping knife



9. Forceps



Process for passing on the bamboo basketry

1. Select middle-sized bamboo, and prepare for other materials and equipment for making coop





2. Bring saw to cut bamboo to be with the size of 2 meters for each



3. Bring bamboo obtained from sawing to be sliced by using notch in slicing



4. Bring sharpened bamboo to be formed to be shaped and of size as sized as in figure





5. Bring bamboo that is formed to be like the coop as in the figure



6. Bring other remaining bamboo to assemble as in process by using sliced bamboo to weave alternating up and down and assemble under the method until it is coop shaped of each size as shown in figure



7. Complete



Continue work to generate income

1. Promote craftsmanship to local wisdom to pass on to general people in the community as the creation of knowledge to generate income within the community and household
2. Establish cooperative inside the community to enhance product out to international level
3. Bamboo, besides being made as coop, can also be applied as other products



Passing on local wisdom

Pa Koo Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Fish-trapped device



Sai (Bamboo fish trap) is for trapping water animal, mostly trapping small fishes. It is used in shallow water, often the flowing water and it is the opening of water drainage out to rice field. There are many shapes of Sai, and it is called after its shape such as Sai Pak Trae woven in conical shape, and the mouth of Sai would be made look like trumpet; Sai Tor woven to look like pipe to trap fish or may be called after the objectives such as Sai Song Na with 2 sides; Sai Loi is used to put afloat in shallow water; Sai Pla Kadee is used to trap Pla Kadee (a kind of fish); Sai Kob woven in cylinder shape and is used to trap frog; Sai Pong is woven to made the bottom slightly swelled. Although they are different shapes, they have something in common, that is, they are woven in cylinder shape and their mouth are made as entrance. These devices are very important to the way of local lives.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mr. Hama Surname: Deng

Race : Thai Nationality: Thai

Personal Id. No. : 3 9460 00019 65 5

Date of birth : 8 September, 1952, aged 58 years

Domicile : (native town) Ban Kao Ling, Pakoo Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District,

Pattani Province Code : 94147





Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 86 Moo 3, Pakoo Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province, Postal Code : 94147

Telephone : -Mobile: 080-703-9455

Educational level : Upper Secondary Education

History and background of family

Father's name : Mr. Yi Deng

Mother's name : Mrs. Mae Song (maiden name is Woh Yoh)

Occupation : Employee There are 2 sons 4 daughters, that total 6 children

1. Miss Nureesan Deng Farmer
2. Miss Armeenoh Deng Employee for slitting rubber
3. Miss Mareeya Deng Employee for slitting rubber
4. Mr. Paidueree Deng Full time teacher
5. Mr. Asman Deng Farmer
6. Miss Yooraida Deng Studying

Record of award :

None

Record of instruction

1. Pass on the knowledge to children and juvenile in community who are interested and nearby area
2. Can pass on to others to understand in teaching of the local intellect
3. Pass on knowledge to farmers and the unemployed

Making fish trap device

Material/ equipment

1. The finished fish trap would be used in teaching





2. Bamboo (used in exposing to sun)



3. Knife to cut bamboo



4. Knife for cutting rattan



5. Rattan (used in sewing edge)



6. Rope



7. Fishnet for using device



8. Materials



9. Bamboo that is sharpen in spiral





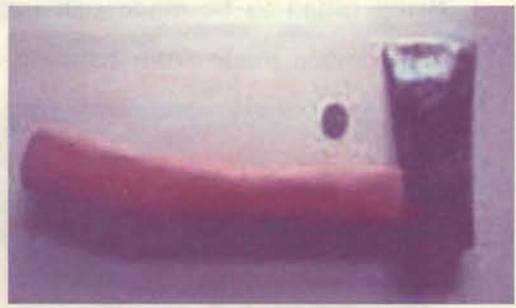
10. Structure (for making fish trap device) 11. Vine (used in binding)



12. Chopping knife (used in smoothing bamboo) 13. Stalk of dried vine



14. Glue to apply on wood (used in applying on bamboo) 15. Ax used for cutting



Passing on knowledge to make fish trap

1. Choose bamboo that is strong and durable to make fish trap that are varieties and very beautiful

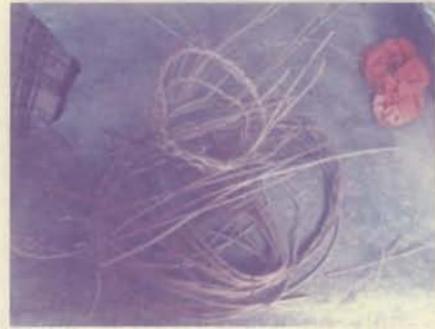




2. Cut bamboo in 4 parts



3. Bring sun-exposed bamboo to be on the floor in order to choose those that are not broken to be made as "braid" for such bamboo



4. Bring rattan to be made fish trap to be made as basketry or fish trap device made from bamboo and rattan to mix



5. Method of making fish tap using bamboo in making Sai to trap fish, there are both bamboo and rope, and various steels





6. Stringing together as from Process 1 to Process 8, then there would be one piece of Sai to trap fish



Continue work to generate income

Making fish trap can generate income concerned with local wisdom that can be paid attention in generating income and to learn the importance of various fish trap devices so that the better understanding could be made.





Passing on local wisdom

Namdram Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Fish trap device (Mue La)



By way of local lives that are different in city life, people use their daily life not hurrying much in food; mostly, their food come from animal such as shrimp, shell, crab, fish, to be prepared as food by themselves; they plant vegetables for food. When they have to look for food, to catch fish, so they invent device for trapping water animals in many forms such as Sai to trap fish, fishhook, streak for trapping eel, coop-like trap; these devices are very important.

Since in the past Namdam Sub-district would be the place where varieties of water animals live; this made ancestors in Namdam Sub-district invent fish trap device and for tapping varieties of fishes in order for cooking as food in household, and to find raw material in local area that abounds that is bamboo. So, there existed fish trap such as Mue La, Sai, coop.

Later, it was adapted from fish trap tool to be in other forms such as coop for chicken, support for egg, and many others that the bamboo can make until now.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mr. Ha Yor Jeh Sor

Race : Thai Nationality : Thai





Pattani Provincial Culture Office

Personal Id. No.: 59 40600 0168 73

Date of birth : 28, May, 1953, aged 75 years

Domicile : (native town) Namdam Sub-district

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 1/4, Moo 4, Namdam Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code : 94140

Working place : House no. 1/4, Moo 4, Namdam Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province

Telephone: -

Educational background : Not being in the educational system

History and background of family

Father's name: Mr.Yoosoh Jeh Sor Occupation: Gardener

Mother's name: Mrs. Mae Kaji Sa Lae Occupation: Gardener

Being the second child among 4 children

(if death, specify)

1. Name – Surname Mr. Poh Jeh Sor Occupation: -

2. Name – Surname Mr. Sama Jeh Sor Occupation: -

3. Name – Surname Mr. Sama Sa Lah Occupation: -

4. Name – Surname Mrs. Lae Kor Ya Ma Occupation: cutting rubber

Name of husband/ wife: Mr. Har Yor/ Jeh Mae (Maiden name of husband/ wife: Jeh Sor/ JehTeh)

1. Name- Surname Mr. Mahama Jeh Sor Occupation: Cutting rubber

2. Name – Surname Mrs. Yaya Jehsor Occupation: Trading

3. Name – Surname Mr. Baree Jehsor Occupation: Employee

Record of award

None

Record of instruction

1. Pass on knowledge to farmers who have free time after other works

2. Pass on knowledge to children and juvenile in the community who are interested and nearby area

3. Can apply this knowledge to others continuously



Making fish trap device (Mue La)

Material / equipment

1. Big knife (for cutting bamboo) 2. Tapping knife (for slitting bamboo) 3. Banana stalk



4. Big piece of bamboo 5. Coconut stalk 6. Inserting knife



7. Bamboo used for exposing to sun 8. Saw (for lathing bamboo) 9. Tapping bamboo knife



Passing on knowledge on making fish trap (Mue La)

1. Bring structure of chicken coop to set up in perpendicular form to support the inserting of structure tightly





2. Sharpen bamboo to be spiral and bring it to insert at the banana stalk in order to fix such chicken in place



3. Put bamboo onto the floor and measure the width and length of chicken coop to set up woven as bamboo as in figure



4. The structure of each process

5. Complete



6. Method of bringing bamboo to weave chicken coop correctly and under the process





7. Bring structure of crevice to be with chicken coop and method of putting line into the left hold of the chicken coop, and teach method of breaking crevice to be in corner

Continue work of the local intellect

1. Distribute goods in village level and community nearby
2. Can register products as OTOP
3. Establish housewives group when there are various activities of the district or province, so that the goods can be demonstrated and sold.





Passing on local wisdom

Ta Loh Mae Na Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Preparing for Kan Mak Cloth



The marriage ceremony of Islam is unique which is different from Buddhism ceremony. There would be exchange of items of bride and bridegroom such as Lamad Cloth, Prom Lamad, towel, cloth, fruit, and various kinds of dessert. In the past, the details are not paid much attention in decorating Kan Mak Cloth. But at present, they are decorated to look more beautiful and more modern. There are only few people can do it; so, if there is a ceremony, there has to be outsource persons from outside to do it. Therefore, there should be passing on the knowledge, culture, and tradition of Thai Muslim so that the new generation could learn further.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mrs. Ror Hannee Surname: Luenae

Race : Thai Nationality: Thai

Personal Id. No. : 3 9406 00034 73 9

Date of birth: 17 June, 1987, aged 22 years

Domicile : (native town) Ban Ta Loh Mae Na





Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no.43/1 Moo 3, Ta Loe Mae Na Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Pattani Province, Postal Code: 94140

Telephone: -

Mobile: 089-974957, 087-2857560

Workplace - Telephone -

Education : Bachelor

History and background of family

Father's name : Mr. Ha Wae Lu Nae Occupation : Gardener

Mother's name : Mrs. Boonruang Lu Nae Occupation : Gardener

Being the first child among 3 children

(if death, specify)

One son totaling one children

Name : Master Muhammad Irachad Meesa

Record of award :

None

Record of instruction

1. Pass on knowledge to housewives group
2. Pass on knowledge to students concerned with wisdom

Making Kan Mak cloth

Material/ equipment

1. Sarong, Saya Doh, towel
2. Thread, pencil, rubber, pin
3. Foam



4. Notebook (used in pressing on picture)
5. Scissors

6. Knife





7. Hard cover paper



8. Sponge



9. Glass ribbon



10. Enameled basin



11. Plastic basket



12. Rainbow paper



The process of making Kan Mak cloth

1. Equipmetn to make Kan Mak Cloth such as thread, pin, knife, pencil, scissors, notebook, hard-cover paper, foam, ribbon, basket, enameled basin, cloth



2. Fold the cloth along the length with the width of 27 centimeter and length of 42 centimeter



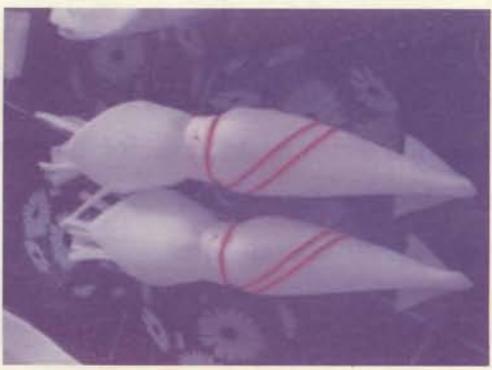


3. Cut foam to be 25 centimeter wide, 41 centimeter long, put the foam on the cloth to obtain equal size then sew under the dashed line



4. Cut foam to be 25 centimeter wide, 41 centimeter long, put the foam on the cloth to obtain equal size then sew along the part where there is a dashed trace on the cloth that is made Kan Mak cloth







5. Arrange foam to be at the middle, pull the cloth tightly, fold at the below, leave the edge of the fabric for some area then sew fixing at the above and below



6. Cut the hard paper to be equal (Saya Doh), fold the cloth, then use hard paper to insert at the folded side then sew at the side part and then sew to penetrate at the rear to be far apart



7. Decorate by rainbow paper, and ribbon to be beautiful



Continue work to generate income

- To generate income in the family
- To increase and generate income for oneself
- To increase income for oneself
- To earn money by oneself