

ภาคภาษาอังกฤษ







## Local Wisdom

### Meaning, significance, and type of Thai local wisdom (Poom Panya)

Wisdom or local wisdom or popular wisdom means the knowledge of villagers in the local community, that is gained from experiences and wisdom of villagers, including accumulated knowledge as from the ancestors passed on from generation to generation. During the passing on wisdom, it has been changed and applied leading to new knowledge under the social, environmental, and cultural condition.

Wisdom is the knowledge consisting of moral that is consistent with traditional way of lives. Lives of villagers are all related including earning their living, living together in the community, performing religious ceremony, rituals, and traditions. Knowledge is moral when people apply such knowledge to create good relationship between human and human, human and nature, and human and supernatural.

Educational research division, the Department of Curriculum and Instruction Development states that local wisdom or popular wisdom is knowledge and ability of villagers that are passed on from generation to generation; it is potential or ability to solve problem, adapt oneself and learn. It is the core or essence of community that can help survive community so far.

In summary, according to the abovementioned meanings, local wisdom or popular wisdom is knowledge gained from experience in lives via study process, by observation and analysis thinking that leads to intellect then becomes knowledge. It consists of many aspects of matters. Such knowledge is not divided as various sciences. It can be said that local wisdom is found generally in the society, community, and in the individual. If there is a study and application, it would be accepted, passed on, and developed to new generation.

### Type of local wisdom

There are 8 kinds of local wisdom as follows:

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** : Ability to conserve, and create work related to dressing in such local form, clothes and accessories that are unique of such race.
3. **On residence/ architecture** : Ability to create work on promoting conservation and renovation and development of houses, buildings in such area to maintain local architectural value
4. **On belief/ tradition** : It is the way of belief and faith of a group of people in





each local area, ability to apply and use philosophy, belief/ tradition that are valuable and to be appropriate with economic and social context and to promote and encourage the traditional festivals of community that reflects the good way of lives and value of people in local area.

**5. On language and literature :** The use of local language in community is the charm and is to maintain such local language to be with the community, ability to conserve and create work on language that is local language and local literature, the recovery of local language instruction of local area and the promotion of the use of local language of entrepreneurs and people in the community.

**6. On Thai traditional medicine :** Ability to manage, protect and care health of local people by focusing on the self-reliance of community on sanitary health such as medicine from herb, traditional massage.

**7. On occupation :** Ability to promote and pass on wisdom on occupation of the traditional local community such as local craftsmanship, it is to further the occupational value and develop value of the product.

**8. On work of art :** Ability to create work of arts in various fields such as painting, sculpture, dancing art, music, visual arts, local play, and recreation.

### **Characteristic of traditional knowledge (TK)**

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.





### Importance of local wisdom

1. By wisdom, the community and nation will be safe through the crisis and held as nationalism or community.

2. It was a valuable knowledge and a good way to sustain life and community to live with nature and the environment seamlessly and balanced.

3. It was a basic career and foundation of development which starting from taking self-reliance development , a mutual dependence development, the integrated universal knowledge development which are based on old traditional knowledge in order to create new knowledge to be suit for every generation.

Therefore, its valuable is not for local people only, but it is a great benefit to Sustainable and stable national development planning.



## **General Information of Ya Rang District, Pattani Province**



### **Slogan of Ya Rang District**

**“Ya Rang is the old town, the dove has good voice, famous for *Dialium indum* linn., good durian, Mon Tong, delicious and sweet long kong”**

### **History of District**

Ya Rang has been prosperous as from the ancient time; it was the location of Muang Tanee, as appeared in a legend that “Siam Assee” established Muang Tanee at Bravare (or Ban Bravare, Ya Rang Sub-district), the town name is “Kotam Ha Likia”. There is a wreckage of rampart, some are high, some are short like the moat. There are ancient ponds with wreckages of ancient time in many places. Some places are assumed to be Buddhism temple, to be the location of church, or to be pagoda base such as at Wat Sub-district, Ya Rang Sub-district, Ra Wang Sub-district. Now the Fine Arts Department has the Project for handling and renovating and operating, and at the town wall in Ya Rang Sub-district, the villagers called in local language as “Bra Vare” then it is called “Ko Tam Ha likai”.

Subsequently, in 1900, the King was graciously pleased to proclaim the use of Local Administration Act, at that time, he allowed Chao Praya Yomarat (Pan Sukhum) to hold to hold the position as Song Kla Governor Assistant; the village, sub-district, district are divided and the consideration on the establishment for Ya Rang District and the Ya Rang Office was established. There was only 1 way of transportation between the districts that was by ship. If the high-rank civil servants who were at seven cities would like to travel from Pattani for civil service duties at Yala, the boats had to be used along Pattani river and travel to Ban Arnoh Loo Boh, Ya Rang Sub-district, which is the mouth of a canal of Pattani City that was newly built to be straight way where the river was very deep and flowed very rapidly. In 1903, the





civil service had to move district office from Ban Ya Rang to be at Ban Ar Noh Loo Boh, Ya Rang Sub-district, at the newly built mouth of a canal for convenience in civil service contact.

Later, the civil service agency had built road from Pattani to Yala, it had to pass the new district. Later, this road had been changed to be with the Department of Highways to improve it. And later, it was considered that this road was paralleled with river. In monsoon season, the flood destroyed the road every year; this wasted budget in repairing. So, there was new road built from the crossroad at Km. 9 Ban Bra O, Prajan Sub-district, to be connected to the old road at Ban Pree Kee, Krado Sub-district, at Km. 21 that was Pattani – Yala Road at present. In 1930, the district office was opened in 10 February, 1930. Later in 1996, the Department of Local Administration had set up the budget for the construction of new district office in the old district, that had been completed. Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn had performed the opening ceremony on 22 September, 1996.

**Location/ Territory**

**North** connected to Poo Yud, Kamiyo Sub-district, Muang District

**South** connected to Sataeng Sub-district, Muang District, Yala Province

**East** connected to Takae Sub-district, Ratapanyang Sub-district, Ta loh Sub-district, Yaring Sub-district,, Taloh Maena Sub-district, Toong Yang Dang District, Sakorbon Sub-district, Panan Sub-district, Pado Sub-district, Looboh Yirai Sub-district, Mayor District, and Wang Paya Sub-district, Raman District, Yala Province

**West** connected to Yupo Sub-district, Muang District, Yala Province, Lotanyong Sub-district, Nong Jig District, and Muang Tia Sub-district, Mae Lan District

**Physical characteristics**

There are mountains alternating with plan area covering all over the district, there is Pattani River flow through. In the area of Moo 1 and Moo 2, mostly it is the rice and garden area, most people do rice farming, gardening, planting vegetable, the community is crowded. At the area around Pattani – Ya La, both sides are residence building and do trading and general business.

**Weather**

The weather is warm and humid. There are 2 seasons that are summer ranging from February – July and rainy season ranging from January

**Administration**

Ya Rang District divides the administration into 12 sub-districts, 72 villages (12 Local administrative organizations, 1 municipality) as follows:

- 1. Krado Sub-district 5 villages
- 2. Ko Lam Sub-district 5 villages





|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 3. Kaotoom Sub-district     | 7 villages |
| 4. Moh Mavee Sub-district   | 6 villages |
| 5. Klong Mai Sub-district   | 6 villages |
| 6. Pitoo Mudee Sub-district | 5 villages |
| 7. Prajan Sub-district      | 9 villages |
| 8. Wat Sub-district         | 5 villages |
| 9. Ya Rang Sub-district     | 6 villages |
| 10. Ra Wang Sub-district    | 6 villages |
| 11. Sadawa Sub-district     | 8 villages |
| 12. Sanor Sub-district      | 4 villages |

### **Important place**

1. 100 mosques
2. 30 bed 1 hospital
3. 5 temples
4. 35 primary schools
5. 15 health station
6. 2 secondary schools
7. 1 sub-district municipality
8. 12 sub-district administration organization
9. 1 district government center
10. 21 Muslim Teaching Private Schools

### **Population structure**

There are 158,890 people consisting of 78,890 males and 80,000 females

### **Social condition**

Education: Educational level of people in Ya Rang mostly includes primary education, secondary education, and bachelor, respectively.

Religion: Most people profess Muslim for 95 % and Buddhism for 5 %.

### **Economic condition**

#### **Occupation**

Generally, in Ya Rang District, it is appropriate for doing agriculture because Ya Rang District is plain area. Most people earn their living as in order as follows:

Rice farming for about 55 % of the area around every Sub-district, people do rice farming only for household consumption

**Rubber farming** for about 20 % of the area; at present, people work well on planting rubber

**Fruit cultivating** such as durian, long gong, pomelo, mangosteen, langsat, rambutan, all every Sub-district, there is about 25 % of fruit planting area





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## Fishery

There is fresh water trial station located at Moo 5, Pitoo Mudée Sub-district, the fishes are raised for demonstration and expand species of fishes, to distribute to people in the area of Ya Rang District and nearby districts

## Livestock

Raising animals of farmers mostly is for household consumption and for selling for earning extra income

## Industry

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Processing Dialium indum Linn. | for 6 places  |
| Wood sawing plant              | for 2 places  |
| Small-size rice mill plant     | for 42 places |
| Rubber fumigating plant        | for 4 places  |
| Rubber processing plant        | for 5 places  |

## Tourist site

There is ancient place at Ban Ja Leh located at Moo 4, Ya Rang Sub-district, which is far from Ya Rang District for about 2 kilometers. There are officials facilitating to tourists but without residence and food store.





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Krado Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Embroidering scarf by hand

Embroidery is a branch of art of female as it is to decorate dressing such as embroidery of shirt cover, skirt, backrest pillow case, pillow, bedspread, curtain of window, and other accessories as desired; this is to lead to the realization of value of work and beauty more.

Embroidery is a branch of craftsmanship that the worker needs the concentration and the love in such work and must be careful when working so that the work would look lively. The embroidery work consists of the use of cloth, needle, silk, pattern, and color. Everybody can have it and can do it but the result would shows that how well-rounded or how much expertise the worker has. Embroidery work consists of the cloth, needle, silk, and pattern to be embroidered to create relationship relying on knowledge and experience, so that the work could be good.

Embroidery in the past was commonly done by hand only as it was considered the craftsmanship that needs elaboration. Females who had free time after farming would perform hire work of embroidery of cloth, weaving of cloth. These people, however, did not have knowledge much about what pattern is suitable or how to put pattern on to look beautiful or what color to use. Embroidery in the past was commonly in white color. Cloth used in embroidery was white color as it was deemed polite.

At present, embroidery by machine is found widely since it is cheap and it takes less time than embroidery by hand a lot. However, embroidery by hand is accredited as the valuable arts not by machine.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Miss Kanyarat      **Surname:** Radang

**Race:** Thai      **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 2 9410 00022 35 6

**Date of birth:** 1 January, 1977, aged 32 years

**Original residence:** Krado Sub-district







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**Current address:** House no. 25, Moo2, Krado Sub-district, Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

**Mobile:** 084-2680949

### Educational Background:

- Primary Education

### Record of award:

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### Record of instruction

- Teach the juvenile and the interested
- Lecturer of extra-curriculum education center of Ya Rang District
- Lecturer of extra-curriculum education center of Nong Jig District

## Embroidering scarf by hand

### Materials and equipment

1. Scarf
2. Patterned paper
3. Needle
4. Thread
5. Scissors
6. Tape measure
7. Embroidery frame, small and large
8. Pencil
9. Pin
10. Silk thread for embroidery of flower pattern
11. Fragments of cloth



1. Scarf



2. Patterned paper



3. Needle



4. Thread



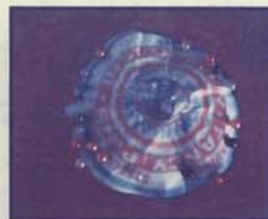
5. Scissors



6. Tape measure



7. Embroidery rame, small and large



8. Pin



9. Pencil



10. Silk thread for embroidery of flower



11. Fragments of cloth





### Procedure and method

1. Cut small fragments in length and then wrap around embroidery frame
2. Rig up the scarf then measure from the edge of cloth from the bottom up for 2.5 inches, mark the position then pull 3 lines of thread



3. Measure from first layer up for 3 inches, pull thread out for 4 lines, interval for 4 lines, then pull another 4 lines then it would yield second layer



4. Fold edge of cloth at the bottom for 2 times, clasp by pin



5. Put in embroidery frame at the first layer, sew at the spot where the thread is pulled for 5 lines of thread until it is complete



6. Put embroidery at second layer, reverse sewn cloth at the side where the cloth is sewn between Line 1 and Line 2 to be in &&& shape
7. Put patterned paper under the cloth then copy the pattern beautifully





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8. Pull 4 lines of thread used for embroidering flower pattern, put small embroidery frame in at the position where the flower is to be embroidered, start embroidering at the drawn pattern, bullet wood flower, the petal for 1 time, wrap around 25 times, pull and then sew to be fixed at the cloth



9. After sewing flower, then do the flower frame for another 1 layer, wrap around the needle for 32 times, pull it then sew it to be fixed at the cloth



10. Mark the position of leave for 4 spots, each of 6 lines



11. Slice leave between thread, use white thread for 2 lines then sew under the pattern until it is complete

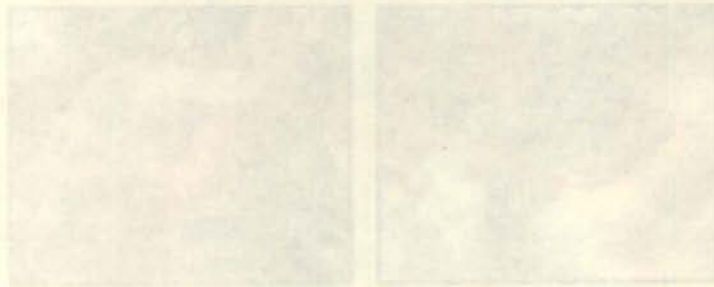




### Continue work to generate income

1. Develop expertise and various patterns to be of more varieties
2. Register the product as OTOP product
3. Perform hire work for embroidery as ordered by customers and distribute to various stores

1. Pull a line of thread used for embroidering flower pattern for small embroidery frame in the position where the flower is to be embroidered, start embroidering in the down pattern, pull the thread for 1 time, wrap around 25 times, pull and then sew to be fixed in the cloth.



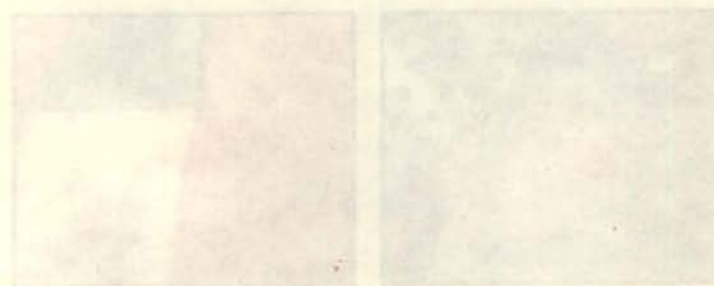
2. After sewing flower, then do the flower frame for another 1 step, wrap around the handle for 25 times, pull it then sew it to be fixed in the cloth.



3. Mark the position or leave for a spot, each of a piece.



4. Since lower between thread, use white thread for a line that sew under the pattern until it is complete.







## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Ko Lam Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

Fishnet is the tool that is widely used around fishery villages, both in salt river and fresh water river. All kinds of fishnet are the same; that is, when it is rig up, it would be circle. The edge at the foot of fishnet has chain made by iron or lead with the size of about 2 mm. thickness to make it sink into water more speedily. Methods of binding chain at the foot of fishnet are by folding axle and non-folding axle. Binding by folding axle would help fishnet foot become small bulb along the fishnet foot, this makes animals fall off from fishnet foot, except when pulling fishnet up. The size of fishnet is perimeter of 10 – 28 meters, the size of grid depends on target animal. If it is fishnet for shrimp, the perimeter size would be 20 – 25 millimeters, fishnet for mullet would be 30 – 35 mm., and squid fishnet would be 25 – 30 mm.

The height or radius of small general fishnet is about 1.70 – 4.50 meters by that squid fishnet would be the largest one. In fishery, fishnet for mullet and fishnet for shrimp are mostly used during the day as the animals can be seen easily; the deep water fishery area for .50 – 1.50 meter deep that connects with canal edge, beach or pier. In casting fishnet to receive shrimp, sometimes, it would be cast by random. The use of squid fishnet for fishery only one night of dark night at the river around 6 – 10 mm deep; mostly, two anchors are used to cast to fix the prow of a ship and stern at place then turn on the light and then wait for the time when squid is to come to light.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

Name: Mr. Aree Surname: Jeh

Race: Thai Nationality: Thai

Personal Id. No.: 3 9505 00127 73 1

Date of birth: 3 February, 1971, aged 39 years

Original residence: Ya La Province

Current address: House no. 65, Moo 1, Ko Lam Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

Mobile: 084-9654283







**Educational Background:**

- Primary Education

**Record of award:**

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**Record of instruction**

- Teach the interested and juveniles in the village

**Materials and equipment**

1. Nylon
2. Lead chain
3. Needle
4. 1-inch wood
5. Lighter
6. Scissors



1. Nylon



2. Lead chain



3. Needle



4. 1-inch wood



5. Lighter



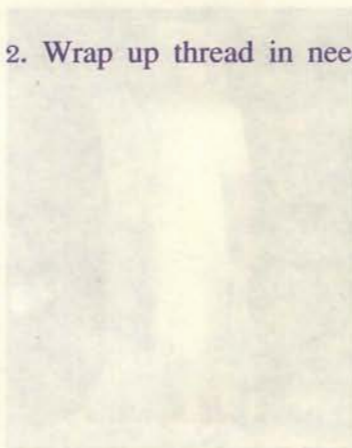
6. Scissors

**Procedure and method**

1. Cut bamboo to be 1-inch wood



2. Wrap up thread in needle







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3. Wrap up wood by thread 35 times to be hoop, and wrap around thread to be circle



4. Start preparing fishnet by sewing and wrapping wood



5. After sewing for 4 layers already, then sew to expand 1 spot for 4 spots then keep on expanding until it is wide



6. Keep on sewing until the desired length is obtained or about 3 meters



7. After obtaining length already, put chain at the end of fishnet, then the complete fishnet is obtained

### Continue work to generate income

1. Establish a group of members to sewing fishnet
2. Do it as an extra income





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Kao Toom Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Making dagger

In the past, dagger is a weapon used in fighting during way. Each dagger is different depending on the owner's status.

Dagger is personal weapon that had once been popular Southern region and Chawa, Malaysia and nearby countries. It was once a national weapon of Chawa and Malaysias. It was classified as a kind of regalia of the King of both countries in the past. Dagger is not only a significant weapon, but also an identification of muscularity, social status, economic status, and positions of the owners. Dagger is important in that it can be used as a representative for bridegroom who has something else to do. It is carried at all times even when taking shower or sleeping.

When it comes to dagger in Thailand, there is evidence appearing in annals of Lal Bare, the French, who travelled to Thailand during the reign of King Narai the Great in B.E. 2236. The King in the past once provided dagger to officials to carry at the left part (around waist) of the body.

Around 200 – 300 years ago, the Governor of Raman City or Raman District, Ya La Province at present, wished to have dagger as the weapon of the city and wanted to have it personally, he invited the expert from Indonesia whose name was Chang Bandai Sara to prepare for dagger in Raman City in form of Pattani and Raman which was unique in its own way. There are many forms and kinds of dagger such as Bali and Madura, Chawa, Northern peninsular dagger, Bugis, Sumatra, Patana, Sunda or Sundang, and dagger of Chang Song Kla family.

Dagger is made by the elaborate effort and takes long time to complete. The worker must have concentration. The person who is to make dagger must have many aspects of knowledge such as forging iron, carving, and goldsmith.

Currently, dagger is not used as weapon, but it is used in important ceremony such as for wedding dress, there would be dagger at around the waist and dagger is used as a souvenir for beauty.





### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

#### Personal information

**Name:** Mr. Saheh Arga      **Surname:** Tawanyeh  
**Race:** Thai      **Nationality:** Thai  
**Personal Id. No.:** 5 9601 99001 46 7  
**Date of birth:** 21 May, 44 years  
**Original residence:** Narathiwat Province  
**Current address:** House no. 34/2 Moo 3, Kao Toom Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province  
**Mobile:** 08-69626533



#### Educational Background:

- Higher Secondary Education

#### Record of award:

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#### Record of instruction

Teach and demonstrate to juveniles to learn the method of making dagger and history of dagger in the Cultural Fair at Song Kla Nakarin University, Pattani Campus. There are 2 people who applied the knowledge into action that are 1. Mr. Sareh Foorakorn Tawanyeh 2. Mr. Yooso, and I have network called Krit Waraman Group with 15 members.

### Making dagger

#### Materials and equipment

1. Iron for making dagger
2. Iron for making mortar
3. Wood
4. T wood
5. Tape measure
6. Saw
7. Charcoal
8. Sanitary mask
9. Edging machine
10. Sharpening knife
11. Anvil
12. Glasses
13. Hammer
14. Iron tonger



1. Iron for making dagger



2. Iron for making mortar



3. Wood



4. T wood



5. Tape measure



6. Saw



7. Charcoal



8. Sanitary mask



9. Edging machine





- 15. Flat file
- 16. Circle file
- 17. Axe
- 18. Wood cutter
- 19. Kiln
- 20. Solder machine
- 21. Edging blade



10. Sharpening knife



11. Anvil



12. Glasses



13. Hammer



14. Iron tonger



15. Flat file



16. Circle file



17. Axe



18. Wood cutter



19. Kiln



20. Solder machine



21. Edging blade

### Procedure and method

1. Measure length and width of iron to be used to make dagger, then





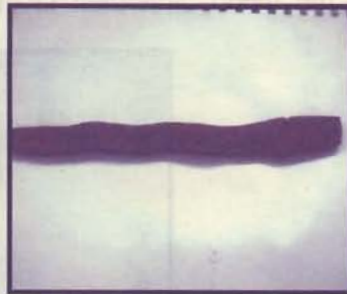


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2. After the iron is hot, cast it, after the iron turns black, burn it again until the length desired is obtained.



3. After obtained desired size, burn it again then hit the upper part and lower part to make a nook



4. Bring the iron obtained to be edged to be square at the upper and lower part



5. Bring iron for making mortar to cut and then weld with dagger

6. Cut wood and carve dagger as desired then abrade it to be smooth



7. Stab iron at dagger top then weld at the dagger body





8. Use the cut wood to be dagger envelope then make it smooth



9. Penetrate a hole at the wood, and then lacquering it beautifully



### **Continue work to generate income**

Bring works to show on various fairs, making public relations to make it become known, do hire work for making dagger, knife, rubber slashing knife, big knife, as required by customers. For more information, contact Mr. Saheh Argar Tawanyeh 086-9626533







## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Klong Mai Sub-district (1)

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Traditional massage

There is no clear evidence. But, it is believed that it is accumulated by experience in fighting with illness, gained from generation to generation; leading to a unique principle and method of Thai traditional massage. Thai massage knowledge is exchanged with other main culture, the important one is Indian culture.

Thai traditional massage cannot be traced the origin clearly since the people at that time had never record it. Therefore, only estimation or assumption can be made. It is understood that Thai traditional massage has existed for very long time as from prehistory. Another belief is that traditional massage comes from India by Doctor Sheva Kago Marapat, who was the doctor of Sakkaya family and was the doctor of the Buddha, who initiated it during the Buddha's time. The background of massage comes from using hand to press, touch, grope around the body to relax the pain or tiredness which is natural of human as from birth. It was disseminated in Thailand without clear evidence. However, it was found that in the past, massage was done only for royal members and high-rank officials. Then the wisdom passed on from generation to generation and nearby area; however, Thai massage was unique. It began in B.E. 2300, there is a study from the record in that Thai medicine at that time was at its highest prosper. And at that time, Department of Medicine and Department of massage were large ones that must serve the King closely under the civil and military rules in the First Thai Enacted Law No. 1 (B.E. 1998).

Thai massage means the inspection, diagnosis, treatment, prevention from disease, the promotion of health and recovery of health by pressing, pulling, touching, pressing, massage with hot press, or by other methods under Thai massage art, or by using medicine under law governing medicine. With Thai traditional medicines method, there are principles and methods of Thai massage which is unique; the massage has a wide variety of methods. In each method, it is based on structure and energy line for 10 lines and other 72000 lines, as the same basic.

Massage is a heritage passed on from ancestors, that have been passed on from the family. Those who are to massage would have energy or morale from family. It's like midwife in the past.





There are many types of massages such as acupressure, massage to relieve vessel, massage to treat or cure a disease, massage before playing sports, and massage for relaxation.

## Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

### Personal information

**Name:** Mrs. Preeya **Surname:** Suwankit

**Race:** Thai **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9599 00187 27 6

**Date of birth:** 7 April, 1962, aged 48 years

**Original residence:** Pattalung Province

**Current address:** House no. 36, Moo 6, Klong Mai Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

**Mobile:** 087-2873897



### Educational Background:

- Higher Secondary Education

### Record of award:

-

### Record of instruction

- Teach juvenile in Kok Yaka School
- Teach volunteers group

## Traditional massage

### Materials and equipment

1. Mattress
2. Oil for massage



๑. ที่นอน



๒. น้ำมันสำหรับนวด

### Procedure and method

1. Let the subject lie on prepared bed







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2. Apply the oil to the area that required to be massaged

3. Start Massage Position 1, massage with face turned up and massage legs

Start at the end of leg up with a knee bending slightly, then massage up to both knees



4. Massage Position 2, sleep with turning face up, massage arms

Start massage at finger, palm, then put the arm onto the floor and massage both arms from hand end into shoulder



5. Massage Position 3, lie on one side, massage legs and back

Let the subject raise their legs, then use elbow to press at the sole of foot, then it would lead to the a feeling of relieve from pain, massage from knee up to hip to back





6. Massage position 4: lie on the stomach, massage at the back

Let the subject lie on his/her stomach, then massage from leg to neck



7. Massage position 5: lie with turning face up, massage body and shoulder

Massage head, eyebrow, and temple many times then massage shoulder by pressing at both shoulder



8. Massage position 6: sit, massage body when the subject sits and massage back

Catch head then press at occiput for many times, then massage down at shoulder and back, press the hands together then pound at both shoulders







9. Finally, let the subject stretch his/ her legs to be straight and touch at the knee and press forward for many times, after that massage both foot again. The massage then is considered complete.



In completing all steps of massage, it takes about 2 hours. After being massaged completely, one would feel comfortable, fresh, and active visibly.

### Continue work to generate income

1. Do hire work to perform Thai traditional massage in the village, it may be the massage for relaxation from tiredness at work
2. Do hire work to perform Thai traditional massage in various fairs
3. Teach on Thai traditional massage





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Klong Mai Sub-district (2)

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### On food

Pomelo is a kind of general fruit that is widely known. It is widely planted in our land. Some sell twig of pomelo, some sell fruit, but some intellect brought the skin of pomelo to process in order to increase its value and to benefit from pomelo as much as possible. So, there is a discovery of pomelo skin to be boiled in syrup. So, at present, it is hard to find. Skin of confired pomelo is a kind of dessert that is delicious and has no mixture of chemicals.

In preparing for skin of confired pomelo, old fruit of pomelo with thick skin would be used. At present, there are not many people doing this.

This intellect told that she learnt the preparation for skin of confired pomelo from her parents that have been done for many years. She is interested and like cooking, so she studied it and do it constantly until now. Skin of confired pomelo is delicious dessert, sweet, and not hard to do, so it is interesting to pass on and preserve it since many people rarely do it.



#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Mrs. Masna **Surname:** Woh

**Race:** Thai **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9410 00399 42 3

**Date of birth:** 1 January, 1970, aged 40 years

**Original residence:** Ban Kok Yakka, Klong Mai Sub-district, Pattani Province





**Current address:** House no. 83/2 Moo 6, Klong Mai Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

**Mobile:** 083-5139426

**Educational Background:**

- Lower Secondary Education

**Record of award:**

-

**Record of instruction**

- Teach the interested in the village



**On food**

**Materials and equipment**

1. Pan
2. Pot
3. Oar
4. Basin
5. Knife
6. Basket



1. Pan



2. Pot



3. Oar



4. Basin



5. Knife



6. Basket

**Ingredient**

1. 1 pomelo
2. 3 cup of sugar
3. 1 teaspoon of salt
4. 3 cups of water



1. 1 pomelo



2. 3 cup of sugar



3. 1 teaspoon of salt



4. 3 cups of water



**Procedure and method**

1. Choose pomelo with thick skin



2. Remove pomelo skin out of pomelo



3. Slice skin in to pieces of rhomboid shape



4. Peel it then wash it



5. Fire the pot, boil the water, then bring skin of pomelo that is boiled enough then take it down from pot







## Pattani Provincial Culture Office

6. Bring pomelo skin into cold water, then squeeze water out for many times until the bitter taste is gone, then drain the water out by basket



7. Put sugar in the fired pot to prepare for syrup



8. After boiling, then put in pomelo skin, boil it until it dries, then delicious skin of confired pomelo would be obtained



### Continue work to generate income

1. Do it for extra income
2. Distribute it to various stores





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Prajan Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Folding Kan Mak cloth

The procession of Kan Mak have existed as from the past. There are Boo Nga Seereh and various items, it would be wrapped up with many colors of glass paper, it would be used in auspicious occasions. At present, from Kan Mak that was wrapped by transparent paper, it becomes beautiful box on the tray or folding cloth or inventing to be in various shapes.

Folding Kan Mak at present is popular in 3 Southern provinces and is well-known. The intellect told that he learnt from his ancestor and studied more about folding cloth in various patterns and forms to be more updated.

Nowadays, he is a lecturer to teach folding Kan Mak Cloth and is hired to fold Kan Mak cloth as ordered by customer, which is the occupation in generating income to the family as well.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Mrs. Yameelah      **Surname:** Japakiya

**Race:** Thai      **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9501 00005 12 6

**Date of birth:** 3 July, 1968, aged 41 years

**Original residence:** Prajan Sub-district, Pattani Province

**Current address:** House no. 117/1 Moo 9, Prajan Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

##### Educational Background:

- Higher Secondary Education

##### Record of award:

-

##### Record of instruction

- Lecturer to teach the invention of folding Kan Mak to housewives
- Lecturer to teach the invention of souvenir to students in the school
- Teach the juveniles who are interested







## Folding towel to be in two-heart shape

### Materials and equipment

1. Towel
2. Foam
3. Rubber
4. Scissors
5. Cutter
6. Decorating materials
7. Chemical pen
8. Glue
9. Candle
10. Pin



1. Towel



2. Foam



3. Rubber



4. Scissors



5. Cutter



6. Decorating materials



7. Chemical pen



8. Glue



9. Candle



10. Pin

### Procedure and method

1. Bring chemical pen to draw two-heart shape on foam
2. Bring the corner of towel to wrap one heart shape



3. Reverse cloth then bind with rubber at the back





4. Bring the second heart to wrap up by towel near the first heart then bind at the back, then two-heart would be obtained and superimposed, clasp with pin



5. Cut foam into 4 squares to make base then cast by towel



6. Collect the edge of cloth completely then sew base to be fixed at the heart shape tightly
7. Decorate it beautifully by various materials such as ribbon, lace, flower as desired, fixed with glue. After decoration, it then is complete.



### Continue work to generate income

1. Hire to prepare for Kan Mak clothes as ordered by customer
2. Study various forms and patterns more
3. Select new form that is popular
4. Bring the work to show in various fairs in Sub-district and other fairs
5. Make public relations to make it become known of Sub-district and District
6. Distribute goods in wedding clothes shop





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Pitoo Mudée Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Folding Kan Mak Cloth

Folding Kan Mak has been applied from Hindu. In the past, the area of Lanka Koosa is the residence area of Hindus. In various rituals, many Hindus would have Kan Mak procession. The people in the area can observe and obtain Hindu culture to use in various rituals, there are Bu Nga See Reh and Kan Mak of Hindus would be wrapped by glass paper of various colors. Later, there had been application from wrapping by glass paper to be folding cloth or putting into the box. Kan Mak is culture of Muslin in 3 southern provinces only. After Muslim applied Hindus culture, then Kan Mak that looks like that of Hindus was prepared by wrapping from glass paper of various colors.

I started folding Kan Mak cloth from Bu Nga Sereh; it has been passed on from my ancestors. And I studied into the art of cloth invention, until at present, I have done this for a living for 10 years already. I do hire work for making souvenir, distributing and doing hire work for folding Kan Mak cloth and be a lecturer to train on housewives about occupation. At present, folding Kan Mak would be popular and has been passed on to new generation to invent and preserve this culture.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Mrs. Kobbuesoh      **Surname:** Korleh

**Race:** Thai      **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9410 00261 38 3

**Date of birth:** 1 January, 1959, aged 51 years

**Original residence:** Ban Rabor, Peetoo Mudée Sub-district

**Current address:** House no. 41, Moo 3, Peetoo Mudée Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

**Mobile:** 08-0713-3460

##### Educational Background:







### Record of award:

- Reward for disseminating work performance of folding cloth, arrangement for Bu Nga Sereh, the Program called “Yuen Duay Lam Kang” on channel 7, and the Program called “Roi Tai” on channel 9.

- Reward of arts and crafts, Peetoo Moodee, the excellent professional development group of 2005 from Non-formal Education Center of Pattani Province

Receiving excellent reward for the competition of OTOP goods in Red Cross Fair and Annual Fair of 2006 from Pattani Province

Being rewarded with award for arts and crafts, Ban Rabor, on 8 February, 2010 from Non-formal Education Center and Education under One’s Needs of Ya Rang District



### Record of instruction

- Lecturer to teach on profession to housewives of the agency, Non-formal Education Center of Ya Rang District

- Be the intellect of Pratoe Poe School, Baza A School

- Lecturer to teach on profession for Por Noh student, and lecturer in Ban Ka Nga School, Pattana Islam School

- Lecturer of Kao Toom Local Administration Organization

- Currently, teach housewives group, Por Noh student, Non-formal School students

## Folding a shape of peacock

### Materials and equipment

1. Sarong
2. Newspaper
3. Scissors
4. Needle
5. Thread
6. Rubber
7. Ready-made eye
8. Decorating material



1. Sarong



2. Newspaper



3. Scissors



4. Needle



5. Thread



6. Rubber





**Procedure and method**

1. Bring 2 sheets of newspaper to superimpose each other then fold half along the length, stretch out the sarong out then bring put the newspaper on the cloth



2. Fold the rim corner of the left and right side, at the upper side close the newspaper, then invert the cloth



3. Sew the rim at the side with newspaper of three sides then fold cloth back and forth to be like fan



4. Bind 2 rubbers at the upper part, and 2 rubbers at lower part
5. Fold the remaining end of cloth to be like triangle for making bird's head then bind rubber







6. Measure from the end of fan down for 2 palm span, bind by rubber, measure down for 3 inches, bind rubber again, then there would be bird's head and bird's neck



7. Handle the remaining cloth to be like bird's body, then sew at the stomach part



8. Sew bird's mouth to be sharp, then make newspaper circle, then put it in bird's body, then sew



9. Bring rubber at the tail end of upper side out, then rig it out, sew the edge of tail with bird's body, put ready-made eyes on, it then is complete.







**Continue work to generate income**

1. Do hire work for folding Kan Mak cloth in various forms as required by customer
2. Produce souvenir and sell it
3. Allow the members develop craftsmanship and study various forms to be more varieties
4. Register as OTOP goods
5. Bring work on show in various fairs





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Moh Mavee Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Bamboo fish trap (Sai)

Sai is a bamboo fish trap. Mostly, it is used to trap small fishes. It is used in not-so-deep river. It is the flowing river and is the opening of drainage water in and out of swamp and various canals. There are many shapes of Sai, mostly it is called by such shape such as Sai Pak Trae, woven as cone-shaped design, the mouth of Sai, it is like trumpet. Sai Tor, woven to look like fish trap pipe or it may be called under the objective such as two-face Sai, there are 2 sides. Sai Loy is used to float on the shallow river, separating the clump of rice or clump of grass, immersed in the water.



#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Mr. Duereh **Surname:** Ramae

**Race:** Thai **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9402 00262 262 26 9

**Date of birth:** 31 May, 1939, aged 71 years

**Original residence:** Moh Mawee Sub-district

**Current address:** House no. 52/1 Moo 1, Moh Mawee Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province

**Mobile:** -

**Educational Background:**





**Record of award:**

-

**Record of instruction**

- Lecturer to teach juveniles and those who are interested

**Bamboo fish trap (Sai)**

**Materials and equipment**

1. Bamboo
2. Nylon or vine
3. Sharpening knife
4. Saw
5. Wood
6. Rubber



1. Bamboo



2. Nylon or vine



3. Sharpening knife



4. Saw



5. Wood



6. Rubber

**Procedure and method**

1. Sharpen bamboo in row, flat, the length as required, the size of Sai



2. Put a row then weave it alternating each other to be base or to be bottom of the trap (Sai)





3. After obtaining base, then sew the vine or nylon



4. Form a Sai by alternating each other



5. After weaving Sai already, preparing for the neck part by forming bamboo in circle then put it inside



6. Continue work until it is complete, bring the vine at the upper edge in then it would obtain Sai with small neck part then rig it out

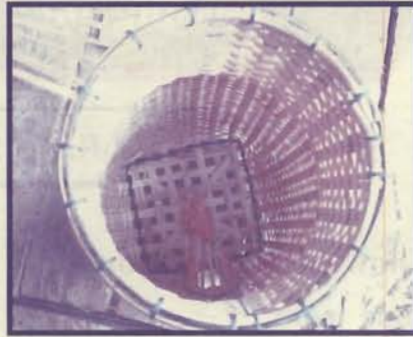
7. Measure the width at the upper part then make the bamboo to be circle bound with many rubbers, and keep being small then sew together to cover it then sew with Sai, it is the part to put the food in







8. Make the hole for fish to come in, by putting wood inside then sew together

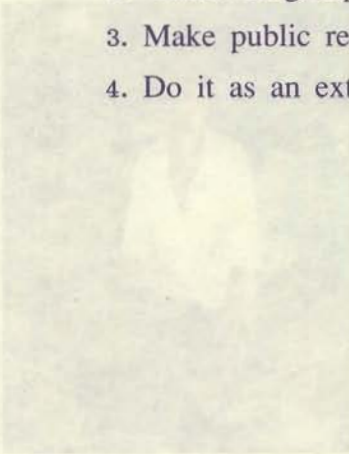


9. After completion, there would be a complete Sai



### Continue work to generate income

1. Register as OTOP product
2. Gather in group of members to produce goods to be of more quantity
3. Make public relations
4. Do it as an extra income





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Ya Rang Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Sewing nipa palm

Sewing nipa palm has existed from the past. In the past, the villagers like to sew nipa palm a lot. Since most houses were made from wood and the roof is made from nipa palm. When they had a free time, the villagers would find nipa palm to sew. In the past, nipa palm could be found a lot around swamp. The villagers applied these natural materials. Subsequently, when the social condition changed, houses made from wood were changed to be building. The roof made by nipa palm was not required anymore.

At present, sewing nipa palm is back to be popular since there are constructions of hut, stores made of bamboo where nipa palms are used a lot. The market demands it. However, the materials are hard to find since swamps are dug to be canal so some plants are lost.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Mr. Tuanarsare      **Surname:** Yuerae

**Race:** Thai      **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9410 00034 70 1

**Date of birth:** 1953, aged 57 years

**Original residence:** Ban Yaleemor

**Current address:** House no. 229/2 Moo 3, Ya Rang Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province 94160

**Mobile:** 089-2961725

##### Educational Background:

- Grade 4

##### Record of award:

-

##### Record of instruction

-



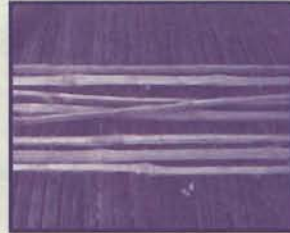




## Sewing nipa palm

### Materials and equipment

1. Bamboo
2. Nipa palm leave
3. Maranta
4. Big knife
5. Saw



1. Bamboo



2. Nipa palm leave



3. Maranta



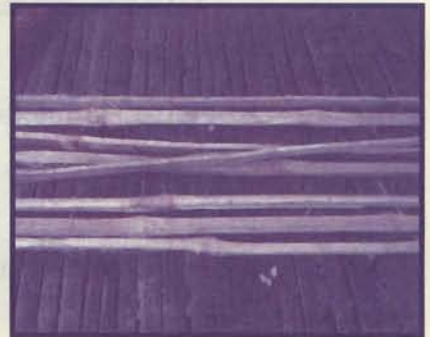
4. Big knife



5. Saw

### Procedure and method

1. Measure bamboo for the length of 1 meter then cut into small pieces



2. Sharpen Maranta then make rope, sewn from 1 Maranta, divided into 5 lines equally, sharpening the edge to be sharp to be needle then bring 2 ropes to bind together





3. Arrange 3-5 leaves in order in order to sew then fold it with bamboo, then sew it



4. Continue it until the sewing reaches the end of bamboo, then make a knot, it is now complete



### **Continue work to generate income**

1. Establish the group of sewing for distribution
2. Find more members to join in sewing nipa palm
3. Produce goods to catch up with the market's demand







## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Rawaeng Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Foods

A food is necessary to human body. We should select a good food, which contains a nutritional substance to our body for our safety and health. Previously, our past generation cooked by themselves and they used the beneficial raw materials, which were available locally. No toxic chemical or preservative were added. Thus, consumers ate a safe and good food and they were healthy. The past generation life span was longer than the contemporary.

At present, the consumption behavior has been changed. Many people prefer eating out or buy a processed food for the fast and convenient preparation. However, most foods found nowadays are contained the hazardous chemicals. And, people do not take much the valuable nutriment. Therefore, they are vulnerable to be sick mostly because of their consumption habit. It is recommended that we change our consumption habit by cooking by ourselves. The fragile "Roti" could, for example, be cooked easily at home.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name :** Mrs. Srijan **Last Name :** Duangja

**Race :** Thai **Nationality :** Thai

**Identification Card Number :** 3-5012-00076-18-4

**Date of Birth :** 30 October 1962 **Age :** 48 years old

**Original domicile :** Chiangmai province

**Present Address :** 25/1 Moo 3, Tambol Rawaeng,  
Yarang District, Pattani Province.

**Education :** Prathom 6 (Primary Education)

**Telephone No. :** 086-2964421

##### Education :

- Secondary School

##### Prize & Award

- Nil







### History of the intellect transfer

- A group of housewives in the village and the interested parties.

### Foods

#### Materials and equipment

1. Pan & stove
2. Container
3. Paddle
4. Filter frame
5. Tray
6. Strainer
7. Measuring cup
8. Rolling stick
9. Electric flour  
threshing machine
10. Table
11. Scale
12. Plastic bag sealing  
machine
13. Plastic bag
14. Knife



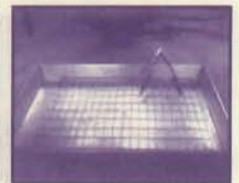
1. Pan&stove



2. Container



3. Paddle



4. Filter frame



5. Tray



6. Strainer



7. Measuring cup



8. Rolling stick



9. Electric flour  
threshing machine



10. Table



11. Scale



12. Plastic bag  
sealing machine



13. Plastic bag



14. Knife

#### Ingredients

1. Multi-used flour mill 1 kg.
2. Flour mill 4 grams
3. Oil 1 kg.
4. Salt 1 ½ Table spoon
5. Lime water (little)
6. Sugar 1 kg.
7. Egg 3 eggs
8. Water



1. Multi-used flour  
mill



2. Flour mill



3. Oil



4. Salt



5. Lime water



6. Sugar



7. Egg





**Procedure and method**

1. Filter the flour mill. Break eggs. Add lime water and pure water little by little.



2. Thresh the flour.



3. Shape the threshed flour as a ball. The number of big balls should be 5. Then, cover it with a white cloth or plastic and keep it for 1 hour.



4. Mix a flour mill with 3 table spoons of oil together.
5. Use a paddle to roll the threshed flour and shape it in a square form. Then, pour the flour mill, which has been added by oil.





6. Roll it a long shape and cut or divide into smaller pieces, approximately 40 pieces per one roll.



7. Unfold the small piece of flour and roll it as a along oval shape.



8. Put a pan on the stove in a preparation to fry the flour. When the oil is hot or cooked, put the flour in it until it is cooked. Afterwards, remove it from the pan.



9. Put a pan on the stove. Add sugar, salt and water to make syrup.

10. Pour syrup on the flour mill, which was fried. When it is cool, insert it in the plastic bag to prevent the flour from being sticky.







11. Seal the plastic bag with a sealing machine.



### Continue work to generate income

1. Join as a group to manufacture the fragile “Roti” for a commercial purpose.
2. Making the fragile “Roti” could be a supplementary job.
3. Makers should approach the stores so as to distribute their products.





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Wat Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Making furniture

Making wooden furniture is a branch of craftsmanship that has been popular for a long time. Wood can be used to make furniture in many forms and types, like making table, T.V. cabinet, chairs, cupboard, drawer, shelf, counter in the kitchen, and others.

Furniture is the decorative equipment to make house more beautiful and tidy. The knowledge and experience are obtained from my father who had been a worker on furniture for very long time and I have developed my skill until now to the extent that I can do it by myself such as various kinds of tables, chairs, shelves, counter in kitchen, and carving door. These works are craftsmanship that requires practice for a long time so that each work could be elaborate and beautiful.

At present, furniture is made in various forms as required by customers and is ordered with the elaborate work to satisfy all customers.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Mr. Rasaman      **Surname:** Epong  
**Race:** Thai      **Nationality:** Thai  
**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9505 00214 65 1  
**Date of birth:** 18 April, 1976, aged 34 years  
**Original residence:** Ban Poola Koowing  
**Current address:** House no. 25/3 Moo 2, Wat Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province  
**Mobile:** 087-2894870



##### Educational Background:

- Lower Secondary Education

##### Record of award:

-

##### Record of instruction




























- Teach juvenile and those interested in the village and sub-districts





## Making furniture

### Materials and equipment

- |                                    |   |   |  |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| 1. Wood                            |    |    |    |    |
| 2. Tape measure                    |   | 2. Tape measure   | 3. Hammer  | 4. Hard t-square  |
| 3. Hammer                          |   |   |  |   |
| 4. Hard t-square                   |   |   |  |   |
| 5. Saw                             |    |    |    |    |
| 6. Electrical planer               | 5. saw  | 6. electrical planer  | manual planer  | jack  |
| 7. Manual planer                   |   |   |  |   |
| 8. Jack                            |   |   |  |   |
| 9. Pliers                          |   |   |   |   |
| 10. Machine for abrading sandpaper | pliers  | 10. machine for abrading sandpaper  | 11. wind pumper  | 12. edging machine  |
| 11. Wind pumper                    |   |   |  |   |
| 12. Edging machine                 |   |   |  |   |
| 13. Chisel                         |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Mac                            | 13. chisel  | 14. mac   | 15. router   | 16. wood planer table   |
| 15. Router                         |   |   |  |   |
| 16. Wood planer table              |   |   |  |   |
| 17. File                           |  |  |  |  |
| 18. Measurer                       | 17. file  | 18. measurer  | 19. sawdust  | 20. wind mac gun  |
| 19. Sawdust                        |   |   |  |   |
| 20. Wind mac gun                   |   |   |  |   |
| 21. Mac                            |  |  |  |  |
| 22. Nail wind mac gun              | 21. mac   | 22. nail wind mac gun   | 23. perforating saw  | 24. sandpaper   |
| 23. Perforating saw                |   |   |  |   |
| 24. Sandpaper                      |   |   |  |   |
| 25. Drill                          |  |  |  |   |
| 26. Hot glue                       | 25. drill   | 26. hot glue  | fan  |   |
| 27. Fan                            |   |   |  |   |





### Procedure and method

1. Set pattern of layer as desired
2. Measure size of wood and cut wood as under plan



3. Abrade the wood to be smooth then assemble in layers then put each side of lid in and rear lid also



4. Bring wood to make upper lid by using wind mac gun



5. After completing, then mix saw dust with glue and fill the hole, then abrade by sandpaper all completely







6. After abrading already, paint it to be appropriate with the piece of work or as desired



### Continue work to generate income

1. Produce goods under requirement of customers
2. Do hire work for all forms of goods as required by customers
3. Make public relations
4. Complete work within the specified time





## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Sadawa Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Making bird's cage, *Pycnonotus jocosus*

Making bird's cage has existed as from the past. In the past, it is bird's cage for dove because doves were popular at that time for both Thais and foreigners. When more birds were raised, the elderly deemed it necessary to have bird's cage, so they made bird's cage for dove. In the past, making bird's cage is craftsmanship that requires high level of elaborateness.

Watching ancestors making bird's cage every day, it is absorbed and learnt to make bird's cage for dove from observation, learning, and testing according to the ancestor. So, it has been passed on from generation to generation. Finally, beautiful bird's cage can be made.

As has made bird's cage for dove before, at present, less doves were raised. The local people mostly turn to feed *Pycnonotus jocosus* instead. So, there is a change from making bird's cage of dove to be bird's cage for *Pycnonotus jocosus*. *Pycnonotus jocosus* are popular for both teenagers and adults. Making bird's cage for *Pycnonotus jocosus* takes less time and the tools and equipment are more advanced, so beautiful, unique bird's cage for *Pycnonotus jocosus* can be made.

Making bird's cage leads to pride for oneself and can lead to satisfaction to customers by the pattern and unique of beautiful bird's cage.

At present, there are students and juveniles interested to learn how to make bird's cage, so it is taught and this local wisdom is passed on in order to preserve for the new generation further.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Mr. Mayeh **Surname:** Dueramae

**Race:** Thai **Nationality:** Thai

**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9401 0052 71 8

**Date of birth:** 1 January, 1969, aged 40 years

**Original residence:** Muang District, Pattani Province

**Current address:** House no. 62, Moo 1, Sadawa Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province







Mobile: 089-0864678

**Educational Background:**

- Lower Secondary Education

**Record of award:**






-

**Record of instruction**

- Once teach students and juveniles who are interested by teaching for real practice

**Making bird's cage, Pycnonotus jocosus**

**Materials and equipment**

- |                                  |   |   |   |                                  |  |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Iron wood                     |    | 2. 6 Hun of nails (Hun is a Chinese unit of weight) |    | 3. Rowed things                  |    | 4. Saw blade                     |    |
| 3. Rowed things                  |  | 5. Hun of nails                                     |  | 6. Fine saw dust                 |  | 7. Patterned paper               |  |
| 4. Saw blade                     |  | 8. Black clip                                       |  | 9. Sandpaper                     |  | 10. Hard t-square                |  |
| 5. Hun of nails                  |  | 6. Fine saw dust                                    |  | 7. Patterned paper               |  | 8. Black clip                    |  |
| 6. Fine saw dust                 |  | 7. Patterned paper                                  |  | 8. Black clip                    |  | 9. Sandpaper                     |  |
| 7. Patterned paper               |  | 8. Black clip                                       |  | 9. Sandpaper                     |  | 10. Hard t-square                |  |
| 8. Black clip                    |  | 9. Sandpaper  |  | 10. Hard t-square                |  | 11. Soft t-square                |  |
| 9. Sandpaper                     |  | 10. Hard t-square                                   |  | 11. Soft t-square                |  | 12. Glue                         |  |
| 10. Hard t-square                |  | 11. Soft t-square                                   |  | 12. Glue                         |  | 13. Scissors to cut rowed things |  |
| 11. Soft t-square                |  | 12. Glue  |  | 13. Scissors to cut rowed things |  | 14. Hot glue                     |  |
| 12. Glue                         |  | 13. Scissors to cut rowed things                    |  | 14. Hot glue                     |  | 15. Scissors                     |  |
| 13. Scissors to cut rowed things |  | 14. Hot glue  |  | 15. Scissors                     |  | 16. Pliers to cut wire           |  |
| 14. Hot glue                     |  | 15. Scissors  |  | 16. Pliers to cut wire           |  | 17. Hammer                       |  |
| 15. Scissors                     |  | 16. Pliers to cut wire                              |  | 17. Hammer                       |  | 18. Wire                         |  |
| 16. Pliers to cut wire           |  | 17. Hammer  |  | 18. Wire                         |  | 19. Pencil                       |  |
| 17. Hammer                       |  | 18. Wire  |  | 19. Pencil                       |  | 20. Eraser                       |  |
| 18. Wire                         |  | 19. Pencil  |  | 20. Eraser                       |  | 21. Knife                        |  |
| 19. Pencil                       |  | 20. Eraser  |  | 21. Knife                        |  | 22. Vanish                       |  |
| 20. Eraser                       |  | 21. Knife   |  | 22. Vanish                       |  | 23. Brush                        |  |
| 21. Knife                        |  | 22. Vanish  |  | 23. Brush                        |  | 24. Tape measure                 |  |
| 22. Vanish                       |  | 23. Brush   |  | 24. Tape measure                 |  |                                  |   |
| 23. Brush                        |  | 24. Tape measure                                    |  |                                  |  |                                  |   |
| 24. Tape measure                 |  |   |  |                                  |  |                                  |   |





25. Tape measure



25. tape measure

26. Ruler



26. ruler

27. Sanitary mask



27. sanitary mask

28. Saw



28. saw

29. Router



29. router

30. Manual perforator



30. manual perforator

31. Circular saw



31. circular saw

32. Abrading machine



32. abrading machine

33. Drill



33. drill

34. Jigsaw



34. jigsaw

35. Electrical perforator



35. electrical perforator

36. Fan



36. fan

### Procedure and method

1. Bring wood to be made pile to measure the length as required, and bring wood to measure size of width as required, then use pencil to draw pattern as required



2. Bring patterned wood to draw by pencil at the spot to be penetrated then penetrating a hole







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3. After penetrating, saw the wood by electrical perforator under the pattern, abrade the wood by abrading machine



4. Bring cut wood to be made pile to cut along the length as required, after cutting, then abrade it, bring pile and wood that is cut under the pattern with hole penetrated already to assemble as structure of cage



5. After assembling the structure already, then bring wood to made lower beam to be cut under the size and then mark by pencil to penetrate



6. After penetrating hole already, assemble it with the required structure







7. Bring wood to make middle beam to measure each side, then bring rope in perpendicular so that the upper hole and lower hole could be consistent then mark by pencil at the middle beam



8. Bring wood for making upper wood and lower wood to measure then cut according to the size, bring the complete structure of cage to make a nook by router



9. Bring middle beam that is penetrated already to assemble with cage structure, bring wood to be made the cup support and cup let to be sawed so that the required size is obtained.



10. Bring both penetrated wood to be fixed to each other then apply hot glue on it, then abrade by sandpaper







11. Bring the supporting leg to assemble with structure of cage



12. Bring the cut wood to be sawed into large bridge, door, small bridge, then penetrate a hold then abrade it



13. Assemble large bridge, small bridge, and door with structure of cage



14. Insert the rowed things prepared under the size of hole penetrated into each row





15. After putting row already, then apply vanish to prevent fungi, then take it to expose to the sun



16. After applying, put hook on the row, then it is complete



### Continue work to generate income

Produce it to get the volume under the market's demand and find more market, develop work to be modern and under the popularity, present the work in various fairs. Those who are interested can contact Mr. Mayeh Dueramae, 08-9086-4678







## Passing on Local Wisdom

### Sanor Sub-district

#### Traditional Knowledge Background

##### Folding Kan Mak cloth

Kan Mak is the significant ceremony that shows respect. This ceremony has existed among all races and nations. Preparing things in KanMak is important; Kan Mak of Southern Muslim has different forms of decorations from those of other regions of Thailand that copy from Malaysia.

In the wedding ceremony of Muslim, there is a ceremony for registration which is under the religion besides general registration. In the ceremony, besides decoration like general wedding ceremony of other religions, there is “bench” made for bride and bridegroom. This bench is copied from Malaysian. Kan Mak is for show in wedding ceremony, that leads to the dominance by its style of decoration and arts which is unique such as bringing cloth to create flower such as rose and various fruits, making towel in bed shape, in the shape of rabbit in basket. Wedding ceremony of Muslim is unique that is, there is an exchange between bride and bridegroom such as cloth for worship of Allah (Lamad). Each local area is different, to be consistent with way of Southern Muslim.

Folding Kan Mak is the work of females that can do it to earn a living for themselves and for local people. It is to create uniqueness and to pass on traditions and culture to new generation, so that the new generation could experience the beauty and uniqueness of Southern Muslim very clearly.

#### Teacher Traditional Knowledge Resume

##### Personal information

**Name:** Miss. Waebeedoh    **Surname:** Dodasae  
**Race:** Thai                      **Nationality:** Thai  
**Personal Id. No.:** 3 9410 00401 98 3  
**Date of birth:** 24 February, 1975, aged 35 years  
**Original residence:** Sanor Sub-district, Ya Rang District  
**Current address:** House no. 56, Moo 4, Sa Nor Sub-district,  
Ya Rang District, Pattani Province  
**Mobile:** 081-0923126







### Educational Background:

- Higher Secondary Education

### Record of award:

-

### Record of instruction

- Lecturer of the Non-formal Education Center of Ya Rang District
- Special lecturer of the school
- Teach those who are interested
- Disseminate the work in academic fair of Pattani Province
- Disseminate the work in exhibition of Ya Rang in 2010

## Folding Kan Mak cloth

### Materials and equipment

1. Towel
2. Basket
3. Rubber
4. Scissors
5. Newspaper
6. Glue gun
7. Needle
8. Thread
9. Decorating material



1. towel



2. basket



3. rubber



4. scissors



5. newspaper



6. glue gun



7. needle



8. thread



9. decorating material

### Procedure and method

1. Tear the newspaper in square then mix with the hand to be circle







2. Measure the cloth with basket then estimate the remaining of cloth for wrapping basket



3. Bring the mixed newspaper to wrap in towel then bind rubber



4. Invert the cloth then bind another rubber



5. Continue the make it, then the remaining will be kept at the basket





6. Bring it into the basket



7. Decorate it beautifully by using gun glue, continue until it is complete



### Continue work to generate income

1. Present works in various fairs
2. Make public relations
3. Do hire work for Kan Mak as ordered by customer
4. Gather as member for arranging Kan Mak set.

