

ภาคภาษาอังกฤษ





## Traditional Knowledge (TK)

### Relevant document of Traditional Knowledge (TK)

The local intellect or folk wisdom means the local villagers' knowledge gained and collected by an experience and their own wisdom. This kind of knowledge is taught by the parent, grand-parent, relatives or the scholars in the village. It teaches children to respect the elderly and to become gratitude to the parent and to the indebted parties and also to be benevolent to the other people. In addition, the children will be generous, supportive and sympathized of the others. The knowledge, born by the local intellect, constitutes a virtue. It instructs villagers to become good people, to respect the nature, to be dependent upon the nature without spoiling it and to respect the sacred and those, who had passed away.

The local intellect, the knowledge, constitutes a virtue which goes in harmony with the traditional livelihood of villagers. It is inseparable and all of them are connected. Villagers jointly do for living in the community and perform the religious rite. As a virtue, the intellect is used to establish a good relationship between man and man, man and nature and man and supernaturalism.

A good relationship is a balanced relationship based upon a mutual respect, not spoiling any party. Thus, all parties could co-exist peacefully. The indigenous community has a regulation for co-existence. The elderly or the senior people would give an advice and a recommendation, warn, decide and punish the violators. Villagers respect the surrounding nature, i.e. the soil, water, jungle, mountain, rice, sunlight, wind, rain, globe and universe. They also respect the elderly, parents and grandparents either still alive or dead.

The local intellect involves the mode of the occupation such as fishing, planting, breeding, weaving the fabric, weaving the mat, entwining the basket, making the utensil by the bamboo and rotten, making the porcelain ware and producing the agricultural equipments. In addition, the musical arts, dancing, plays and herbal medical treatment or massage are categorized as the local intellect. This knowledge was invented by the ancestors and transferred to us hitherto. We have several methods to enable this knowledge to become beneficial and useful to our

contemporary society.

Preservation means to preserve and maintain the good.

Restoration means to restore the good due to disappear or cease such the restoration or rehabilitation of Thai music.



Application means to adjust or mix the old and new knowledge together to become appropriate with the modern society such as the introduction of herbal treatment in the hospital along with the modern medical treatment and the ordainment of trees with a purpose to draw public participation in the forestry preservation.

Innovation means to invent a new knowledge and idea, which links to the previous one such as the invention of a musical instrument by a bamboo or stick called in local northeastern dialect as “Pong Lang” and the development projects intended to resolve the community problems, which is based upon villagers’ mutual generosity, i.e. the establishment of rice bank and cattle bank, the housewives grouping and youths grouping to do activities systematically.

### **Discipline of the local intellect**

1. Foods, the ability to select, invent and cook indigenous foods to maintain a traditional taste or to become suitable with the current circumstance and could develop to the extent that can be manufactured as processed foods.

2. Costume, the ability to preserve and create the indigenous attire. The ornaments, reflecting the uniqueness of the community, are also included in this category.

3. Housing/ Architecture, the ability to erect, create, promote, restore and rehabilitate houses and building to preserve the local architecture value.

4. Belief/ Tradition are a livelihood, the doctrine and the faith of villagers in a certain location. Both the belief and tradition could be applicable and adaptable to the changing socio-economic condition. The festival or the eve, which reflects the beautiful lifestyle of villagers, should be promoted as it bears a spiritual value for them.

5. Language/ Literature. Using the local dialect is charming and the language could be preserved within the community. This also means the ability to preserve and create the poetic works or local dialect, local literature, the restoration of the local dialect study and the promotion of the use of local dialect by the entrepreneur and community leaders.

6. Traditional Thai Medical Treatment means the ability to prevent the disease and keep villagers in the community a good health by promoting a health care self-reliance scheme such as producing the herbal medicine and traditional massage etc.

7. Occupation means the ability to promote the transfer of the local intellect in the traditional occupation such as the traditional handicraft works. The also includes the product development in order to create a value added for the product.

8.. Art means the ability to create the art works in several areas, such as painting, musical plays, local plays, audio-visual works and entertainment works.



**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.

**The Importance of 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 Yaring District



### Yaring District's motto

"Fishing area, enriched with palm sugar location, ancient town, good dove, beautiful beach, ample with the mangrove forest"

### Vision of Yaring District

"A peaceful land with the lively city, acclaim the merit, fighting the narcotics, promote the sufficient economy philosophy"

### History

"Yaring District" is the name of village, previously called "Juering" (current site lies in Moo 4, Tambol Tanyong Dalo, Yaring District of Pattani Province) near Jamu upper canal. The precinct was under the judiciary of Muang Pattani (Pattani Town) and was under the command of the high commissioner of Nakhornsri Thammarat Town.

The word "Yaring" originally emerged in the history in the reign of King Rama I of Chakri dynasty, approximately the 11th year of his reign.

Later, Phraya Mung Yaring (Phai) town chief moved the government office to "Ban Jamu" (close to Jamu canal now). He was the founder of Yaring town. Several city chiefs have been appointed to government the town hitherto.

In 2449 B.E. (1906 A.D.), 7 counties were scaled down to remain 4 major counties as follows...

1. Pattani country included Pattani town, Nongjik and Yaring.
2. Yala incorporated Yala town and Raman.



3. Narathiwat included Ra-ngae and Bang-nara.

4. Saiburi remained a county (until 1932 A.D., Saiburi county was dissolved to become Taluban district attached to Pattani Province).

In early 1906 A.D., during the county administration, King Rama 5 agreed to dissolve Yaring county and replaced with "Jamu District" by adopting the village's name where the government office was located. Jamu District was attached to Pattani Province. However, in 1938 A.D. Jamu District was renamed as "Yaring District" under the jurisdiction of Pattani Province until now.

### **General Condition**

As one of 12 districts in Pattani province, Yaring district is situated in the east of Pattani province, some 15 kilometers off Pattani town along the highway number 18. The lands are largely shallow bank with soil mixed of the clay and sand. The Jamu stream, which originates in Mayo district of Pattani province and connects the gulf of Thailand at Bangpu bay, flows through the downtown.

### **Boundary & Location**

Yaring district occupies an area of 204.91 square kilometers, which borders the following areas ...

North : adjacent to international sea and bay of Thailand

South : close to Mayo district, of Pattani province

East : adjacent to Panaret district, Pattani province

West : close to Muang district and Yaring district of Pattani province

### **Administration**

Yaring district comprises 18 Tambols with 81 villages. If divided Yaring district based upon the development scheme, there are 15 local administrative organizations and 3 municipalities (Yaring Municipality, Bangpu Municipality and Tanyong Municipality).

### **Population & Number of family**

Referring to the registry office data base as of July 2008, there are 11,981 families or households in Yaring district.

- Total population registers 61,560

- 30,520 men and 31,040 women



## Religion

95% of the entire population are Muslims and only 5% of them are Buddhists.

## Job & Economy

- Agriculture is the major occupation in the district, followed by employees and traditional fishing.
- Household or family average income /person/year accounts about 34,712 Baht /person/year (source from : the basic necessity in 2008)

## Tourist Attraction /Major Sites

1. Talokkapo beach lies in Moo 1, Ban Pata, Tambol Talokkapo
2. Laemtachi shore is situated in Moo 3, Ban Budi, Tambol Laempho
3. Mangrove Forest Study Centre is located in Moo 1, Ban Pata, Tambol Talokkapo
4. Tokpanjang cemetery is an important archeological site, which lies in Moo 4, Tambol Datok, Tambol Laempho
5. Yaring Estate is an ancient town chief resident dated back to the era of 7 counties administration. It lies in Moo 2 of Yaring municipality.





## Passing on local wisdom

### Bangpu Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a bird cage



Raising bird is a popular hobby in many Southeast Asian countries. However, some textbook claimed the Chinese as the first nation known to put a wild bird in a cage and bring it along the street to meet their compatriots at tea-shop. Initially, some bird species were so scary of strangers that it shocked to death in the cage, while encountering the unfamiliar persons. Thus, the Chinese introduced some tropical bird species as domesticated animal and, then, it has become widespread rapidly.

The tropical bird settles in a hot weather with some humidity of Asia. It could be found everywhere in China, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. In 1977, the association of wild bird raisers was officially founded in Nakhornsrihammarat province, south of Thailand. Later in 1981, the first bird chanting contest was held in Jatujak Park of Bangkok, after a group of wild bird raisers in the south introduced this kind of hobby in the Bangkok Metropolis. Since then, raising bird became widespread and the bird chanting competition was organized everywhere in Thailand.



## History of Local Intellectual

### Biography

Name : Mr. Wae-are-sae Last Name : Muya

Date of Birth : 18 December 1975 Age : 35 years old

Identification Card Number : 2-9409-00011-37-6

Present Address : 254 Moo 3, Tambol Bangpu, Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Education : Prathom 6 (Primary Education)

Current Occupation : Bird Cage Maker



## Experience

Initially, the local intellectual learned a bird cage making process from his ancestor. Only a manual piercing saw was used in carrying out the job. However, when the product became well-known and the business grew, bird cage makers gathered to become a group and association. The knowledge and expertise were systematically transferred to members, youths and interested parties. The group sought a budget from Pattani Administrative Organization to acquire the relevant equipments. The group's entrepreneurship became stronger after the budget was approved. The raw materials and equipment are currently abundant. The group's product has been officially registered as OTOP goods and members' expertise has developed stage by stage.

## Bird cage making process

### Materials/ Equipment

1. Electric wrapping machine
2. Wood cutting machine
3. Wood piercing machine
4. Mitre box
5. Electric strip piercing machine
6. Wood-turning lathe
7. Electric hammer drill
8. Small hammer & Ruler
9. Angle steel ruler & Measurement tool
10. Hot glue & Latex
11. Sandpaper
12. Urethane & polish
13. Wood carving knife
14. Electric plane





15. Stripes
16. Wood polish machine
18. Log
19. Manual piercing saw
20. Wood polish machine

## Making Bird Cage

### Procedure/ Method

1. Create a stripe model plate of a bird cage. Later, cut the wood in the form as the desired model plate. Then, carve the stripe along the model plate and pierce the stripe following to the model plate.



2. Assemble a bird cage according to the model plate. Carve the wood to form the cage's hanger and attach metal hanger on it. Then, paint the bird's cage with a polish so that it would be beautiful and durable.



## An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

1. Promote the local intellectual's entrepreneurship.
2. Preserve folk art, which has been transferred from one generation to another generation.
3. Generate job and income for the youths and interested parties.
4. Promote a hobby and support a broader marketing channel so as to preserve the ancient art.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Jammu Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Basketry Handicraft



Men had learnt to use some natural raw materials available around them to make a basketry handicraft and the other utensils for a long time. The grass, rush, reed, straw, bamboo cane and rattan have been used to make several handicraft products. Many techniques have been developed from a simple manual work to a sophisticated handicraft and, thus, the machines have been invented to handle with the more delicate work. Many splendid forms of the product have been designed to meet a different requirement and a wider everyday use, which is, somehow, appropriate with the folk law, tradition and religious belief.

1. Weaving is to apply some materials in the form of straight line, rib and rand to make a product. The bamboo cane and rattan are also used to weave at initial stage.

2. Interlacing is a human's imaginative process by using several natural materials to make a product. Most of the works relate to the handicraft and artful design. There are 3 methods to interlace the material to make a product for an appropriate use, including

- rib randing
- oblique randing
- circular randing

3. Crochet involves the border or the margin of the woven utensil. The product's hanger is also crocheted to strengthen its external frame.



## History of Local Intellectual

### Biography

Name : Mrs. Maet-yae Last Name : Alee

Race ; Thai Nationality ; Thai

Identification Card Number : 3-940900449-93-1

Date of Birth : - - 1947 Age : 64 years old

Birth place ; Paluang

Present Address : 14 Moo 3, Tambol Jammu, Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Postcode ; 94150

Handphone Number ; 084-3138928



### Expert

1. As a local intellectual, she is specializing in the folk handicraft.

### Experience & Expertise

1. Weaving and interlacing a mat with the pandanus leaves.
2. Weaving and interlacing a bonnet with the palm's leaves.

### Career

Her handicraft products have been exhibited in Yaring school and she is a visiting handicraft instructor at Prince of Songkhla University for Pattani campus.

## Materials & Equipment

1. Pandanus leaves
2. Bamboo cane
3. Picking knife



## Weaving & Interlacing

### Process/Methods





Prepare pandanus leaves. Strip its prickles and dry it with the sunlight for 2-3 hours. (The pandanus leaves could be either young or matured) Once, the pandanus leaves become dry, store it in the plastic bag to prevent from the dust and keep it clean. However, the dry pandanus leaves require to be immersed in water for 15 minutes prior to be woven and interlaced. A bamboo cane is used to extend the dry pandanus leaves before being woven or interlaced.

### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

1. Change the community's attitude by using or adopting the self-sufficiency economy.
2. Raise a public awareness on the environment and natural resource preservation.
3. Promote the occupational grouping as per preference and skill
4. Preserve the folk intellect or wisdom.
5. The supplementary raw materials could be collected or obtained locally.

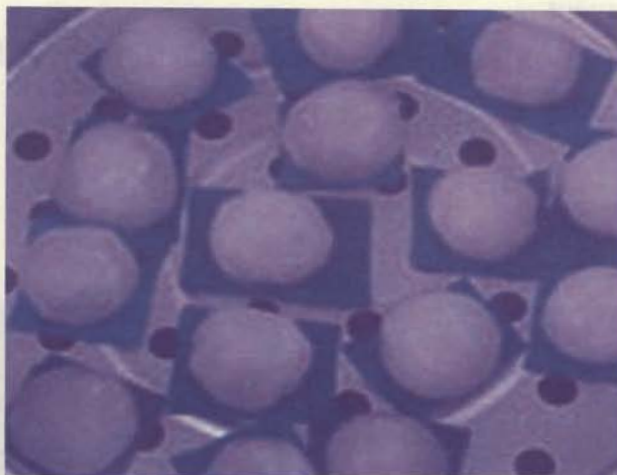


## Passing on local wisdom

### Nongraed Sub-district (1)

#### History of local intellect

Dessert (Known in a local dialect as 'Bald ball" dessert)



The bald ball dessert is popular delicacy in the south of Thailand. Making and selling the bald ball dessert can be seen in Nakhonsrithmmarat, Phatthalung and in particular Phuket. However, with the aura of Chinese style, the taste of Phuket food is famous as a result of the cultural mixture between the local dwellers and Chinese. The bald ball dessert is, therefore, no exception, because it is simple to make and steam it. In addition, the materials, banana leaf and pandanus leaf, are available locally. It could be served with all meals and throughout the year. The bald ball dessert was once made to mark a special event as "Songkran", the Thai New Year festival only.

At present, the ball size is smaller and several food colors are added. The yellow is made of turmeric, the violet from butterfly pea and the green from pandanus leaf. The flour is used to form a ball shape and the internal of the ball is made of either green bean or soy bean. The ball is put on the banana leaf or pandanus leaf, which is cut in the rectangular or circular shape prior to be steamed in a pot. However, it is recommended that the banana leaf be painted with some edible oil, because the dessert will be not sticky when it is well-cooked. Moreover, the banana leaf would add a flavor.



### History of Local Intellectual

BiographyName Last Name: Mrs. Ae-soh Wasoh

Date of Birth : 1 March 1965 Age 65 years old Nationality ; Thai

Identification Card Number; 3-9403-87-9

Father; Mr. Hamat Doloh

Mother; Mrs. Teeyoh Doloh



Present Address; 13 Moo 5, Tambol Nongraed, Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Education; Prathom 6 (Primary school)

Occupation; Employee

Marital status; (Widow) married Mr. Ibroheng Wasoh

Children; 3 children, 1 man and 2 women

### Career & accomplishment

The cultural board of Tambol Nongraed appointed her as the local intellect to transfer the weaving and interlacing technique.

### Materials & Equipment

1. The green bean with its external nut pearled.
2. Sugar
3. Banana leaf
4. Edible oil
5. Flour



### Recipe to make a "Bald Ball Dessert"

#### Process / Methods







## *Pattani Provincial Culture Office*

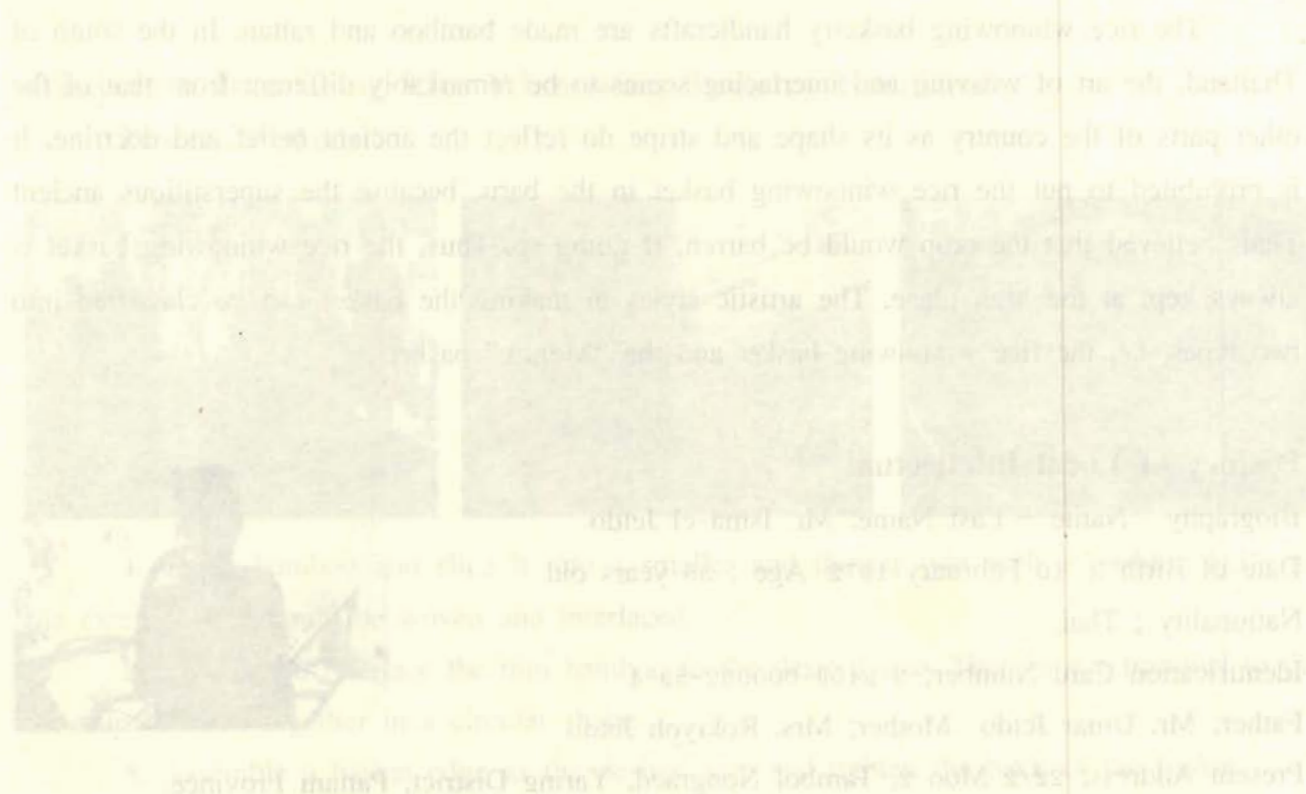
1. Wash the green bean and pearl its external shell. Immerse or keep it in water for 3 hours (or alternatively overnight immersion)
2. Steam the green bean or boil it until it is cooked.
3. Crunch the green bean to the extent that it becomes a powder.
4. Add some salt and sugar. Then, mix the whole ingredients to the extent that it could be shaped some form in the pot on the oven. Afterwards, remove the pot from the oven.
5. Make the green bean as small ball.
6. Cut the banana leaf in the rectangular or circular shape.

Paint the banana leaf with edible oil.

7. Mix some water with flour. Later, thresh flour and form it to become a ball. Put the green bean inside the flour ball.
8. Put the ball on the banana leaf and steam it for 30 minutes.

### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

1. Making a bald ball dessert could generate an income to the family or even the community, because it is popular and it can be served in almost all occasions.
2. Housewives of Tambol Nongraed make a bald ball dessert as a supplementary job to increase their income.





## Passing on local wisdom

### Takaeh Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Traditional Massage



King Rama 1 renovated “Potharam” temple or known as “Wat Pho” and granted the temple a royal patronage. Many ancient medical treatments and drug formulas were gathered and kept in this temple. Of course, the traditional massage was no exception.

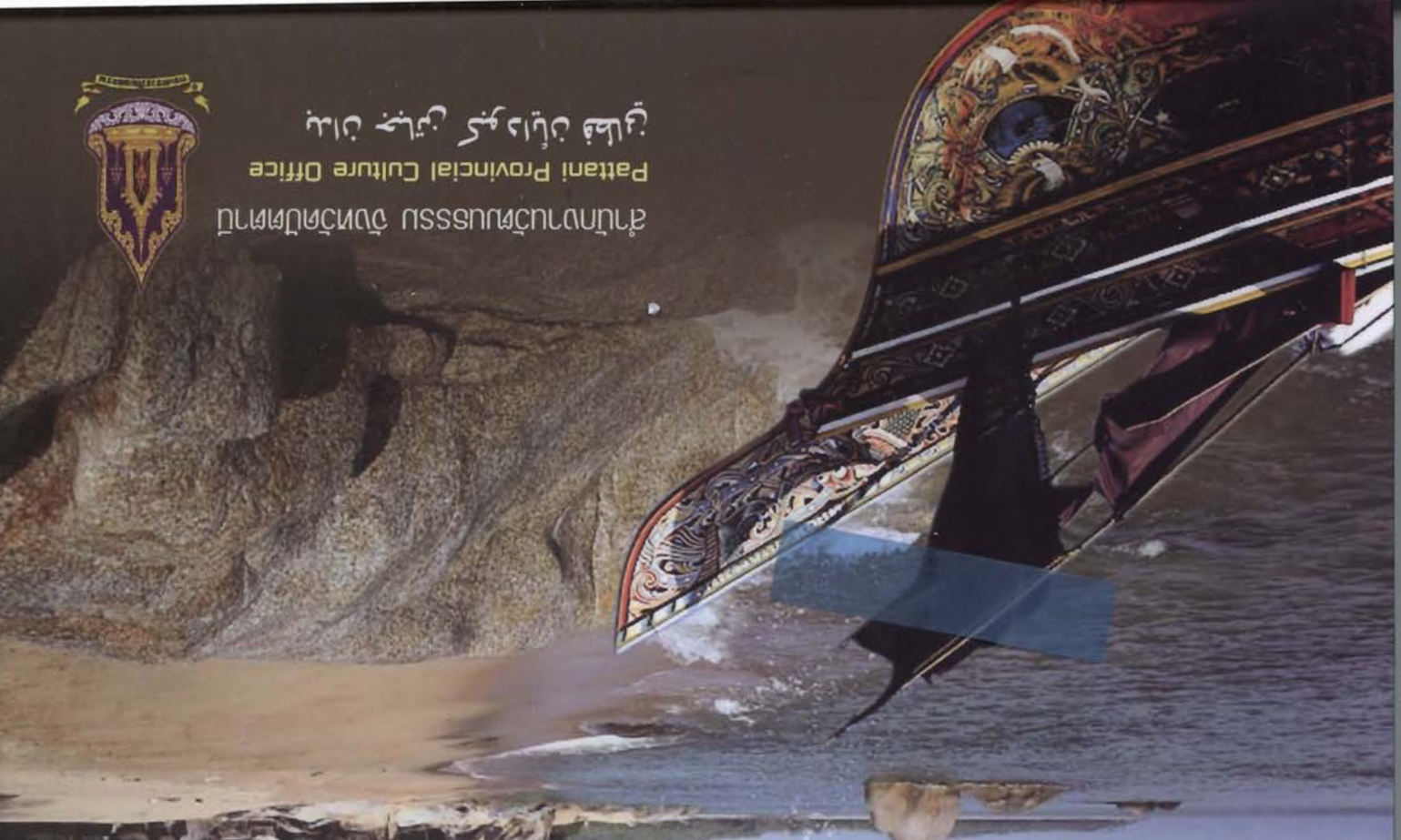
King Rama 2 assigned the royal physician to collect the nature of the diseases and the drugs to fight such disease. Two books on the medical treatment were officially recorded in this era.

King Rama 3 again agreed to renovate the temple. Several drug formulas, the cause of the disease and the treatment method were written in the marble sheet along the temple wall and at the pillars of its corridor. The monarch ordered to plant many scarce herbal trees around the temple. However, when the Western influence grew in the kingdom of Siam, the American missionary led by Dr. Dan Bradley introduced the modern medical treatment. The vaccine was used to prevent the smallpox and the quinine was used to heal malaria.

The objective of the traditional massage is to stimulate and facilitate the blood circulation. Therefore, those who have been regularly massaged will be healthy.



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 پٹان خانہ کونویاں پٹانی



Yaring / یاریج



การส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์วัฒนธรรมไทยในชายแดนภาคใต้  
 การส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์วัฒนธรรมไทยในชายแดนภาคใต้  
 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  
 فرخندگی محلی ذہنی تہذیبی ترقی کے تحت : تھائی کولچر - تھائی قومیت کے  
 مضبوطی کے تحت 2012 میں 5 جنوبی سرحدی صوبوں میں  
 قواہ فرکاس 2555 دالم کالام سلائیہ سلائیہ تھائی



## *Pattani Provincial Culture Office*

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- Paint the banana leaf with edible oil.
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  8. Put the ball on the banana leaf and steam it for 30 minutes.

### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

1. Making a bald ball dessert could generate an income to the family or even the community, because it is popular and it can be served in almost all occasions.
2. Housewives of Tambol Nongraed make a bald ball dessert as a supplementary job to increase their income.



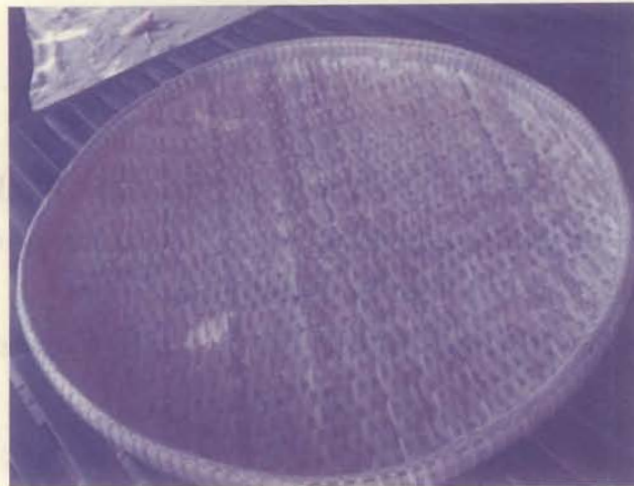


## Passing on local wisdom

### Nongraed Sub-district (2)

#### History of local intellect

##### Rice winnowing basketry handicraft



The rice winnowing basketry handicrafts are made bamboo and rattan. In the south of Thailand, the art of weaving and interlacing seems to be remarkably different from that of the other parts of the country as its shape and stripe do reflect the ancient belief and doctrine. It is prohibited to put the rice winnowing basket in the barn, because the superstitious ancient Thais believed that the crop would be barren, if doing so. Thus, the rice winnowing basket is always kept at the high place. The artistic styles in making the basket can be classified into two types, i.e. the rice winnowing basket and the “Monok” basket.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography Name – Last Name: Mr. Isma-el Jetdo

Date of Birth : 10 February 1972 Age : 38 years old

Nationality ; Thai

Identification Card Number; 3-9409-000062-39-4

Father; Mr. Umar Jetdo Mother; Mrs. Rokiyoh Jetdo

Present Address; 22/2 Moo 2, Tambol Nongraed, Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Education; Prathom 6 (Primary school) from Office of Yaring Non-formal Education Centre.





Occupation; Employee

Marital status; Married Mrs. Siriwan Poolperm

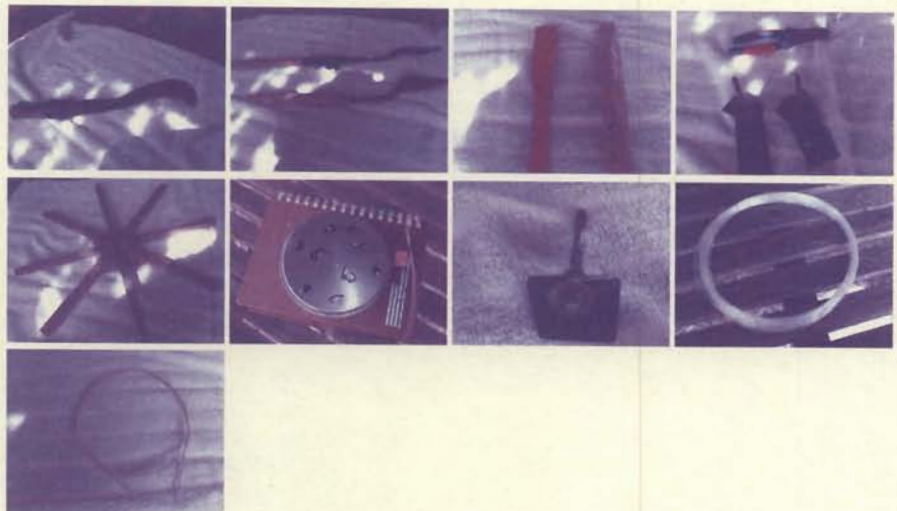
Children; 1 son and 1 daughter

#### Career

The cultural board of Tambol Nongraed appointed heim as the local intellect to transfer the weaving and interlacing technique.

#### Materials & Equipment

1. Big knife
2. Pushing knife
3. Medium size knife
4. Iron sheet with a hanger
5. Trammel
6. Bamboo
7. Pincer
8. Wire



#### Weaving & Interlacing Rice Wincing Basketry Handicraft

##### Process/Methods



1. Cut a bamboo and slice it into a smaller and thinner part with a pushing knife to the extent that it could be woven and interlaced.
2. Weave and interlace the thin bamboo to the desired size. Then, use a trammel to tie the thin bamboo together in a circular shape.
3. Assemble a basket edge as the desired size and tighten the back of the basket.



### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

Making the rice winnowing basket could preserve the local intellect or folk wisdom, promote the job creation, and use the available natural resource for the community benefit. The marketing plan should be supported also.

The cultural board of Pattani Provincial appointed him as the local intellect to transfer the weaving and interlocking techniques.



- #### Materials & Equipment
1. Big knife
  2. Pushing knife
  3. Medium size knife
  4. Last sheet with a handle
  5. Thread
  6. Bamboo
  7. Linter
  8. Wire

### Weaving & Interlocking Rice Winnowing Basketry (Handicraft)

#### Process Methods



1. Cut a bamboo and slice it into a smaller and thinner part with a pushing knife to the extent that it could be woven and interlocked.
2. Weave and interlock the thin bamboo to the desired size. Then, use a thread to tie the thin bamboo together in a circular shape.
3. Assemble a basket edge to the desired size and tighten the back of the basket.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Piyamukmang Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

Making wrapped glutinous rice (called in local dialect as “Tumpat”)



The wrapped glutinous rice is traditionally made and cooked to mark the Muslim's Aidil-Fitre (breaking the fast after a month of Ramadhan fast) and Aidil-Adha (Kaba black stone annual circumambulation in Mecca) festivities. The food is believed to have been transferred for over 5 centuries in the south of Thailand. The Muslims would serve “Tumpat” wrapped glutinous rice to their relatives, who come and visit the tombstone of their ancestors. A sermon is also preached to those, who had passed away. Besides, the Buddhists make “Tumpat” to celebrate the 10th traditional month. “Tumpat” is served with meat or chicken curry. Or alternatively, the powder made of shrimp, fish and meat is used to serve with Tumpat.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name – Last Name: Mrs. Jasmin Dayak

Nationality ; Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Islam

Date of Birth 17 November 1975

Present Address; 21 Moo 2, Tambol Piyamukmang,

Yaring District, Pattani Province. 94150 Tel ; 081-8979700

Father; Mr. Matsaleh Dayak

Mother; Mrs. Maekyae Baraheng







Marital status; Married

Children; 1 son (Asree Dayak) and 1 daughter (Anis Dayak)

Education

Diploma Yuwachit Pattani Commerce School, Tambol Anokru, Muang District

High Diploma ; Yuwachit Pattani Commerce School, Tambol Anokru, Muang District

BA ; Rajabhat Yala Institute

### Certificate Award

1. Certificate in skill training in the area of instruction technique from the office labor development, the labor ministry.

2. Award as the outstanding achievement woman on social contribution by Yaring district chief. The event was held by the office of non-formal education.

### Knowledge transferring

1. Instructor of occupation and technology.

### Materials & Equipment

1. Oven or charcoal stove
2. Big brass pan or big pot
3. Flat basket
4. Glutinous rice 1 kg.
5. Coconut milk 2 cups
6. Salt 1 tea spoon
7. Sugar 1 spoon
8. Mangrove fan palm 5-6 pieces.



### Recipe

#### Process / Methods



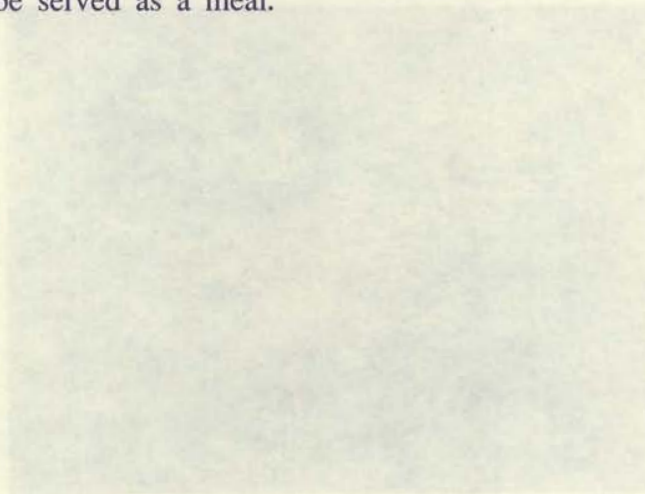
1. Wash glutinous rice and immerse it overnight in a container.
2. Acquire the mangrove fan palm and unfold it.
3. Drain water from a container and steam the glutinous rice.



4. If the glutinous rice becomes well-cooked, mix it with coconut milk.
5. Use the leaves of unfolded mangrove fan palm to wrap the glutinous rice.
6. Cut the remainder at the end of the wrapped glutinous rice and put it in either brass pan or big pot. Fill water and boil it for 2-3 hours until water dries out. Put the wrapped glutinous rice in a flat basket and it is ready to serve as a meal.

### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

Cooking the wrapped glutinous rice could preserve the local intellect or folk wisdom. However, the commercial production of the wrapped glutinous rice can be seen or even exported overseas nowadays. Consumers can put the frozen wrapped glutinous rice in the micro-wave stove before it would be served as a meal.





## Passing on local wisdom

### Takaeh Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

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King Rama 1 renovated “Potharam” temple or known as “Wat Pho” and granted the temple a royal patronage. Many ancient medical treatments and drug formulas were gathered and kept in this temple. Of course, the traditional massage was no exception.

King Rama 2 assigned the royal physician to collect the nature of the diseases and the drugs to fight such disease. Two books on the medical treatment were officially recorded in this era.

King Rama 3 again agreed to renovate the temple. Several drug formulas, the cause of the disease and the treatment method were written in the marble sheet along the temple wall and at the pillars of its corridor. The monarch ordered to plant many scarce herbal trees around the temple. However, when the Western influence grew in the kingdom of Siam, the American missionary led by Dr. Dan Bradley introduced the modern medical treatment. The vaccine was used to prevent the smallpox and the quinine was used to heal malaria.

The objective of the traditional massage is to stimulate and facilitate the blood circulation. Therefore, those who have been regularly massaged will be healthy.



## Pattani Provincial Culture Office

### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name – Last Name: Mrs. DuangSuda Nuisuphap

Nationality ; Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Buddhism

Date of Birth : 24 May 1980

Present Address; 51/1 Moo 1, Tambol Takaeh, Yaring District,

Pattani Province. 94150 Tel ; 081-1890329

Father; Mr. Noi Sang-amphai

Mother; Mrs. Prajim Sang-amphai

Marital status; Married

Children; 1 son (Thammarat Nuisuphap)

### Education

- Primary school ; Bantianya school
- Secondary school ; Suwanpaiboon school
- BA ; (Studying) at Sukhothai-dhammathiraj University



### Materials & Equipment

1. Massage oil.



### Massage Process & Procedure





1. Nape massage

Use a right hand to hold the muscle at left shoulder. Massage the joint point from the neck downward to the shoulder. Clench it and use the left hand to hold the muscle at right shoulder. Massage the joint point from the neck downward to the shoulder. Take it turn both sides in order to facilitate the blood and air circulation. Use a palm to rub the nape to generate and regain the warmth. It is advised that ointment be used, while massaging so as to alleviate the neck pain and reduce an allergy arising out of the massage.

2. Shoulder massage

Clench a shoulder by using left hand on the right shoulder. Then, use a thumbnail, together with the other four fingers, to hold the shoulder cord and clench it gently. Use the four fingers to pull ahead softly. Clenching should be in tandem with a respiration. Do it again and again for 5 times. Then, do the same in the right side.

3. Back massage

Use the palms of both hands to touch the coccyx and rub along the skeleton gently to the nape. The weight should be pressed at end of fingers. Then, move to the shoulder, flank and hip. Do slowly in rhythm for 3-5. Afterwards, rub along the shoulder muscle and flank muscle in order to activate the muscle and blood circulation.

4. Stomach massage

Use the palms of both hands to clench the stomach muscle and rub gently the side across the stomach. The action would help facilitate the discharge and digestion systems.

5. Thigh massage

Overturn both hands, except the thumbnail and press obliquely in the angle of 45 to approach the thigh bone. Press the knee cap with two fingers and the remainder fingers hold on the shin. Move the hand in similar way from the first point for a distance of one finger. Open the palm of the hands. Put both thumbnails and press the muscle close to the knee cap. Move from the second point downwards to the ankle, while the remainder fingers hold on the calf muscle. Open the palm of the hands. Put both thumbnails and press the muscle above the knee cap by two fingers. Move upwards until the pelvic brim. Then, overturn both hands. Use a pinkie or little finger (the ulna) to touch the pelvic brim. Put both thumbnails on the muscle gland of the thigh side from the pelvic downward to the ankle, except around the knee cap by 2 thumbnails in the distance.



#### 6. Foot massage

Use both thumbnails to clench and relieve the foot by taking turn. Do from the heel until the end of foot nails. Put four fingers on foot, while using the thumbnail to press the sole. It is advised not to excessively clench or press the sole. Clenching should be made at a certain point. Start from the ankle, use four fingers to press in circular way around the ankle. Then, move gently to the heel. At this point, the weight, while pressing, should increase, because the heel bears the maximum load of a body and it is the least sensitive. Thus, an extraordinary power should be exerted on this position.

#### 7. Massage the air-releasing point at the armpit

Press the cord around the armpit to relieve the gland.

### **Benefit from a massage**

1. Massage helps relieve a pain by avoiding taking a medicine.
2. It helps scatter a blood and air to nourish the muscle and blood tube so as to alleviate a pain.
3. It helps soften the rigid cord and gland.
4. It heals the sprain, bruise, swell and paralysis. It also helps relax a tension.
5. Lend a moral support to the patient as a massage brings a lot of benefit with little expense. The art of massage could help family members, neighbors and community.

### **Danger of a massage**

1. It prompts or worsens a bruise or swell.
2. It deepens the scar or the wound arising out of an accident.
3. It causes the blood tube to be broken or swollen, if the massage practitioner does not know the origin of the disease.
4. It would cause a side effect, namely hypertension.
5. It would intensify the infectious disease, such as the gastritis and appendicitis.
6. The massage practitioner might be infectious of the patient's disease.

### **Caution**

1. Don't massage just after having a meal.
2. Don't massage, while the body is excessively exhausted.
3. It is advised to take a bath before massaging.
4. Don't massage, while having a fever.
5. Don't massage a pregnant woman, who is due to deliver a child.



6. Don't massage, while the bone is broken.
7. Don't massage, while the lymph gland is blocked or technically-called bubo and while the patient has the blood tube disease.
8. Don't massage, while a woman has a menstruation, because it is vulnerable to cause the blood circulation to become variant, leading to be faint.

### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

1. The massage profession practitioners should be grouped and provide a service constantly.
2. More public relations on the massage should be exhibited in the events and fairs.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Ratapanjang Sub-district (1)

#### History of local intellect

Making a furniture (cabinet & ambry)



A 37-year-old furniture maker took a training course at the furniture production centre and developed his skill to the extent that he could run a furniture shop by himself. Mr. Sabari Malee said he was proud of his success, because he started his business from scratch. He had to overcome many obstacles, such as the location, finance and moral support.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name – Last Name: Mr. Sabari Malee

Nationality ; Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Islam

Date of Birth : 17 July 1974

Present Address; 17 Moo 3, Tambol Ratapanjang, Yaring District,  
Pattani Province. 94150 Tel ; 085-7998-558

Father; Mr. Lateh Malee

Mother; Mrs. Timoh Malee

Marital status; Married

Education







Primary school ; Ban Manaedala school

Lower Secondary school ; Yaring Non-formal education centre

### History of Knowledge Transfer

Furniture Making Local instructor of Ban Tamon school for academic year of 2006 (B.E. 2549)

### Materials & Equipment



Cutting machine



Planing machine



Hand drill



Shaving machine



Carving machine



Angle cutting machine



Plywood



Thinner



Paintbrush

Pattani Provincial Culture Office



Hammer



## Making a cabinet

### Procedure / Methods

1. Keep the angle to match with the chainsaw.
2. Cut the tree to use as a frame structure.
3. Cut the plywood. Hold it firmly to keep the line in track.
4. Put the plywood on the edge of the wood and nail it down (The distance should be ๗ centimeter long).
5. Plan the cabinet wall and its frame structure to match together.
6. Assemble the cabinet by beginning from its side.
7. Match its door with the cabinet.

Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4



Procedure 5



Procedure 6



Procedure 7



## An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

The channel of product distribution or marketing should be promoted. A training course on making a cabinet technique and expertise should be held for the youths so to fight the unemployment and drugs problem.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Ratapanjang Sub-district (2)

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a bird cage



Raising bird is a popular hobby in many Southeast Asian countries. However, some textbook claimed the Chinese as the first nation known to put a wild bird in a cage and bring it along the street to meet their compatriots at tea-shop. Initially, some bird species were so scary of strangers that it shocked to death in the cage, while encountering the unfamiliar persons. Thus, the Chinese introduced some tropical bird species as domesticated animal and, then, it has become widespread rapidly.

The tropical bird settles in a hot weather with some humidity of Asia. It could be found everywhere in China, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. In 1977, the association of wild bird raisers was officially founded in Nakhornsrithammarat province, south of Thailand. Later in 1981, the first bird chanting contest was held in Jatujak Park of Bangkok, after a group of wild bird raisers in the south introduced this kind of hobby in the Bangkok Metropolis. Since then, raising bird became widespread and the bird chanting competition was organized everywhere in Thailand. Earlier, bird raisers held a bird fight in the same way as cock fight. The popularity of this sport waned later.



## History of Local Intellectual

### Biography

Name Last Name ; Mr. Hamatsakul Daramae

Date of Birth : 18 December 1957 Age : 55 years old

Identification Card Number 3-9409-0033894-2

Present Address : 11 Moo 1, Tambol Ratapanjang, Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Education Matthayom 3 (Lower Secondary School)

Current Occupation ; Member of Government (Territorial) Volunteer Guard Unit

### Family History

Father; Mr. Awae-keuji Daramae Mother; Mrs. Maetsong Samahae

Brother & Sisters ; 5 (Mr. Hamatsakul is the 1st child)

Spouse Name; Mrs. Hasuekoh Kadee

Occupation; Farmer

Children; 5

Son; 2

Daughter; 3

Award; The 2nd Award of the ASEAN Bird Contest in Yala Province



## Materials/ Equipment

Manual piercing saw



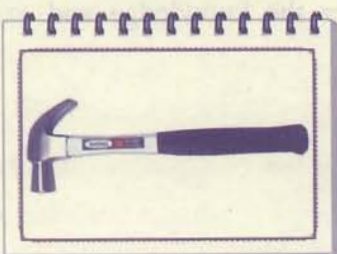
Electric drill



Wood shaving machine



Small hammer



Sandpaper



Stripes as desired





Hot glue or Latex

## Making Bird Cage

### Procedure/ Method

1. Prepare every piece of wood used to make a bird cage.
2. Carve the stripe as desired around the part of the bird cage before being assembled.
3. Assemble the carved part together as a bird cage.
4. Paint a bird cage for 2-3 times

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3



Stage 4



Stage 5

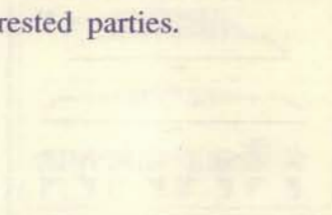


Stage 6



## An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

1. Grouping of the bird makers is promoted in order to transfer the knowledge and expertise to the interested parties.





## Passing on local wisdom

### Talok Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a broom



A broom is made from coconut tree's midrib in Tambol Talok, Yaring District of Pattani Province as the coconut trees are abundant in the area and villagers conceived to invent the product with a minimum cost. Thus, the broom making group was formed in the community to create job and earn a supplementary income.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name Last Name: Mr. Chit Maneesai

Date of Birth ; N.A.

Age ; 77 years old

Identification Card Number : 3-9604-00128-92-8

Present Address; 45 Moo 4, Ban Luwong, Tambol Talok,  
Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Education & Current Job; Farmer

Family History

Name & Last Name's Mother; Mrs. Iad Maneesai





Brother & Sister ; 9 (Mr. Chit is the youngest son of the family)

Spouse' Name & Last Name ; Mrs. Lamom Maneesai

Occupation; Housewife

Children; 4 (2 sons and 2 daughters)

### Experience

The local intellectual received a training course on broom making, while he was a soldier at to Pasee Temple. He used his skill and expertise to make a broom for personal use and sell it only within the village.

### Materials/Equipment

1. Small hammer, ring, rope, wire, knife and coconut midrib
2. Medium size hammer, bamboo, pincer, rattan



### Making coconut midrib broom

#### Procedure/ Method

1. Tie the coconut midrib of the same size.
2. Bore a rattan in order to insert the coconut midrib.
3. Insert the coconut midrib and bind it together. Fasten it to make it firm.
4. The broom is ready for use.





Stage 1



Stage 2



Stage 3



Stage 4



### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

Learner gathered to found the broom making group in the village of Pasee, Moo 3, Tambol Talok, Yaring District of Pattani Province. The group's production capacity is some 60 brooms a month for sale in Srisakhorn cooperative.



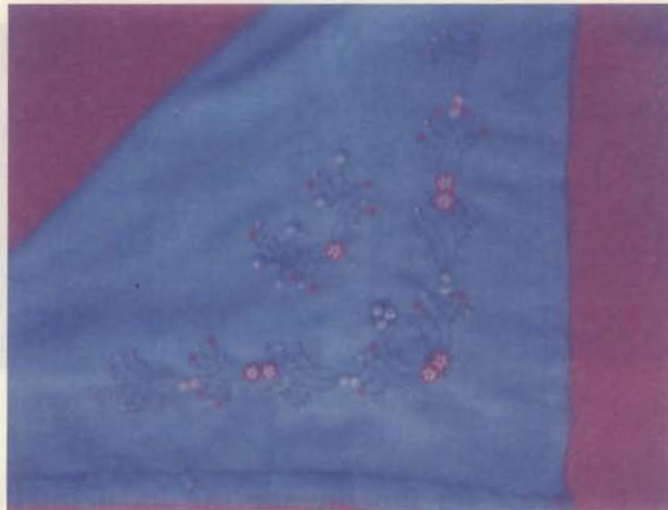


## Passing on local wisdom

### Tanjong Dalor Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Needlework



Ban Jabang Tokku Cloth Needling Group was established in the year 2000. The women's headscarf was manufactured with several decorative and colorful needling and stripes. A needling instruction was also conducted. As the winner of the best 3-star selective product nationwide in 2002, the group's product was registered as an "OTOP" product of Yaring district, Pattani province a year later.

Since the southern bordered provinces are Muslim predominant areas, wearing a headscarf is popular among the commoners and Muslim government officials. Thus, the headscarf production has grown substantially. The industrial labor department, the labor skill development centre, cooperatives and traders support the group's activities. The quality is developed and upgraded. The production capacity has increased and more members have been recruited. The machine needling has, then, shifted to a manual needling as some new members have no sewing machine. Besides, more creativity works could be decorated and added with the manual production.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name – Last Name: Mrs. Tuwaejoh Tuwaesulong

Nationality : Thai Race : Thai Religion Islam



## *Pattani Provincial Culture Office*

Date of Birth ; N.A.

Present Address; 67/1 Moo 5, Tambol Tanjong Dalor, Yaring District,  
Pattani Province 94150 Tel : 084-1941-402

Marital Status : Married

### **Job Experience**

- Needling and sewing instructor of the skilled labor
- development centre for over 10 years.

### **Education**

- Primary school, Ban Tanjong Dalor School, Yaring District, Pattani Province 94150
- Secondary school, Yaring Non-formal Education Centre, Yaring District, Pattani Province 94150

### **Award**

Certificate on SME potential entrepreneur training course organized by Yaring Non-formal Education Centre between 11-18 July 2002

Won the 2nd award of the Muslim Attire Fair in the category of the headscarf decoration for the southern bordered province organized by the labor and social welfare ministry on 19 September 2002. Admirable award in "One Tambol, One Product" competition in the 2003 Red Cross Fair in the category of T-shirt needling on 18 May 2003. Admirable award in "One Tambol, One Product" competition in the 2003 Red Cross Fair in the category of table cover needling on 18 May 2003.

Certificate on the role of man and woman in family and society development jointly organized by the International Labor Organization and Pattani Province on 6 February 2003.

Certificate on the demonstration of the headscarf needling at the 12th art and cultural exhibition organized by the Institute of Kalyaniwatthana Culture Study, Prince of Songkhla University between 2-10 July 2004.

### **Materials/Equipment**

Scissor



Pencil





Thread



Needle No. 7



Drawing paper, copied paper



Cloth



Embroidery Frame



Woven Thread



### Needlework

1. Cut a cloth at the same size of all 4 sides.
2. Fold the garment's edge at 1 cm. long and baste it.
3. Remove the edge's thread with 7 or 15 threads, depending upon a small or big holes desire.
4. Needle the garment's edge by hands by using the Venus thread to sew both sides.
5. Put the woven thread in the needle and sew it on the garment to make a flower.
6. Put the woven thread in the needle and sew it on the garment to make a stem and a leaf.
7. Sew the cloth at another 2 sides without the use of a sewing machine.

Procedure 1

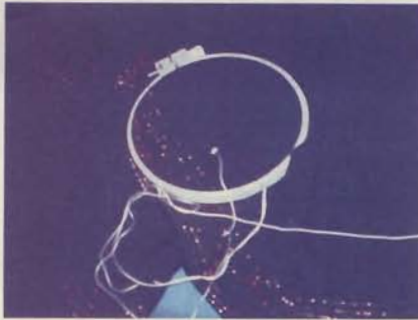


Procedure 2





Procedure 3



Procedure 4



Procedure 5



Procedure 6



Procedure 7



Procedure 8



### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

Making a flower on the garment, especially on the headscarf, was seen for several generations. But, the production ceased somehow. Decorating the headscarf, particularly the manual work, has become popular again. This needlework could create a supplementary job and generate an income to a family. The stripes have been modified to meet the market demand and taste both locally and internationally.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Manangyong Sub-district (1)

#### History of local intellect

Making a window and door frame



The window and door frame is the linkage part between a house and a window or a door so as to uphold a panel with the window or the door firmly. The window and door frame is usually made of wood or aluminum. The rigid wood is preferable as it would be stronger and more durable. The proper installation of the window or door frame ensures the eradication of the panel crack problem.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name – Last Name: Mr. Doromae Matseng

Date of Birth ; 15 May 1973 Age : 38

Present Address; 17 Moo 3, Ban Dalor, Tambol Manangyong,  
Yaring District, Pattani Province

Marital Status : Married

Children : 4 (1 son and 3 daughters)

Education





Primary School, Ban Dalor School, Tambol Manangyong, Yaring District, Pattani Province  
Lower Secondary School, Yaring Non-formal Education Centre, Yaring District, Pattani Province

### **Job Experience**

Chief of window & door frame makers in the villager for 20 years. Able to transfer a knowledge in making a window & door frame to the youths and interested parties in Tambol Manangyong. Also, able to make a bird cage and instruct the youths and interested parties to make it. The window & door frame is made as per order.

### **Materials/Equipment**

The use of the right materials and the proper installation of the window or door frame ensure the eradication of the panel crack problem.

1. Carving machine
2. Rigid wood with the size of 2" x 4"
3. T-angle wood
4. Nails and hammer

Carving machine



Rigid wood



hammer & T-angle wood



### **Procedure in making a door frame**

#### **Procedure & Method**

Select a rigid and straight wood. Carve it with a machine for 2 times. The first carving would shape the wood upright and the second carving would form the wood to become smooth and neat. However, it is recommended to carve the wood frame for 3 times. Then, cut the wood in 80 cm. wide and 200 cm. long and carve it again. Put the carved wood together and draw a parallel line both horizontally and vertically. Measure the inner edges for about 1/8 inches to pave the way for the attachment with another piece of frame through the line drawn. Mark a sign on the horizontal top and the vertical cross point at the angle of 45°. Cut



it with a chainsaw controlled by the angle marker. Prepare the frame's ring. Attach the ring with the frame's edge by using the glue and nail its down with one inch and a half. Keep the nail's interval of 12 inches. Measure the frame's length both at vertical and horizontal pieces and mark a sign for making a ring. Cut the end of both pieces to make 45' angle also. If the angle is not properly arranged or matched, measure and cut it again. It is recommended that a hole be drilled prior to nail down.

Afterwards, use a sandpaper number 2 to polish the frame and paint it as desired.



### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

1. It is recommended that the frame making process created by the local intellect be promoted and transferred to the next generation.
2. Once the youths of a new generation are properly trained, the channel of distribution should be sought and arranged in order to create jobs for them.

## Passing on local wisdom

### Manangyong Sub-district (2)

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a headscarf (Hijab)



According to the religious principle, the Muslim women are required to wear a headscarf while going out to the public place. The Arabic called the Muslim women's attire with the headscarf "Hijab", which covers the rest part of the body, except a face and two hands.

The female garment sewing group was founded by Tambol Manangyong women to make a headscarf with beautiful and colorful design. The group's activities could create jobs and augment a family supplementary income.

#### History of Local Intellectual

##### Biography

Name – Last Name: Miss Kiyoh Abubaka

Date of Birth ; 7 June 1962 Age : 48

Present Address; 36/1 Moo 3, Ban Dalor, Tambol Manangyong,  
Yaring District, Pattani Province

Marital Status : Married

Children : -







Education : Primary School, Ban Kalapo School, Tambol Troborn, Saiburi District, Pattani Province. Lower Secondary School, Yaring Non-formal Education Centre, Yaring District, Pattani Province

### Job Experience

1. Chief of Female Garment Sewing Group for Moo 3, Ban Dalor, Tambol Managyong.
2. Member of the Ad-hoc committee for the village fund and the motherland fund
3. Knowledgeable and competent in transferring the female garment sewing for the headscarf.

### Materials/Equipment

1. Sewing machine
2. Cloth of 1 yard size
3. Cotton with the same color as that of the cloth.
4. Used newspaper
5. Rigid cloth and sponge cloth



### Procedure in making a door frame

#### Procedure & Method

Fold a cloth as desired length and width and lay it down. Uphold it with the pins and cut the cloth. Keep a surplus of 2 inches for the first layer. Cut the rigid cloth and sponge cloth with the length of 4 x 10 inches for the second layer. Assemble the first and second layers together and sew it at the width of 10 inches. Upon sewing it, tighten the cloth and decorate it as desired prior to be sold.

Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4





Procedure 5



Procedure 6



Procedure 7



Procedure 8



### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

An expertise on sewing and making a headscarf has been learnt and transferred for several generations until nowadays. It could create a job and augment a family supplementary income. The products could be sold locally and overseas.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Tali-eye Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a wheel cart cookies



A wheel cart cookies has been made since Ayudthaya was the capital of Siam in the olden days, according to the official document. Its shape looks like a wheel cart and it is popular in the middle region including Ayudthaya, Anghong, Supanburi, Singburi provinces. The ancient Thai myth narrated that the wheel cart cookies reflected a perpetual love of the bridegroom. The big ring of the wheel cart cookies is made to mark a wedding ceremony, while the smaller ring is used for the daily consumption. Several decorations are made around the big ring of the wheel cart cookies. Usually, elderly people use the wheel cart cookies as a euphemism to ask the youngsters about their wedding day by saying that when we can take your wheel cart cookies.

#### History of Local Intellectual

##### Biography

Name – Last Name: Mrs. Nityaporn Tokhing

Nationality ; Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Islam



Date of Birth The 1st of January 1968

Present Address; 52/4 Moo 2, Tambol Tali-eye,  
Yaring District, Pattani Province

Father ; Mr. Nuseng Kuning

Mother ; Mrs. Halimoh Kuning

Marital Status : Married

Children : 3

Education Lower Secondary School, Suwanpaiboon  
School, Tambol Jammu, Yaring District, Pattani Province

Upper Secondary School, Benjama Rachuthit School, Muang District, Pattani Province



## Materials/Equipment

### Ingredient

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Green bean      | 2 bowls         |
| 2. Sugar           | 1 bowl          |
| 3. Coconut milk    | 2 bowls         |
| 4. Glutinous flour | 6 spoons        |
| 5. Egg             | 1               |
| 6. Cooking oil     | as appropriate. |



## Recipe

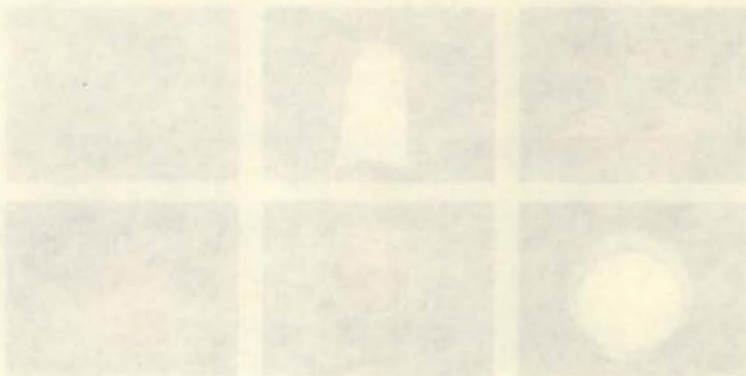
### Procedure/Method

1. Wash the green bean and put it in a strainer. Roast it to the extent that its color turns yellow.
2. Remove its crust and grind it. Filter it with a tight strainer.
3. Boil a coconut milk with sugar to the degree that it floats. Remove a pot from the stove and leave it cool down.
4. Mix the green bean in number 2 and a coconut milk syrup number 3 together. Then, shape it a circular form.
5. Thresh the glutinous flour with the coconut milk syrup and add an egg. Immerse the flour with the coconut milk syrup.
6. Fry the shaped flour in hot oil to the extent that it becomes yellowish. Afterwards, remove it from a pan and put it in a strainer prior to be served or packed.



### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

The wheel cart cookies is usually made to mark a wedding ceremony, believing that it would prolong the a marital life perpetually. It is commonly known. The cookies could be sold in the stores and in the government offices and makers will gain an additional income from it.



Author : Mrs. Hainon Kuning  
Marital Status : Married  
Children : 2  
Education : Lower secondary school, Suwandiham  
School : Tambel Lamau, Yangi District, Pattani Province  
Upper Secondary School, Baharu Kechuhil School, Mampit District, Pattani Province

#### Materials/Equipment Ingredients

- 1. Green bean 2 bowls
- 2. Sugar 1 bowl
- 3. Coconut milk 2 bowls
- 4. Glutinous flour 2 spoons
- 5. Egg 1
- 6. Cooking oil as appropriate

#### Recipe

##### Procedure/Method

1. Wash the green bean and put it in a steamer. Roast it to the extent that its color turns yellow.
2. Remove the crust and grind it into a fine powder.
3. Boil a coconut milk with sugar to the degree that it thickens. Remove a part from the stove and leave it cool down.
4. Mix the green bean in number 2 and a coconut milk sugar number 3 together. Then shape it a circular form.
5. Through the glutinous flour with the coconut milk sugar and add an egg. Immerse the flour with the coconut milk sugar.
6. Fry the shaped flour in hot oil to the extent that it becomes yellowish. Afterwards, remove it from a pan and put it in a steamer tray to be served or packed.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Pulagong Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a bird cage



A bird cage could be used to decorate the house. The trapezoid bird cage is 30 inches high and 14 inches wide basement. It composes chiefly 3 parts, such as a frame, a cage and its head hanger. The frame of a bird cage is made of 18 pieces of rigid wood stick as below...

1. 4 pieces of pillars at 32 inches high (carved by a carving machine)
2. 5 pieces of upper carrying poles at 12 inches long
3. 5 pieces of lower carrying poles at 14 inches long
4. 4 pieces of layer rod bars at 12.5 inches long

Wood sticks in number 2, 3 and 4 require to be measured as desired and drill it with a small piercer. The superstitious Thais believed that the odd number bodes well for drilling the wood stick to make a bird cage. Usually, there are 13, 15, 17, 19 or 21 holes, depending upon the cage's size. The even number would bring a bad omen to the bird's health and its chanting voice. Afterwards, the job would concentrates on the strip decoration on every piece of frame, which reflects the beauty and delicate art work of maker. These factors would determine the cage's price.



## History of Local Intellectual

### Biography

Name – Last Name: Mr. Jet-amat Matseng

Nationality Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Islam

Date of Birth 30 September 1971

Present Address; 67 Moo 1, Tambol Pulagong, Yaring District, Pattani Province 94150

Tel ; 085-7996866

Father ; Mr. Jet-ngoh Matseng

Mother ; Mrs. Jetsong Matseng

Marital Status Married

Children : 3



## Career

1. Bird Cage Award in the Bird Cage Contest at Tambol Takaeh on 15 May 2010
2. Television channel 11 made a footage of a bird cage making on 9 April 2010
3. Elected as judge for the bird competition, represented Yaring District

## Materials/Equipment



(wood carving machine)



(Wood stick)



(Urethane)



(rod bar)



(drill machine)



(wood glue)



(Sandpaper)



(piercing machine)



(pencil)



(Carving knife)



(hanger)



(strip paper)

## Making A Bird Cage

### Procedure & Method

1. Prepare the materials, equipments and tools
2. Chop a wood stick into smaller size as desired and rub it with a sandpaper to make the cage's pillars.
3. Carve the strip along the strip model paper as desired.
4. Assemble its frame in accordance with the desired model.
5. Grind a bamboo stick or palm stick as desired size and assemble it as the cage.
6. Put additional utensils such as foods and water bowls and its hanger.
7. Paint the cage with a urethane and dry it with a sunlight.
8. Assemble the cage with the bamboo stick or palm sticks and tighten its hanger or head.

Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4



Procedure 5



Procedure 6







Procedure 7



Procedure 8



Procedure 9



### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

Making a bird cage could increase an income to the family as raising birds is popular in the south. In addition, the bird chanting contest is organized, which provides many prizes for winners.

## Passing on local wisdom

### Tanjongjung-nga Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

Making a shrimp keep net



A shrimp keep net is made of either coconut midrib or sharpened bamboo stick, which is interlaced in the cylinder shape with a diameter of 5 inches. A coconut shell is used to make a cover at the end of keep net in both sides. The sesame, a prey to attract shrimps, is put in the middle of the cylinder. In the 3rd and 4th Thai traditional months is a summer. Water in the meadow, once a paddy field in the rainy season, dries up. Many aquatic animals struggling for a survival find a stream. And, this is a chance for farmers to catch these aquatic animals by a keep net. Actually, the soil is excavated to make an embankment in a certain area. Then, the keep net is put at the water flowing point to catch shrimps and fishes.

#### History of Local Intellectual

##### Biography

Name – Last Name: Mr. Abdulloh Jethak

Nationality ; Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Islam

Date of Birth ; 30 May 1963

Present Address; 1/1 Moo 2, Tambol Tanjongjung-gna,





Yaring District, Pattani Province 94150

Tel ; 086-2880435

Father ; Mr. Salaemae Jethak

Mother ; Mrs. Mueloh Jethak

Marital Status : Married

Children : 2 sons 1. Indra Jethak and 2. Anumat Jethak

### **Education**

- Primary School, Ban Tokteetay School, Yaring District, Pattani Province
- Lower Secondary School, Suwanpaiboon Wutthichai Witdhaya School, Panaret District, Pattani Province
- Upper Secondary School, Non-formal Education School, Yaring District, Pattani Province

### **Job Experience**

- Thai instructor under the Thai language proliferation organized by the office of southern bordered provinces centre in 1990-1991.
- Commercial reporter in 1992-1997.
- Youth trainer in 2006 – 2008.
- Founder of an Independent Environment and Health Committee at Tambol level for Tambol - Tanjongjung-nga in 2005.

### **Materials/Equipment**

(coconut midrib, liana) (bamboo, plastic rope) (knife)



### **Procedure & Method**

1. Prepare the coconut midrib and sharpen it to the desired size.
2. Weave the cylinder frame or structure by the help of a rope.
3. Weave the cylinder frame or structure by the use of liana for its internal part.
4. Make the cylinder frame for the middle part and front part to put the sesame.
5. Make the cylinder frame at the end to provide an enter/exit (take shrimps out of the cylinder)

Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4



Procedure 5



Procedure 6



Procedure 7



Procedure 8



### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

Making a kept net should be promoted and transferred to the young generation. The raw materials are available locally and the job can be done as a supplementary job, which generates an income to the family unit. The art to weave and make a kept net also raises awareness on the environment and natural resource preservation.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Tor-lang Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Massage



A massage is one way to treat and cure the body and muscle pain so that the human body could resume its normal function. The massage also helps alleviate a pain and resolve the muscle problem caused by an accident, myodiatasis (twist or strain) and myorrhexis.

It is the natural law or the God's destiny that a man is born, getting old and ultimately dies in accordance with his body organ's waning mechanism through time and circumstance. The body malfunction might be affected by a stress, accident or even malnutrition. The massage could heal these symptoms.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name – Last Name: Mr. Is-ma-ael Seng

Nationality ; Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Islam

Date of Birth : 8 August 1976

Present Address; 21 Moo 3, Tambol Tor-lang, Yaring District,

Pattani Province. 94150 Tel ; 084-8422526





## *Pattani Provincial Culture Office*

Father; Mr. Maeng Seng

Mother; Mrs. Waelijoh Pik

Marital status; Married

Children; 3

**Education** : Primary school ; Ban Dusongpayae School, Tambol Tor-lang, Yaring District, Pattani Province.

### **Materials & Equipment**

Massage oil and hands used to massage



### **Massage Process & Procedure**

1. Pour some oil and wipe it along the body organ to be massaged.
2. Massage several body organs properly. It takes about 2 hours.
3. Massage each part of the body.

Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4



Procedure 5



Procedure 6





### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

Man needs to be massaged in order to reduce a pain caused by the body's malfunction, stress, accident and malnutrition. The body actually resumes its normal function after being massaged. Thus, villagers recognized the wisdom of the local intellect in providing a massage service. The massage art should be transferred and learnt to the interested party.



1. Pour some oil and wipe it along the body organ to be massaged.  
2. Massage several body organs properly, it takes about 2 hours.  
3. Massage each part of the body.

Procedure 3

Procedure 2

Procedure 1



Procedure 4

Procedure 5

Procedure 6



## Passing on local wisdom

### Baloey Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Wickerwork



Initially, man learnt to use the surrounding natural resources to invent wickerwork for the daily used utensils. The trunk or stem of betel palm is folded, interlaced and tied by a liana to make an object or a dipper. More delicate works have been developed and several forms or shapes of the objects have been made by the local wisdom, which reflects a religious belief and local tradition.

#### History of Local Intellectual

Biography : Name – Last Name: Mrs. Romueloh Wamat

Nationality ; Thai Race ; Thai Religion ; Islam

Date of Birth : - - 1946

Present Address; 67/1, Tambol Baloey, Yaring District,  
Pattani Province. 94150

Mother; Mrs. Jetkamalor Wamat

Marital status; Married

Children; 3







### Education

Primary School ; Ban Baloe School, Tambol Baloe, Yaring District, Pattani Province.

### History & Career

- Specialized in the local wickerwork

### Experience & Expertise

1. Weave the basketry or wickerwork.
2. Her products and expertise have been spread in Tambol Baloe, Yaring District of Pattani Province.

### Materials & Equipment

vine creeper



Trunk of betel palm



Liana



### Making a dipper with the betel palm's trunk

#### Process / Methods

Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4





Procedure 5



Procedure 6



Procedure 7



1. Acquire and prepare the betel palm trunk or stem.
2. Use a liana to make a holder.
3. Tie the vine creeper with the holder tightly.
4. Cut 2 pieces of the betel palm trunk or stem in the rectangular shape with the same size.
5. Put it together in bundle and fold its end of both sides. Prepare its holder.
6. Fold 4 sides of the trunk or stem sheet. Use a liana as a rope.
7. Tie the holder with the trunk tightly by using the vine creeper.

### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

1. Promote the use of natural resource worthily. Change the local attitude of local dwellers by adopting the sufficient economy philosophy and raise awareness on the natural resource and environment preservation.
2. Promote the occupational preference grouping to create a unity or harmony. Encourage the local wisdom preservation by using the raw materials available locally to make an object in order to increase an additional income.
3. The skill, wisdom and expertise in the wickerwork help support the community strength.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Talok-kapor Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a bird cage



Raising bird is a popular hobby in many Southeast Asian countries. However, some textbook claimed the Chinese as the first nation known to put a wild bird in a cage and bring it along the street to meet their compatriots at tea-shop. Initially, some bird species were so scary of strangers that it shocked to death in the cage, while encountering the unfamiliar persons. Thus, the Chinese introduced some tropical bird species as domesticated animal and, then, it has become widespread rapidly.

The tropical bird settles in a hot weather with some humidity of Asia-like. It could be found everywhere in China, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. Previously, a bird fighting was generally held in the same manner as the cock-fighting in the south of Thailand, from Satul, Songkhla, Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, Krabi to Nakornsri Thammarat provinces. Two birds of almost the same size were caught and put in the same cage. And, fighting began until one of them ran away. However, some adored its chanting voice. The idea of bird fighting has been changed and replaced with the bird chanting. Thus, the bird chanting competition was held and it has become popular everywhere in the south of Thailand.



## History of Local Intellectual

### Biography

Name & Last Name: Mr. Jet-uma Jetlong

Date of Birth : 18 August 1959 Age : 52 years old

Identification Card Number 3-9409-0057232-5

Present Address : 128/1 Moo 1, Ban Pata, Tambol Talok-kapor,  
Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Education Prathom 6 (Primary Education)

Current Occupation Bird Cage Maker & Construction Worker

### Family History

Father Jet-alee Jetlong

Mother Jet-mah Jetlong

Spouse Mrs. Leemoh Jetlong

Occupation Housewife

Children : 4 (2 sons & 2 daughters)



## Experience

The local intellect instructor is competent and skillful in carving the stripe of the bird cage as he was inherited from his ancestor. He has earned a living by making the bird cage for decades.

## Materials & Equipment

Manual piercing saw

Wood polish machine

Electric drill





Hammer



Hot glue



Sandpaper



Angle ruler



Stripes



Woods & sticks



## Making Bird Cage

### Procedure/ Method

Polish the woods and sticks with the machine to make the woods neat and its natural stripe could be clearly visible.

Cut the desired stripe paper and use the glue to attach it with the wood to be made a cage. Leave it until it the glue becomes dry and the stripe-paper stick to the wood firmly.

Drill a small inner hole in the wood and go along the desired stripe in the paper.

Measure the model and mark a sign. Then, drill it with an electric drill.

After the stripe is done, make the poles with 45 cm. high and 1 cm. thick. Make a sign at the pole and beam.

Assemble each pole and beam together each side to make a structure. Gently hold it with a nail. Don't drop the glue at this step. Assemble the cage structure and gently move or shake it to see its strength. Then, use the glue to fasten it.

Finally, assemble the bamboo stick with the hot glue as the cage's panel and leave it dry. Afterwards, rub it with the sandpaper and go through with the detail jobs.



Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4



Procedure 5



Procedure 6



### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

Making a bird cage could be a supplementary job. The art of making several beautiful bird cage stripes are considered a traditional heritage worthy to be preserved and transferred to the young generation.

A hybrid of different... This tropical bird species... in Asia, such as India, Indonesia, Singapore, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Although the word 'bird cage' is known and used in many... that it became a part of the folk culture. The bird cage can be found... every place in the world. Further, the art of making bird cages... (the text is mirrored and faint, making it difficult to read accurately beyond this point).



## Passing on local wisdom

### Laemphor Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a bird cage



A bulbul is officially named “*pycnonotus jocosus*”. This tropical bird species settles in Asia, such as China, India, Indonesia, Singapore, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand. In Thailand, the southerners have known and raised the bulbul for many generations to the extent that it became a part of the folk culture. The bulbul cage can be found everywhere and almost every house in the south. Earlier, dwellers of the south from Satul, Songkhla, Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, Krabi to Nakhonsrithammarat often organized a bulbul fighting in the same way as the cock fighting, because of its wild habit. The bulbul fighting and chasing happen naturally in the jungle. However, in 1972, a group of bulbul raisers in Songkhla province had an idea to replace the bulbul fighting with its voice chanting contest after the event had been widespread held in Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia for years. Thus, the wild bulbul was caught, tamed and trained to be familiar with the raiser.



## History of Local Intellectual

### Biography

Name & Last Name: Mr. Maklee Kak-abu

Date of Birth 1955 Age 55 years old

Identification Card Number : 3-9401-00100-92-5

Present Address 126 Moo 4, Ban Datok, Tambol Laemphor,  
Yaring District, Pattani Province.

Education : Prathom 6 (Primary Education)

Current Occupation : Carpenter

### Family History

Spouse : Mrs. Maeknah Yusuf

Occupation : Crisp rice drier

Children 6 sons



### Experience

Carpenter, making all sorts of woodworks such as a bird cage, boat, bunch of key and eaves.

### Knowledge Transfer History

Making a bird cage is the first step in learning the woodwork. The simple task will add a skill and expertise for the trainees or youths before they are going to develop their skill to handle with more complicated job.

### Career

1. A community instructor on the mangrove reforestation to breed the coastline aqua life.
2. Made a traditional Thai house model with 10 inches high. His work was exhibited at the museum of Malaysia.
3. Invited to conduct a repair work of the boat, which belongs to the head of Malaysian state.
4. Received the Thai Royal Craftsman Award in 1993.

## Materials & Equipment







Chain blade



Glue



Bamboo stick



Big electric drill



Smaller electric drill



Grind machine



Small jigsaw



Removal grind machine



Big jigsaw



Circular saw



Pincer





Electric planing machine



Carving knife



## Making Bird Cage

### Procedure/ Method

Prepare the wood.

Cut each piece of wood to make the structure of the cage.

Draw a model.

Cut the wood according to the model and drill a hole to assemble a structure.

Insert the bamboo stick in the hole drilled.

Decorate the cage as desired.

Procedure 1



Procedure 2



Procedure 3



Procedure 4



Procedure 5



Procedure 6



## An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

The transfer of local wisdom to the young generation should be promoted as it could create a job. In addition, the marketing or channel of distribution should be supported.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Jarang Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Basketry



Basketry is the work of the folk handicraft, which is invented for the daily use in the household. The raw materials made are locally available such as rattan, bamboo, palm leaves, coconut midrib, water hyacinth, straw and reed.

The basket is useful for the daily use. It could be contained a present to mark a special occasion or the festivity, to visit a patient and to put infant milk bottle and fruits.

Besides, the Muslim wedding parade holds and carries the basket because it is beautifully decorated and it is light and inexpensive.

#### History of Local Intellectual

##### Biography

Name & Last Name: Mr. Da-ok Yusuf

Nationality : Thai Race : Thai Religion : Islam

Date of Birth : The 1st of January 1944

Present Address : 57/1 Moo 5, Tambol Jarang,

Yaring District, Pattani Province 94150.

Father : Mr. Awae Yusuf

Mother : Mrs. Jetyoh Yusuf

Marital Status : Married



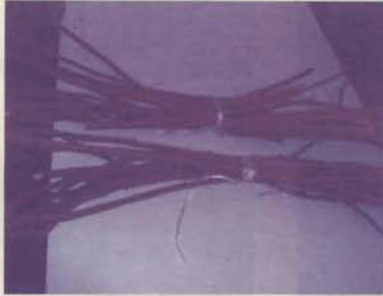


## Pattani Provincial Culture Office

Children : 2

### Materials & Equipment

Liana



Rattan



Nails



Saw



Hammer



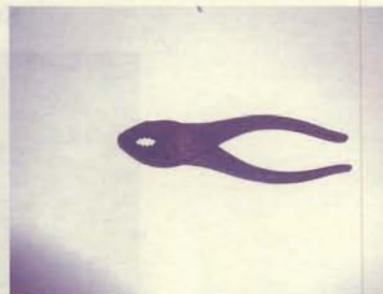
Trencher



Big knife



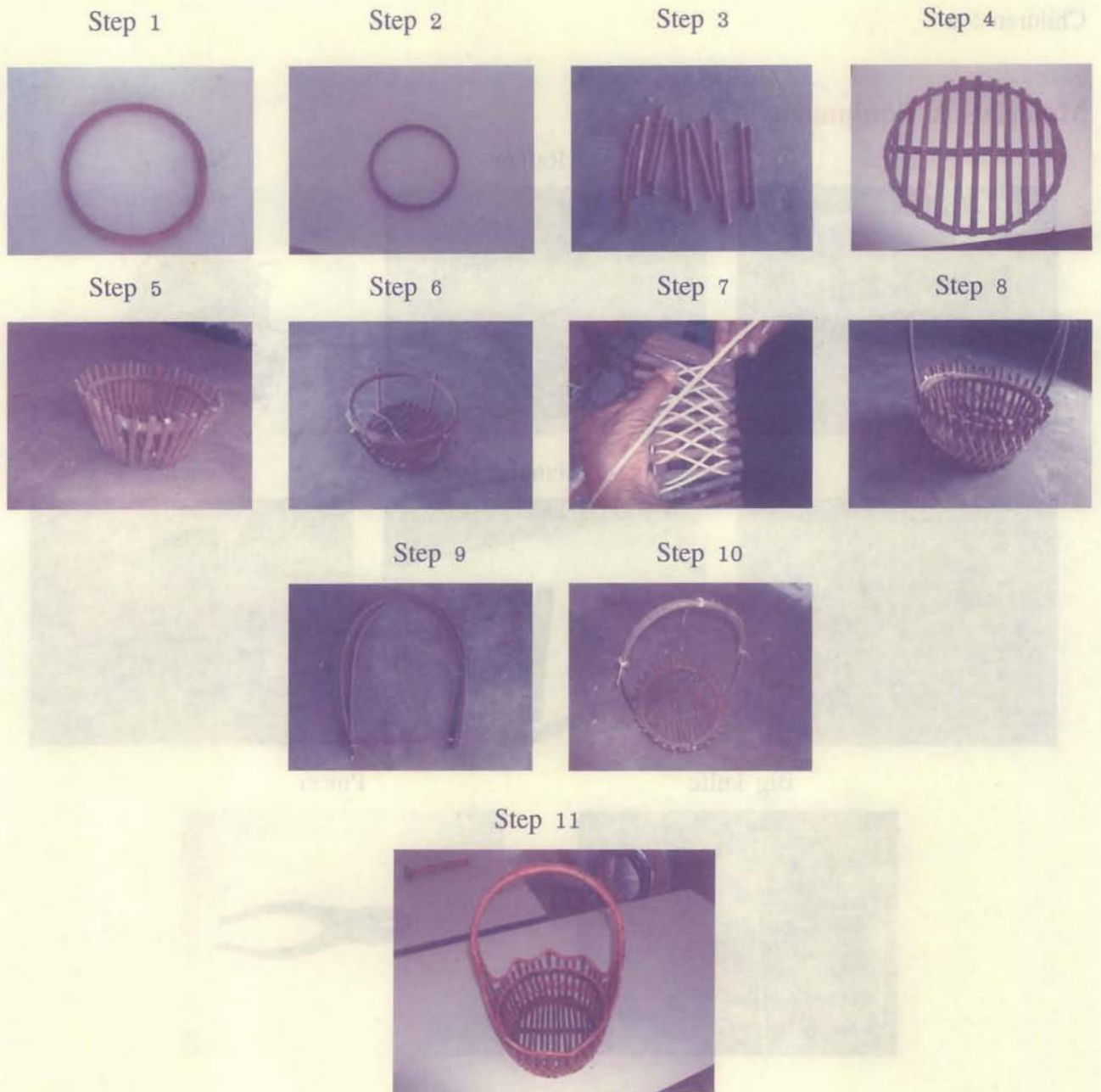
Pincer



### Weaving basketwork

#### Procedure/ Method

1. Cut two rings of liana, the small and big one.
2. Cut various sizes of sticks according to the basket size in order to make its base and cage.
3. Lay and manage the sticks inside the ring for its base and fasten it with the nails.
4. Prepare the stick to make the cage in the bigger ring.
5. Use two pieces of wood and cut it in form of an arch to make the basket's holder. Then,
6. assemble a basket and nail it down firmly.
7. Wrap the basket with a rattan firmly. Go through the desired stripes.
8. Paint it with a urethane.



### **An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual**

The basket wickerwork is one of the community's intellects. The use of weaving basketry has become popular nowadays, especially in the wedding parade because it is beautiful, light, inexpensive and available locally.

Making a basket could create a job for the weaver, who can scarcely be found. The basket is one of the strong potential products made by the community.



## Passing on local wisdom

### Saban Sub-district

#### History of local intellect

##### Making a bird cage



A bulbul has been traditionally raised for several generations as people believe that the bird is the most appreciable domesticated animal in the house. The bulbul's physical appearance and voice has been meticulously selected to match with the domicile. However, after the bulbul chanting competition emerged, raising this kind of bird has become widespread and the bird can be found almost everywhere. Moreover, the winning bird has brought a fame and fortune to its owner.

#### History of Local Intellectual

##### Biography

Name & Last Name: Mr. Mat-Romlee Sama-ae

Nationality : Thai                      Race : Thai                      Religion : Islam

Date of Birth : 17 October 1967

Present Address : 130 Moo 3, Tambol Saban, Yaring District, Pattani Province 94150.

Father : Mr. Jetheng Sama-ae

Mother : Mrs. Kamalor Sama-ae

Marital Status : Married

Children : 3





### Education

Primary School ; Chumchon Ban Saban School

Second School ; Songsermsat School

### Materials & Equipment

1. pieces of poles with 32 inches high (after being cut by a saw and carved to in neat round form).
2. pieces of upper beams with 12 inches long.
3. pieces of lower beams with 14 inches long.
- 5 pieces of interval sticks with 12.5 inches long.



### Making Bird Cage

#### Procedure/ Method

1. Measure the beams and sticks in number 2, 3 and 4 and drill a hole with the electric drill machine. Insert the cage in the hole. It is recommended that the odds number be applicable to cage as the even number will cause a bulbul to become unhealthy and chant a bad voice.
2. Drill the hole in odds number such as 13, 15, 17 or 21, depending on the cage's size. The stripe will be neatly made on every pole and beam. The cage's beauty and the degree of delicate work would determine its price.

### An extension scheme to create an income for the local intellectual

1. Aggregate in a group to make a bird cage for commercial purpose.