

ภาคภาษาอังกฤษ



Traditional Knowledge (TK)

Relevant document of Traditional Knowledge (TK)

Definition

Local wisdom is the body of knowledge obtained from way of community lives. It is the valuable, good, and fine knowledge that people obtain not only by thinking process but also by a feeling, an attitude, and a spirit. It is the moral knowledge accumulated from real life and is related to life that lead to sufficient and sustainable, peaceful life.

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.

The word “wisdom” means knowledge, ability, belief, behavioral ability, and ability to solve problems of human beings (Referred from the Office of the National Education Commission, 1998. No number of page)

Branch of Traditional Knowledge

1. Foods

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

2. Dressings

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

3. Dwelling / Architecture

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

4. Beliefs and Tradition

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



and the value of them.

5. Language and Literature

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

6. Thai Traditional Medicine

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

7. Career

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

8. Artistry

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

Features of the Traditional Knowledge

1. Who has been praised and accepted by villagers.
2. Who has never stopped learning and developed the existing of knowledge in a dynamic.
3. They are thinkers, practitioners, developers, like experiment researches.
4. A person who has the ability to transfer knowledge.
5. A person who is committed to moral and appreciated the work more than interest.

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.

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 Sai Buri District



Slogan of Sai Buri District

“Clean Boodoo, Beautiful beach called Wasukee, Sakki Wat Kao, Salin Dong Mountain, Maintaining Culture, Beautiful Town”.

History and background of Sai Buri

Muang Sai Buri (Taluban Sub-district Municipality): Formerly, Taluban Sub-district Municipality was located at Taluban Sub-district for the full area and was one part of Sai Buri District or Muang Sai which was the town of old civilization and was the significant town with Muang Pattani. There is evidence that in B.E. 1719, it was ranked first in 12 towns of Nakhon Sri Thammarat, ranked as Rat (Chudad) Symbol of the town. At the eastern side of Muang Sai Buri, it is located at sea and with Sai Buri River, Sai Buri Canal, Mai Kan Canal, and Bue Poe Canal as the transportation route.

During the reign of King Rama II (B.E. 2352 – 2367), it was said in the ancient book that King Rama II was proclaimed to divide Pattani into 7 towns that were Muang Pattani, Muang Ya La, Muang Ya Ring, Muang Ra Ngae, Muang Ra Man, Muang Sai Buri, and Muang Nong Jig with Praya as the governor, under Muang Song Kla. Until in the reign of King Rama V, he proclaimed the administration as county, municipality, Muang Pattani and other 7 towns then were managed called 7 towns area under Nakhon Sri Thammarat County. Later, in B.E. 2449, 7 towns were established as county of Patani and with provinces under this county for 4 provinces that included Muang Pattani, Muang Nong Jog, Muang Ya Ring, becoming Pattani,



to gather Ya La and Raman to be Muang Yala; Sai Buri and Muang Ra Ngae were still the same.

Location and Territory

Saiburi District has territory connected to nearby area as follows:

North connects to Panareh District, Pattani Province

South connects to Bajoh District, Nara Thivas Province

Mai Kan District, Pattani Province

East connects to Thai Gulf

West connects to Mar Yor District, Ka Por District, Pattani Province

Geography

The coastal area is at Eastern side including the area of Bang Kao Sub-district/ Pa She Yawor/ Taluban, is characterized by white beach, with elevated coast side and slope.

The mountainous area, some part is mountainous, is at the Northern side, and Eastern side of the District such as Kalapor Mountain, Toong Kla Mountain, Pan Mountain.

Plain area is the plain at the middle of the District, Sai Buri rifer, is the agricultural area including the area in Kadunong Sub-district, Lahan Sub-district, Manang Dalam Sub-district, Tabing Sub-district, Troh Bon Sub-district, and Bue Reh Sub-district

There are 2 rivers passing including

Sai Buri River flows through Tabing Sub-district, Manang Dalam Sub-district, Taluban Sub-district

Sai Buri River flows through Kor Tor Bridge, Lahan Sub-district, both rivers flow into Thai Gulf

Weather:

It is divided into 2 seasons as follows

- Rainy Season, starts from May to January for 9 months; dividing into 2 first stages which is the time of being influenced by Southwestern monsoon, starting from May to September. During these five months, its rains moderately; for the second stage, it is influenced by Northeastern monsoon starting from October to January when it rains a lot, especially in November, it rains at most of the year.

- Summer, starts from February to April since it influenced by Southeastern monsoon which is hot wind; it rains less and the temperature is high.

Area and usage can be divided as follows:

Used in fishery, farming, planting



Administration

In B.E. 2428, it was promoted as one town in seven towns, officially called "Muang Sai Buri" with 5 districts as follows: Taluban, Kalapor, Bajoh, Yee Ngor, and Muang Narathivat.

In B.E. 2444, it was promoted as province called "Sai Buri Province" being under Pattani County with 2 districts and 1 sub-district including Taluban District, Bajoh Disttirt, and Kalapor Sub-district

In B.E. 2475, Sai Buri Province was dissolved, demoted as District called "Sai Buri District" being under Pattani Province, with the 1 Sub-district under Sai Buri District, called Kalapor Sub-district. Bajoh then was transferred to be under Nara Thivat Province.

In B.E. 2481, Kalapor Sub-district was dissolved, being as Sub-district called "Traoh Bon Sub-district".

In B.E. 2516, Mai Kan Sub-district was separated, and Sai Tong Sub-district was promoted as another one Sub-district called "Mai Kan Sub-district". Later, it was promoted as Mai Kan Distirt on 3 July, 1994.

In B.e. 2525, Karubee Sub-district, Taloh Due Raman Sub-district, and Plonghoi Sub-district were separated to be as another one Sub-district called "Ka Por Sub-district". Later, there was an order in Royal Decree to promote it as Ka Por District as from 4 November, 1993.



Passing on local wisdom

Manang Dalam Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Weaving coop (for chicken)

Fighting cock is popular sport of Thais as from the ancient time until now. Thai in almost all regions including the people in Southern region then feed fighting cock commonly. Equipment necessary for feeding fighting cock closely is coop. And since the area of Southern region has a lot of bamboo, it leads to the fact that weaving coop for fighting cock becomes local handicraft together with the area for very long time.

The significance of conservation of tradition, culture, way of lives, and wisdom of local people, so the expert in weaving coop is invited, who is villager in the area to disseminate the knowledge and train on the skill in weaving coop by bamboo, in order to pass on cultures and local wisdom to be maintained in Thai society.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name Mr. Hama Surname: Maja

Race : Thai Nationality: Thai

Person Id. No. 3 39407 00197 28 8

Date of birth : 7 May, 1943 Aged 86 years

Domicile : (native town) Karae

Current address: (that can be contacted)

House no. 86 Moo 2, Manang Dalam Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code : 94110 Mobile: 089-88693382

Educational background No education

Record of award :

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Record of instruction

1. Teach children in Ban Pamuang School
2. Students were once awarded Golden Award from Coop Group of Impact Arena, Muang Tong Thani





Materials/ equipment



Big knife / Saw / Bamboo Arrow

Process/ method



Choose thick bamboo



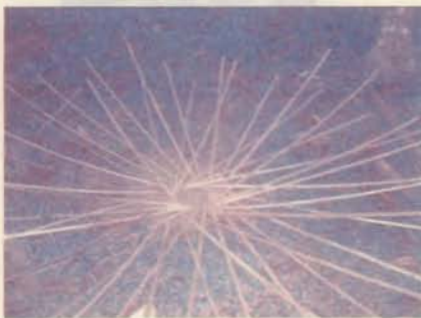
Cut bamboo into pieces, 1 shaft would provide 20 pieces



Sharpen bamboo to be thin piece



Prepare the top to be circle with diameter of 10 inches



Bring sharpened wood to prepare for weaving by weaving by alternating up and down, left to right





Tie ropes at the end of wood, so the wood not deforms After weaving, bring prepared wood to be

Woven to prevent it from falling off and to be strong



After weaving, strong and durable coop would be obtained and can be used

Continue work to generate income

Process it as product to generate income

Help people in the village to have occupation and income



Passing on local wisdom

Bang Kao Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Crisp rice

“Crisp rice” is the snack that is popular to eat by general public by eating it as with drink. It is easily found and it is delicious. However, the crisp price eaten is known in the name of shrimp crisp rice; the fish crisp rice is rarely found because the eater misunderstand that fish crisp rice has bad smell or not delicious as shrimp crisp rice; so, the housewives come up with the method bring cheap fish to be processed as fish crisp rice to be of good quality and good taste.

The cause of gathering to prepare for fish crisp rice: after husband goes out to sea, the housewife would wash clothes, cook rice, work in the house, after that, she has nothing to do. Previously, the housewives just came and chat without income to support the family; they gathered to create occupation. So, they came up with idea to generate income. They had been passed on knowledge by their mother to prepare for fish crisp rice to sell as a career; so, there had been a proposal and they agree to work on this so far. It starts with cleaning fish, cut its head and tail out, only fish flesh is brought. If the fish is very smelly, then this can be handled by washing it with salty water, then crush the fish, mix it with salt, add flour then water gradually, add pepper, garlic, make it a long bar, then boil it and make it exposed to the wind overnight, then slice it, put it in the grid then bring it to expose to the sun and then sell it to various stores.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name Mr. Wansuriya Surname : Yoosong

Race Thai Nationality Thai

Person Id. No. 3 98605 00120 12 5

Date of birth : 10 December, 1971 Aged 38 years

Domicile (native town)

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 21 Moo 4, Bang Kao Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,





Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: 089-598698652

Educational background Master Degree

Record of award:

Record of instruction

Materials/ equipment



Fish



Egg



Flour



oil



Fish, egg, flour, oil, ice, baking powder

Process/ method



1. Pick the head of fish off



2. Wash it



3. Scald it by hot water



4. Put mixture in it 5. Put the fish that is mixed with season to be in fish crusher



6. There would be crushed fish 7. Weigh it to be half a kilo



8. Prepare it to be of enough length



9. After that, boil it



10. Expose it for while so that it would be dried

11. Freeze it for 1 night

12. Bring fish crisp rice to be cut with the machine



13. Expose it to the sun 14. There would be fish crisp rice



15. Bring crisp rice into the bag for 1 kilogram 16. Seal the bag tightly 17. There would be complete crisp rice

Continue work to generate income

- Process the fish to be product to generate income
- The people in the community then have work to do



Passing on local wisdom

Pa Sae Yawor Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Kor Ship

It is assumed that Kor Ship and should have occurred before Sukhothai Period. Such assumption is from historic reason as follows:

The entry of Muslim in Thailand in Sukhothai Period (B.E. 1800 – 1921), Muslim lived in Nakhon Sri Thammarat to Malaka and there is an evidence showing that in Sukhothai Period, Thailand contacted with Muslim countries such as Indonesia, Arabian countries; during King Naraesuan the Great and the King Ekatossarot (B.E. 2133-2148), the position of finance minister and ship minister were often Persian, then this became tradition until Ayuddhaya period and Thonburi Period.

Muslim in Southern region is good at using ship. Southern Thais know how to use ship expertly more than Thai in Central region. One important reason is it is located near the river and coast. According to the historic evidence, Arabian and Muslim officials were very good at sea trading, they held position as Head of Harbor Department. It is assumed that Muslim in Southern region were familiar and good at using ship as from the ancient time. They have passed on the knowledge and expertise on ship and fishery to their children.

There were stories of ships and in Sukhothai. According to history evidence, it can be concluded that Kor Ship and the entry for settlement in lower part of Southern region of Muslim and since Muslim in Southern region were expert at sea, therefore, this group of people relied on fishery. Since they were local people with little money, so they invented tools used at sea and for fishery, this leads to the creation of “Kor Ship” and it is assumed that the drawing of painting on Kor Ship should have existed almost 10 years ago due to the historic reasons as follows:

Kor Ship existed and with painting on it during King Rama V.

There was competition of Kor Ship that was decorated beautifully around B.E. 2487 during the time when Khun Jan Ya Wiset (Tieng Janyawiset Boonyapat) held position of royal official of Pattani Province.

According to the inquiry into ship builder in local area, it can be assumed that Thai Muslim started decoration of painting on Kor Ship and in Rattakosin Era for 1 decade ago,



and since Thai Muslim in Southern border had arts culture as from their ancestor, expressing in decoration and dressing and on architecture.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mr. Abdullah Surname : Boola

Race : Thai Nationality : Thai

Person Id. No. 3 9407 00144 28 1

Date of birth: 1 April, 1955 Aged 55 years

Domicile : (native town) Pattani Province

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 112/ 1 Moo 2, Pa Sae Yawor Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code : 94110 Mobile : 081-0923823

Educational background: Grade 4

Record of award :

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Record of instruction

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Materials/ equipment



Hammer



Color, brush, lacquer



Saw, window frame

Process/ method



1. Choose wood to cut and make it as ship's structure



2. Outline shape of ship by pencil



3. Carve and decorate ship



4. Put bar of ship in like U shape

5. Invent parts of body of ship



6. Draw patterns

7. Complete Kor Ship

Continue work to generate income

- Process it as product to generate income
- Help people in the village to have occupation and income





Passing on local wisdom

Taluban Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Hi Yab

When in the childhood, there has been study bout crochet weaving in the class and teacher taught to prepare it with small towel first.

Later in 1982, there had been a study into weaving scarf, bag, pillow case, table cloth, clothes for children and adult, scarf for the head in small triangle shape. In the past, most villagers rarely cover the head (Yi Hab), unlike the present day.

Later, at present, most people cover their head. So, the cloth is adapted to cover like Hi Yab. The market also purchases it. So, the sale is good. It is woven in various colors.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mrs. Rorseema Surname : Jeh Sani

Race : Thai Nationality : Thai

Person Id. No. 3 9603 00250 23 8

Date of birth: December, 1963 Aged 48 years

Domicile: (native town) Ba Joh District



Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 13 Taluban Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: 088-7323493

Educational background : Upper secondary education

Record of award :

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Record of instruction

1. Taught juveniles and housewives in the community



Materials/ equipment



Crochet



Thread



Scissors



Scarf

Process/ method



Weaving to be chain 6, about 4 lines



weaving to be mushroom shape



Complete scarf

Continue work to generate income

- Benefit from free time
- So that the local people in the community would have work to do



Passing on local wisdom

Troh Bon Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Di Kae Hoo Loo

Di Kae Hoo Loo is the arts of the past time. The origin of Di Kae Hoo Loo was at Ban Ka Yoo Bor Kor (Ban Jue Na Rae), Ka Yoo Bor Kor Village, currently it is at Raman District, Yala Province

Di Kae Hoo Loo has prelude of Krueng Ram Mana (called Ta Boh) and the song called Pantong. Di Kae Hoo Loo would collect any music that is fun. At the end of the music, there is Ka Roh (responding) in each session and ended by Waboolae. The word "Wa" means kite; "Boolae" means crescent; so, it means Crescent kite which is the unique of Di Kae Hoo Loo. The word "Di Kae" is called by general Thais as Likae, the word "Hoo Loo" means South, therefore, Di Kae Hoo Loo means Likae of the South. The song would end with the word "Wa Boo Lae".

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name: Mr. Hama Surname: Laeyasing

Race: Thai Nationality: Thai

Person Id. No. 3 39407 00017 60 1

Date of birth: 10 January, 1958 Aged 52 years

Domicile: (native town) Ban Kaloopae

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 112/2 Moo 9, Taluban Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: 082-8315542

Educational background : Upper Secondary Education

Record of award :

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Record of instruction

1. Taught about Di Kae Hoo Loo in 3 borderline Southern provinces and nearby in government exposition and community fair





Materials/ equipment



Big Ram Mana (Ba Nor Eboo)



Small Ram Mana

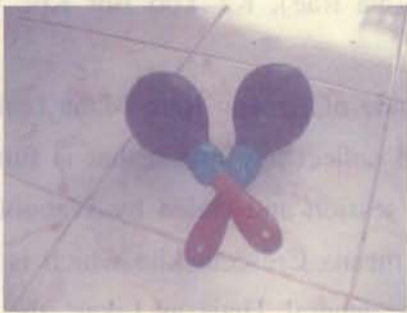


Gong

(Ba Nor Arnoh or Banor Kueji)



Gong (Tong Tang)



Luke Sak (Who Ror Mah)



Big cymbals



Cymbals (Ar Noh Ha Yae or Jing Ja)

Process/ method



Sit in circle



Sit in line



Used for competition, show, or welcoming the elderly or officials

Continue work to generate income

- The local people would benefit from Free time by competition or show



equipment



Plastic rope



Plastic



Passing on local wisdom

Pan Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Fragments of coconut stalk

Since the villagers have free time, so they bring fragments of coconut stalk in the village to use. Villagers adapt the fragments of coconut stalk to prepare for various products by using one's own wisdom, and handicrafts such as basket, containers, these are accepted by the market until now.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name Mrs. Sansern Surname Dang Wilai

Race Thai Nationality Thai

Person Id. No. 3 39407 00110 21 2

Date of birth: 1 February, 1949 Aged 61 years

Domicile: (native town)

Current address (that can be contacted)

House no. 81 Moo 6, Pan Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code 94110 Mobile 087-9364726

Educational background : Upper Secondary Education

Record of award

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Record of instruction

Taught students of Ton Kla Ar Cheep



Materials/ equipment



Knife



Plastic rope



sharpened bamboo

Process/ method



1. Handle the bar to be as desired size 2. Weave the bottom



3. Tight the bottom by rope 4. Weave upwards



5. Weave the bottom to set up



6. Decorate it to be in shapes

Continue work to generate income

Bring fragments of materials to be processed to be product in order to generate income
So that the local people in the community would have work to do



Passing on local wisdom

La Han Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Vine basket would

It is the plant with the type of vine, is used to weave as tools, it used to tie container in place of rattan, and is used to tie the edge of container such as basket, threshing basket, fish trap. Lygodium can be sued to weave as tool beautifully as well such as boxes, and hat.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name Mr. Yoo Soh Surname Dor Loh

Race Thai Nationality Thai

Person Id. No. 3 39407 00090 807

Date of birth: 1 January, 1953 Aged 57 years old

Domicile (native town) Ban Lue Ka Ya Moo



Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 34/1 Moo 5 La Han Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: 089-2970462

Educational background : Upper Secondary Education

Record of award :

Record of instruction

1. Taught students of Ban Wang Chai School

Materials/ equipment



Vine



Nom Maew Tree



Hammer



Scissors



Knife



Knife for cutting Nom Maew Tree



Pliers



Nail



Tape measure



Challac



Varnish

Process/ method



Cut Nom Maew Tree to be 4 inches make it as circle



Make bar around by fixing the nail as the bar with the width of 1 inch



Bring the vine to tie around to be pattern Add loop



Then the complete vine basket would be obtained

Continue work to generate income

- Register three-star OTOP
- Process it as product to generate income
- Help people in the village to have work

Passing on local wisdom

Bue Reh Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Taluban Mosque model

Invention of artificial by one's own opinion with one's own method and one's own experiment by designing the way of thinking to prepare for aluminum glass cabinet and design the invention of Taluban Mosque layout

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name Mr. Ma Ya Lee Surname Lee Yoh Beng

Race : Thai Nationality : Thai

Person Id. No. 1 9407 00043 004

Date of birth : 8 November, 1987 Aged 23 years

Domicile (native town) Pattani

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 35/1 Moo 4 Bue Reh Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: 080-7137364

Educational background Grade 6

Record of award :

Record of instruction

1. Taught at Bae Tong District



Materials/ equipment



Big knife



perforator



ruler/ pen



glue



Knife



brush



T-square



bamboo



Process/ method

Select bamboo to be sharpened to be smooth measure size as desired Cut to be in desiredBy knife or big knife shape



Bring cut parts to be glued into the model as desired



Complete model



Continue work to generate income

- Bring fragments of materials to be processed to be product in order to generate income
- So that the local people in the community would have work to do



Passing on local wisdom

Ta Bing Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

bamboo broom

The archeologist found evidence in that about 4,000 years ago, human learnt how to make basketry of items and materials by bamboo. It is the two-line pattern. This evidence was found in Karnchanaburi Province which was the historic site of Thailand. This evidence of basketry, besides Thailand, it was also found in Africa and in some area in Asia, around Malayu (in stone age), the evidence was found about basketry made by wood pile with items of the death man. It is then assumed that basketry plays role related to ceremony and some belief of human at that time. Later, when human leaded lives by cultivating and raising animals, it was believed that human learnt the development of basketry to be appropriate with the usage. This is because the expansion to lead lives in the plain area with river flowing and filled with natural resources. The necessary thing for human is some tools used in daily life; mostly, they are animal trap.

Basketry is the tool that human could apply in daily lives very well. Not only on practical use that is developed by human, beauty, and durability is the factor that is also important. According to the fact that human learns to use rubber of some type of plant to apply in order to prevent leak, this leads to 2 things that are durability and additional practical use that is to contain water. This local wisdom existed as from Sukhothai Period or might be earlier. At present, the basketry has been well developed. There is an invention in various forms. Basketry is with agricultural society and serve human and become heritage until now.

Meaning

Basketry is the tool made by bamboo or rattan from thinking idea or local wisdom. It is different in shapes depending on each local area depending on geography, material, equipment, belief, and occupation of people in such local community. The word "Jak San", the word "Jak" means making lines by saw or by the knife used to cut it in lines, this is called "Jak"; and bamboo or rattan that is obtained is called "Tok". The villagers bring Tok to abrade each other until obtaining desired pattern, this is called "San". Then it is the creation of the work in various shapes and finally become container that can be applied as desired.

The name of Basketry is under the method of creating basketry as it would be

complete by various processes as follows :

Bringing material to make lines or stripes for convenience in weaving; generally, it depends on characteristics of each type of materials.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mr. Ba dong Surname : Jeh Hoh

Race : Thai Nationality : Thai

Person Id. No. 3 9407 00259 88 7

Date of birth: 1 January, 1955 Aged 54 years

Domicile : (native town) Ban Toong Kej

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 40 Moo 4 Ta Bing Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: 089-5954797

Educational background : Upper Secondary Education

Record of award :

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Record of instruction

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Materials/ equipment



Rope



Knife to cut bamboo



hammer, knife, bamboo

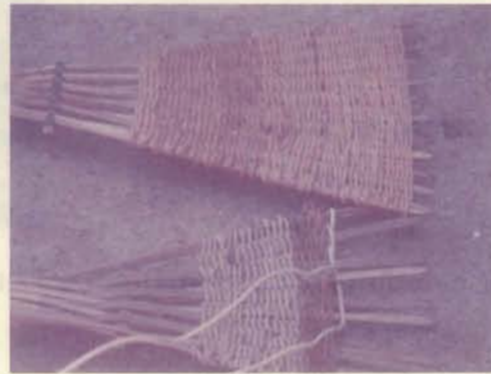
Process/ method



Cut bamboo into 2 meter long / cut bamboo in small bars for 1 foot / remove the bark of rope out



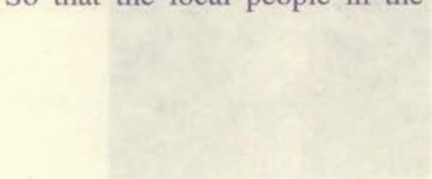
Tie the rope by alternate up and down



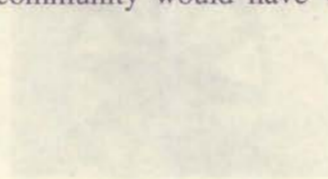
Complete bamboo broom

Continue work to generate income

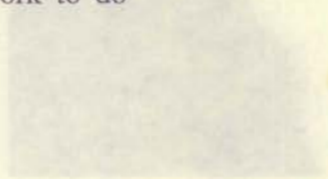
- Bring bamboo to be processed to be product
- So that the local people in the community would have work to do



hammer, knife, bamboo



Knife to cut bamboo



rope



Process method

Cut bamboo into 2 meter long & cut bamboo in small piece for 1 foot & remove the bark of
tape out



Passing on local wisdom

Toong Kla Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Basket

Basketry is the valuable handicraft as it uses raw material so it is beautiful by nature. In terms of value of handicraft arts, basketry is made by hand, this is different from product made by plant. So, it is uniquely valuable in each pattern.

Basketry is the container, tool made by method of weaving form material available in local area such as rattan, bamboo, palm, coconut stalk. Basketry is the handicraft that can be assumed as the oldest one of human being as it is made by material easily found. Evidence found is from prehistoric era that human knew how to make basketry.

Under the Sukhothai Period, it was said that Pra Ruang had showed miracle by using Kra Om (a type of bamboo basketry used to hold water) as well.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mrs. Nantarueporn Surname : Boon Long

Race : Thai Nationality : Thai

Person Id. No. -

Date of birth: 11 July, 1952 Aged 58 years

Domicile : (native town) Pattani

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 1 Moo 1 Toong Kla Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: 085-3841302

Educational background : Upper Secondary Education

Record of award :

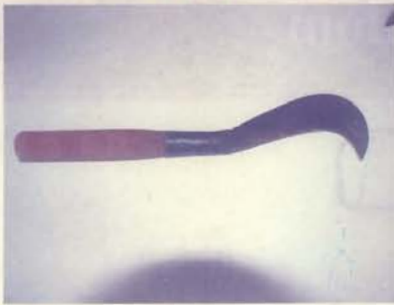
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Record of instruction

1. Taught students of Mai Kan Kitiwit School
2. Wat Kuan School
3. Ban Toong Kla Community School



Materials/ equipment



Big knife



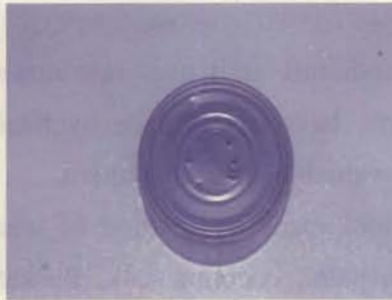
knife



scissors



Penetrator



Scraper the bamboo to be smooth



Scraped bamboo



Bamboo

Process/ method



Cut sharpened bamboo to put it on one another



Weave it as desired



Complete basket

Continue work to generate income

- Bring bamboo to be processed to be product
- So that the local people in the community would have work to do
- They can benefit from their free time



Passing on local wisdom

Ka Du Nong Kla Sub-district

History and background of threshing basket

Sa koo leave

Material used for roofing is natural material that can be found in local area such as various types of leaves, Wai Nang, Sa Koo Leave. These materials do not store heat; this makes the house not hot and comfortable. Besides, the roof is characterized by sharp roof; this makes the rain falling down quickly, so the roof does not absorb water, so it takes long time to wear and tear. Villagers often choose nipa leave, Sa Koo leave because the surface of leave is sliding and thick.

History and background of the local intellect

Personal background

Name : Mr. Kor Dai Surname : Ka Ji

Race : Thai Nationality : Thai

Person Id. No. 3 9407 00287 42 2

Date of birth: 1 January, 1953 Aged 57 years old

Domicile : (native town) Ban Pa Yor

Current address : (that can be contacted)

House no. 69/1 Moo 3 Ka Du Nang Sub-district, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province,

Postal Code: 94110 Mobile: -

Educational background : Upper Secondary Education

Record of award :

Record of instruction





Materials/ equipment



Big knife



scraped bamboo



bamboo



bamboo, Sakoo Leave, big knife

Process/ method



Cut bamboo to get 2 meter long



Scrape the bamboo to be as thin and smooth as possible



Bring 3 Sakoo Leave to be on one another then fold each other then bring 2 scraped bamboos to work on it alternatively



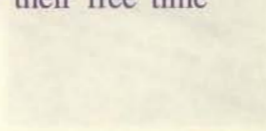
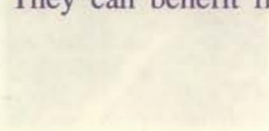
Complete Sakoo Leave



Continue work to generate income

Bring Sakoo Leave to be processed to be product

- So that the local people in the community would have work to do
- They can benefit from their free time



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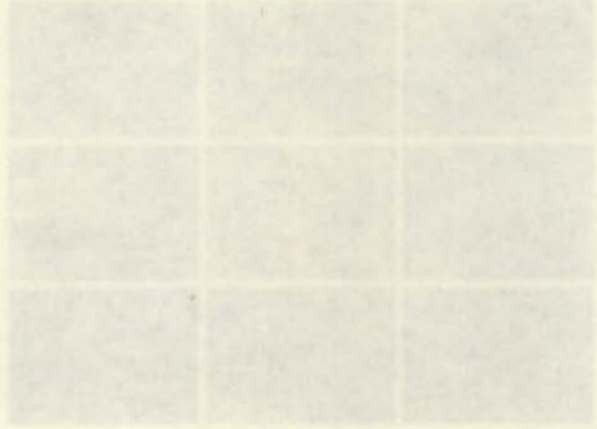
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