

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL WISDOM IN CAP PRINTING BATIK CLOTH HANDICRAFT IN SU-NGAI KOLOK DISTRICT NARATHIWAS, THAILAND.

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ABSTRACT : The study on knowledge Management of Local Wisdom in Cap Printing Batik Cloth Handicraft, Su-ngai Kolok District Narathiwass Province, which has certain objectives such as, to (1) study and collect both development and processes in producing Batik printing pattern in Pase Mat, Su-ngai Kolok District Narathiwass. (2) learn the methods used in transforming Batik printing pattern Knowledge in Pase Mat, Su-ngai Kolok District Narathiwass, (3) enable to manage Batik painting pattern as a long life knowledge then expose and distribute to community members and (4) investigate stages in order to develop and transmit this local wisdom on Batik printing pattern for its own betterment to others and these include students from Art Programme and Batik producers.

For the purpose of data collection of this present qualitative research, distributing questionnaires, observing, participating in conducting research, recording conversation, and descriptive data analyzing have been used and the researchers have collected all necessary and related information from 16 participants involving 1 community leader, 6 Batik producers and 10 students.

The results revealed that Batik printing has existed in Su-ngai kolok started by a Malaysian. The Materials used for Batik includes ;Fabrics, Colour blocking, Batik dyes, while the equipment used includes; Print block, wax writing table, wax boiler stove, wax boiler pan, spouted counting, colour dyes groove, washing well, stove and pan boiler and fabrics compressor. The Batik production processes includes; Examining the neatness and smoothness of the fabric, stretching the fabric on the painting table, print with first and second print block (flower patterns), paint the printed flower patterns, print with third print block to layout the dyes. wash the fabric with water and leave it to get dry. Print with the forth print block, dye again to ensure that the dyecolours have been through the spots not yet waxed blocked, wash the fabric with water and leave it dry, print with the 5th print block to get all the details or may be to closed the wanted parts, dye the third colour and wash it in the washing well, soak in sodium hydroxide until it breaks and splits the wax lines, then wash the fabric in the well again and dry in the wind until it dries and finally compress the printed Batik put in a plastic ready to sell.

Knowledge on Batik production is being impacted on the inhabitants of Narathiwass through basic training skills such as mixing and color printing techniques which was mostly obtained by the factory owners from Malaysia after undergoing practical training mostly through observation and experience in Malaysia they returned to Narathiwass and started passing on the knowledge mostly to their relatives and families who worked as unskilled laborers for their factories. It has also been revealed that the Southern Border Administrative center does not have a Batik production oriented project nor does not support local producers in this cultural heritage but however there are plans to build up a resource center and establish a website for local training and academic research work for senior and junior scholars to be able to obtain adequate information on Batik production in Southern Thailand. This cultural heritage has sustained lives of families through its production and sales and thus should be promoted and preserved in order to contribute to the Gross Domestic Product of Thailand.

Keywords : CAP PRINTING, BATIK CLOTH HANDICRAFT, SARONG WEAR.

Introduction

The history of Batik production In Narathiwat province, Batik fabric became popular in Southeast Asia a longtime ago. Batik reflects the tastes, lifestyle, well-being and local culture of the people in South East Asia. sarong is one of the Batik Techniques that have been commonly used by the Javanese in Indonesia and later on. Passed into Malaysia and into the South of Thailand. Later, it was developed into a local symbol, such as sarong, and Batik local cloth. Batik became the most popular production in Narathiwat. Still preserving the format. of Production plan like in the past. A Batik fabric factory is located in the city district. border with Malaysia. The production of Batik fabric of Narathiwat province is patterned just like Batik or cloth dolls produced in Malaysia. The pattern of Batik is the same as the Batik in Malaysia. Sometimes it can not be differentiated if its made in Thailand or Malaysia.

Research Objectives

1. study and collect both development and processes in producing Batik printing pattern in Pase Mat, Su-ngai Kolok Distric Narathiwas.
2. learn the methods used in transforming Batik printing pattern Knowledge in Pase Mat, Su-ngai Kolok Distric Narathiwas,
3. enable to manage Batik painting pattern as a long life knowledge then expose and distribute to community members and
4. investigate stages in order to develop and transmit this local wisdom on Batik printing pattern for its own betterment to others and these include students from Art Programme and Batik producers.

Research Method.

1. Community selection. This research is a qualitative research. It is based on an in-depth interview. In-depth interviews, focus on group discussions, and PAR activities (Participation Action Research) The researchers found that there are Batik production sites in Narathiwat province, in, Su-ngai Kolok Distric.
2. Reserch tools:
 - 2.1 Structured interview.

Main Question Design, Follow Up Question, Probe Question and Resources

Table 1. Question : The development and production of batik fabric

| Topic | Main Question | Follow up Question | Probe Question | Data source |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| 1. Development and Manufacturing process. | 1.1 How is the production process developed? 1.2 How is the product processed? | 1.1.1 How was the development process in the past? 1.1.2 Are there any barriers? 1.2.1 What was the process of production in the past? 1.2.2 How was it molded and Manufactured in the past? 1.2.3 How was the design printed in the past? 1.2.4 what was the method used in Color mixing formula, Coloring or dyeing In the past do? | 1.1.1.1 How is the product developed currently? 1.2.1.1 What is the current production process? 1.2.2.1 How are the current fabric produced? 1.2.2.2 Where and how to produce Batik fabric 1.2.2.3 Who produced the Batik fabric? 1.2.2.4 Problems faced in the manufacturing of Batik fabric 1.2.3.1 How does the current print design work? 1.2.3.2 Who designs? 1.2.4.1 How to color mixing Coloring or dyeing in the present? | 1. Business Owner 2. Manufacturers 3. community leaders 4. Documents and Research |

Table 2. Question : How to transfer local wisdom to produce Batik fabric?

| Topic | Main Question | Follow up Question | Probe Question | Data source |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| 2. How to convey the batik printing process. | 2.1 What is the process of conveying Batik fabric from past to present? | 2.1.1 How was the Batik process conveyed from the past to the present? 2.1.2 what are the Conveying techniques for batik production and how is Batik cap made? | 2.1.1.1 Who is the recipient of the knowledge and why? 2.1.1.2 What are the specialities of the transferred knowledge and to whom and how? 2.1.1.3 Problems and Obstacles in Transmission 2.1.1.4 How to develop the current transmission of knowledge? 2.1.2.1 How to convey the specific techniques to others and how? | 1. Business Owner 2. Manufacturers 3. Documents and Research |

Table 3. Question : How is the process of Knowledge management of Local wisdom on How to produce Batik for professional career for students, producers and interested parties?

| Topic | Main Question | Follow up Question | Probe Question | Data source |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 3. Knowledge Management | 3.1 How is the knowledge on the production of Batik cap obtained and inherited ?, | 3.1.1 How is the Batik production Knowledge managed and transmitted to the Community and Entrepreneurs ? | 3.1.1.1 What is the result of the business? | 1. owner 2. Manufacturers 3. Documents and Research |

Table 4. Question : What is the method of Creating and disseminating knowledge of local wisdom, producing batik fabric.

| Topic | Main Question | Follow up Question | Probe Question | Data source |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| 4. Creating and disseminating information | 4.1 How is knowledge and information collected and disseminated? | 4.1.1 How is the data collected? 4.1.2 Has the information been disseminated? | 4.1.1.1 What is the result? | 1. Business Owner 2. Manufacturers 3. Documents and Research |

- 2.2. Observation
- 2.3. Group conservation recording
- 3. Research samples
 - 3.1. One community leader each of all the districts in Pase Mat, .Su-ngai Kolok Distric, Narathiwat
 - 3.2. Six manufacturers
 - 3.3. Ten person of workshop attendee
- 4. Data collection
 - Data collection using in-depth interview method and based on participant observation and related documentation.
- 5. Data analysis
 - Data analysis uses descriptive content analysis.

Research result

1. The development and production of Batik handicrafts. Narathiwat

1.1 Batik in Thailand has been around for more than 53 years It began in Narathiwat where it was produced and printed in the district. Mr.Waapa Binjamusa was the first person to open Batik production in 1974. At that time, he established a factory next to the municipal Train station. Approximately 10 years later,

The production of Batik here at the beginning, had the same procedure as in Malaysia. Materials and equipment were imported from Malaysia. For reasons that you have to learn to make Batik from the Samasana factory. In Malaysia the production system and processes takes time to be practiced and learned. About 3 years later, it was re-opened in Thailand. It is believed that people in the southern part of the country are famous in sarong local Batik production. At the start of the venture, they partnered with friends. Later, they became independent. There are about 10 workers, most of whom are unemployed and relatives. The younger brother, Vassa Vida, came to the aid of the color scheme, which was later on inherited from his brother Valamo Vada, who oversaw the Batik factory

1.2 Batik fabric manufacturing factory has been in the district of Su-ngai Kolok. Originally operated by Malaysians who came and got married to Thais. And the production techniques from the city of Kota Bharu. In Malaysia, Mr. Romyoyo received the coloring, dyeing from the Malaysian technician. At the Amar Omar Plant the Batik dyed for 3 years later changed the pattern to print flower Batik design. He also learned about making Batik from Kasem Commercial Factory. From Kota Bharu Malaysia and studied it until he became an expert

1.3 The production process of Batik fabric from the beginning to the present using a local traditional technique. There have been some few changes. For example, the dye mix design patterns to improve the quality

1.4 Material used in Batik production The details are as follows

1. Cloth; use cotton because it can print candles or write candles. And dye it without having to wash it first. The fibers of the cotton are porous. It can absorb well. Silk has the structure of light fibers, lightweight, and soft, suitable for Batik, which requires nourishment. During dyeing process, the fabric is bright. Batik Fabrication Factory use Cotton because of its Batik-like print style for making sarongs. And cloth

2. Paraffin wax (paraffin wax), turpentine (Rasin), vegetable oil

3. Batik dyes. The first dye reactive dyes (reactive dyes) are suitable for dyeing cold. And the most economical of Batik. Due to the absorption in the fabric which. Can be mixed as soft as you want. The second dye is Naphtho Dyes. It is a powder that dissolves in water with alkali. This color is suitable for Batik dyeing, dark and long lasting.

1.5 Equipment (Equipment) in the production of Batik.

1. Mold The molds used in printing are two forms of molds. And molds.

2. Table for candles It is a modest desk. Easy to hold candle holder with sponge for warm water. The print board is approximately 90 cm long, 120 cm long and 90 cm high. The back is about 70 cm high, which is sloping. for convenient printing

3. A candle stove is a device to heat a candle to dissolve in an appropriate temperature. Gas stove is used because of good temperature control.

4. Candle pan A flat pan The height of the edge is about 2.5 inches. The width depends on the size of the mold. To put the candle should not exceed 1 centimeter.

5. Cone candle is used as a waterproof candle, while flickering candles stick to the right amount of mold.

6. The dye rails. Generally, the width of the cliff to use the dye.

7. Wash pond should have 3-4 ponds to wash the fabric after dying.

8. Stove and Boiler There are 2 large sets for boiling cloth set 1 to boil cloth to remove the candles from the cloth. Set 2 to boil cloth.

9. Ironing Machine For smooth fabric Before packing.

1.6 Batik layout design

1. Pattern design before the popular Indonesian pattern. The flower is full of dense and popular animal pattern. Later, it was changed to a flower pattern mixed with Thai and Malaysian Batik print designs, the design is less resolution. In the Batik factory, there is no specialized design department. Business owners will study the pattern from other places and then adapt to the situation and popularity.

2. The type of stripes used in Batik printing has been found that the designs are not very complicated. Because it must be molded. And mold making is also done by hand. Most of the designs used in the factory are as follows: 1) Imitation from nature such as flower pattern, animal pattern. 2) Geometric patterns, such as triangle shaped rectangular shapes, 3) Freeform patterns. To solve the problem.

3. The composition of the pattern is that the Batik printing is generally popular composition or layout as follows. 1) The edge pattern is printed on the edges of the fabric. By printing to continuous continuity. Edge design will be found. Floral or vase pattern and geometric pattern. The main purpose is to print the edges to indicate the extent of the fabric. 2) Stripes are continuous and can be printed like a border. The main purpose of the stripe. Designed for printing on men's clothing, men's shirts or gauze. 3) Flower

pattern is a distinctive pattern. Or as a motif Placing the motif may be placed alone, placed in a group, or placed repeatedly over the entire cloth.

1.7 Production Batik production process becomes printed. There are steps as follows.

Step 1 Check the fabric. Make sure the fabric is flat.

Step 2 Put the fabric on the table. Try to chase the fabric. In order not to mess up the edges.

Step 3 Bring the first piece of dip into the wok. Leave it for a while, let the hot mold and let the candles stick to the mold. Flick a few times, then print on the prepared cloth. Mostly if the sarong or cloth will be popular before. The area of the flower.

Step 4 Take a second mold, a mold or a mold, dipped in a wok. Then flick off the candle 2-3 times and then print on the fabric. Trying to print the pattern can be seamlessly combined. Or may print a contact. or The whole.

Step 5 Paint the flowers. The drainage may be 3-4 colors for the flowers have different colors.

Step 6 Print out the molds. The third piece is a mold for printing off the color pattern.

Steps 7 of dyeing the whole piece. Mostly it is light staining. Then add the intensity in the next step. This dye will use reactive dyes.

Step 8 to wash water and then dry air.

Step 9 Apply the fabric to the 4th mold and store the dye first.

Step 10 Make a second dye using Naphthol Dyes to make the dye stick to the areas that are not candles.

Step 11 Put the fabric to dry air.

Step 12 Printing with a piece of mold 5 to store more details or to close the section where the original dyed color remains. Then, to dye 3 if you want to dye several layers and then wash it.

Step 13 Bring to the pond to mix the caustic soda. To make candles bite into cracks. Wash the fabric to clean. Then yellow to dye to make the candle to crack the color can penetrate the candles are darker.

Step 14 Take the towel to make the candle out of the cloth.

Step 15 to wash in a well. Then bring to dry.

Step 16 Bring the Batik to the fold. Import rolling machine Plastic packing

2. The method of conveying knowledge of Batik fabric production of Narathiwat province. And other relevant information.

2.1 Mr. Waapa Binjamusa Transferred from relatives in Malaysia By way of observation. The story of the color mixer and practice it manually. Later on, the Batik production started in Thailand. The knowledge of Batik techniques taught to the staff. through demonstration and the staff had to practice.

2.2 Mr. Waamaso waadao, the brother to Mr. Waapa Binjamusa , has been conveyed by his brother in color mixing and printing. The demonstration shows how to mix colors. And went to work at the Samaritan Factory. In malaysia To learn more on Batik and experience to understand the production process more than ever. He took time to learn the color mixing formula. There was no formal training. Later, the production of Batik printing knowledge was Transferred to new employees. By the way, it is recommended to practice by yourself and have a mentor who is the same staff who teaches how to produce. The introduction of oral transmission. Demonstration and let the labors experiment with simple production techniques. color mixing technique, it was then conveyed to relatives who are grandchildren. who Can mix color and color. Preparing chemicals He is expert in dyeing process. In addition, the MS Batik factory is also an internship source for students from many institutions. With the demonstration and the print preview, quality will be checked.

2.3 Mr. Yalee Ummudee, a mold maker. Received knowledge transfer from molding shop in Kota Bharu. Malaysia By learning and practicing for about 1 year, I have not passed on the knowledge to anyone. Children also study. Relatives are not interested. There are only government agencies like the provincial industry. Invited to demo 2-3 days at a time.

2.4 Mr. Romalee Uso received the knowledge of Batik production from working as a dye worker for about 3 years and printed 7 years for about 10 years. Have 2-3 followers and transfer knowledge to their followers by demonstration. And practiced by real re-breathing for about 1 year can be dyed and printed. The training of new employees will be self-taught for about a week,. The print will give the relatives practice and broadcast. The color combination will be transmitted to the children themselves.

2.5. Mr. Baya Bindoalo Learn how to make molds in Malaysia as well. Then remember to return to practice, it takes about 2 years to be able to do. The transfer of knowledge is conveyed to the son. And interested students.

3. Knowledge management on Batik fabrication to become a sustainable career for Batik group members. Students and guests From the study found

3.1 Knowledge Management of Pase Mat, Su-ngai Kolok Distric Narathiwass. Sub-district Administrative Organization There is no project to assist the Batik Group. Whether it is training related to the management of the training only interested in this career.

3.2 Knowledge management, local wisdom, handicrafts, Batik production became printed., Su-ngai Kolok Distric Narathiwass. is a Batik production area. The village of Pase Mat Group has a complete Batik factory. Knowledge related to Batik fabric is stored in an individual. No publication or collection to disseminate knowledge to the community. Knowledge transfer from one generation to the next. By telling and training only people like father to child from brother to sister or grandchild. Some of the older generation will be broadcast to the younger generation. The factory is mostly family-owned. The owner is the sole operator.

3.3 The system can be observed. They are divided into groups based on the nature of the main tasks: 1) printing group 2) coloring groups will be sent to the community to do at home; 3) dyeing groups; 4) boiling and drying groups; 5) folding, folding and packing;

3.4 Knowledge management of Batik fabric factories has been found to be informal. The individual knowledge skills of each person. Each group comes from experience in the workplace, such as knowledge transfer through observation, discussion, practical training. Especially the new employees. The elder will be the one who transfers the knowledge from the practice. No notes The systematic collection and not written as a manual book, but he can convey and share knowledge by observation and imitation from generation to generation. Or from people who work before the new job. Knowledge development New knowledge In the factory, the methods are quite low. Learning or creating new patterns, patterns or techniques. Has not changed so much. As such, there may be restrictions on how many factories can not handle the production system. Because the layout pattern is fine, depending on the order is important. The Batik design by the manufacturer and the customer choose it difficult. The pattern is usually the same or the pattern in the market. Then put that knowledge into the factory.

Creating and supplying knowledge The researcher gave the knowledge of Batik cloth production to the people in Yala Rajabhat University. By the owner of the knowledge transfer. The first step is to print out a piece of work. It appears that the trainees are interested. Practice It can print beautifully. Business owners can broadcast in a good way.

4. Creation, development and dissemination of the local wisdom database.

To the public Fine Arts Program And a member of Batik fabric manufacturer. The building for information dissemination by the Lam Phuong Provincial Organization has built a building for a career information center to collect history and background as well as production process. And there is a website of Thai parish publishes some details about Batik as appropriate. The publisher has published the logo attached to the product. It is known by others. The detailed information is not kept in writing, no brochures, nor own a website.

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