

Song Kran Festival

UDIS

Friday 3 April 2015

9.00 -11.00 am

Time	Activity	Person in Charge	Note
9.00 – 9.10	The parade of the Buddha Image แห่พระพุทธรูปอัฐิเชิญเพื่อทำพิธีสงฆ์หน้าพระ (from Music Room to canteen)	Mr.Poon Mr. Pornchai	Playground
9.10 – 9.20	Ms. Natt (MC) Welcome Teachers , Students and parents to “Song Nam Phra” * (students and Expat teachers could do follow the parents) <i>Then everyone will come back to the stage and the area for ceremony</i>	Thai Teachers And Staff	Canteen
9.20 – 9.30	Ms. Natt Welcome MC#1 History of Song kran <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Meaning● Things to do● How to do <i>(They will present by Power point)</i>	Ms. Ke-ai Ms. MooNoi (Student Council)	
9.30 – 10.00	“Rod Nam Dam Hua” **Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Teachers and Staff● Parents	Ms. Nok Ms. Som-O	
10.00 – 10.10	Morning BREAK	Chefs	

10.15 – 10.20

Ms. Natt Welcome to MC#2

Ms. Apple

Ms. Cormac

“Making Sand Pagoda”***

How to do and Giving some ideas for students

- Making by groups
- There are 4 Group

(Names of each group will give to all teacher on Tuesday 24 March)

10.20 – 10.50

“Making Sand Pagoda”

Classroom teachers and Students will do together.

- Group A
- Group B
- Group C
- Group D

This time the parents who will have their station for food or activities will be at their place

(The staff will manage and more details Tuesday 24 March)

10.50 – 11.00

Students will be cleaned and be ready for lunch

All teachers

And parents



Notes:

* **Song Nam, Rot Nam, and Sat Nam”**

To bathe a Buddha image, people will first make an offering of flowers, candles, and incense sticks to the image. Then they will sprinkle lustral water signifying bathing onto the image as a gesture of respect. A procession of the Buddha image will be made prior to the bathing. After that people will also bathe a Buddhist monk, usually the chief monk, by pouring over him lustral water. The chief monk will change to the new robe offered to him by laymen, then he will give a sermon and bless people who attend these bathing rituals. Besides, people will also call on elders and respected ones to ask for their blessings.

After that, people will “play” by splashing water at one another. A feast in the temple grounds will follow. Traditional desserts will be served there.

The Songkran festival is very much related to water, since people believe that water splashing will induce abundant rain falls in the incoming year. Water is also a symbol of fertility and is used to clean up bad things. As a result, water is used widely in different ceremonies and rites of passage.



** **Rod Nam Dam Hua**

People in Northwest Thailand conduct the bathing ritual to the elders and respected ones on New Year’s day. Apart from flowers, candles, incense sticks, and new clothes, betel nuts, Acacia water, and traditional perfume are also part of the gifts presented. Betel nut is a symbol of respect and hospitality. In the old days, Acacia water was used as soap. Once the elders receive the gifts, they will sprinkle the Acacia water and the perfume on top of the youngs’ heads to give them blessings.

Nowadays, some people still bring their new clothes and personal belongings along with other ritual objects, such as banana, sugarcane, and jackfruit leaves, to the temple so that Buddhist monks can sprinkle them with holy water in order to purify the clothes. These clothes and objects will be kept untouched for days for auspiciousness.



*** Making sand pagodas

There is no specific date for making sand pagodas. It can be done on any days close to Songkran in temple grounds or on riverbank. People in Kamphaengphet province also make offerings to monks on riverbank. People in Nakhon Si Thammarat build their sand pagodas twice; first in a temple on the last day of the outgoing year, and then in the grounds of their houses on the first day of the incoming year. Sand used for building pagodas is often taken from riverbank.



The Theme of that day will be colorful season



