



“Tuad”, A Specific Holy Place with Background Ancestor Worship Culture in Indochina

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Abstract

Ancestor worship is a deeply rooted culture in many parts of the world, including Indochina. The authors present and discuss a specific culture known as "Tuad" that is unique to Indochina. The culture is linked to the preservation of local traditions, and the belief is linked to the preservation of heritage.

Keywords: ancestor, worship, place.

Introduction

We can observe that, in contrast to modernism initiatives, kinship and religion are not immutable tenets of cultural heritage [1]. Indeed, modernity and tradition seem to be inseparably intertwined, and they may show how crucial a connection between cultural, social, and interpersonal processes is to the success of community projects [1]. Purzycki et al. claim that the expansion of prosociality can be attributed to the belief in moralistic, punitive, and knowing gods, which increases impartial behavior toward distant co-religionists [2]. Every ritualistic belief and behavior typically has a hidden history and knowledge.

The practice of ancestor worship is deeply ingrained in many cultures around the world, including Indochina. Here, the authors discuss and present the "Tuad" culture, which is unique to Indochina. The preservation of regional customs and beliefs is connected to culture, and so is heritage preservation.

Case studies

Here are some intriguing instances of "Tuad" worship from southern Thailand, where the practice is widespread.

A. TuadWhed

A specific location known as TuadWhed can be found in Thailand's southern Pattalung province. This location, which still serves as the local population's annual worship center, contains very old artifacts.

B. TuadSomparnthong

Another particular location in Thailand's southern Pattalung province is called Tuad Somparnthong. The locals use this location for their worship. At this location, there are substantial, old trees. There is also a sacred statue of a well-known monk here.



A. TuadWhed



B. TuadSomparnthong
Figure 1. Some famous “Tuad”

Discussion

The practice of honoring one's ancestors is widespread throughout Indochina. There are many different types of worshipping. There are also specific houses of worship, which are typically national historic sites. It's interesting to note that "Tuad" in the current report refers to either the grandgrandfather or grandgrandmother in the local language. This has a clear connection to the idea of ancestor worship. The location of worship typically has a mythology attached to it, and an annual festival is held there.

"Tuad" worshipping is not just a myth, but also a way of life centered on conservation. Based on the "Tuad" belief, both the natural and historic sites are protected. Examples include large trees and antiquated items that are preserved at "Tuad" sacred locations. There aren't many concrete plans for maintaining the hallowed "Taud" at the moment. The current focus of investigation is how the new, modern way of life may affect and endanger the sacred location.

Conflict of interest: None

References

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