



“Takbadloypair”, Giving Alms to Monk Plus, A Combined Tradition in Indochina

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Abstract

Tradition is a fascinating way of life in every environment. There are numerous regional customs and accompanying activities all throughout the world. Throughout Indochina, there are numerous Buddhist communities. A combination of the two techniques is intriguing because it has an aim and differing views. The writers describe Takbadloypair, a unique blend of Takbad and Loi Krathong.

Keyword: combination, festival, practice.

Introduction

In each environment, the tradition is a fascinating way of life. Around the world, there are numerous regional customs and the associated activities. There are numerous Buddhist communities throughout Indochina. The practice has roots in those communities' underlying Buddhist beliefs. Takbad, or paying alms to monks, is a custom. One of the customs that Buddhists have followed since the Buddha's time is giving alms to monks. Monks will carry alms bowls to communities in the morning to collect food or other alms. People who come out to give alms to the monks bring them a variety of items, including rice and dry food. Buddhists believe that this custom produces virtue. Additionally, it is also thought to be right to spread charity to departed family members. It is said that the donated food will also be given to the departed family members.

In the same location, loi Krathong is a different intriguing festival custom. Usually held on the full moon day of the 12th lunar month or the 15th day of the 12th lunar month, which is also a full moon day, Loi Krathong is a ritual. and throughout the bank flooding wherein various objects that do not sink, such as krathongs, boats, rafts, lotus flowers, etc., will be filled with flowers, incense, candles, or other items and then float along the river. A mixture of the two practices is quite interesting because it has a goal and different beliefs. The authors discuss a special combination of Takbad and Loi Krathong known as Takbadloypair.

Case study

Giving meals to monks is a long-standing tradition. It is a tradition based on the peasants' Buddhist beliefs. It mixes the Loi Krathong ritual with the habit of making merit on major days. Every year, the activities will take place during the Songkran (water festival), and has been practiced since ancient times. And it is thought to have gained merit during the local New Year's festival by participating in misery, sadness, disease, and all terrible things. Float on a raft to Phra Mae Ganga, which can help inspire you. It is commonly done to greet the new year in order to fight off evil. This is a typical practice in Thailand's southern region (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Example of “Takbadloypair” practice

Discussion

Cultural practice, tradition and festival usually reflects the social background in each setting. With a long continuous practice, many festivals and traditional become rooted implemented. The changing of the way that it is practised is interesting. In general, anything can change over time. It should view the urban festival as a diplomatic platform for rescaling the state's cultural politics and contesting conceptions about the local, national, and global trajectories of society and cultural life [1].

Practice can be adjusted in a variety of ways. Some practices may have already vanished, while others may have been modified. The current article on "Takbadloypair" reflects a long-improved practice that combines two regionally well-known procedures into one. It's an intriguing technique for locals to successfully preserve and carry on two essential cultural rituals. The development of this practice should be thoroughly examined since it can teach us how to preserve valuable practices in any community.

Conflict of interest: None

Reference

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