



Social System to Maintain Culture: Ancient Chinese Shrine in Factory

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Abstract

For centuries, the historic archeological sites have been major locales. In the surrounding area, there are various historic archeological sites. The preservation of the area is an intriguing issue. Some ancient ruins have been discovered in strange places, such as factories. The authors of this brief essay explore the discovery of old Chinese shrines in Thai businesses. The case study can demonstrate the interesting role of the factory in supporting local beliefs.

Keywords: Factory, Chinese, shrine, belief.

Introduction

In areas with a long history, ancient archeological sites are often notable destinations. Several ancient temple remains have been designated cultural treasures. The preservation of the location is an intriguing subject. The authors of this brief essay investigate the discovery of an old Chinese shrine in a Thai business. The case study can highlight the factory's intriguing function in promoting local views.

Case Study

"SanjaomaeAmaBangyang" is the name of the exact location. This is a Chinese shrine that dates back hundreds of years. Ama Shrine DamnoenSaduak canal region (called Khlong Bang Yang by the villagers) that connects to the Tha Chin River in the SuanSomSubdistrict, Ban Phaeo District, is over a hundred years old. The Chao Mae Thapthim Shrine, also known as the Upper Shrine by Teochews, is an ancient shrine located at the mouth of the Bang Yang Canal.

Previously, this was the home of Chinese immigrants to Thailand. Make a career in trading by transporting fruits and vegetables on a boat and selling them in Bangkok. Originally, the court was built on ground along the river's banks. The roof is thatched. When the bank failed, it relocated to the place where it now stands. To pay their homage to the goddess, boatmen passing by raise their hands and light firecrackers. Every year, two activities take place during Chinese

New Year and Chinese Sart. Currently, during the flood season (November to March), Water will pour into the shrine. The residents had to build a cement wall to keep the water out. The water, on the other hand, will soak into the ground. The shrine is housed in a vermicelli factory, and the factory owner will send someone to help with cleaning and donate money to help when there is an annual ceremony.



Figure 1: Case of ancient Chinese shrine in a factory

Discussion

It is usually difficult to deal with the presence of ruins in an unfamiliar environment. Two good examples are zoos and hospitals that house temple ruins [1-2]. Despite the fact that the place is old, the community has relocated to the previous site area. It is common for the previous archaeological site to be included within the new complex. If the combination occurs in a private factory or other non-public context, however, it must be discussed.

Because of the restricted access to the plant site, the community can observe and see the historic sites. Locals may not be as environmentally conscious as expected. The contribution of the local population to conservation may be less than anticipated [3]. On the other hand, the factory often sufficiently secures the location from a positive or optimistic standpoint. The budget for conservation may occasionally be higher for the factor [3].

We mentioned the presence of ancient remains close to industry in our previous report. However, in the current account, the old Chinese shrine mentioned is still in good condition, has not been destroyed, and serves as the community's spiritual hub. The factor owner contributes positively to the local belief, which may also be his personal belief. The case study can show off the factory's fascinating role in advancing local opinions.

References

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