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PRIMARY RESEARCH

Triple helix DNA model: Relationship in multicultural characteristic of three Southern borders of Thailand

Suparaporn Tuannoi 1*, Yanin Rugwongwan 2

- ¹ Faculty of Communication Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani, Thailand
- ² Multidisciplinary Design Research, Faculty of Architecture, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Bangkok, Thailand

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Abstract

Three Southern borders of Thailand are a multicultural society that consists of relationships among three main cultures including Thai-Buddhist, Thai-Muslim, and Thai-Chinese. The unrest has occurred for more than fifteen years which many parties have tried to solve the problem. The understanding was developed from a concept study of multicultural competence. The objectives of this research were included 1) the study of the relationship of acculturation, and 2) the synthesis elements of the Characteristics in three Southern borders of Thailand through theories of Melting Pots and Salad Bowls. The research study is a qualitative method that thirties of past and present secondary data that were connected to cultural relations in three Southern borders of Thailand. Additionally, primary information from ten different cultural people who lived in this area was gathered through in-depth interviewing. The results showed that 1) the relationship of acculturation were divided in four aspects that included the deep cultural identity, the two cultural blending, the three cultural integrating, and the cultural sensitivity, and 2) the synthesis elements of the Multicultural Characteristics in three Southern borders of Thailand revealed that it was the triple-stranded Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) of the existent three cultures. They were connected through Melting Pots theory in two cultural blending and three cultural integrating i.e., cuisine, clothing, medication, architecture, occupation, tourist attraction, and recreation while Salad Bowl theory influenced deep cultural identities, such as religious days and religious rites. However, there was a gap between cultures which was part of the cultural sensitivity, for example, the appropriate behavior in the different religious ceremonies that the understanding should be established to connect the triple helix DNA cultures. The results were the research framework that could be applied in the communication process for bridging the gap between multicultural in three Southern borders of Thailand.

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INTRODUCTION

The unrest in the three southern borders of Thailand, consisting of Pattani province, Yala province, and Narathiwat province, has continued since 2004. The disturbance decreasing since 2013, according to instability data in three southern border provinces around 2015 (Deep South Incident Database, 2016). There is still the loss of life and property to both government officials and people in the area. Many organizations have found ways to reduce conflicts in the area in terms of the policy as learning to accept

differences diversity in a multicultural society, traditions, ways of life, beliefs, and promoting coexistence in society. Multiracialism consisting of Thai-Buddhism, Thai-Muslim, and Thai-Chinese. Studying the needs of people in the three southern border provinces (College of Islamic Studies Prince of Songkla University, and Yala Islamic College, 2005) found in nine dimensions include politics and governance, society, economy, education, religion, culture, lifestyle, environment, and public health. Four needs as follows as the need for participation, accepting cultural diversity, the need

[†]email: aewsri3@hotmail.com



^{*}corresponding author: Suparaporn Tuannoi

for justice and equality, and to concede the unique identity of the people in the area. The management of the conflict is using non-violent methods (Charoenwattana & Renumas, 2017; Pan & Lu, 2019). Establish and understanding the relationship is satisfying all parties concur or stepping through the original conceptual framework and will enable the process to set on together. In the neighborhood, the upper part of Malaysia, which has similar characteristics to the three southern borders of Thailand. The familiar identity concept used to communicate positively between the Malay people of Thai descent and Malay descent (Oraphan, 2008). The study of the characteristic of three southern borders of Thailand as a guideline in determine conflicts in the area. The objectives of this research were included 1) the study of the relationship of acculturation, and 2) the synthesis elements of the Characteristics in three Southern borders of Thailand. The discovery of cultural characteristics in three southern borders of Thailand will contribute to solving the problem. The research study is the thirty qualitative methods of past and present information linked to cultural relations in the three southern border provinces of Thailand. Besides, preliminary data from ten different cultural people who live in this area are gathered through in-depth interviews.

LITERATURE REVIEW Concept of Culture

Culture made up of visible culture and invisible culture based on the iceberg concept of culture (Hall, 1989; Weng & Yang, 2016). The visible culture like a surface of the culture iceberg such as food, music, clothing, language, visual arts, festivals, literature, performing arts, games, and decorations physical, etc., and invisible culture is a deep culture such as religious beliefs, value, norm, the importance of space, attitudes, etc. There are the same as culture in the three southern borders of Thailand have both surface culture and deep culture between multicultural. The event in three southern borders that focus on the three cultures, such as the 3 Culture Summit in Narathiwat province, which is held continuously every year by participating in food shows in the area and distributed at the event. As well as The Lim ko niao festival with of Immaculate conception with three civilized art shows, ancient city decorations three cultures, rally activities three communities three cultures, three ancient indigenous food cultures.

Although there is a focus on the expression of three collectors as a symbolic structure still lack the understanding of cultural convergence and the use of symbols of religious landmarks and color instead of images of each culture (Figure 1).



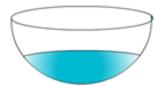
FIGURE 1. Bus stops showing multiculturalism in the three southern borders of Thailand

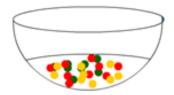
Melting Pots & Salad Bowls Theory

The melting pots Theory used to describe the melting cultures that migrated to the United States that merged cultures into Americans during the first immigration period (Berray, 2019; Chou, Wu, & Chou, 2017) like a metal heat

high smelting. The combination of many cultures has led to new cultures. Salad Bowls' Theory contradicts the idea of assimilating each culture that has migrated to America that each culture has own identity and maintain its (Figure 2).







The melting pots

Salad Bowls

FIGURE 2. Features of melting pots & salad bowls theory (Berray, 2019)

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research method that thirties from the past to the present secondary data collection based on documents and research related to the relationship between multiculturalism in the three southern borders of Thailand. Analyze and enumerate the combination of both

the visible and the invisible culture of both Thai- Buddhist, Thai- Muslim, and Thai-Chinese (Table 1).

All the data are analyzed and categorized to concept mapping. The data groups divided into two main parts, which are cultural integration and deeply cultural (Figure 3).

TABLE 1. Data collection of the multiculturalism relationship in three southern borders of Thailand

Document and Research	Deep Cul- tural Iden- tity	The Two Cultural Integrating			The Three Cultural Inte- grating	The Cul- tural Sensitivity
		Buddhism & Muslim	Muslim &Chinese	Chinese & Buddhism		
Phongphaw (1985)	✓	,				\checkmark
Laosat (1987)	,	\checkmark				,
Watthanakun (1994)	✓				,	✓
Ammaphan (1998)	,				✓	
Sariming (1998)	✓					,
Kitthavorn (2004)		\checkmark				\checkmark
Lohajinda (2004)	,				✓	,
Sirisakdamkeong (2004)	√					✓
(Thepsuriwong, 2004)	✓					
(Thepsuriwong & Buakwan, 2004)		\checkmark				
(Eksaphan, Intararak, Phatyaiying, & Wongmontha, 2005)	√					
Meenium et al. (2005)	√	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	✓	
Pinyomak (2005)	✓					✓.
College of Islamic Studies Prince of Songkla University, and Yala Islamic College (2005)					✓	√
Haryeeyahama and Punyaburana (2006)		\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark	
Rattanamanee, Lohajinda, Hayeehama, Punyaburana, and Saengnin	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
(2007)						
Wiboonma, Lohajinda, Hayeehama, Rattanamanee, and Punyaburana (2007s)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oraphan (2008)		\checkmark				
Sirisakdamkeong (2009)	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark
Attharatsathien (2010b)		\checkmark				
Wiboonma et al. (2007s)	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Oraphan (2008)		\checkmark				
Sirisakdamkeong (2009)	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Attharatsathien (2010a)		\checkmark				
Attharatsathien (2010b)		✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	
Rueangnarong (2010)		✓				
Kaewnuy (2013)	✓	\checkmark			\checkmark	
Phromwiset (2013)	✓					
Duerae (2015)						\checkmark
Wongmondta (2015b)					\checkmark	
Wongmondta (2015a)		✓				\checkmark
Muhamad (2016)	\checkmark					
Tepsing and Bunprakarn (2016)	✓					



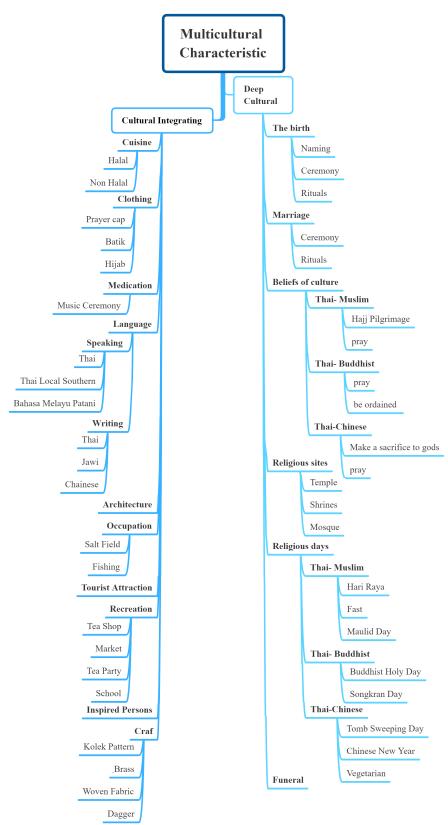


FIGURE 3. Multicultural characteristic mapping

Additionally, primary information from ten different cultural people who lived in this area was gathered through in-depth interviewing in the cultural competency. Data pro-

vided a similar massage that are some different parts of the group of Thai-Muslims that cannot participate in some other ceremony but understanding in other (Table 2).



TABLE 2. The massage from key informants

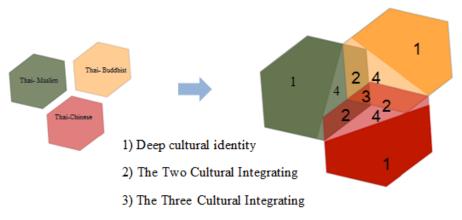
Key Informants	The Cultural Competency
Thai- Buddhism	Understand different cultures and join the traditions as appropriate.
Thai- Muslim	Understand different cultures and join the traditions that can be
	joined.
Thai-Chinese	$Understand\ different\ cultures\ and\ join\ the\ traditions\ as\ appropriate.$

THE RESULTS

The Relationship of Acculturation

The results showed the relationship of acculturation were divided in four aspects that included the deep cultural identity, the two cultural integrating, the three cultural integrating, and the cultural sensitivity. Intensive cultural identities such as religious ceremonies such as merit-making in Thai-Buddhist, fasting in Thai-Muslim, wading through water and fire to enchanting the goddess Lim Ko Niao in Thai-Chinese. The combination of two cultures includes certain traditions such as the La Sang ceremony, which consists of

Thai-Buddhist, and Thai-Muslim. Music rituals for healing, observing vegetarianism there are Thai-Buddhist and Thai-Chinese. The combining three cultures, such as food, clothing such as using sarong robes, Patek cloths, residences such as fishing. On new year ceremonies such as Songkran in Thai - Buddhist, Hari Raya in Thai-Muslim, and Chinese New Year in Thai-Chinese people. Cultural delicacy to create an understanding of participation in community activities Interfaith activities such as learning about halal food etc (Figure 4).



4) The cultural sensitivity

FIGURE 4. Cultural integration in the three southern borders of Thailand

The Synthesis Elements of the Multicultural Characteristics

The relationship of multicultural in three Southern borders of Thailand revealed that it was synthesis elements is the triple-stranded DNA of the existent three cultures (Figure 5).

The relationship of multiculturalism in three Southern bor-

ders of Thailand revealed that it was synthesis elements are the triple-stranded DNA of the existent three cultures. They were connected through Melting Pots theory in two cultural blending and three cultural integrating (Figure 6).

The Salad Bowl theory influenced deep cultural identities, such as religious days and religious rites. The same between culture, but there are different ways (Figure 7).



FIGURE 5. Cultural integration in the Triple Helix DNA





Three cultural integrating

FIGURE 6. The melting Pots of multiculturalism

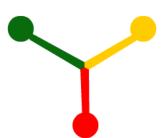


FIGURE 7. The salad bowl of multiculturalism

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show the connection through Melting Pots theory in two cultural blendings and three cultures integrating into cuisines, clothing, medication, language, architecture, occupation, tourist attraction, recreation, inspired person, and craft. This melting pot combination has been showing in multicultural management through surface culture. As a collective art event that creates arts together by multicultural people in Australia, and similar activity is a parafiction Art in Israel and Palestine (Goldber, 2015; Tindle, McCarthy, Lincoln, Lawson, & Akbar, 2011). In Malaysian, Museum Buildings is the blending of Malaysian architecture, Chinese Peranakan Architecture, and nationalistic European architecture reflects the fusion of cultural integration (Tharazi, Alwi, Anuar, & Faudzi, 2019). It's like the halal food purchasing by non-Muslims in Singapore share to both Muslims and non-Muslims (Noor, Don, & Cassidy, 2016). In the Salad Bowl theory influenced deep cultural identities, such as religious days and religious rites. A case study is urban redevelopment planning in Singapore, set up a historic district to show ethnic Singapore that comprises China Town, Little India, and Kampong Glam. Each community represents the uniqueness of its own concentrated culture to promote tourism (Boonyakiet, 2019).

Thai- Buddhist

CONCLUSION

Two cultural integrating

Study based on the original foundations of cultural understanding for the similarities or differences will cause growth in a good way. However, there was a gap between cultures which was part of the cultural sensitivity, for example, the appropriate behavior in the different religious ceremonies that the understanding should be established to connect the triple helix DNA cultures. For example, in Malaysia, multiculturalism is bridging the gap through the Malaysian culture crossing guide. That shows the Malay culture and society as language, culture, customs, and etiquette. For example, the sensitive etiquettes like a meeting and greeting, Malay women may not shake hands with men, The Chinese men and women may shake hands, and Indians shake hands with members of the same sex. The cultural guide to understanding different cultures. The results were the research framework that could be applied in the communication process for bridging the gap between Thai-Buddhist, Thai-Muslim, and Thai-Chinese in three Southern borders of Thailand (Figure 8).



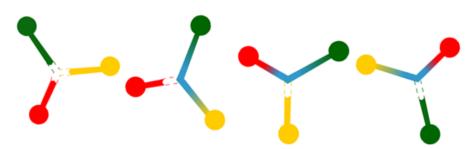


FIGURE 8. Gap between cultures

LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has some limitations which must be addressed in future. For instance, time and resource constraints limited

the data collection, thus, in future more diverse data from a larger sample must be collected to gather more fine grained results.

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