

## Banana Leaf Culture Lifestyle And Wisdom Of Sisaket Tribe And Transferring Knowledge To Teenagers Sisaket Province, Thailand

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**ABSTRACT:** Local wisdom is the cultural heritage of each social landscape that has accumulated goodness and virtue for a long time until the tribe has been in existence for a long time.

Si Sa Ket Province, Thailand is considered one of the most multicultural areas such as Lao culture, Khmer culture, as well as Thai-Chinese culture that has passed into Thailand. Therefore, this research aimed (1) To study the knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaves of the Sisaket tribe. (2) To analyze the conditions factors of transferring the knowledge, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves. (3) To find ways to promote knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves. And (4) to present information on promotion for the transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe's banana leaves to adolescents. This research was conducted in Sisaket Province. A sample of the quantitative research was 398 adolescents in Sisaket Province, who analyzed the data using descriptive statistics. The qualitative research contributors with in-depth interviews were 15 Sisaket tribal leaders, and 10 delegates using the Systematic Analysis method.

The research results found that; (1) the knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaves of the Sisaket tribe consist of (a) traditions/rituals, (b) food, and (c) local materials. (2) the conditions factor of transferring the knowledge, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves were (a) Technology, (b) Motivation, (c) Traditions/Activities, (d) Natural Resources, and (e) Social. (3) The way to transfer knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaves of the Sisaket tribe is TRANS Model, including (a) T: Technology, (b) R: Rewards, (c) A: Activity, (d) N: Natural resource, (e) S: Social, besides, the main approach that drives all approaches to achieve their goals is technology.

**Keywords:** *Banana Leaf Culture, Sisaket Tribe Wisdom, Knowledge Transfer, Management Information System*

### INTRODUCTION

Thailand is faced with many global changes that affect both opportunities and limitations on development. The rapid advancement of information technology has created both economic and social changes. Therefore, preparation is necessary to prepare for the change, which requires the integration of technology with the strengths of Thai society to connect technology with culture and local wisdom, which will contribute to adding value. And create a competitive advantage for the organization (Senge, 1990: 17-26; Jantira Thanasanuwong, 2016), which will find that the strength of our country is the arts, culture, and traditions that our ancestors have created in a beautiful and structured way. Culture, way of life, and wisdom reflect the capabilities of the local people through the accumulation of wisdom, diverse knowledge, and adaptation to harmonize with nature. These processes have been through many generations, the poor have inherited the way of life suitable for Thai society (Department of Cultural Promotion, 2016: 12).

The banana tree is a native plant that has been around for a long time and is wonderfully useful from its roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruit. Banana leaf product is art developed from the leaves of the banana tree, which is created concerning the way of life of Isan people, called the *H̄it̄ s̄ib̄ s̄x̄nḡ* (12 Traditions) tradition. The height of the banana leaves and Thai life have created pride in being Thai with everyone who has seen it. Moreover, the banana leaves are not a burden to the environment, which other products are increasing day by day to increase the severity of solid waste that cannot be biodegradable. And what is extremely important, the art of banana leaves indicates the uniqueness of Thailand, which the ancestors have invented and invented beautiful and valuable works for the young generation to see and learn. However, Sisaket province consists of Kui tribe, Khmer tribe, Ye tribe, Lao tribe. The diversity from the different tribes in Sisaket is a very interesting ethnic and linguistic charm and clearly indicates the identity of the people of Sisaket.

Sisaket Province has a population of adolescents in the age range 10-19 years of 103,166 people (Statistics and registration system, 2016), an age in transition, sees self-development to create a suitable career, moody, irritable, and variable. Besides, it was found that media and technology are closely involved in reaching out to new groups (Suranaree University of Technology, 2019). Technology that plays a role as a driving force both positively and negatively, which adolescents can easily perceive information in two groups: (1) Weaknesses

group "the bigger, more increase ", Behaviors in this group include night trips, talking on the phone, escaping from school, being a teenage mother, having premature sex, drinking alcohol, drug trafficking, burglary, surfing the internet, etc. And (2) Highlight potential group called "the bigger, lower down " is a group of children doing useful public activities such as To Be Number One, a boat races training group, a school garbage disposal, a religious leadership activity, Volunteer work groups campaigning for appropriate sex, Volunteer Guide Group, which these children can manage on their own and help with household chores.

However, any mission driving today cannot be denied that information technology has a strong influence, especially information that is analyzed and synthesized, ready for use in decision-making and planning operations. Therefore, it can be seen that information and communication technology now has wide application, especially in education to learners, teachers, administrators, and those involved in education, including being a source of knowledge for information discovery and access to multimedia information, including as a lifelong educational communication and information retrieval channel (Anuchit Sonseeda and Weerayuth Chanla, 2017). Presenting creative information, through screening and selecting a good culture, transferring knowledge to teenagers, will lead to values and values of Thai culture. In particular, the development of guidelines for promoting knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe's banana leaf work to the youths in Sisaket province via an online system that accesses youth groups will be one way to promote and preserve Last forever

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVE**

1. To explore the knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaves of the Sisaket tribe
2. To analyze the factors of knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of banana leaf work of youths in Sisaket Province.
3. To study ways to promote knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of banana leaf work of the Sisaket tribe to teenagers in Sisaket Province.
4. To present information on guidelines for the promotion of knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaf work of the Sisaket tribe to youth in Sisaket Province.

### **OPERATIONAL TERM DEFINITION**

1. Banana leaf culture refers to the culture, tradition, good activities of the Sisaket tribe where banana leaves or banana trees were used to decorate, as well as banana leaves work, bananas can be crafted or decorated by tearing, slitting, Jian, cutting, folding, winding, stitching, knitting, weaving into various styles.
4. Knowledge transfer refers to the knowledge that is passed on from person to adolescent or from individual to adolescent groups, such as telling or teaching or practicing one another directly or observing others. Teaching or telling or practicing one person has done to a large number of individuals in both classrooms and technology media channels such as websites.
5. Factors for transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe refers to the seven factors:
  - 5.1 Society of the Sisaket tribe refers to the geographical environment for survival, affecting the local wisdom that resides in, and promoting the inheritance of local wisdom and occupation, creating local wisdom in various fields.
  - 5.2 Natural resources refer to the important factors affecting the creation of local wisdom because people will utilize natural resources in their livelihoods in different ways.
  - 5.3 politics refers to the form or structure of community administration, which is the sub-district administrative organization, municipality, village headman, and community leader. The administration of the Sub-district Administrative Organization is an important factor affecting the decentralization of power and responsibility to the people in the district, the Sub-district Administrative Organization has prepared an administrative plan, supporting budget support, gathering wisdom. Local, knowledge transfer management
  - 5.4 Beliefs and religion refer to the things that people accept, traditional beliefs in matters of respect, be it beliefs and religion, supernatural things. When it is believed that it will lead to practice, pass on to generations, generations, and organize a tradition, which is one of the factors in the creation of local wisdom, reflected in various fields of wisdom.
  - 5.5 Technology refers to a modern way of life, convenience, the modernity of various living equipment, can be purchased from various convenience stores without having to build and do self-study.
  - 5.6 Attitude refers to the attitude towards instilling youth and local people to love, cherish and appreciate the local wisdom.
  - 5.7 Economy refers to living a way of life that relies on local wisdom, combined with a lifestyle based on modern technology, applied to life, which will affect the factors promoting the inheritance of local wisdom, supported by local people.
6. Information refers to the information that is analyzed and synthesized, ready for use in decision-making and planning of actions presented online

- Promotion guidelines refer to the method through the synthesis of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves from Sisaket folk sages together with the synthesis of conditional factors that will be able to drive the transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe very well.

## LITERATURE REVIEWS

### 1. Sisaket tribe context

Sisaket Province is a contemporary ancient civilization in the Funan Kingdom or Sikhotaboon Kingdom mainly engaged in agriculture. In the area to the north, it is part of the Thung Kula Crying field which is a salt-producing and agricultural area covering the provinces of Surin, Roi Et, Maha Sarakham, and Yasothon. The traditional tribes in this area are the Suai, Khmer, Lao people, and the Khmer tribes living in Sisaket, Surin, and Buriram provinces are called "Height Khmer (Khmer Lu)". However, The Khmer in the south, Phanom Dong Rak Mountain is called "Low Khmer (Khmer Krom, which Thai people call Khom). Later, about 60 percent of the Lao people have emigrated to the Sisaket Province population. Since the Khmer is the majority, it influences the Khmer dialect and the tribute who can use Lao as a second language, but it will also be Lao with a tribute or Khmer accent, so that, someone called the Sisaket people as Suai. Besides, the Ye people are also a branch of the Tribes who immigrated from Laos. Therefore, it can be concluded that the traditional tribes in Sisaket Province in the southern area of Mun River are, Khmer, Suai, Kui, and the north Mun River to the Thung Kula Crying field in Laos (Pradit Silabutra, 16 May 2018, Interview).

### 2. Teenagers Sisaket Province

The teenage population in the ages 10 - 19, in transition ages, see the self-improvement ability to develop a suitable career, moody, frustrated, and easily variable. Besides, it was found that media and technology have also played a close role in reaching new groups. (Suranaree University of Technology. 2019). The technology that comes into play easily becomes a driving force both in the positive and negative aspects of adolescent perception, however, adolescents who are influenced by this change can be classified into two groups. (1) Weaknesses group called "Bigger, more increase", the behavior of this group of adolescents is often characterized as follows: night traveling, talking on the phone, leaving school, being a teenage mother, having premature sex, drinking alcohol, drug trafficking, burglary, and surfing the internet, etc., which is undesirable behavior. (2) Highlight potential group called "the bigger, lower down" These include groups of children doing useful public activities such as TO BE Number One activity, boat races training groups, school waste disposal activities, religious leadership activities, Volunteer work groups campaigning for appropriate sex, Volunteer guide groups, which these children have, can manage on their own and help with family work and social activities.

### 3. Knowledge, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves

The banana tree has long been a native plant that has been wonderfully utilized by its roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and fruit. The work of banana leaves is art developed from the leaves of the banana tree, which was created concerning the way of life of the Isan people, known as H̄it S̄ib S̄xn̄g Traditions (12 Traditions). The high value of the banana leaves and Thai life creates pride in being Thai in everyone who has seen it, and the banana leaves are not a burden to the environment which day by day will increase the severity of the solid waste that cannot be degraded naturally. Of great importance, the art of banana leaves represents the uniqueness of Thailand, which the ancestors have invented and invented beautiful, valuable works for the young generation to see and learn. Kui, Khmer, Ye, and Lao. Therefore, with the diversity of the various tribes in Sisaket, it is a very interesting ethnic and linguistic charm and clearly indicates the identity of the people of Sisaket (Naewna newspaper, 2016).

### 4. Factors of transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture

Knowledge is the collection of information or facts from the study of documents from experience, including skills and individual abilities through processing into information until they can be practiced and effective in a particular subject (Michael J. Marquardt, 2007: 243-244). There are three important aspects of the transfer of knowledge: (Jumpot Vanichakul, 2018) (1) Person-to-person transfer, which tells or teaches or trains one another directly or from person to person, can be caused by observance and recognition of the other person. (2) A transfer from person to the group, which is taught or told or practiced by one person, performed on a large number of individuals, for example in a class. (3) The transfer from group to group is the interaction of two groups of people with different cultures of knowledge, each of which transfers or transfers knowledge, mixes or exchanging knowledge with each other.

### 5. Management information

Information is analyzed and synthesized information ready for use in decision-making. Planning for various aspects of the operation, it is now necessary to apply a wide range of information and communication

technology to reach the target group quickly and thoroughly. The introduction of technology in management is widely used by the general public who want to study and research on their own, and especially those involved in education as a lifelong education (Anuchit Sonseeda and Weerayuth Chanla, 2017). Information is presented via the online system to be searched 100% on the Internet without limitation to the place of searching on the Internet, which online system is important to today's life by being presented through the website (Thai Webmaster Association, 2019), which researching or searching, learning via the Internet is the compilation of information on webpages, multiple pages linked via hyperlinks and opened with a specialized program called Web Browser, resulting in learning The whole world can be perfectly stereotyped

### Research Conceptual Framework

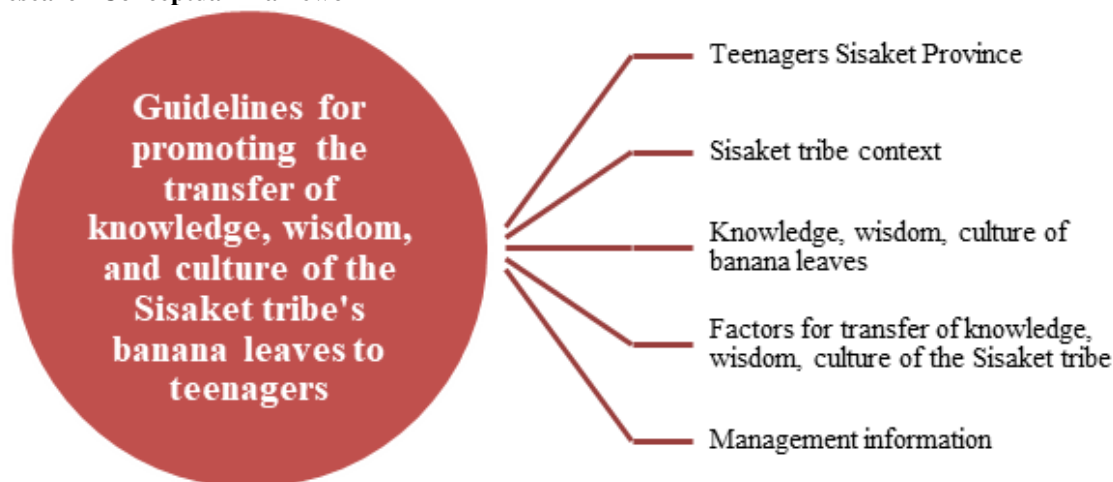


Figure 1: Research Conceptual Framework

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research on the topic of “**Banana Leaf Culture Lifestyle and Wisdom of Sisaket Tribe and Transferring Knowledge to Teenagers Sisaket Province, Thailand**”, it used quantitative research and Qualitative Research Methods.

The first: A quantitative research that analyzes the factors of knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of banana leaf work of adolescents in Sisaket Province, the sample consisted of adolescents in Sisaket province aged between 10–19 years, 103, for 398 persons, who used a probabilistic random sampling method by randomly selecting the sample. The tool used is a questionnaire that has been tested for the quality of Content Validity based on 3 experts, Reliability with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was 0.98. The data was analyzed by Frequency, Percentage, Mean, and Standard Deviation.

The second: the study of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe's banana leaves work, and the search for a way to promote the transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves work of the Sisaket tribe to youth in Sisaket Province. Specific key informants based on the area in which Sisaket Province was selected as a model of the province, consisting of two groups of Sisaket leaders or villagers: (1) Leader of the Sisaket tribe or 12 villagers (4 tribes 3 people each). And (2) 3 academics, totaling 15 people.

Data collection through interviews and group discussions. Besides, a small group meeting was chosen for a specific sample of 10 people, consisting of 4 villagers and/or Sisaket tribal leaders, one representative from the cultural/academic office, and five representatives of the youth. Issues in the interviews and group discussions were knowledge, wisdom, banana leaves, knowledge transfer factors, and recommendations for promoting knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves of the Sisaket tribe.

### RESEARCH RESULTS

#### 1. Knowledge, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves of the Sisaket tribe

From collecting information about the banana leaf festival culture, it was found that the tribes of Sisaket Province had a banana leaf culture in the festival. Activities that have the very same or very similar between, home, temple, school, a government organization. (Headman of Village, Headman of Subdistrict, Subdistrict Administrative Organization), these organizations play a role in preserving the banana leaf culture through religious and religious rituals based on important community traditions. The banana leaf work of each tribe is different in size (large, small, short, long), invention, imagination, experience, and further knowledge of the authors. Especially in the preparation of Baisri Pañ, inventing other materials to make Baisri or banana leaves work to add beauty and interestingness, but still, the meaning for the type of use is no different, the details are as follows.

- 1.1 Knowledge, wisdom, banana leaf work, Sisaket tribe:** Knowledge and wisdom of the Sisaket tribe in 3 aspects; (1) Traditions/rituals for example, wedding ceremony, monk ordination ceremony, sacred sacrifice ceremony, Loi Krathong activity, Buddhist Lent activity. The Lao people use banana leaves in their daily lives more than any other ethnic group, giving importance to many traditions (H̄it s̄ib s̄xnḡ that is 12 traditions of Lao's Tribe) such as Boonkoon Lan, Boon Khao Chi, Bun Phawet (Preaching Mahachat Vessanton), Boon Bung Fai, Boon Kathin, Boon Khao Khor and Boon Khao Sak, etc. (2) Food, the tribe uses banana leaves in food, to decorate their utensils beautifully, wrap them up or as saucers, steamed or grilled similar dishes. However, it has been found that the Laotian tribes use banana leaves, especially in their desserts. (3) Local materials, Tribes have used banana leaves in everyday life as a non-permanent material for flooring, matting, tobacco roll, sun-roofing, partitioning of houses, or stalks of banana leaves.
- 1.2 Source of knowledge** It was found that every tribe has a similar source of cultural knowledge. That is, the Ye tribe, the Lao tribe, the Khmer tribe, and the Suai (Kui) tribe have inherited the knowledge, the wisdom of using banana leaves from the generations of father, mother, grandfather, grandmother. Until now, in schools, local courses were organized, supplemented at Prasat Yeung School, and villagers were invited to teach students. However, the different point is that the Lao tribe is a tribe that maintains the tradition of H̄it s̄ib s̄xnḡ, khxnḡ s̄ib s̄i (12 Traditions, 14 Government Methods), a cultural blend of Buddhism, Brahmanism, and spirits. The practice of the villagers' way of life. The banana leaf ceremony is part of daily rituals and practices such as Baisri Pañ in the Kwan Ceremony, the traditional food wrapped in banana leaves.
- 1.3 Materials, equipment, and procedures, how to create banana leaves:** Preparing for the banana leaf work requires planning what rituals are in which the banana leaves work, so they are designed as preliminary and can be summarized into 4 steps as follows. (1) Providing a suitable container is to prepare a container suitable for/custom/rituals such as plate, tray, bowl or container can be used daily or as needed to construct the steel used. (2) Teacher offering used for assembly, Equipment used to make the teacher offering that must be used are teacher money, cultivated banana, boiled chicken egg, boiled rice, betel nut, cigarettes, white liquor, Ton Koon leaf, Yor tree leaf, dahlia leaf, hammer, chisel, Bag, perfume holder. There are also tools used to do such as nails, scissors, marigolds, lotus flowers, wire, staples, paper, needles, yarn. The details of each ritual, the tools of the ritual teacher, and the equipment used for the ritual are different. (3) The preparation of the banana leaf work is to prepare the components of Phan Bai Sri [*The ceremony called "Riak Kwǎn or Sùu Kwǎn", it is regarded as an important ceremony to Thais. This ceremony will be held to strengthen the state of people's minds, console them, and to return to normal positive thinking. (Learn Thai Tradition. 2020)*] is separate parts, for example Decorating the container, making Baisri Pan bouquets, making cones, stringing ornaments, setting aside sections. And (4) Assembling Baisri Pañ, Banana leaf work is the first, the second and the third, items to assemble into the Baisri Pan as the organizer can design
- 1.4 The knowledge transfer of banana leaves fair to the descendants of the Sisaket tribe.:** Every tribe has passed knowledge, wisdom, banana leaves work to their children through the division of traditional events and activities that have been done together in various events. Besides, the school has focused on cultural preservation and invited lecturers who are local scholars to teach and educate students. The leadership of the village headman together with the sub-district administration organization and the Buddhist temple became an event organizer. The villagers will join the activities while bringing their children together, which is to absorb the knowledge and wisdom that arising from the participation in helping parents prepare items for use in the said tradition.
- 2. Factors of Knowledge Transfer, Wisdom and Culture of Banana Leaf Work of Adolescents of Sisaket Province.** The results of the study showed that most of the respondents were 261 females, 75.22%, 176 in late adolescence (17–9 years old), 50.72%, with 117 domiciled in Muang Sisaket district 33.72%, studying in high school/equivalent 223 students, representing 64.27%. Know the twelve-month tradition "H̄it s̄ib s̄xnḡ" in the Bun Bang Fai and Bun Visakha Bucha traditions the most 277 people, accounting for 79.83 percent. Respondents know or have been involved in making banana leaves culture, making worshipping activities, in the tradition of worshipping the most 305 people, accounting for 87.90%. The results of the study of knowledge transfer factors, wisdom and culture of banana leaf work of adolescents of Sisaket Province as a whole found that the overall technology factor is high, (mean=3.96 (S. D=1.04). Then, at a high level, including Social factors of the Sisaket tribe (mean = 3.81, (S.D = 0.99), attitude factor (mean = 3.78, S.D = 0.88), belief and religion factor (mean = 3.72, (S.D = 0.97). The average level was political factor (mean = 3.50, S.D = 1.00), economic factor (mean = 3.49, S.D. = 1.08), natural resource factor (mean = 3.46, S.D. = 1.10) respectively, which following as table;

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Table 1 the opinion towards Factors of knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of banana leaves work of Sisaket tribe to youth in Sisaket Province.

Factors for the transfer of knowledge, wisdom and culture of the Sisaket tribe banana leaves to adolescents	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Meaning	Rank
1. Society of the Sisaket tribe	3.81	0.99	High	2
2. Natural resources	3.46	1.10	Moderate	7
3. Politics	3.50	1.00	Moderate	5
4. Beliefs and Religion	3.72	0.97	High	4
5. Technology	3.96	1.04	High	1
6. Attitude	3.78	0.88	High	3
7. Economy	3.49	1.08	Moderate	6

Besides, the results from the small group meeting to synthesize the factors of knowledge transfer, wisdom, culture, banana leaf work of teens in Sisaket Province, which were summarized into 5 approaches as follows: (1) Technology, (2) Motivation, (3) Traditions/Activities, (4) Natural resources, and (5) society, where the meaning of each aspect of the approach is as follows

1. Technology Refers to communication technology, hardware, software with data storage capabilities. There are various channels and formats for presentations: slides, animations, and sounds. Access to young people to present knowledge and wisdom of banana leaf culture.
  2. Incentives refer to motivation, motivation, and morale building. Pride, to have a positive attitude towards culture. In particular, the award here means it could be money or recognition, making a sign of congratulating the public, giving a certificate of appreciation, or recording talent in an educational credential.
  3. Traditions / activities refer to what people accept, traditional beliefs in respect, be it beliefs and religions, supernatural things. When there is a belief that will lead to a practice inherited to the next generation and organized as traditions/activities, including rituals, is one factor in the creation of local wisdom, which reflects the wisdom of various fields.
  4. Natural resources refer to a local affinity, the original capital of a plant or other natural resource, conservation, shore planting. It is utilized in cultural creative works and there is a continuous transfer of knowledge about that natural resource.
  5. Social refers to the role of the family in caring for children Closely, there is a lifestyle based on family sufficiency. There is love, ties, cooperation, assistance, linking with leaders or sub-district administrative organizations, village headmen, provincial cultural organizations, or temples that have plans, projects, and budgets for the implementation of good traditions.
- 3. Guidelines for promoting the transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe's banana leaves work to adolescents.:** From the study, the researcher has synthesized a promotional approach, which is called the TRANS Model.

**T: Technology:** Technological approach, because today technology plays a role in quickly reaching young people in the search for knowledge on their own. This coupled with a wide variety of software solutions are available free of charge on mobile phones, thus making it easy to access the younger generation, anywhere, anytime. The introduction of technology to help drive and disseminate knowledge about banana leaves or other cultures throughout the website. Therefore, it is an important way of collecting information and expanding knowledge quickly and directly to the new generation.

**R: Rewards:** Rewards are one way to motivate young people to become more interested in, the practice of banana leaves or cultural events to get involved, to become used to absorb. Awards here refer to silver and honor awards, such as making a sign of congratulation to publicize, giving a certificate of appreciation, or recording it appears as a talent in educational credentials. Therefore, if the morale is strengthened, adolescents will be proud, have a positive attitude towards culture, which will extend the inheritance of the wisdom of banana leaves or other cultures from generation to generation to die for a long time.

**A: Activity:** The organization of traditional activities *Hīt sīb s̄xn̄g* (12 Traditions), Can be considered as the beginning of the participation of children or adolescents to have the opportunity to get to know the banana leaf such as Loi Krathong tradition or Wai Kru ceremony because it is an activity that he has the opportunity to participate every year, including teaching banana leaves in the curriculum, or having a banana leaf club in the school, or promoting the establishment of a cultural community in Sub-district, village levels and will be a guideline to foster participation. Integrating activities to have the old generation and the new generation to have joint activities to do.

**N: Natural Resource:** Guidelines for the conservation of natural resources with Sisaket tribe planted banana trees at home, on the roadside, garden, temple, school, which allows the generations to know until absorbed the

method of cultivating, maintaining, including the use of banana leaves for using in creating cultural creations. It can be used as a material or food-related area, which reduces production costs, does not pollute the environment. Therefore, if natural resources can be conserved, learning will occur, transfer of knowledge and utilization will continue to remain with the community.

**S: Social:** Guidelines for social promotion include families, government agencies, sub-district administrative organizations, village headmen, village leaders, provincial cultural organizations, or temples which is the budget plan to carry out the traditional activities according to the beliefs that come out in the form of traditions, activities, good rituals that have been passed down for a long time. The Sisaket tribe has their own culture, has a family, have a strong relationship, pays close attention to their children. Most of the youngsters often participate in activities and help their parents join the cultural traditions of the Sisaket tribe. And learned how to join a larger society respectively. It can be considered that social activities are the starting point and are important to the way to promote the transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe's banana leaves work to the youths of Sisaket Province as well.

Summarize the TRANS Model in the form of a diagram with 5 gears that drive each other and to determine the center that has the power to drive every gear is the technology as follows.



Figure 1: TRANS Model

4. Presenting information on the promotion of knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaf festival of the Sisaket tribe to youth in Sisaket province via an online system: Presenting information for the general public to study freely by accessing information through the link, accessed by QR code, which has the following types of pages;



## DISCUSSIONS

From the study, there are some interesting points to discuss, the results are as follows:

1. Knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaf work of the Sisaket tribe are similar in 3 aspects as follows (1) traditions/rituals, (2) food, and (3) local materials which can explain that although the Sisaket tribe has different tribal languages. However, it is based on beliefs, spiritism and natural phenomena, topography, agricultural occupations, Buddhism in every tribe. It can be seen from the tradition of Hīt sīb s̄xng as well, which is a good tradition that is the starting point for love and unity in participating in activities until cooperation from the family level, village and district. These create the strength of the community, which results in the national level in the development of good people. The banana leaf culture, which is a practice in the way of life of the Sisaket tribe, is an element of tradition/ritual which has no

different meanings. However, it was found that there were differences in the name of the banana leaf work, the nature of the design, the preparation, and the tools used for worshipping the teacher. The results of this research indicate that the Sisaket tribe still strictly follows the tradition *Hīt sīb s̄xng*, *Khxng sīb s̄i* (12 Traditions and 14 Government Methods), following the National Library in honor of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit at Nakhon Phanom, which has been recorded that the tradition of the Twelve Hits of Isan people has been practiced continuously.

2. Factors of Knowledge Transfer, Wisdom, and Culture of Banana Leaves of Sisaket Tribe to Adolescents in Sisaket Province.

2.1 Technology factor found that the teenagers will gain knowledge about living from their parents, guardians or schools by reducing their dependence on technology (Cooking rice in a charcoal stove, washing clothes by hand). On the other hand, adolescents can live without little technology, indicating that the Sisaket tribe continues to train their offspring to live a self-sufficient life. However, adolescents are still very dependent on modern technology that if technology is integrated with knowledge transfer, it can reach young people quickly and easily, which is consistent with the research results of Ngamniij Kulkun (2013) It was found that the local cultural knowledge management factor of Om Kret Subdistrict in the area of public relations that must be taken on the Internet is very important in the management of local cultural knowledge, which can increase the efficiency of public relations knowledge about With the local culture to provide people with good news, consistent with the research results of Janranda Janjam, Apichart Jai-aree and Weerachat Soopanyo (2014), it was found that technology is one of the ways of transmitting wisdom, namely, increasing public relations channels, disseminating knowledge, information about wisdom, weaving cloth to the people within the community. And consistent with the research results of Areerat Putirungroj (2014) Given that the guidelines for promoting conservation and inheritance of Thai kite wisdom, it was found that one of the public relations disseminations of Thai kite wisdom is via online media and the Internet system so that interested people can search and learn about kites or on the radio and television, it will stimulate the interest in learning more.

Motivation factor found that the youths are cultivated to recognize the value and importance of local traditions, but on the other hand they have little understanding and ability to transfer knowledge of banana leaf work through their local traditions. It shows that adolescents are cultivated in their traditions, but they are still not able to put into practice much. For example, some young people do not enjoy cultural work and therefore lack the attention they need to take it seriously. Besides, part of the society will place more emphasis on the modern science literate than the banana leaf culture talent that young people want. Therefore, the rejoicing at the beginning itself is successful today, society should adjust the perspective of appreciation of the youth's cultural abilities more to motivate young people to study, learn, carry on and build on the banana leaf culture.

However, on the other hand, youngsters today have a modern idea of having their design of *Baisri Pañ*, which has applied to emphasize the beauty, not following the ancient traditions. Therefore, any promotion should include knowledge and correctness in the banana leaf culture event. This was consistent with the research results of Thitirada Prampree (2015) It was found that the method for creating factors promoting the inheritance of local wisdom of Na Siew Sub-district was the attitude factor that people have an attitude towards instilling youth and local people to love, care and value of local wisdom. It is of the view that the community leaders and local youth should be cultivated to have different knowledge, abilities, experiences.

Tradition/activity factors found that Teenagers who believe and practice "*Hīt sīb s̄xng*" traditions and villages/communities have organized activities involving religious traditions and beliefs in the supernatural. This shows that young people know the *Heet sīb s̄xng* tradition of the Isan people very well, but at the same time, the community has little to do with the activities that the organization of the event is important, the situation where the participation of the Society from the family and community level, until the formation of love, unity among the group. Therefore, if the stakeholders focus on organizing activities continuously, it will give young people an opportunity to see and understand and absorb good culture through activities until they can learn and build up, which is consistent with the research results of Janranda Janjam, Apichart Jai-aree, and Weerachat Soopanyo (2014) It was found that the guidelines for enhancing the participation of people in transferring cloth wisdom to the youth of the Tai-Yuan community were found to be consistent in the way of transferring cloth-weaving wisdom to youth. Including the guidelines for the sub-district administration organization and weaving groups and schools to allocate budget to support activities promoting participation in the transfer of cloth wisdom to youth.

Natural resource factors: The youths are aware that planting banana trees and making them use them for various uses, which is the conservation of natural resources. Explain that the youngsters are well aware that planting banana trees and utilizing them to conserve natural resources, having seen bananas everywhere in the Sisaket Chun tribe. The banana tree is a native plant that is a wonderfully versatile plant that is associated with the way of life of Isaan people from birth to death. Therefore, the conservation of banana plants, a natural resource factor that is a major cost in the creation of banana leaves, will be one of the means for the continuation of the banana leaf work forever, in line with the research results of Thitirada Prampree (2015) It was found that the method for creating factors promoting the inheritance of local wisdom of Na Siew Sub-district was as follows: (1)



Geographical factors in which geographic conditions facilitate settlement and promote the inheritance of local wisdom arising from adaptation to the geographical environment for survival contributes to the local wisdom in various fields. And (2) natural resource factor, which is another important factor affecting the creation of local wisdom because people can utilize natural resources in their livelihoods in different ways.

Social factors of the Sisaket tribe: Teenagers in Sisaket Province have been trained to pass on the artificial knowledge of banana leaves. From the grandparent's generation community and the sub-district administration organization and the village headman allocated a budget to support until the management of knowledge transfer about banana leaves. However, the budget allocation through the organization of the knowledge transfer project is still very rare, which may affect the work of banana leaves, which will be lost in the future.

In addition, it was found that the administrators at the Sub-district Administrative Organization level faced problems with the implementation of cultural-related activity projects, due to the current disbursement regulations or laws, or were unable to make disbursements according to the regulations. Of public administration, which is consistent with the research results of Ngamnij Kulkun (2013) found that the local cultural knowledge management factor of Om Kret sub-district in terms of the budget was less allocated, causing people to want the sub-district administration organization to allocate sufficient budget to support local wisdom and suitable for all occupation groups or type.

3. Guidelines for promoting the transfer of knowledge, wisdom, and culture of the Sisaket tribe's banana leaves to teenagers.

This research presents the method of knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of banana leaf work of the Sisaket tribe in 5 areas as follows: 1) technology, 2) motivation, 3) traditions/activities, 4) natural resources, and 5) social. This will differ from the research results as following Ngamnij Kulkun (2013) It was found that the factors of local cultural knowledge management were 1) the storage of cultural information, 2) the conservation method, the transfer of cultural promotion, 3) the staff and local people, 4) the public relations and 5) the budget. Rawiwan Wanwichai (2016) found that there are three approaches for solving problems to inherit Uttaradit folk performance culture, found that there are 3 approaches: 1) budget, 2) public relations, and 3) human resource development. Thitirada Prampree (2015) It was found that factors promoting local wisdom inheritance were 1) geographic factors, 2) natural resource factors, 3) political factors, 4) belief and religious factors, 5) technology factors, 6) attitudes and 7) economic factors. Areerat Putirungroj (2014) found that there are 5 ways to manage Thai wisdom kite with participation: 1) Establishment of an executive committee on an organizational basis, 2) Establish a learning center for local wisdom, 3) Create a community for Create awareness of conservation, 4) cooperation from various agencies and 5) dissemination of relations. Janranda Janjam, Apichart Jai-aree, and Weerachat Soopanyo (2014) found that the guidelines for enhancing people's participation in transferring cloth wisdom to the youth of the Tai-Yuan community are as follows: 1) Increase public relations channels to disseminate knowledge, 2) Provide opportunities for people who are readily available in the community to participate, 3) Create a network of weavers Jok, 4) organizing activities to promote landscape transfer, 5) Subdistrict administrative organization, weaving group and school jointly allocate budget to support activities, 6) Create a new generation of wisdom teachers, and 7) promoting the strength of women leaders.

However, the differences in this research and past studies are described as being due to differences in the context of the area. And this study focuses on the opinions of adolescents, in which the subtleties of the factors are consistent in some of the points mentioned above.

For guidelines to promote knowledge transfer, wisdom, and culture of the banana leaf work of the Sisaket tribe to teenagers in Sisaket Province (TRANS Model) has focused on the technology approach. Since teenagers' data on how to live without technology shows that adolescents have the least opinion, it means that teenagers today live largely dependent on technology. Therefore, to promote the banana leaf culture to adolescents to be successful, it is necessary to choose a promotion channel that reaches the interested group, that is to say, technology and the capabilities of technology, especially mobile phones, which are considered to be part of today's life that has evolved in such a fast way that they can communicate with letters, sounds, and animations quickly and easily. Besides, the use of technology can also create incentives, providing information about the history of the banana leaf work, how to properly work the banana leaves. Including sending press releases, organizing activities quickly and up-to-date, causing awareness and participation in activities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

This research will benefit those interested in the banana leaf culture and government agencies, where the researcher would like to present important recommendations as follows:

1. Suggestions for the use of research results: (1) Ministry of Finance, should issue regulations on subsidies following the organization of cultural traditions. (2) Provincial and District Cultural Office, Sub-District Administration Organization in Sisaket Province should develop strategies, as well as projects and organize continuous cultural activities according to tradition, especially "Heat Sibsong Kong Sibsee (12 Traditions and 14 Government Methods)", and budget appropriately. (3) Schools should place great

emphasis on honoring and honoring students who are culturally competent by making wider public announcements or having tuition waiver regulations or give a certificate to appear in cultural competence. (4) Communities, schools, sub-district administration organizations, cultural offices in Sisaket District/Province should promote the establishment of a banana leaf culture club to create a group of interested persons to jointly carry out cultural activities.

2. The next research suggestion is to study ways to build positive attitudes of adolescents in cultural inheritance.

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