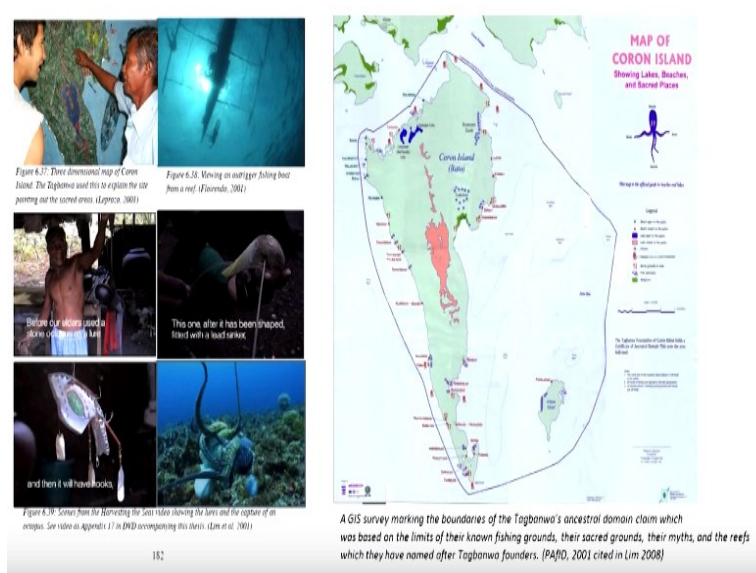


Whereas similarly in the Coron island which is actually the fishing settlement, fishermen settlements.

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And how they can adopt the indigenous knowledge in understanding the fishing techniques and as well as understanding the nature or the ecosystems. Like Regina have actually a map given how the fishermen they understand the sacred places you know which are more important for the breeding purposes and where the community have defined the boundaries where they have defined the boundaries showing different lakes, beaches and the sacred places.

You know this is a kind of survey which have done how the communities have understood this.

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'The *panyaan* or sacred area is home to the giant octopus, my father taught me to avoid these places, it is a forbidden place. None of the indigenous Tagbanwa would go to these sacred places because they respect and recognize it (Fig. 6.25). When one goes to these places, the giant octopus holds on to the boat and sinks it till it drowns. When in sacred places one must remain quiet and sometimes ask permission for being there. Awoyok Lake, Cabugao and Calis have sacred places *panyaan* where there is a *manlalabyot*, a large octopus with seven or three large tentacles. Anyone can go to these places, the elders speak, 'Do not mind this person, he is from here (a Tagbanwa), do not harm him'. If a prayer is not intoned by the elders, a sickness will occur (Translated from the oral testimony of Roy Abella 2001 cited in Lim 2008).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1TEVEcSXq5U>

And there is also certain indigenous myths how they have also transferred some knowledge to the next generations that for example the Panyaan or the sacred area is a home to the giant octopus. Like one of the interviewers say that my father taught me to avoid these places it is a forbidden place, and none of the indigenous Tagbanwa would go to these sacred places because they mutually respect and recognize it.

When one goes to these places, the giant octopus holds onto the boat and sinks it till it drowns. So when in sacred places one must remain quiet and sometimes ask permission for being there like in Calis have sacred places Panyaan where there is a *manlalabyot* a large octopus with 7 or 3 large tentacles. So normally they have a myths which has been transferred from their forefathers and grandfathers where they say that you don not go to this place.

So they really respect that as a communal understanding, and that is how they say that you know there is a large octopus which might hold your boat and pull it down. So in fact when they ever happen to go to these places their elders speak do not mind this person he is from here do not harm him. If a prayer is not intoned by the elders, a sickness will occur. So this is all kind of intangible traditions where certain understanding of the lake, and the fishing, fish breedings and the nature of fish and how they have to respect these particular fishing grounds. So this all has to a part of the intangible traditions which pass from one generation to another generation. A small film of Regina's work will be again shown here.

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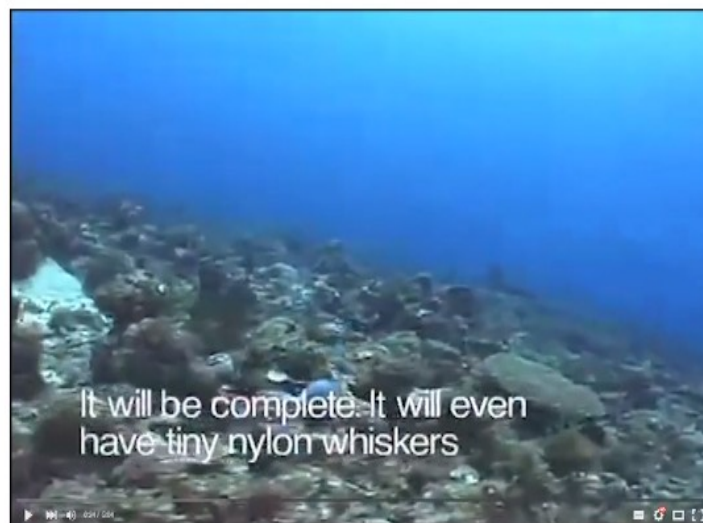
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