
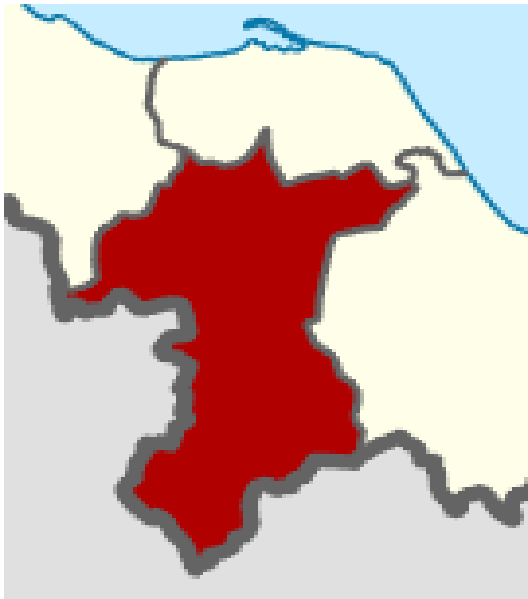




Yala Province	
	
Provincial Emblem	Flag Province
 <p style="text-align: center;">Seal</p>	
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governor: Doldet Pattanarat (since October 2015)
Capital: Yala	
Royal capital: -	
Population: 686,186 (2014)	
Area: 1,940.4 km ²	
Administrative divisions	
<p>Yala is divided into eight districts (amphoe), which are further subdivided into 56 sub-districts (tambon) and 341 villages (muban).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mueang Yala 2. Betong 3. Bannang Sata 4. Than To 5. Yaha 6. Raman 	

7. Kabang
8. Krong Pinang

Geography

Yala Province is in south Thailand. The highest point of the Sankalakhiri Range (Northern Titiwangsa Mountains), the 1,533 metres (5,030 ft)-high Ulu Titi Basah is on the Thai/Malaysian border between Yala Province and Perak.

History

Historically, Pattani Province was the centre of the Sultanate of Patani, a semi-independent Malay kingdom that paid tribute to the Thai kingdoms of Sukhothai and Ayutthaya. After Ayutthaya fell under Burmese control in 1767, the Sultanate of Patani gained full independence, but under King Rama I (reigned from 1782 to 1809), the area was again placed under Siam's control in 1785 and made a mueang. In 1808, Mueang Pattani was split into seven smaller mueang including Yala and Reman.

The province was recognized as part of Siam by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909, negotiated with the British Empire, while Siam surrendered its claims to Kelantan, Kedah, Terengganu, and Perlis.

There is a separatist movement in Yala, which after being dormant for many years, emerged again in 2004 and has become increasingly violent. Eight bombs exploded in the province over two days, on 6–7 April 2014. The bombings resulted in one death and 28 injuries, as well as damage to a warehouse estimated at 100 million baht. Local officials accordingly tightened security in the province during the Songkran festivities scheduled for 13–15 April.

The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in 2014 advised its citizens to only undertake essential travel in the province, while the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade recommends that travellers completely avoid the province.

Demographics

Together with Narathiwat, Pattani, and Satun, Yala is one of the four provinces of Thailand with a Muslim majority. About 72 percent of the people are Malay-speaking Muslims and mainly live in rural locations. The remainder are Thai and Thai Chinese Buddhists, who live in towns and cities.

Symbols

The provincial seal shows a miner with simple mining tools including hoes, crowbars, and baskets. Yala was originally a mining town with tin and tungsten ores.

The provincial tree is the red saraca (*Saraca declinata*), and the provincial flower is the bullet wood.