

The model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province

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Abstract: The purposes of this research were 1) to study religious education management of monks in Buddhism, 2) to study religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province, and 3) to propose the model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province. This research was qualitative research. The data were collected from primary sources and secondary sources and interview. The descriptive analysis was used to analyze. Results found that for religious education management of monks in Buddhism, it aimed to Sikkha (the threefold learning) in the Buddha era. Buddha's doctrine was said that it was the principle of the conduct and Buddhism dissemination. Later, it was divided into Gantha-dhura (burden of study) and Vipassana-dhura (burden of insight development). Since Buddhism has been spread to Thailand, religious education management of monks has evolved respectively to the present. Religious education management was divided into Dhamma division, Pali division and general education division. Religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province could be divided into three divisions 1) Dhamma Studies consisting of Dhamma curriculum and Dhamma studies, Sunday Buddhism curriculum, 2) Pali division consisting of Pali curriculum and Pali studies. The measurement and evaluation are in accordance with the Sanam Luang national Dhamma studies-Pali studies. 3) Phrapariyattidhamma general education division. The curriculum is in accordance with Ministry of Education. The model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province, Dhamma division and Pali division should have a short curriculum for monks and lay people. Teaching should be taught through online. The measurement and evaluation should have retest for Dhamma, and general education division should organize curriculum for lay people to learn in the class. Vocational curriculum should be provided. Teachers should be appointed as regular instructor and provided welfare, and supported scholarship for higher education.

Keywords: Model, religious education management, monks in Udon Thani province, Phrapariyattidhamma school

1. Introduction

Education is the creation of people to have knowledge and abilities, to have necessary basic skills, good character, goodhearted, ready to fight for themselves and society. It can also help people to flourish both intellectual and mental development. Besides, the need for shelter, almsfood, robes, and medicine. It is the fifth factor of life that will help to solve all aspects of life. Education has even more roles and needs. Therefore, the promotion of the study of Phrapariyattidhamma is to develop the potential of monks and novices under the rules to require the knowledge and abilities that exist in themselves as much as possible to be the spiritual principle for the people. The educational model of Sangha (the group of monks) in the past is divided into 2 models; 1) Gantha-dhura: it is the study of the Buddha's doctrine consisting of Dhamma Vinaya (Vism. (Thai), 2339: 4/32/40.) [1], 2) Vipassana-dhura: a study of mind training without the defilement. From the above 2 levels of education, it has developed continuously from the Buddha era to the present. The education of Buddhist monks and novices of Thailand from ancient times like to study Pali language called the study of Phrapariyattidhamma which they have learned. Therefore, it appears that there are monks and novices who have knowledge of Dhamma Vinaya who can help religious work in the area of education, governance, dissemination, the teaching of the people thoroughly (Patarapon Sirikanchana, 2002:52) [2].

Nowadays, there is a study of Phrapariyattidhamma, general education division which is the educational management of the Sangha (the group of monks) that gives religious heirs the opportunity to have knowledge of Phrapariyattidhamma that is; Dhamma-Pali along with general education that is the Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC), Ministry of Education, Phrapariyattidhamma general education division. It is established along section 12 of Education Act B.E. 2542 (1999), revised Issue 2, B.E.2545 (2002) which is stipulated that besides the state, private and local government organization allow person, family, community organization, private organization, professional organization, religious institution, and other social institutions have the right to provide the basic education. In this regard, it is according to the stipulation of the ministerial regulation by the Sangha proceeds to issue a ministerial regulation since 2005 (Education Act, B.E. 2542 (1999): 1) [3].

Regarding the education of Phrapariyattidhamma of Sangha in the present is about the education of Monks and novices. They must learn 2 parts; (1) Education of Phrapariyattidhamma, Dhamma division is divided into 3 classes; 1) Dhamma for primary level (Dhamma level I), secondary level (Dhamma level II), and advance level (Dhamma level III). There are 4 subjects for Monks and novices; 1) Life of the Buddha 2) Dhamma 3) Vinaya (Discipline) and 4) Dhamma essay (2) Education of Phrapariyattidhamma, Pali division is divided into 8 classes: 1) Pali scholar,

level 1-2, and Pali scholar, level 3-9. It focuses on the Pali language and the Dhamma's principle of the Tipitaka Atthakatha etc. (Sermsin Juthaisong et al., 2005: 10) [4].

The promotion of the education of monks is very important to bring Buddhism into the study by applying the teaching of Buddhism to be integrated into various subjects. It is regarded that the Education of Sangha plays an important role in Thai education respectively in the part of the way of life, way of thinking, and way of learning are also affected. Therefore, when the government has the policy to reform education under the Education Act B.E. 2542 (1999), it should consider the condition of Sangha's educational management both in the current and future how education should be organized to be appropriate and support education reform to achieve goals according to the ministerial regulations on the provision of the Basic Education of Buddhist Institution that it will make Phrapariyattidhamma, Dhamma division, and Phrapariyattidhamma, Pali division is a basic education of Monks and novices and clansman who are interested in studying Buddhist doctrines to solve problems for society in another way (Phra Debsobhon (Prayoon Dhammacitto), 2004: 20) [5].

The problem of Sangha's education takes place without unity, lack of direct responsibility that is the government doesn't have explicit support in the teaching of Phrapariyattidhamma, Pali division, Dhamma division, and Dhamma studies. It lacks budget, teachers, educational personnel on academic standards. The existing curriculum is outdated, not keeping up with the changing conditions of today's society. It is a problem waiting to be solved. Therefore, the educational mission must be done is to create a quality population for the country and Sangha must create quality educational personnel by reforming education, providing education for the religious hires of the Sangha. The condition of Thai Sangha, both Phrapariyattidhamma, Dhamma division, Pali division, often faces similar problems in many ways such as the standard of curriculum, teachers, learning process, teaching materials and equipment, measurement, and evaluation. All 5 aspects are guidelines for the education of Phrapariyattidhamma, Dhamma division, Pali division. This issue, it will support Buddhism (Phra Debsobhon (Prayoon Dhammacitto), 2004: 2).

Therefore, researchers are interested to study the model of Religious Education Management of monks in Udon Thani Province to promote the study of Phrapariyattidhamma, and will develop a new model of promotion of the study of Phrapariyattidhamma to be suitable for the monks as a person who teaches people in society to have quality, morality.

2. Research Objectives

The purposes of this research were 1) to study religious education management of monks in Buddhism, 2) to study religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province, and 3) to propose the model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province.

3. Research Methods

The research title "The model of Religious Education Management of Monks in Udon Thani Province" by conducting the research in the following order;

3.1. Research design

The research title "The model of Religious Education Management of Monks in Udon Thani Province". Researchers determined the research methodology as follows;

1) Documentary study was collected. The primary source is collected consisting of Tipitaka text (Thai version), Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya 1996 Version, the secondary source is collected consisting of books, texts, research report related, and a document showing the relationship that demonstrates the model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province.

2) In-depth Interview, target group from the group of religious studies

3.2. Population and Samples

In this research study, researchers studied population that was a target group. The informants for the interview as follow;

1) Religious Scholars 6 monks/persons

2) Head of Institution 9 Monks

3) Teachers 9 monks/persons

4) Students 5 monks

Total 29 monks/persons

3.3. Limitations

Researchers studied and defined the research areas as follows;

- 1) Phrapariyattidhamma School, Pali division 2 schools
- 2) Phraoariyattidhamma School, Dhamma division 6 schools
- 3) Phrapariyattidhamma School, general education division 6 schools

Total 14 schools

3.4. Research instruments

Creating Interview form as follows;

- 1) Study and research information related, and population and samples and creating interview form.
- 2) Creating interview form along with research objective.
- 3) Bring the interview form to interview of target groups to collect data.

3.5. Data collection

1) Collect data from a primary source by collecting from Tipitaka text (Thai version), Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya 1996 Version, and documents related to religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province.

2) Collect data from a secondary source by collecting from books, academic books related to religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province.

3) Data analysis, researchers analysed the data obtained from textbooks, and the descriptive analysis was used to offer the model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province, then summarized the research results.

3.6. Data Analysis

Researchers conducted a systematic analysis, convenient, and easy to find the information. Creating a file for the benefit of finding information consisted of data files obtained from the in-depth interview and focus group discussion or focus group and descriptive analysis is used.

3.7. Research presentation

Researchers presented data in the descriptive presentation by photo and the description of events related to the concept, theory, principle, background to see the model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province and it will be academic presentation work that will be useful to the public.

4. Conceptual Framework

Researchers will present the conceptual framework used in the research with details as shown in the following chart.



Fig.1 Conceptual framework

5. Research Results

In Udon Thani Province” were 1) to study religious education management of monks in Buddhism 2) to study religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province 3) to offer the model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province. This research was qualitative. The results are as follows;

5.1) Religious education management of monks in Buddhism was found that in the Buddha era, it aimed to Sikkha (the threefold learning) by following the Buddha’s doctrine which was the principle of the conduct and Buddhism dissemination and living according to the principle of Dhamma Vinaya. Later, it was divided into Gantha-dhura (burden of study), a study of Dhamma Vinaya and Vipassana-dhura (burden of insight development), applying the knowledge gained from the study until to attain enlightenment or Nibbana. When Buddhism has been spread to Thailand since the Sukhothai, Ayutthaya, and Rattanakosin period until now Sangha’s education is divided into Dhamma division, Pali division, and general education division. Currently, the religious education management in Thailand is divided into 3 divisions: 1) Dhamma division: course available Dhamma for primary level (Dhamma level I), secondary level (Dhamma level II) and advance level (Dhamma level III) 2) Pali division: course available Pali scholar level 1-2, to Pali scholar level 9 and 3) General education division: course available lower secondary level and upper secondary level

5.2) Religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province was found that it could be divided into three divisions: 1) Phrapariyattidhamma, Dhamma division 2) Phrapariyattidhamma, Pali division 3) Phrapariyattidhamma, general education division. The details are as follows;

5.2.1) Religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province, it organized along with the map of the Central Dhamma Testing Service Headquarters according to the Act of Buddhist Scripture Studies (Pariyatti-Dhamma) B.E. 2562 (2019). It could be divided into 5 parts;

- 1) Curriculum: it followed the Central Dhamma Testing Service Headquarters plan, there is the curriculum for the general public that is, Dhamma studies and Sunday Buddhism curriculum.
- 2) Teachers: Teachers are monks who earned Dhamma level III to teach students.
- 3) Teaching Materials and Learning Activity: It was video, picture.

4) Measurement and evaluation: It would have the test of Dhamma level, and Dhamma studies along the Central Dhamma Testing Service Headquarters schedule was stipulated. And Sunday Buddhism curriculum would be evaluated by the center director.

5) Budget: It was supported by the National Office of Buddhism

5.2.2) Religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province, Pali division: It commenced from Pali scholar level 1-2 to Pali scholar level 9. It opened according to the Act of Buddhist Scripture Studies (Pariyatti-Dhamma) B.E. 2562 (2019). It could be divided into 5 parts;

1) Curriculum: it followed the Central Pali Testing Service Headquarters was stipulated, and there was Pali studies for the general public.

2) Teachers: Monks who earned higher Pali scholar level came to teach who earned lower Pali scholar level.

3) Teaching Materials and Learning Activity: Learning by recitation.

4) Measurement and evaluation: There would be an exam every year in the month of March and it would have retest after the actual exam was completed for about 1 month for those who passed the exam in any subject.

5) Budget: It was supported by the National Office of Buddhism.

5.2.3) Religious education management in Phrapariyattidhamma school, general education division: Educational management was organized by the school manager and school director, and the class was taught by monks teachers, and laypeople teachers. It was divided into 5 parts:

1) Curriculum: The curriculum of religious education management of Phrapariyattidhamma school, general education division was according to the curriculum of the Ministry of Education was stipulated.

2) Teachers: Most of the teachers who came to teach in the Phrapariyattidhamma, general education division were contact teachers and retired teachers as well as monks who had knowledge and ability in each course.

3) Teaching Materials and Learning Activity: At present, teaching materials are used in the form of projector, picture, video throughout important day activity.

4) Measurement and evaluation: It followed according to The Ministry of Education was stipulated. There were final tests and midterm tests throughout O-net, B-net test.

5) Budget: It was supported by the National Office of Buddhism.

5.3.) The model of the religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province was found that religious education of monks in Udon Thani province was divided into 3 parts: 1) Dhamma division 2) Pali division 3) general education division. It was offered the model of the religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province which was divided into 5 parts;

5.3.1) The model of the religious education management, Dhamma division of monks in Udon Thani province was divided into 5 parts;

1) Curriculum: It should be organized online Dhamma learning management throughout the curriculum of the regular course. Teachers and teachers responsible for the course are available clearly.

2) Teachers: Teachers who teach Dhamma should finish Dhamma level III and undergraduate, programme in Buddhism.

3) Teaching Materials and Learning Activity: It should have teaching materials such as the use of event illustrations images, or teaching assistant video, teaching video recording, etc.

4) Measurement and evaluation: It should have an online Dhamma test, the evaluation exam of Dhamma should have retest like the Pali test.

5) Budget: The establishment of a foundation or fund for education for organizing training before the test or fund for further education at higher education.

5.3.2) The model of the religious education management, Pali division of monks in Udon Thani province was divided into 5 parts;

1) Curriculum: It should have an additional online curriculum for people who need to study Pali language.

2) Teachers: Teachers must pass Pali scholar level 5 throughout the passing training course.

3) Teacher Materials and learning activity: set up online learning group, online communication media is used to exchange ideas, throughout the use of materials to explain the students can better understand the lesson.

4) Measurement and evaluation: it must follow the Central Pali Testing Service Headquarters was stipulated, or arrange evaluation exam in 2 rounds per year of learning Pali scholar level 1-2 by grammar subject will be tested in the first six months, after passing the exam, translation subject will be arranged the test accordingly.

5) Budget: Pali course should be supported by the government, as it is not sufficient for management which the budget management in various parts is only supported by Buddhist laypeople.

5.3.3) The model of the religious education management, General education division of monks in Udon Thani province was divided into 5 parts;

1) Curriculum: It must follow the Ministry of Education is stipulated in the learning of the lower secondary level and upper secondary level.

2) Teachers: Teachers must have a clear teaching guideline for each course throughout know how to use teaching materials for students to understand the lessons. Teachers must hold professional teachers' license.

3) Teaching Materials and Learning Activity: Teaching Materials are needed to be used in a particular course to increase knowledge and understanding for students, and doing activities together.

4) Measurement and evaluation: It must follow the Ministry of Education is stipulated.

5) Budget: It should be allocated to provide teaching materials and provide scholarships for monks and novices.

6. Recommendations

6.1. Recommendations for Policy

1) It should be allocated the budget to support the education of monks both in learning management and religious education administration.

2) Public relations to attract the general public to study in religious education both in Dhamma, Pali, and Phrapariyattidhamma, general educational division.

3) Scholarships are available to students who come to study Dhamma, Pali, and Phrapariyattidhamma, general education division.

6.2. Recommendations for Utilization

1) Arrange an online learning curriculum for the general public.

2) Arrange an online evaluation exam.

C. Recommendations for Utilization

1) The model of Buddhism dissemination in Udon Thani province.

2) An analysis of the model of religion practise center's dissemination in Udon Thani province.

7. Conclusion

The model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province provides education management into 3 levels consisting of 1) Dhamma division 2) Pali division 3) Phrapariyattidhamma, general education. There are different managements regarding education of 3 levels that are, Dhamma division and Pali divisions are organized according to the Central Dhamma and Pali Testing Service Headquarters, but Phrapariyattidhamma, general education is organized according to the Ministry of Education.

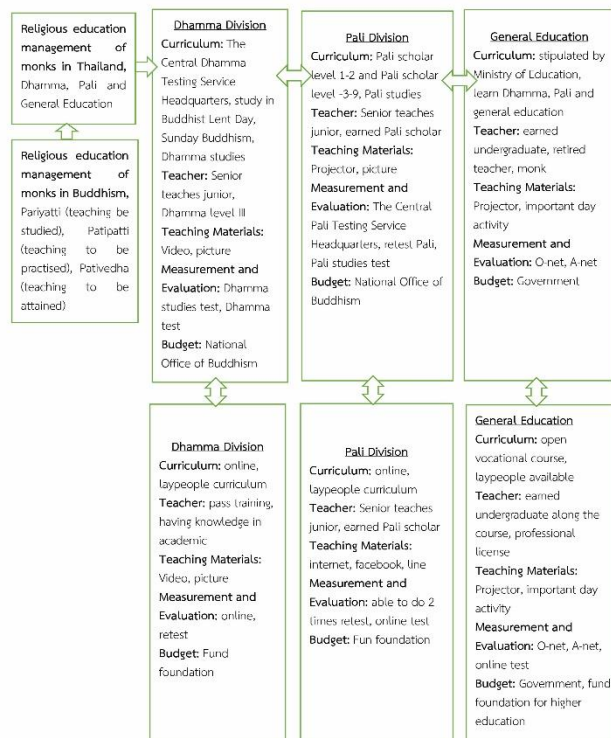


Fig.2 Model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani Province

8.Acknowledgement

The research entitles “The model of Religious Education Management of Monks in Udon Thani Province”. The purposes of this research were 1) to study religious education management of monks in Buddhism 2) to study religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province 3) to offer the model of religious education management of monks in Udon Thani province. This research was qualitative. The data were collected from primary sources, secondary sources, and interviews. The descriptive analysis was used to analyze. The explicit knowledge is shown in the chart below.

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