



The Model For Creating A Dhammadayada Network Of Wat Phra Dhammakaya

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to: 1) study the creation of Dhammadayada networks in Buddhist scriptures, 2) study the creation of Dhammadayada networks at Wat Phra Dhammakaya, and 3) propose a model for creating a Dhammadayada network at Wat Phra Dhammakaya. This research is qualitative in nature (Documentary Research), utilizing document studies and data from 27 sets of in-depth interviews conducted through fieldwork, including both interviews and participant observation. The collected data was analyzed and presented descriptively. The research findings are as follows:

Creating Dhammadayada Networks in Buddhist Scriptures: The creation of a Dhammadayada network refers to the Buddha preaching to the five ascetics, wealthy householders, sect leaders, and rulers. After this, they became ordained and took refuge as Buddhists, forming a network among the Buddhist community.

Creating Dhammadayada Networks at Wat Phra Dhammakaya: The process of creating a Dhammadayada network includes ordination projects, novice monk ordination projects, projects for ordaining laymen and laywomen, and meditation retreats for the public. The network is divided into departments based on knowledge and expertise, and communication is facilitated through online channels. The decentralization of the Dhammadayada network is managed within the organization, which is structured into offices, divisions, and departments. There are directors, division heads, and department heads, and a regional committee system provides policies from the central office. The network is maintained by instilling determination and organizing activities for network participation.

Proposed Model for Creating a Dhammadayada Network at Wat Phra Dhammakaya: (1) Establishment of Dhammadayada training programs for all groups of people, regardless of gender or age, to instill habits and determination. (2) Establishment of a Dhammadayada network system, structured into offices, divisions, departments, zones, and provinces for easier coordination. (3) Organizing activities to strengthen the Dhammadayada network, such as chanting the Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta, the One Million Monks Alms Offering Project across Thailand, and the offering of 30,000 Kathina robes throughout Thailand. (4) Empowering the centers to independently create their Dhammadayada networks. (5) Sustaining the Dhammadayada network through the formation of volunteer groups to support Buddhism, focusing on network development through sermons, capacity-building training (Retraining), and habit formation through various activities.

Keywords: The Model for Creating, Creating Networks, Dhammadayada Network

1. Introduction

After the Lord Buddha had attained enlightenment the Lord Buddha went to teach his favorite dharma Panchavaggi at Isipattana Maruekhathayawan Forest. It is considered the beginning of the preaching of Buddhism, until there was a witness confirming his enlightenment, that is, Phra Anyakondañña attained the Dhamma and became a noble person of the Sotapanna level. After that, he bestowed the ordination of Ehibhikkhu Upasampada to these people. They were the first group of monks in Buddhism. Later when listening to the Dhamma again Therefore, all of them attained the status of Arahants. After that, the Lord Buddha taught the Dhamma to his son and 54 companions until they also attained Dhamma. The Buddha's disciples increased the number to 60. The Buddha saw that it was appropriate to send those disciples go and spread the religion throughout the world which was the emergence of the first generation of missionaries ever since. At the same time, he told those monks: Jāratha Bhikkhave Charikam Bahushanahitaya Bahuchanasukhaya Lokānukampaya Atthāya Hitāyā Sukhāya Devamanussānaṃ Ma Ekena Thewe Akamitha Desetha. Bhikkhave Dhammaṃ Adikalayanaṃ Macchekalayanaṃ Pariyosānakalāyaṇaṃ Sataṃ Sapāyachanaṃ Kevalaparipuṇaṃ. [1] (V.M. (Pali) 4/32/39). You all should make a pilgrimage for the benefit and happiness to many people to be kind to the world for the benefit and happiness for the gods and humans. Do not join the two forms in the same way. Show the beautiful Dhamma in the beginning beautiful in the middle, beautiful in the end [2] (W.M. (Thai) 4/32/40). The expansion of Buddhism the Lord Buddha had his disciples as the main force in creating a mission network. This has caused Buddhism to spread rapidly. It is therefore considered that the monks and disciples are the most important players. Because the monks are part of the Triple Gem, and is an important part of the Four Buddhist Companies, which are considered to be the main elements of Buddhism. Most of the monks and disciples of the Buddha during the Buddha's time were Arahants who practiced good, acted upright, acted in the right way, and acted appropriately, and adhering to the virtues of missionaries have a respectable attitude complete with wisdom and conduct, he was able to quickly spread the teachings of the Lord Buddha widely, and efficient until able to continue the life of Buddhism to be prosperous and stable up to the present day.

Around the 3rd Buddhist Century, King Ashoka the Great ruled India at that time. He has a lot of faith in Buddhism. He invited Venerable Moggalliputtissa Thera to preside over the third Council after the Council on verses of the Dhamma and Vinaya had been completed. Venerable Moggalliputtissa Thera expanded the work of Buddhism by creating a network by organizing missionary mission groups into 9 groups and sending them to preach Buddhism in various lands [3] (propagating Buddhism to world society, 2021). It was considered to be the most extensive expansion of the Buddhism propagation network in that era. Because it made Buddhism well known and there were many believers. And when Buddhism spreads to any country having settled down firmly there was the result of expansion. The network of temples and monks in that country will spread out after the Third Tripitaka Council, Buddhism will spread to many countries. But it splited into 3 large sub-sects: Theravada, Mahayana and Vajarayana sects, Buddhist universities have also been important organizations in spreading religion since the past [4] (Dhamma Pitaka (P.A. Payutto), 1996, page 101).

2. Research Question

- 2.1) How to the creation of a Dhammadayada network. In the Buddhist scriptures?
- 2.2) How to the creation of the Dhammadayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya?
- 2.3) How to present the model for creating the Dhammadayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya?

3. Research Objectives

- 3.1) To study the creation of a Dhammadayada network. In the Buddhist scriptures.
- 3.2) To study the creation of the Dhammadayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya.
- 3.3) To present the model for creating the Dhammadayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya.

4. Research Methodology

This research is qualitative research (Qualitative Research). It is qualitative research using document research methods (Documentary Research) and field research (Field Research), which is a research study about "Form of creating a Dhammadayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya, Khlong Sam Subdistrict, Khlong Luang District. Pathum Thani Province.

4.1 Study from document data (Documentary Research) the researcher has studied various theoretical concepts related to this study, to use as a conceptual framework for the study and explain by studying.

1. Research and collect information from the Tripitaka, Commentary, Supreme Court, academic textbooks, and related research documents.

2. Study related research that has been studied in various aspects, articles, journals, and search for information from electronic media. And there is a study and review of various documents, including dissertations, theses, research reports. Academic articles and documents from relevant agencies both from the public and private sectors.

4.2 Qualitative Research (Qualitative Research) the researcher conducts research and collects information from relevant documents to formulate research questions. Then went to the area to collect field data through interviews, which is a tool for studying and collecting data. Using in-depth interviews (In-depth Interview) for the informant population, with important content such as the views of network administrators and related personnel to the model of creating a Dhammayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya, Khlong Sam Subdistrict, Khlong Luang District. Pathum Thani Province

5. Benefits expected to be received

- 1) Get to know about the creation of a Dhammayada network. In the Buddhist scriptures.
- 2) Get to know about the creation of the Dhammayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya.
- 3) Get to know about present the model for creating the Dhammayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya.

6. Research Results

Research on “The Model for Creating a Dhammayada Network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya.” This is Qualitative Research, in the field by conducting in-depth from 27 key informants/people, then analyzed and presented the data descriptively.

6.1 Creating Dhammayada Networks in Buddhist Scriptures: It is found that the Lord Buddha preached sermons to all living creature until they attained Dhamma in order. He taught the Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta to the Panchavaggi. Phra Anyakondañña became the first disciple monk in Buddhism, Chadil and his entourage preached King Bimbisan when the disciples had become numerous, they sent them on a mission to spread the word by giving the Patimokkha teachings. After the 3rd Tipitaka Council, 9 missionaries were sent. This made Buddhism take root until the present day. He gave the ultimate goal of ordination. And there was a process for creating Dhammayada, namely, he used the strategy of staking out important capitals such as the Magadha region first, teaching the Dhamma to the cultist who were respected in the Magadha region. A large number of disciples were ordained and taught the Dhamma until he had faith and wanted to become a monk. And the king has an important role in supporting in propagating both fundraising and Dhamma mobilization. As for the group of billionaires, cult leaders, merchants, etc., it is easy to create a network. He chose people who were elites, religious leaders, and influential people in the region, causing the Buddhist company to grow rapidly, and thus create a network for effectively propagating religion.

6.2 Creating Dhammayada Networks at Wat Phra Dhammakaya: It was found that there are, Network Creating Process by organizing a Dhammayada training project such as ordination projects, etc., by training on cleanliness, orderiness, politeness, punctuality, and meditation, making Dhammayada to be quality personnel and has a clear ideology in propagating religion. Establishment of a Dhammayada network system is divided into offices, and each office will take care of coordinating the region and province in organizing network activities of houses, temples, and schools. There is allocation of merit-making duties in the organization according to aptitude and interest, and will rotate duties to be responsible in various areas such as training work, branch center work, foreign work, mission work, fundraising work. Coordinating the Dhammayada network is get meetings to receive policies from the central government and get according to the departments to coordinate creation and development, maintain and coordinate the region through zones, provinces, branch centers. Empowering of Dhammayada Network is duties are divided into departments. Outside the organization, there is a system of regional committees that provide central policy coordinate through domestic branch centers. Sustaining the Dhammayada network by cultivating the determination there are activities organized for participation. There is regular training. Cultivate members to love practicing Dhamma make it your goal to become a monk and devote your life to religious work and organize various activities and training workshops continuously, which corresponds to [5] Phra Maha Suthit Aphakaro said that the working process of the network is an important strategy for coordinating cooperation. It is a collaborative work between members and partners, beginning with work in small areas and issues, then expanding the process into a wider network, along with seeking new knowledge, more appropriate method with a communication system and new innovation is a tool to create meaning and good relationships with each other.

6.3 Proposed Model for Creating a Dhammayada Network at Wat Phra Dhammakaya: It was found that the origins came from following the principles of Dhammakaya knowledge of Phra Mongkoltepmuni (Sod Chantasaro), Luang Por Wat Paknam Phasi Charoen, with Luang Por Thamachayo former abbot become a

leader in dhamma teaching and practice. There are clear resolutions to build temples, creation monks, and creation people as follows.

- 1) Establishment of Dhammadayada training programs: Projects are organized for every group of people to inculcate habits and aspirations. Training format the practice is the same. There is a clear pattern. Branch centers are being built all over the country. The concept of creating merit is cultivated. Dhamma practicing and the organizational culture are strong such as being clean, orderly, respectful, disciplined, patient, loving self-training and working as a team.
- 2) Establishment of a Dhammadayada network system: There is a department set up to manage the temple network, organized into a system of offices, divisions, zones, provinces, making the roles and responsibilities clear. There are networking meetings continuously, makes it convenient and easy to create a network.
- 3) Organizing activities to strengthen the Dhammadayada network: There are activities such as the Kathin Samakkhi offering project of 30,000 throughout Thailand, etc., in order to strengthen the network. Coordinate and create a network of homes, temples and schools through activities by using modern technological media.
- 4) Empowering of Dhammadayada Network: Duties are assigned into departments. There is a system of decentralization within the temple. And branch centers can have the power to create their own Dhammadayada networks.
- 5) Sustaining the Dhammadayada network: It is a form of grouping of volunteers to help with Buddhist work. Develop your network through teaching, training, and character development. Members within the organization attend annual meditation retreats to reinforce goals. As for the congregation, there is a meeting to meditate and practice Dhamma together every Sunday. First Sunday of the month and the big merit-making day.

7. Discussion

7.1 Creating Dhammadayada Networks in Buddhist Scriptures, it is found that, The Creating Dhammadayada network was created, namely the Lord Buddha giving a sermon to all living creature until they attained the Dhamma in order. He preached the Dhamma appropriate to every class group in society. He granted ordination to the young men. When there were enough disciples, he sent his disciples on a missionary mission by giving the Patimokkha teachings, which were ideals, principles, and methods to the disciples. This makes the creation of a Dhammadayada network both quantity and quality. The Goal of creating the Dhammadayada network: Is to give the ultimate goal to all living beings, which is to realize Nirvana, and knowing the ultimate goal of life makes it possible to develop the mind. The Process of creating Dhammadayada: By using a strategy to establish important capitals. Teach the Dhamma to the cultist who is respected in the Magadha region. A large number of disciples were ordained. His King Bimbisara had the eyes to see the Dhamma. The king, the householders and the billionaires were the main forces in supporting and creating religious heirs to preached the Dhamma. The guideline practicing of Creating of Dhammadayada: Is to teach the Dhamma to the noble sons until they are ordained. And the king played an important role in supporting with 4 factors in the propagation of Buddhism. And the group of billionaires, cult leaders, merchants, etc. makes networking easy. Because of choosing people who were elites, cult leaders, and influential people in the region, made the Four Buddhist Companies to grow rapidly, which is similar to [6] Chamnong Chaemchantharawong conducted research on developing a network management model. To promote the quality of education in basic educational institutions Under the Bangkok Educational Service Area Office, it was found that the network system management model to promote the quality of education in basic educational institutions that have been developed, there is a strategic interaction network format with elements of 1) Network system Consists of a network of schools or educational agencies and non-educational agencies 2) Network system management Consists of strategic analysis covering 4 aspects of administrative mission: academic work, personnel work, budget work, general administration work. Managing educational institutions by administrators who has transformational leadership and the organizational structure is organized in accordance with the Office of the Basic Education Commission. 3) Overall educational quality, including educational institution quality, student quality and social quality which must be continuously developed with the cooperation of all sectors in society which will lead to national development.

7.2 The Model for Creating a Dhammadayada Network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya, it was found that, Network Creating Process: By practicing from universal goodness, cleanliness, orderiness, politeness, punctuality, meditation, especially in the matter of meditation practice. Make them quality personnel, have a goal of being ordained, have an ideology in propagating religion and there is a process for selecting those who are qualified to be ordained. There is basic training in morality and Dhamma practice. And has education in the field of Dhamma and discipline including practicing skills in preaching and disseminating teachings effectively. Establishment of a Dhammadayada network system: Divided according to knowledge, the abilities of personnel are divided into offices. And each office will take care of coordinating the region, zone, province in organizing activities to create a network of houses, temples, schools. Merit receiving duties are allocated in

the organization according to their aptitudes and interests. Coordinating the Dhammadayada network: There are meetings to receive policies from the central department according to departments. Networks are created, developed, and maintained regularly. The regional network coordinates through activities and modern online communication coordination. Empowering of Dhammadayada Network: A system of regional committees has been established to provide central policy through national branch centers and a network of houses, temples, and schools. Sustaining the Dhammadayada network: Cultivate the determination to love creating merit. Training is organized regularly, such as organizing ordination projects continuously and regularly. Cultivate members to love practicing Dhamma, therefore making the goal of ordination and dedication in life to religious work is stable and organize training activities continuously. This is consistent with [7] Phra Maha Phadet Jirakulo (Jongsakulsiri) who has studied and researched, the subject: The process of creating a network to propagate Buddhism at Wat Phra Dhammakaya. The results of the research found that: 1. The condition of propagating Buddhism through the network system of Wat Phra Dhammakaya consists of 6 processes : cultivating ideology, Teaching with the main principles, Maintaining the identity of the organization, Budget management, Use of information technology and human resource management. 2. The development of the process of creating a network for the propagation of Buddhism at Wat Phra Dhammakaya has three components: Part 1: Dhamma principles that are used, It is a concept for creating a network, including the Eightfold Path. Part 2: Success factors in propagation Buddhism with a network system of 10 principles: Buddhism, human resource management, appreciating cultural diversity, meditation, media literacy. Organizing activities, maintaining relationships with partner organizations, member participation, having standards for judging quality, value and success, having wisdom. Part 3: The Process of Creating a Network for Propagating Buddhism, 5 steps, is The Process of recruiting people into the organization, Attitude cultivation Process, The Process of creating a sustainable culture based on discipline, Network support process and Personnel training and development Process. 3. Model of Buddhism propagation using network system of Wat Phra Dhammakaya Buddhist organizations around the world can apply the “DHAMMAKAYA PADET MODEL” to expand their Buddhism propagation network.

7.3 Proposed Model for Creating a Dhammadayada Network at Wat Phra Dhammakaya, it was found that, the origins came from following the principles of Dhammakaya knowledge of Phra Mongkoltepmuni (Sod Chantasaro), Luang Por Wat Pak Nam Phasi Charoen, and Luang Por Thamachayo former abbot Become a leader in Dhamma teaching and practice. He has a clear intention to build temples, creation up monks, and develop people. Establishment of Dhammadayada training programs: There is a continuous training program for all groups of people. The model of Dhammadayada training is the same. There is a clear pattern. Branch centers are being built all over the country. Cultivating the determination to accumulate spiritual virtue and meditation, make life goals clear and a strong organizational culture such as cleanliness, orderliness, respect, discipline, patience, love of self-training, and love of working as a team. Establishment of a Dhammadayada network system: The network has been established as a department to manage and create the temple network, organized into a system of bureaus, divisions, zones, provinces, making the roles and responsibilities clear. There are continuous network meetings. Organizing activities to strengthen the Dhammadayada network: There are activities organized throughout the year such as the 30,000 Kathina Samakkhi Offering Project throughout Thailand by using modern technological media to coordinate and strengthen the network. Empowering of Dhammadayada Network: To grant authority and assign duties and decentralize into departments, there is a decentralized system for networking within the temple. And decentralized branch centers can have the power to create their own networks. Sustaining the Dhammadayada network: It is a form of grouping of volunteers to help with Buddhist work, developed through teaching, training and encourage members within the organization to meditate. As for the congregation, arrangements have been made to meet together. There is meditation together every Sunday, and the first Sunday of the month. This is similar to [8] Thanaphan Thani and colleagues who conducted research on Developing models of houses, temples, and schools to strengthen the community. It was found that the pattern of joint activities between homes, temples, and schools was mostly various cultural traditions and the use of local wisdom in anti-drug campaigns, teaching Buddhism and training and ethics.

8. New explicit knowledge

Creation of the Dhammadayada network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya: There is a Dhammadayada training project. Setting up a network as offices, divisions, departments, provinces to coordinate networks of homes, temples, schools, organize activities such as the Kathin Samakkhi Project all over Thailand, etc. in order to coordinate networks of homes, temples, schools and empower branch centers to create Dhammadayada by themselves as follows.

Picture knowledge 1



1. Establishment of Dhammayada training programs: There is a training in every group to instill habits and determination. Training format is in the same and clear format, with branch centers spread across the country. And there is a strong organizational culture, which is cleanliness, orderliness, respect, discipline, patience, love of self-training and teamwork.

2. Establishment of a Dhammayada network system: A network has been established as a department to manage creating a network of temples. Organized into a departmental system, allowing the network to know clear roles and responsibilities. There are continuous work meetings. Makes it convenient and easy to create a network.

3. Organizing activities to strengthen the Dhammayada network: There is always coordination, such as the Kathina Offering Samakkhi Project throughout Thailand, Project for ordination of 100,000 monks throughout Thailand, etc., in order to strengthen the network. There are network coordination meetings through various activities and using modern technology media.

4. Empowering of Dhammayada Network: Duties are assigned and decentralize into departments. There is a system of decentralization within the temple. And branch centers can have the authority to create their own networks.

5. Sustaining the Dhammayada network: It is a form of grouping of volunteers to help with Buddhist work. Develop through preaching, practicing habits are trained through creating activities. And members within the organization are encouraged to meditate to reinforce goals. As for the network of congregants, they meditate together every Sunday and the first Sunday of the month.

9. Conclusion

Creating a network in Buddhist scriptures: The Lord Buddha gave a sermon to the Dhammayada network. They were ordained and made offerings as Buddhists until it became a network between Buddhist communities. Creation of a Dhammayada network, there is a process for creating a network, such as an ordination project. The network is divided into departments according to knowledge. Coordinate through online communication decentralize networks within the organization. There is a regional committee that gives policy. Maintain the Dhammayada network by cultivating determination and organizing activities for participation. Presenting the model for creating a network of Wat Phra Dhammakaya: 1) Establishment of training programs: Set the project to organize training in every group to instill habits and determination 2) Establishment of system: Setting up departments for easy coordination 3) Organizing Network coordination activities: Arrange the Kathin Samakkhi Project all over Thailand 4) Empowering: The center has the power to create a network of Dhammayada itself. 5) Sustaining: There are groups of volunteers to help with Buddhist work. Develop them through teaching, training and creating activities.

10. Suggestion

The researcher has recommendations divided into 3 main points: Policy recommendations, Operational suggestions and Recommendations for future research as follows:

10.1 Policy recommendations

1. Home, temple, and school networks should improve related regulations. To propagate it to be consistent with the times, be flexible and efficient.
2. Networks of homes, temples, and schools should adopt good practices in developing a model for creating a network for the propagation of Buddhism. To be used in the development of network model for expansion the results and develop other networks in further.

10.2 Operational recommendations

1. Networks of homes, temples, and schools should use good practices in the process to develop. And improve management to be appropriately, or form of organizational development to be achieve stability and efficiency in management even further.

10.3 Suggestions for further research

1. There should be a qualitative comparative research study to find guidelines, or success factors of the network model in other world Buddhist organizations that have created Dhammadayada networks.
2. There should be research for development using activities as a base (Activities Based) that connect networks from different organizations. But the goals are in the same direction. And the research results and findings should be used to study the elements of creating a Buddhist network, both quantitatively and further quality.

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