A Model of Participatory Administration of Educational Park of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khonkaen Province

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Abstract

The objectives of the research were 1(to study the present and desirable situation and Priority Needs Index for participatory administration of the educational park of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khonkaen Province, and 2) to develop the model of participatory administration of the so-said educational park and 3(to assess the already-constructed model of participatory administration of the educational park as mentioned. As a Mixed Methods research, the research encompassed a sample total of 636 in number. The instrument used for data collection was a five-scale rating questionnaire with content reliability of 0.897 and 0.917 for the present and desirable situations, respectively. The statistics used in the data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation, PNIModified for Priority Identification, and content analysis. The results can be summarized as follows:

1) The participatory administration of the educational park of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khonkaen Province, the present was found in an overall aspect to stand at a 'Medium' level. Raking in terms of percentage, the aspect that prevailed on top of the scale was the matter of Information center, followed by the cleanliness and educational management, respectively. The desirable situation was found in an overall aspect to stand at a 'MOST' level. Raking in terms of percentage, the aspect that prevailed on top of the scale was the matter of Plan/Project design, followed by Information center and temple landscape & filing system, respectively. Based on the PNIModified, the top priority list of development was found to be a plan/project designed, followed by educational management, Information center, cleanliness, museum/exhibition center, temple landscape, and filing system, in that order.

2) The model of participatory administration of the educational parks of the said temple consisted of the name of model, objectives, and principle/concept, 6 factors should be developed to include the following:)1(Museum/exhibition center.)2(Educational management.)3(Information center.)4(cleanliness.)5(Plan/Project designed, and)6(Temple landscape and filing system and 42 indicators.

3) The assessment of the said model in the aspects of decency, possibility, and profitability was found in an overall aspect to stand at a 'MOST' level.

Key Words: Model, Management, Educational Park, Participatory.

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Introduction

At present, the government has the policy to promote the development of the temple to be the center of the community in all aspects, a place of peace of mind, and a place of rest for the community by improving the temple's condition and carrying out various activities of the temple which has a temple development approach that creates a sense of the local community that the temple is their own until they feel cherished, love and help each other maintain and arrange the temple condition to be ready be able to connect the temple's activities following the economic condition Society and environment today.

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Adhere to the principle of worship (houses, temples, schools, and government offices) to make people see the value and benefits of the Buddhist organization. The temple is the core of casting, cultivating, and developing a temple following the principles of Buddhism. The development of effective temple management depends mainly on the management abilities of the monks and novices within the temple. the abbot is the primary ruler of the Sangha who is responsible for managing the temple in various fields, The abbot is an important factor in leading the organization towards its goals of success. This is because the abbot is the administrator who has to administer and govern the temple closest to the people. Buddhism will prosper because the trust of the people, the abbot is a key factor in the progress of Buddhism. Therefore, for the development of the temple to be the center of the community, the abbot must be a person who respects the people as the people's faith (Pongpaibol, P., 2005).

An in-depth analysis of the Chetiyabhumi Temple (PhraThatKhamKaen) case found that: This temple has a long history as a religious site that includes both the Buddhawat and the Sangkhawat area, rich in religious objects, antiquities, archeology, and rituals. All of which are based on the teachings of Buddhism, especially the teachings of Buddhism. The trinity principle is Anijung, Dukkha, and Anatta. The three principles are: precepts, concentration, wisdom, or The merit is alms, precepts, and prayers. And the belief in merit-sin, hell, heaven, nirvana, etc. These religious principles are written in symbols that are difficult to understand. In terms of wisdom and landscape, such as the Buddha image, Sema Dharma Chakra, Buddhist arts, painting, and architecture, which are all sources of knowledge in science, social sciences, and humanities, that must be studied by a method known as Hermeneutics, the science of interpretation. Moreover, religion, religious objects, religious rituals, Buddhist arts, etc., are the root of Thai culture. If it can be developed into a concrete form (scenery, landscape, audiovisual, etc.), it will become a tourist attraction for interested people to visit and study, increasing the quality and health both physically and mentally to bring peace to life. In addition, the temple and the house must be the same institution, Therefore, houses/villagers must be maintained and developed to support each other for the welfare of both parties, such substance is considered to be the strength of Chetiyabhumi Temple that must be researched, studied and developed.

Currently, Thailand faces constant political conflicts, coupled with the global economic downturn, causing the country to seriously lack development. The development of a nation requires quality human resources, The tool for human resource development is education.

The development of education requires an educational establishment with administrators who have good leadership and teachers who have knowledge and experience in conducting education. Moreover, an important part of the need is to rely on the agency to support the promotion of efficient and effective education management. It also relies on the temple that has a standard participatory educational park management, has a museum or educational exhibition corner, educational management, information dissemination site, cleanliness, preparation of plans/projects, preparation of measurement plans and important document storage, implementation planning, monitoring and evaluation, and applying benefits and knowledge to improve work development and dissemination (Agsonsue, P., & Kositpimanvach, E., 2019).

Therefore, the management of the educational park in the participation temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khon Kaen Province, which has a lifelong learning resource that responds to the community society, preserving the precepts and traditions, conserving resources and the environment to be the foundation for living, by relying on religious sites, religions, Buddhist arts, antiquities, archaeology, religious ceremonies, and community lifestyles to provide information on the development and improvement of participatory educational parks in the future.

Objectives

1. To study the current condition Preferred Conditions and Priority Needs Index Participation model of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khon Kaen Province.
2. To develop an educational park management model in the participation temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khon Kaen Province.
3. To assess the management model of the educational park in the temple Participation model of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khon Kaen Province.

Methodology

Research on educational park management model in participative measure Chetiyabhumi Temple is

Mixed Methods Research between Qualitative Research) and Quantitative Research is divided into 3 phases as follows:

Phase 1: Study of Current Conditions, Desirable Conditions, and Priority Need Index of Educational Park Management in the Temple. Chetiyabhumi Temple Participation Model using a Questionnaire;

Step 1: Study concepts, theories, and research.

Step 2: Implement the elements and define the research conceptual framework. From step 1 create a research tool outline using questionnaires.

Step 3: Bring the draft questionnaire to 5 experts or experts to check, evaluate for Content Validity, find IOC (Item-Objective Congruence Index), and select questions with content validity greater than 0.80.

Step 4: Using IOC-approved tools to find the quality of the entire questionnaire by Try Out with the educational park management model in participative measure of 30 non-sample participants, to determine the confidence of the questionnaire, coefficient alpha's Cronbach (Srisa-ard, B., 2011) was used to find the confidence coefficient of the whole questionnaire.

Phase 2: Develop a Model for the Management of the Educational Park in the Temple Participation Model Chetiyabhumi Temple, the Research tool was the Interview Form;

Step 5: Data Collection Actions.

Step 6: Interview 6 qualified persons, selected by a semi-structured interview.

Step 7: Focus Group Discussion from the draft management model of the educational park in the participatory temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple.

Phase 3: Evaluate the Management Model of Educational Parks in the Chetiyabhumi Temple Participatory Temple;

Step 8: Evaluate the educational park management model in the Chetiyabhumi Temple Participation Model, assess, verify, confirm, and certify the suitability, feasibility, and usefulness.

Results

The Results of the Research can be Summarized as Follows.

1. Current conditions, desirable conditions, and Priority Need Index of educational park management in the participation measure of Chetiyabhumi Temple. The researcher summarized the educational park management model in the participation measure of Chetiyabhumi Temple from the Priority Needs Index was as follows;

1.1 Preparation of Plans/Projects Including

(1) Opportunities for people to express their opinions in planning the work in various fields.)2) People take part in planning the construction of things within the temple.)3) People regularly participate in meetings to solve problems of the temple.)4) People take part in planning the temple's financial allocation.)5) People participate in the planning of the temple's expenses. And)6) People have agencies that are responsible for overseeing and controlling operations.

1.2 Educational Management Includes

)1) Organize activities to educate people.)2) Organizing activities for a specified period with accompanying media.)3) learning management for the period specified in the study plan.)4) Budget is allocated to manage and supervise and control education.)5) Provide an assessment according to actual conditions and bring the results to improve, modify and disseminate the education.)6) Having an administrative speaker to organize activities that are consistent with the context of the temple environment.)7) Provide opportunities for those involved both inside and outside the community to give suggestions to the committees of the learning community. And (8) You are involved in helping to organize educational activities of the temple.

1.3 Places for Disseminating Information Are

)1) The income and expenses are reported to you regularly.)2) There is always a committee meeting to clarify information within the temple or Buddhist activities.)3) There is a strong connection between home and temple.)4) Set up a place and a format for disseminating the temple's information following the plans set forth through various media.)5) Arrange a place to have enough rest, clean and shady.)6) Arrangement of venues for information dissemination in multiple media, creative professional organization development activities. And)7) You participate in the goal-setting of various activities within the temple.

1.4 Museums or Educational Exhibition Corners Include

)1) The temple allows you to comment on the various problems of the temple regarding the exhibition corner.)2) You are involved in promoting the activities of the temple.)3) Clean and adequate toilets.)4) Conservation/procurement/storage is

available.)5) There is a strict security system for museum objects.)6) There is a library or a corner for books or documents, textbooks, and research articles. And (7) There is a permanent exhibition room in the building.

1.5 Cleanliness

Is)1) Clean, shady, and beautiful, there is a temple plan divided into the Phutthawat area.)2) Encourage people to take part in becoming a committee of the temple on cleanliness.)3) Keep the measurement area clean.)4) Engage people to participate in the mission of the temple.)5) Engage the people to participate in solving the problem of education of the temple on cleanliness. And (6) The cleanliness of the area is constantly being developed.

1.6 Preparation of Measurement Plans and Document Storage Include

(1) The temple provides opportunities for people to participate in solving financial problems.)2) There is a temple plan with photos to accompany it.)3) People participate in the development of the temple by fulfilling the duties appointed by the temple.)4) Organized as a temple with art and culture.)5) There is a report on the storage of important documents.

2. Development of an Educational Park Management Model in the Participation Temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple.

2.1 Interview results for educational park management in the participation temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple.

2.2 Results of the group discussion on the educational park management model in the participation temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple from Focus Group Discussion

2.3 Conclusion of the qualitative analysis obtained from in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussion.

2.4 Conclusion of quantitative and qualitative analysis obtained from in-depth interviews and Focus Group

The research concluded a study of the educational park management model in the participation temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khon Kaen Province, based on questionnaires, interviews, and group discussions. A model of educational park management can be presented in the participatory temple Chetiyabhumi Temple, as shown in the following figure;

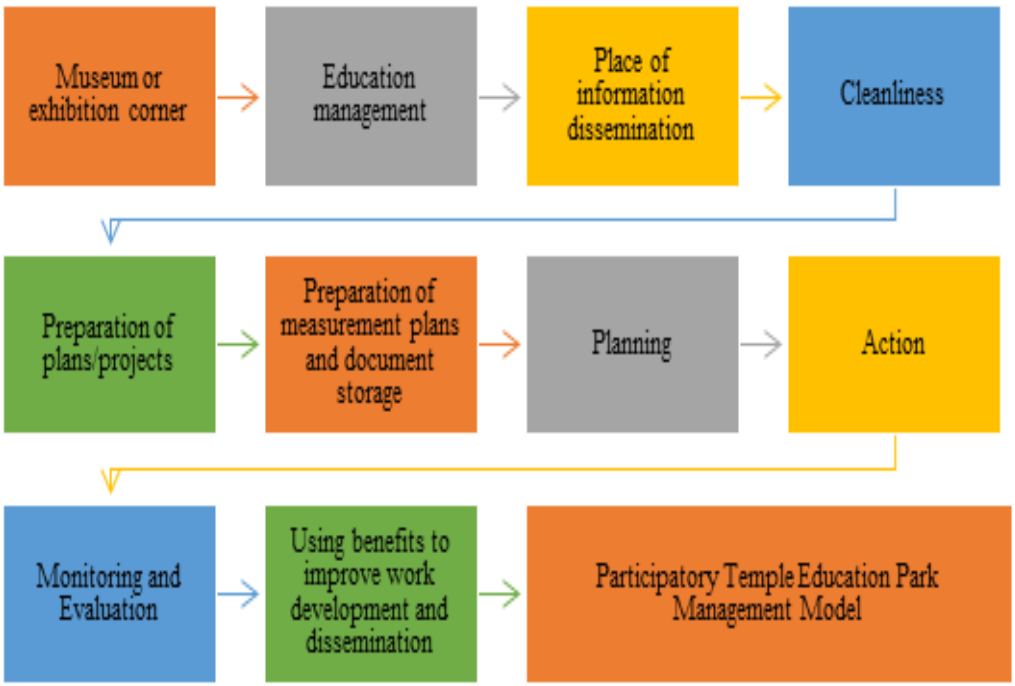

Figure 2: shows the model of educational park management in the participation temple of Chetiyabhumi Temple, Nam Phong District, Khon Kaen Province.

3. Assessment of educational park management model in the ChetiyabhumiTemple Participatory Temple: The results of an assessment of 21 experts/person on the appropriateness, feasibility, and usefulness of the educational park management model in participatory measure found that the

management model of the educational park in the temple (model name, objectives, principles/concepts) as a whole was at the highest level of feasibility, followed by usefulness, and appropriateness respectively.

4. Knowledge gained from research, From the results of the research, the knowledge gained can be summarized with the details of the educational park management model in the Chetiyabhumi Temple participatory measure, as shown in the following figure;

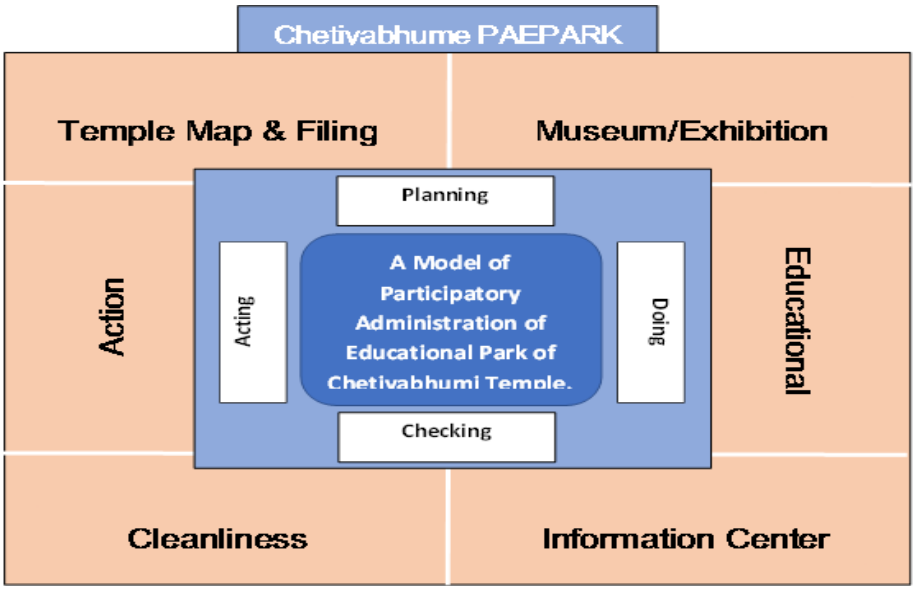

Figure 3: The management model of the educational park in the Chetiyabhumi Temple participatory temple.

Discussion

From the research results, there are important issues that should be discussed as follows:

1. *Planning/Project Preparation*

Provide a project that can promote morality, and ethics or benefit the community in full detail. Adequate budget allocation for management. The agency is responsible for overseeing and controlling operations. Developing plans or projects for continuous improvement of the temple by participating in the planning of building things within the temple. Provide opportunities for you to express your opinions in planning your work in various fields. Participate in the planning of the temple's financial allocation. Participate in meetings to plan various temple events. Participate in the planning of the temple's expenses, and assign various tasks from the temple. Listen to your opinions in solving problems. Participate in regular temple troubleshooting meetings. Consistent with the research results of Muangmun, N., Phrakhru Baidika Apichatthamasutho, & Suphapha, P. (2017), a study on the development of a model temple in the management of an educational park of Wat Phromrangsi, Don Mueang District, Bangkok, found that (1) The development of a model measure in the management of the educational Park of the temple as a whole was moderate, and when considering each aspect, it was found that Developing a model temple in the management of the temple's educational park in the aspect of establishing a museum within the temple, organizing educational activities, organizing a place for disseminating academic information in the temple, arranging the temple area to be clean and shady, in the preparation of plans or the structure, the preparation of the measurement plan showing the overall measurement area is at a moderate level in all aspects. The aspect with the highest opinion was on the establishment of a museum within the temple, and the aspect with the least opinion was that of educational activities. (2) The results of the comparison of the management of the educational parks of the temples classified by personal factor data showed that people of different ages, occupations, and statuses had no different opinions on the development of model measures in the overall management of educational parks, thus rejecting the hypothesis. As for the people of different sexes and educational levels, their opinions on the development of a model measure in the

overall educational park management were significantly different at the 0.05 level, thus accepting the hypothesis.(3) The study of problems, obstacles, and recommendations for the development of model temples in educational park management found that lack of clarity of signs indicating buildings for convenience for those who wish to go to various places within the temple. Some novice monks do not care and take care about the cleanliness of the temple. Lack of exhibitions to promote education in the form of academic knowledge. Lack of leading relatives to practice Vipassana meditation. Lack of continuous development of the museum, what is available in the temple and keep it interesting. However, the suggestions include that the existing museum should be continuously developed and interesting. There should be publicity, there should be a guide to the practice of Vipassana Meditation. Modern equipment and technology should be provided for a better understanding of the content. There should be an exhibition promoting education in the form of education for academics. There should be an arrangement of monks and novices to clean the temple area. There should be a calendar of projects or activities to publicize to the general public. And it should add signs to the building, convenient accommodation for those who wish to go to various places within the temple)Muangmun, N., Phrakhru Baidika Apichatthamasutho, & Suphapha, P., 2017(.

2. *Educational Management*

Organized periodic activities with illustrations, activities, books, and new strategies for learning. There is a clear educational action plan and educational action plan.

Budgets are allocated to manage and supervise and control education. Provide opportunities for stakeholders inside and outside the community to make recommendations to the committees of the learning community. Having an administrative speaker to organize activities that are consistent with the context of the temple environment. Arrange an assessment according to actual conditions and bring the results to improve and disseminate educational management. Arrange for the presentation of results at academic seminars at the provincial, regional and national levels. Arrangement of classes for the duration specified in the participatory education lesson plan to help organize the educational activities of the temple. Notify the various activities of the temple to allow people to participate in education. The results are consistent with Kangpheng, S.,&etal. (2018); Pansawang)2016; 2019(, concluded that the most effective participatory activities would require cooperation at all stages of implementation and have an educational action plan and an educational action plan.

3. *Information Dissemination Place*

Arrangement of place and format for disseminating information of the temple following the plans determined through various media, there is an arrangement of a place to have enough rest, clean and shady rooms/corners, academic learning resources provided in the temple such as the temple courtyard, organizing Dharma tweets, Dharma delivery, providing information throughout the year, organize learning systems, develop the use of media and technology, and develop culture. This is in line with the current situation, arrangement of venues, multi-media information dissemination, creative professional organization development activities, and participation in the goals of various activities within the temple. In addition, the temple provides opportunities for people to participate in the administration to develop the strength of the temple, and participate in a strong connection between home and temple, the temple has income and expenditure notifications for you to be informed regularly when the temple has organized activities to be informed regularly. There are always committee meetings to clarify information within the temple or Buddhist activities. The results of the study are consistent with the findings of Watasat, S., (1996) studying the temple education park based on the opinions of expert monks and residents. The research found that: (1) The objectives of the educational park in the temple sample group consider that it should be a source of moral and ethical development. Secondly, the building is the source of Dharma's semination and the source of cultural heritage preservation. (2) The role and role of the educational park in the temples. Most of the sample group agreed that it should be responsible for cultivating morals and ethics, followed by spreading Buddhist knowledge and being the center of cooperation in Buddhist activities. (3) Activities as a whole believe that there should be activities to provide the most up-to-date message. Followed by activities to support people who do good deeds, activities to instill values in art and culture conservation, activities to apply religious principles in daily life, and activities on religious important days. Next are the activities of arranging suitable

places for relaxation and providing trees, water sources, traditional activities, and development activities that are beneficial to the community respectively. (4)Most of the sample group's services believe that there should be a speaker recommending the use of media procurement services for service users and self-learning arrangements. (5) The location of the majority of the sample group believed that it should be established in the temple as the center of local activities and should be harmonized with the environment proportionately in the sangha area. (6) Most of the sample management methods think that the initiator of the educational park establishment should come from the cooperation of the temple government and the community, with the temple being the operator. The executive committee should be a member of the temple government. And the people, administrators, and personnel should be monks, the knowledge of the personnel should be Buddhist, and the educational park should be under the Department of Religious Affairs. And (7) The budget source of the educational parks, most of the sample group, considers it appropriate to be provided by donations from the People's Private Foundation (Watasat, S., 1996).

4. *Museum of Knowledge Exhibition Corner*

There is a building in proportion, the things inside are old things, which are considered proportional. There is a permanent exhibition room in the building as well as a lecture room or an event room. There is a library or a corner for books or documents of textbooks, research papers, and articles. There is a meeting room or activity room or children's recreation room, clean and adequate restrooms, with signs telling the story of every museum object that comes with it. Systematic registration of museum objects. There is a strict security system for museum objects. There is conservation/sourcing/keeping. The public participates in promoting the activities of the temple which allows expressing opinions on the various problems of the Temple concerning the exhibition. The research results are consistent with the research results of Phrakru Sunantakijkosol (Suwat Suwattano) to study the development of a temple management model to be an educational park in Saraburi Province. The results showed that:

1. The general condition of the temple management to be an educational park in Saraburi Province from the general condition of the temple management as an educational park, in general, is at a high level. The aspect with the highest average was the environment, followed by propagation. The least is: Personnel and general conditions of the temple management to be an educational park. On the facilities side, persuade people around the temple, and the temple committee to come and support the building every year. In terms of environmental conditions, most of the temples are built as multi-purpose buildings to support activities in sections. As for dissemination, organizing activities to show sermons for people to learn about the Dharma teachings of the Lord Buddha. Personnel, monks, lay personnel of people's temples, government agencies, and private sectors who see the importance of temple development. In terms of management, the abbot has developed the temple for prosperity, peace, and stability and acts as an administrator of the temple's affairs, is the governing body, supervising and instructing monks, novices, and laypeople in the temple to be orderly. Be of good morals. As for the study of the general condition of the temple management as a quantitative educational park as a whole, it was at a high level. The aspect with the highest average was the environment aspect, followed by the propagation aspect, the least was the personnel aspect.

2. Theoretical concepts of temple management as a temple management education park, the abbot of Wat Cha must have the science and art in administration and management of the temple. The science of administration and management consists of Organization management planning, personnel management, administration, coordination, performance evaluation, and budgeting. However, the art of administration and management consists of leadership, human relations in work, the art of speaking well, and persuasive skills in both science and the art of administration.

3. The development of a temple management model to be an educational park is as follows: (a) Facilities: The temple arranges to have enough resting places, clean and shady to create attraction for those who come to receive Buddhist services to appreciate the temple's surroundings. (b) Environment: The temple area arranges to be shady in line with being a Buddhist educational park. (c) Dissemination: By providing sermons to the general public, youth, students, and students at schools and agencies come to listen to sermons from temples. (d) Personnel: By organizing monks in the temple who have knowledge and abilities to educate people interested in Buddhism, encouraging personnel

within the temple to have both secular and dharma education. (e) Management: The abbot has conveyed the concept of temple management as an educational park by defining clear operational activities such as establishing a temple development action plan each year, and consulting with the internal clergy. Measure personnel of the temple both internally and externally to create a clear plan of working together (PhrakruSunantakijkosol(SuwatSuwattano), 2015).

5. Cleanliness

The temple is clean, shady, and beautiful. The temple plan is divided into the Phutthawat area, Sangkhawat area, and public welfare area, improving the cleanliness of the area all the time, trimming trees and increasing green areas, discarding waste (large pieces of garbage), donating recycled waste, and train on waste management knowledge, Organizing various buildings in harmony with nature by removing waste, participate in the mission of the temple, provide opportunities for people to participate in the work, participated in the committee of the temple on cleanliness, Contribute to the educational problems of the temple on cleanliness, Participate in solving problems of obstacles related to the administration of the temple, cleanliness, keeping the temple area clean. The results of this research are consistent with Khatiyapong, U., to study on how to organize an educational park in Kham Son Sathan, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The results showed that (1) The respondents were more school administrators than any other group, aged 40-49, having served more than 10 years, most were aware of the establishment of an educational park and agreed with the implementation of an educational park in the temple. (2) The implementation of the establishment of an educational park in a religious place. The sample group saw that the overall importance was at a high level, which consisted of 3 aspects: general administration guidelines in the temple, the organization of learning activities, and management and Service. (3) All the resources or factors necessary to organize an educational park are needed at a high level, and at the highest level are reading, library or book gardens. (4) The community's need for an education park as a whole is at a high level, and in the case of the highest level, the educational park should focus on the villagers' love of reading and self-learning, and wants people to cooperate in organizing an educational park. And (5) There are many interesting comments or suggestions for organizing an educational park in the temple, for example, an educational park organized in a temple is appropriate because of its spacious and peaceful grounds, which are suitable for learning, giving people the opportunity to study more, monks can help in education, and village leaders should play a role in the maintenance of the educational park and help publicize this project (Khatiyapong, U., 1994).

6. Preparation of Measurement Plans and Storage

there is a measurement plan shown in front of the temple, there are accompanying photos and attached temple plans, and there is a report on the storage of important documents such as land title deeds, and bank accounts, etc. Keep it organized and safe, with illustrations arranged to be a temple with art and culture. Provide a stable, safe, and strong building, participate in the development of the temple by fulfilling the functions that the temple appoints, and implement the activities of the temple under the objectives and goals set. And there are always board meetings, allowing the temple to participate in solving financial problems. This research was consistent with the research results of Srasom, N. (2017) study on participation in the "house, temple, school administration" of temple schools affiliated with Bangkok. The research found that there were 5 characteristics of participation in the "House, Temple, School Management" of Wat Indra Song Chang Erawan School, which is a school affiliated with Bangkok, as follows; 1) Participation in decision making based on seniority. 2) Participate in the planning of operations by honoring those who have the prestige of those who have been accepted by the gardener. 3) Participation in the practice and implementation of beliefs and faith in Buddhism. 4) Participation in the coordination of mutual benefits. And 5) Participation in the follow-up and evaluation in a kind manner. In addition, the results of the success of the participation in the management of houses, temples, and schools" temple schools under Bangkok are; (1) Participation in the "House, Temple, School Management of Wat Pra Indra Song Chang Erawan School is following the school's educational standards, that is, the school manages education according to the standards of quality assurance for schools under Bangkok as follows: Educational management on the creation of a learning society and the identity of educational institutions. And (2) Participation in the "House, Temple, School management of Wat Indra Song

Chang Erawan School meets the expectations of the community (Srasom, N.,2017).

Recommendation

Suggestions for utilizing the research results; (1) The temple should arrange a shady area with beautiful scenery under the principles and practices of Buddhism. (2) The Sangha should encourage the conduct of sermons in the model temples in the educational park temples and support each other's personnel. And (3) Temples should provide educational museums and folk museums that are related to Buddhist teachings and provide lecturers for advice.

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