Course Outline of Dhamma Studies

For

Elementary Level

Vinaya Subject

Under "The Buddhist Studies Program in English" (Dhamma Studies) for the General Public and International Students, Administered by the Chiang Mai Provincial Monastic Assembly

1. Lecturers

- o. Ven. Dr. Phrakhrubaidika Thippanakorn Jayabhinando
- lø. Assoc. Prof.Dr. Samran Khansamrong
- ത. Asst. Prof. Dr. Wisuthichai Chayasit

2. Place to Study:

- Wat Suan Dok 139 T.Suthep A.Muang Chiang Mai, Thailand 50200

3. Subject Objectives;

3.1 To Study on Vinaya in Buddhist Monastic Life"

- This subject would focus on an in-depth study of Vinaya, exploring its historical development, its role in regulating monastic behavior, and its relevance in contemporary Buddhist monastic communities.

3.2 To Study on Buddhist Ethical Precepts: Sila and Lay Practitioners"

- This subject would examine the five precepts (Sila) in detail, emphasizing their significance as ethical guidelines for lay Buddhists. It would also explore the practical applications of these precepts in everyday life.

3.3 To Study on Contrasting Lifestyles: Samanas vs. Lay Buddhists"

- This subject would delve into the contrasting lifestyles and ethical codes followed by Samanas (monastics) and lay Buddhists. It would investigate the motivations, challenges, and benefits associated with each path.

3.4 To Study on Buddhist Ethics: Vinaya, Precepts, and Contemporary Relevance"

- This subject would provide a broader perspective, considering the contemporary relevance of Vinaya and Sila in modern Buddhist communities. It would explore how these ethical frameworks adapt to societal changes and contemporary challenges.

4. Subject Description:

"Buddhist Ethical Framework: Vinaya, Precepts, and the Distinction Between Monastics and Lay Practitioners" This subject explores the Buddhist ethical framework, highlighting the role of Vinaya, precepts (Sila), and the differences in ethical guidelines for monastics and laypeople. Vinaya encompasses rigorous disciplinary rules tailored for monastics, including monks and nuns who have chosen the renunciant path. On the other hand, ethical guidelines for lay Buddhists are referred to as precepts or Sila. The focus is on the five precepts that guide ethical behavior among Buddhists.

Additionally, the subject delves into the contrasting lifestyles of monastics, known as Samanas, who lead disciplined lives to expedite their Dhamma training and serve as living examples of renunciation, compared to the practices of laypeople. Nuns follow ten precepts, while monks adhere to a comprehensive set of 227 precepts outlined in the Vinaya. This exploration emphasizes the specific aspects of Sila that are relevant to lay individuals, without delving into the intricate details of Vinaya or monastic codes.

5. Total Classroom Hours

Theory	Practice,	Self-Study	Extra Classes
30 hours	Non	Self-study 6 hours per week,	Yes

6. Methods of Teaching and Learning

- Hybrid Classroom

7. Course Outline

Weeks		Topic/Details	Studying Hours	Teaching/ Activities	Lecturers
1 - 2	0 0	Introduction Objectives of Studying Panca Sila (The Five Precepts) Virati (Abstaining) Kalyanadhamma	2	Giving a lecture and Classroom activities	English Department
3 - 4	0 0	Panca Sila (Five Precepts) Panatipata Veramani The First rule Taking life Kamma of strong or light effect Bodily Harm Torment	3		
5-6	0	Adinnadana Veramani	3		

				ı	T
		To abstain from taking what is			
		not given			
		The Second rule			
	O Robbery				
		Living on Robberylike Manner			
		Action as Robbery manner			
		Weighty action or light action			
	0	Kamesumicchacara Veramani			
7		(Abstain from sexual	2		
7		misconduct)	3		
		The Third rule			
	0	Musavada Veramani			
		(Abstaining from the false			
		speech)			
		The Fourth rule			
	0	Musa (False speech)	3		
8-9	0	Weighty Action or Light			
		Action			
		(Actions having strong or light			
		effect)			
		An Exception of Musa			
10	0	Patissava	1		
	0	Surameragamajjapamadattha			
		na Veramani (Abstaining from			
11		intoxicants causing	3		
		carelessness)			
		The Fifth rule			
(Bad effect of liquor and			
12		intoxicants	2		
	0	Virati: Abstinence			
	0	Pancakalayanadhamma			
13-15		(Virtue enjoyed by the five	3		
		precepts)			
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	■ The Ennobling virtue of the		
	primary rule		
	■ Kalayanadhamma of the second		
	item		
	■ Work with bad effect should be		
	abstained		
	■ The property should be kept from		
	danger and paid Reasonably		
	■ Diligence of work supporting		
	observing the precepts		
	■ The Ennobling virtue of the third		
	item		
	■ The Ennobling virtue of the		
	fourth item		
	■ The Ennobling virtue of the fifth		
	item		
16	Final Examination	2	

8. Teaching and Study Methods:

- 1. Lecture
- 2. Assignment
- 3. Discussion/group seminar/presentation in the classroom

9. Evaluation:

Total	100	marks
Final Examination	50	marks
Mid-term Examination	20	marks
Assignments	20	marks
Attendance and Participation	10	marks

10. Assessment and Academic Success

8.1. Assessment of learning outcomes should include testing, writing, observation, interviews, group discussions, and examination as evaluation methods.

- 8.2. Each subject must have a minimum of $80\,\%$ attendance requirement of the total class hours.
- 8.3. In each subject, assessment should result in a grade and a grade point. The minimum passing grade for each subject is an 'S' grade, as follows:

Academic Results	Score	Grade
Horner	90 - 100	Н
Satisfied	60 - 89	S
Unsatisfied	< 59	U

11. Required Knowledge

- (1) Possess a deep understanding of the core content of [Subject/Topic], including essential principles and key theories, and be able to apply them in daily life.
- (2) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Buddhist principles and practices, and have the ability to apply them in contemporary society.
- (3) Have knowledge of propagating Buddhist teachings and contribute to the sustainable lineage of Buddhism."

12. Resources for more study;

Dhammapitaka (P.A. Payutto), Phra. Ritual in Buddhism (in Thai).

Bangkok: Thammasapha Press, 1987.

Phra Vinayanaikwathikhit (Dicipline is bigger than thinking).

Bangkok: Bangkok: Thammasapha Press, 1987.

Buddhadhasa Bikkhu. Tamra Du Phra Phiksu (translated from

khumsapcakphra ot). Bangkok: Thammasapha Press, 1987.

Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya, University. Phra Trai Pidok Chabap

Mahachula (Tepitaka, Mahachula edition) Phra Vinay Pidok (Vinaya **Tepitaka** translated edition Vol. 4-8. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1998.Dutiya- Tatiya Samantapasadika Mahachula Atthakatha. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1989.Phra Trai Pidok Phasabali Chabap Mahachula Tepitakam Phra Vinay Pidok. Vol. 1-3 Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1989.Dikasaratthathipani (Tikasaratthadipani) Vol. 1-4 (BE 2534). Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1987. Mahamakutrajavidyalaya, University. Pathama Samanta Pasadika. (Translated in Thai) part 1-3. Bangkok: Mahamakutrajavidyalaya

Suchip Punyanuphap. **Phra Trai Pidok Chabap Samrap Prachachon**(Tepitaka for people) 6th edion. Bankok:

Mahamakutrajavidyalaya University Press, 1994.

University Press, 1992.

Rajavaramuni (P.A.Payutto), Phra. **Photcananukrom Phtthasat**Chabappramuansap (Dictionary of Buddhist Studies Lession

Edition). Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press,

1995.

Photchananukrom Phutthasat. Chabappramuantham (Ditionary of

Buddhist Studies, Dhamma Lession Edition). Bangkok:

Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1995.

Rajathammaithet (Rabaep Thitanano), Phra. **Phra Vinay Pidok Yo Lem II. (Vinaya Pitaka in brief, Vol.II)** 3th edition. Bangkok:

Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1995.

Somdet Phra Maha Samanachao Krom Phraya Vajirananavaroros. Vinay Muk Vol. 1-3 (Description of Displine). Bangkok: Mahamakutrajavidyalaya University Press, 1995.Maha Samana Winitchay (Analysis of Phra Maha Samana). Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1975. Ariyasawork. Phra Vinay Phra Sawok Vol. 1-2 (The disciple of disciples). Thammasapha Press, 1987. Buddhadasa, Bhikkhu. Handbook to See Monks: Translation from a Treasure Trove of the Buddha's Mouth. Bangkok: Dhammasapha Press, 1987. Dhammapitaka (P.A. Payutto), Phra. Rituals in Buddhism. Bangkok: Dhammasapha Press, 1987.The Discipline beyond thinking. Bangkok: Dhammasapha Press, 1987. Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University. Tipitaka in Thai of Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya: Vinaya Pitaka: Mahavibhanga Vol. I-II and Bhikkhunivibhanga. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1998. Pathomsamantapasathikamahachula Atthakatha. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1989.Tipitaka in Pali of Mahachulatepitakang: Viniya Pitaka: Mahavibhang Vol. I-II, Bhikkhunivibanga. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1987.

Mahamakutrajavidyalaya. Pathomsamantapasathika Translated Vol. I-II.

Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1992.

Phramahasamanachao Vachirayanavaroros, Somdej. Vinaya Pitaka Vol. I,

II. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1985.

Rajacaramuni (P.A.Payutto), Phra. Dictionary of Buddhism: Volume of

Buddhist Vocabulary.

Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1995.

.......Dictionary of Buddhism: Volume of Dhamma Vocbulary.

Bangkok: Mahachulalongkonrajavidyalaya University Press, 1995.

Suchip Bunyanuphap. **Tipitaka for People Edited. VI.** Bangkok: Mahamakut rajavidyalaya Press, 1994.