

Dissertation Title : a Study of the Role and Works of Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera
Researcher : Phra Rangsiman Cāruvaṃso (Sasirattanasrisophon)
Degree : Master of Arts (Buddhism)
Dissertation Supervisory Committee
: Phrakrusophonpattananuyut, Asst. Prof., B.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.
: Phrakrusanggarak Boonserm Kittiwanno, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
: Phrakrupavanajetityanukit., B.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.
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Abstract

The purposes of this research were 1) to study the history and works of Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera (Phrakrubāmahāthera), 2) to study the rules of Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera (Phrakrubāmahāthera) and 3) to analyze the Buddhist teaching principles that been the qualification of Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera (Phrakrubāmahāthera) that had the influence to Buddhism. This research was the documentary research that had studied both primary sources as Tipitaka and the secondary sources as texts, thesis, books and the other research.

The results of research were as follows;

1. The history and works of Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera (Phrakrubāmahāthera) who was a former the abbot of Wat Sungmen, Sungmen sub-district, Sungmen district, Phrae province. He was the good meditational practice monk and had been respected and faith both the king of Lanna and other countries such as Loai, Myanmar and all people around the Siam. In the primary Ratanakosin era, he had studied the Vinaya, Pali expertly included also the Lanna language. He had ever also taught monks and novices in Wat Srichum. Later he moved to Wat Sungmen and during he stayed there, he had written a lot of palm leaf scriptures and kept in the hall scripture of Wat Sungmen absolutely were 2567 piles or 8845 contents. Eventually, Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera (Phrakrubāmahāthera), he leaved the business to Rahang district, Tak province, and had stayed in the mango garden when the people knew about him, the owner of this garden gave his garden to him to live there. This name's garden was known as Wat Umpawan. Finally, he had died at there.

2. The role of Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera (Phrakrubāmahāthera), there were 6 aspects corresponded with the Sangha Act which related with Sangha administration in the present time namely; 1) the government aspect, he had ever been the abbot of Wat Phrasing, Watsungmen, and Wat Phrathaddonkeow. 2) Educational aspect, he had studied at Wat Srichum and taught religious students and he had taught the religious and Pali language to Buddhist monk and novices. He had written the Buddhist Lanna Palm leaf scripture about 2567 piles or 8845 contents. 3) Spread aspect; he was a good wisdom monk that had a lot of the knowledge in Dhamma principle and was the best Vipassana practicing until completed the high knowledge in Buddhism. He had persuaded monks and laymen who know about Dhamma writing

to write some Dhamma on the palm leaves. 4) Public assistance aspect, he had built Wat Mahabodhi, Wat Sungmen, Wat Sridok, Wat Phrathaddonkoew being in Buddhism. 5) Helping Education aspect, he had written lot of Buddhist Lanna scriptures to young generation for studying. 6) Welfare aspect, he was the president or supporter for building Wat Mahabodi, Wat Sungment, Wat sridok, and Wat Prathaddonkeow.

3. The Buddhist teaching principles that been the qualification of the Gūbākañcana Araññavāsī Mahāthera (Phrakrubamahāthera) was found that there were 6 aspects namely; the four Brahmavihara, four Iddhipāda, four Sangahavatthu, five Bala, and seven Sappurisa-dhamma.