

Thesis Title : A Study of Sangha Affairs Administration in Muang Lampang District, Lampang Province

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ABSTRACT

The main objectives of this research are : 1) to study The Role of Sangha Affairs Administration in Muang Lampang District, Lampang Province , and 2) to compare Sangha Affairs Administration in Muang Lampang District, Lampang Province, classified by personal factors; Lampang Province. The survey research was carried out in this study. The population in this study consisted of 154 Sangha Administrators in Muang Lampang District, Lampang Province. The tool employed for collecting data was the questionnaire. Statistical techniques employed for data analysis were frequencies, percentage, average, standard deviation (S.D) for describing data from variables of personal characteristics. The analysis was also done through t-test for analysis the hypotheses in order to test the average difference between the two groups and f-test by one-way analysis of variance (One-way ANOVA) for testing the difference between the averages from three of more groups with LSD (Least Significant Different) meth.

The overall The Role of Sangha Affairs Administration in Muang Lampang District, Lampang Province have been found at moderate level ($\mu = 3.75$). When taken into consideration in each aspects, it is found that the Sangha Administrators was considered that the field of Welfare and the Public Welfare were ranked in the medium, Religious Studies, the propagation of Buddhism and Public Works were ranked in the high level, whereas it was noted at highest level in aspects of Governance.

On comparing the level of The Role of Sangha Affairs Administration in Muang Lampang District, Lampang Province, classified by personal factors such as administrative position, age, years of ordination, level of general education, level of Dhamma Studies and Pali Studies, it was found that administrative position was noted significantly different at 05 level, thus accepting the formulated hypothesis. While age, years of ordination, level of general education, level of Dhamma Studies and Pali Studies were not found significant differences, therefore, rejecting the set hypotheses.