The chao awat or abbot of a Thai Buddhist monastery plays an important role in Buddhist Thai culture. They act as leaders, teachers, masters of monastic monks and novices, villagers, and laypeople nearby. According to the Sangha Act of 2505 B.E. (1962), the abbot is an ecclesiastical official of the smallest unit of administration. Entitled to control monastic people and manage property for the monastery’s business, the abbot is the representative of the monastery and recognized as a juristic person by the law. This is the result of centralization of Buddhist administrative power in the reign of King Rama V. According to the Vinaya rules, the Sangha or monastic community is ideally run by the unanimous decision of all members, whose votes in a meeting are equal. In this aspect, a monastic head should manage the monastic community, supervise monastic activities, and act as a representative to outsiders and the state. This lecture will discuss how the head of a Thai Buddhist monastery is problematic in the balance of the Sangha governance designed by the Buddha, and possibilities for solutions will be discussed.

Dr. Sompornnuch Tansrisook is Assistant Professor of Pali-Sanskrit and Buddhist Studies in the South Asian Languages Section, Department of Eastern Languages, Chulalongkorn University. With her study background in Thai, Pali, Comparative Religion, and Laws, her research is based on analysis of Pali texts and their meanings in the present context. Her works include The Buddha’s View of Doctrinal Learning from the Simile of Grasping a Venomous Snake (2018), Monk’s Obtaining and Disposing of Inherited Property according to Thai Civil and Commercial Code (2018), Principles of Financial Management for Buddhist Temples (2021) and Sangha Governance (forthcoming).

Monday, 30 August 2021
14h-16h (CEST)

via Zoom: (copy the link into your webbrowser to join, you might be asked to download the software)
https://uni-hamburg.zoom.us/j/64563521222

Asien-Afrika-Institut