Four Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma: Dhamma Promotes Teaching and Learning to be Successful

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ABSTRACT

Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV is a principle that promotes teaching and learning to be successful by encouraging learners to have the principle of Sappurisaṁseva (conversation with knowledgeable people), namely meeting teachers to discuss additional knowledge seek other sources of knowledge having morals, good morals and wisdom Saddhammasavana (Concentrate on studying), i.e., learning with concentrated mind, pay attention to the knowledge transfer with humility, prepare before learning listen to instruction with respect have careful composure and obey the teachings Yonisomansikāra (right way of thinking), i.e., reasoning in the right way without taking your own ideas as big, reflect on what you know and analyze it and synthetic, comparison ready to find out the facts, clearly distinguish it from cause to effect and Dhammānudhammapaṭipatti (Dhamma is used correctly; practice in accord with Dhamma) including following the teachings of teachers and those who know, applied in accordance with the situation reasonably bug fix participate in decision making systematic thinking to further develop the competence of learners in the 21st century completely.

Keywords
Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV, Dhamma, Teaching and Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

In teaching management, teachers must understand the purpose of teaching management, that is, to develop the person to flourish in 3 aspects, which are considered the competencies of the person, namely: 1. To have Cognitive Domain being the pursuit of knowledge by using wisdom, know how to use the brain to do things that are related to knowledge, memory, understanding, and can be applied, know how to analyze data or events, know how to synthesize by collecting knowledge of facts or events to achieve true understanding, know how to evaluate things. 2. To have an Affective Domain, also known as ethical education which is about attitudes, values, appreciation, capacity of people, in addition to having wisdom and knowledge, must also have a good heart, morality, sacrifice, patience, responsibility and know how to adapt to live happily in society. These things must be taught by the learners as well. 3. To have skills (Psychomotor Domain) , which used to be called manual education and physical education or perform tasks fluently and skilfully. [1] The National Education Act 1999 and its amendment (2nd edition) 2002 in Chapter 4 emphasizes and gives importance to the learning process by focusing on the learner, which means organizing the learning process and learning activities that are in line with real life applications, can be put into practice and applied "It is a learning process in which learners participate in real practice, developing a process of thinking, analysing, studying, researching, experimenting, and seeking knowledge by oneself according to their aptitudes and interests with a variety of processes and learning resources both inside and outside the classroom able to apply knowledge and experience to improve the quality of life of oneself, society and the public" [2] the principle that is the cause of prosperity or increase to achieve more prosperity from a certain level of prosperity before His Highness expressed it in the form of causal factors that must depend on each other, harmonize and support each other that there is Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV: 1) Sappurisaṁseva: association with the good man means sharing ideas, participating in activities, sharing benefits with good people; 2) Saddhammasavana: listen to his teachings with respect, that is to say, a person, having believed in the faithful, approaches him and sits near him and listens attentively to his teachings, have your mind focused on the sound you utter along with determining the content of the teachings until knowledge clear understanding until becoming a person who behaves virtuously with good morals which is the good side of justice, that is, loving-kindness, desire for a happy, right livelihood; that is lawful and moral, having careful attention to not trespassing, truthful speech, having words that are truthful and mindful, always be able to remember before doing, before speaking, and before thinking because of carefulness, obey the teachings; 3) Yonisomansikāra: take those matters into consideration with a clever method. It means taking the teachings that have been heard and read to classify and distinguish clearly what is good or evil, right or wrong, should or should not be looked at from the cause to find the result, linking from the result back to the cause, he considered the opposite of what he had heard and read, look similar, differences or causality are factors of each other until it can be connected to the 3 periods, namely past, present and future, use the past as a lesson to behave in

accordance with what is right in the present and use the past and present as a link to the future; 4) Dhammānudhammapaṭipatti: practice the Dhamma according to the Dharma. It is a continuation of the relationship with the faithful, listening to his teachings and thinking systematically. There are rules for thinking until you can see yourself blaming and put those things into practice until being complete with wisdom means that a wise person sees the birth and death of beings as well as all the bodies and can finally reduce, calm, alleviate from defilements until finally liberation from all suffering. The author presents the following interesting issues:

II. CONCEPT AND THEORIES ABOUT TEACHING AND LEARNING MANAGEMENT

Learning and teaching are the words being often used in pairs and is called collectively, teaching and learning, because both words are related to each other, both teaching and learning are related processes. Teaching is intended to cause learning and good teaching leads to good learning. Teachers play an important role in enabling learners to learn, teach with knowledge principles and practice skills to help learners learn in a meaningful, valuable way to save time and prevent wastage as follows. Teachers should have basic knowledge about teaching in the following: [3]

1.1 The meaning of instructional management

All School Administration: teaching and learning is the most important job; other work is the job that promotes and supports the quality of teaching and facilitating teaching and learning. Teaching and learning are the main mission of educational management. Academic output is an indication of the standards and quality of educational establishments that the educational management achieves the objectives. Teaching and learning have the same meaning as academic work and academics in education give the meaning of teaching and learning as follows:

Pimpan Techakupt [4] gave the meaning of teaching in the form of the transmission of the theoretical principles by relying on techniques for making learners learn and efficiency in teaching.

Phra Brahmagunabhorn (P.A. Payutto) [5] commented that Education is training a person to develop wisdom to have knowledge and understanding of the facts and conditions of all things have the right attitude towards all things, treat and deal with things as they should be in order to benefit both themselves, that is, to live with the best results, have a free mind have complete mental health and beneficial to others can help create benefits and happiness for people who live together as a society.

Nuanjit Chaowakiratipong [6] gave the meaning that teaching management is to arrange atmosphere, activities, media, situations, etc., for learners to achieve their full potential. Teachers therefore need to know learners in all aspects and can analyze the data to be used as a basis for designing or planning learning that is consistent with the students.

Preeyaporn Wonganutaroj [7] mentioned teaching and learning that means organizing learning activities such as the use of teaching media, oorganizing activities during teaching testing etc. including the ability to manage the learning of teachers to help, guidance to learners in various fields, including encouragement, give love and attention, too.

Ladda Siriphan [8] mentioned the meaning and guidelines for teaching and learning as follows: There are four aspects of teaching and learning management in the classroom for teachers:

1. Ready to help and participate in learning (wittiness) is the ability for a teacher to walk around the classroom at all times, take part in the situation immediately but avoid interrupting instruction.

2. Multitasking: work together at the same time (overlapping) is the ability for teachers to do more than one activity at the same time, such as group or individual classes.

3. Fluidity during teaching (momentum during lessons) is the ability for teachers to organize lessons that allow students to overcome obstacles and problems, and let the students see the preparation of teachers.

4. Provide a variety of tasks and challenges (challenge and variety in assignments) is the ability for teachers to deliver a variety of instruction challenges students.

Thitana Khammani [9] said that the learning process means taking steps step by step or the use of different methods that allow individuals to learn.

Sumalee Chanchalo [10] talked about learning management that learning management is an operation or experience by using activities in various forms for learners to learn and achieve the specified objectives to teach effectively, teachers must prepare a good lesson plan. and proceed to teach according to the lesson plan prepared.

The Ministry of Education [11] stated that teachers, educators and educational administrators must support learners transitioning from leadership roles who transfers knowledge to help promote and support learners in acquiring knowledge from media and various learning sources and provide correct information to learners in order to use those information to create their own knowledge learning management according to the basic education curriculum in addition to cultivating wisdom, develop the thinking of students to have the ability to create creativity, critical thinking. It also aims to develop emotional abilities by instilling in the learner's self-esteem, self-understanding, empathy for others, and ability to resolve emotional conflicts appropriately, especially about the conflicts of thoughts and actions of individuals, organizations and society focus on learning to understand situations and find solutions, especially religion and culture as a special case by learning in various subjects. The teacher must manage the learning as follows:

1. There are various processes and methods.

2 Must take into account physical and intellectual development, learning methods intermittent learners' interests and abilities continually.

3. Should use a variety of formats or methods.

4. Emphasis on teaching and learning according to real conditions.

5. Self-learning

6. Learning together

7. Learning from nature

8. Learning from practice

9. Integrated learning

10. Learning virtue pairs

11. Implement management processes
12. Implement environmental conservation and development processes.
13. Use the thinking process and the scientific process to be inserted in teaching and learning in all subject areas.
14. Use content and process integration cross subject learning learn in a holistic manner.
15. Focus on learners.

Thitana Khammani [12] said that the learning process means taking steps step by step or the use of different methods that allow individuals to learn.

1.2 Components of Instruction

Teaching can take place it relying on many aspects of everything, everything related to teaching and contribute to teaching success classified as a component of teaching and learning. Many educators have expressed their views on the components of teaching and learning as follows:

Supin Boonchuwong [13] mentions 3 components of teaching as follows:

1. The teacher is an indispensable important element. The personality and abilities of the teacher influence the learner's learning. Teachers should have a good personality and knowing how to choose appropriate teaching methods to encourage learners to succeed in learning.
2. Students or learners are important components, equal to teaching success in education is the main goal of the learners. The instructor should be the one who guides, recommends, and arranges a mass of experiences for learners to learn as much as possible.
3. Things to be taught include various subject contents; Teachers must arrange content to be related, interesting, suitable for age, grade level and various teaching and learning environments.

The components of teaching and learning that there are 2 aspects which are:

1) Overall component means structural components that come together to form a teaching consisting of;
(1.1) Teacher
(1.2) Students
(1.3) Curriculum
2) Sub-component means the detailed component of teaching which will make teaching complete including;
(2.1) Objective setting
(2.2) Content determination
(2.3) Teaching and learning activities
(2.4) Use of teaching media
(2.5) Assessment and evaluation

1.3 The Importance of Teaching and Learning

Teaching is the responsibility of the teacher. Although the society has changed and there is much progress in technology but the importance and necessity of teachers still exist, teachers are the ones who cause learning and development around the students. Therefore, the primary task of a teacher is to teach or education with the ultimate aim of allowing students to learn Teachers are one of the factors that influence the quality of education.

Therefore, in teaching and learning management, teachers must take into account individual abilities boost motivation that will make learners develop their potential, participate and organize their thinking hierarchy. It can be seen that education reform focuses on the quality of learners. Therefore, teachers, who are the main components, must have knowledge; good understanding of the teaching and learning system. [14]

It can be concluded that teaching and learning means organizing learning activities such as the use of teaching media, organizing activities during teaching, tests before school, after school, etc. including the ability to manage learning of teachers in giving help, guidance to learners in various fields including encouragement, give love and care as well, with teaching and learning components 1) Curriculum, 2) Teachers, 3) Students, 4) Objectives, 5) Content determination, 6) Teaching and learning activities, 7) Use of media for teaching, and 8) Assessment and evaluation in order to manage teaching and learning in accordance with the administrative system to achieve further educational success.

III THE CONCEPT OF WUTTHAI DHARMA 4

In Tipitaka, there are 4 virtues that are tools for progress or Dharma that causes prosperity; 1) Sappurisaṁseva, 2) Saddhammasavana, 3) Yonisomansikāra, and 4) Dhammānudhammapaṭipatti.

Phra Dhammapidaka (P.A. Payutto), [15] summarized the important qualities in living a good life as Vuḍḍhi IV or Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma (Dhamma is the tool of development, the virtue that causes happiness), Vuḍḍhi – (virtues conducive to growth).

1. Sappurisaṁseva: (association with the faithful, discussion with the knowledgeable people - association with a good and wise man); Association with the faithful, namely, discussion with the knowledgeable person who has virtue, having right conduct with body, speech and mind as having guided by him and enabling human beings to create a good society that lives by virtue.
2. Saddhammasavana (listening to the Saddhamma, paying attention to learning, seeking true knowledge - listening to the good teaching); listening to the true Dhamma, attentive listening to your teachings, paying attention to learning, listen and read to gain knowledge and give true Dhamma which makes it suitable to contribute to the growth of one's virtue and the coexistence of society.
3. Yonisomansikāra (ingeniously done in mind, rationalizing in the right way – critical reflection); to see the reason for your blame for what you have learned and listened to by capturing information that can be utilized for the benefit of oneself and the society.
4. Dhammānudhammapaṭipatti (Practice the Dhamma in accordance with the Dhamma, practice the Dhamma according to the principles, that is, to be consistent with the scope of meaning and objectives related to other Dhamma, to apply what has been learned and reflected on to practice according to the principles according to its purpose - the practice in accord of all levels and aspects of the Dhamma; practice in perfect conformity to the Dhamma or to the principle); to practice correctly according to principles and in accordance with the intention the meaning of that principle able to differentiate what should not be done determine the appropriateness and to use or further develop other virtues all properly.

This category of Dhammas, in origin of Pali language, is called virtues conducive to growth in wisdom.

Phra Dhammakittiwong (Thongdee Suratejo) [16] gave the meaning that Vuḍ read that Vuḍḍhi means prosperity, increase, maturity, with the full word Vuḍ as a topic. The first one is called the Vuḍḍhi-dhamma, which is the 4 causes of prosperity:

1) Associate with the faithful is a good person.

2) listen to the teachings of the faithful

3) Use Yonisomanasi to reflect on that teaching.

4) Conduct the Dhamma in line with the Dhamma that has been reflected.

Phra Thepdilok (Rabaeb Thitañāṇo) [17] explained the meaning and importance of Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV as follows:

Dharma that causes prosperity or increase to achieve more prosperity from a certain level of prosperity before His Highness expressed it in the form of causal factors that must depend on each other, coordinate relations and support each other that the Vuḍḍhi-dhamma IV are:

1) Sappurisaṁseva: associating with the good man is sharing ideas, participating in activities, sharing benefits with good people.

2) Saddhammasavana: Listen to his teachings with respect, that is to say, a person, having believed in the faithful, approaches him and sits near him and listens attentively to his teachings having your mind focused on the sound you utter along with determining the content of the teachings until knowledge clear understanding until becoming a person who behaves virtuously with good morals which is the good side of justice, that is, loving-kindness, desire for a happy, right livelihood, having a livelihood that is lawful and moral, having careful attention to not trespassing, truthful speech, having words that are truthful and mindful, always be able to remember before doing, before speaking, and before thinking because of carefulness. obey the teachings.

3. Yonisomansikāra: take those matters into consideration with a clever method. It means taking the teachings that have been heard and read to classify and distinguish clearly what is good or evil, right or wrong, should or should not be looked at from the cause to find the result, linking from the result back to the cause, he considered the opposite of what he had heard and read. look similar, differences or causality are factors of each other until it can be connected to the 3 durations, namely the past, the future and the present, use the past as a lesson to behave in accordance with what is right in the present and use the past and present as a link to the future.

4) Dhammānudhammapaṭipatti: Practice the Dhamma according to the Dhamma. It is a continuation of the relationship with the faithful, listening to his teachings and thinking systematically. There are rules for thinking until you can see yourself blaming and put those things into practice until being complete with wisdom means that a wise person sees the birth and death of beings as well as all the bodies and can finally reduce, calm, alleviate from defilements until finally liberation from all suffering.

In addition, Vuḍḍhi IV or Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV, this category is also called Vuḍḍhi IV for short, so it can be said that Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV is one of the important principles that must be studied and must be followed for exercise speech and mind or intelligence to be higher. This is a system of living that allows humans to develop integrally and making human beings the integral part of equitable and sustainable development because the life of a person according to this Thailand 4. 0 policy is a person's satisfaction with the environment is the unique ability to live. And it is the ability to use innovation and technology to lead a happy life because in addition to the person seeking the results for himself, well-being and happiness in the present. The person also seeks future insurance which the Blessed One explained the cause in order to benefit in a good way create the balance of things that are beneficial to the person in the future which means the next day, the next month, the next year, as well as the next life and the next life.

The author summarizes the integration of Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV used in teaching and learning to be successful, requiring learners to be diligent in seeking knowledge continually as follows:

1) Sappurisaṁseva (Conversations with knowledgeable people) ; 1) meet with teachers to discuss additional knowledge 2) seek other sources of knowledge 3) encourage students to seek knowledge 4) have good morals and wisdom 5) advise in a good way.

2) Saddhammasavana (Concentrate on learning) ; 1) Learn with concentrated mind 2) Pay attention to the transfer of knowledge with humility 3) Prepare before learning 4) Listen to instruction with respect 5) Have careful composure and obey the teachings.

3) Yonisomansikāra (Right way of thinking) ; 1) reasoning with the right way 2) Reflect on what you perceive to analyse and synthesis 3) comparative experiment Ready to find out the facts. 4) Distinguish clearly. 5) Thinking from cause to effect.

4) Dhammānudhammapaṭipatti (Dhamma is used correctly; practice in accord with Dhamma) ; 1) follow the teachings of teachers and scholars 2) apply it in accordance with the situation reasonably 3) correct flaws 4) participate in decision-making 5) think critically system.

IV.KNOWLEDGE FROM EDUCATION

From the study of Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV: Dhamma to promote teaching and learning to be successful, it consists of as shown in Figure 1.

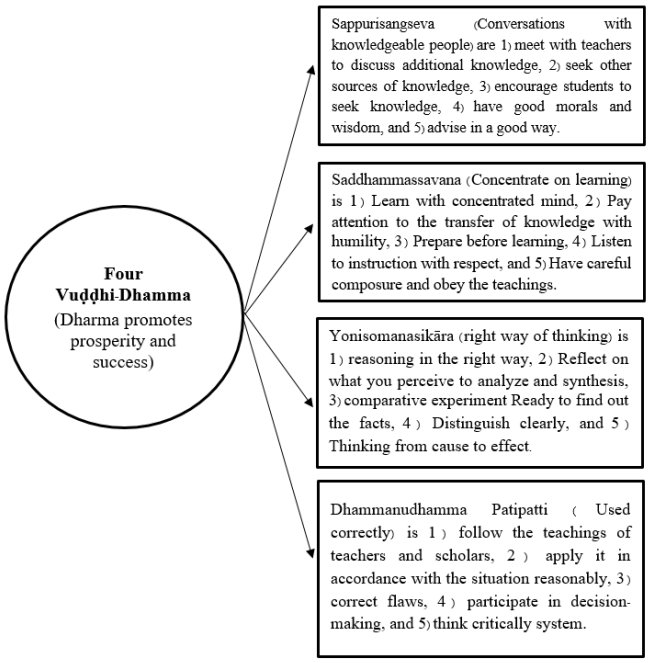


Figure 1 Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV: Dhamma promotes teaching and learning to be successful

CONCLUSION

Teachers, educators and educational administrators must support learners transitioning from leading roles who transfers knowledge to help promote and support learners in acquiring knowledge from media and various learning sources and provide correct information to learners in order to use that information to create their own knowledge by cultivating wisdom, develop the thinking of students to have the ability to create creativity, critical thinking. It also aims to develop emotional abilities by integrating Vuḍḍhi-Dhamma IV, namely Sappurisaṁseva (Conversations with knowledgeable people; scholar); Saddhammasavana (Concentrate on studying) Yonisomansikāra (Thinking right way); Dhammānudhammapaṭipatti (Dhamma is used correctly; practice in accord with Dhamma) to make learners to be good, smart and happy in the society of change.

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