

# Practice Guidelines for Foreigners who Visit Kingdom of Thailand

for Studying Buddhism or Practicing Religious Activities

វិធីប្រតិបត្តិរបស់ជនបរទេសដែលធ្វើដំណើរមកសិក្សាព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា  
ឬប្រតិបត្តិធម៌ក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ

วิธีปฏิบัติของชาวต่างประเทศ

ที่เดินทางเข้ามาศึกษาพระพุทธศาสนาหรือปฏิบัติธรรมในราชอาณาจักรไทย

3 languages



National Office of Buddhism

ទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ

สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ



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Buddhism in the Kingdom of Thailand has gradually flourished and propagated to other countries becoming an interest and widely respected among foreigners. Currently, a large number of foreigners come to Kingdom of Thailand to study and practice Buddhism while staying at institutes and temples. After graduating from their courses, these people return to their home country and promote Buddhism which has made Thai Buddhism widespread in many countries.

**POL.LT.COL.  
PONGPORN PARMSNEH  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
OF NATIONAL OFFICE OF BUDDHISM**



# BACKGROUND

The National Office of Buddhism is an institute that countersigns the commands of clergies to preserve and foster religion. It promotes and propagates Buddhism both in home country and abroad, as well as supports foreign monks who come to the Kingdom of Thailand to study Buddhism and practice religious activities. As such, in 2003, the National Office of Buddhism issued regulation on the issuance of certification letter for visa extension for those who visit Kingdom of Thailand to practice religious activities and study Buddhism. The regulations were created also to address the concern that some Buddhist monks and novices nowadays lack knowledge and understanding of the disciplines of Dhamma, regulations, and laws of Thai clergy, which has resulted in a faith crisis and several petitions over inappropriate conduct from Buddhists.

The National Office of Buddhism is aware of the various issues that affect the proper practice of Dhamma in modern day. Thus, in order to protect, preserve, and sustain Buddhism, we have prepared guidelines for foreigners who travel to the Kingdom of Thailand to study Buddhism or practice religious activities, as well as practical guidelines to follow the disciplines of Dhamma, with instructions in three languages: Thai, Khmer, and English in order to create knowledge and understanding of the proper practices for foreigners before traveling to Kingdom of Thailand.

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## សេចក្តីផ្តើម

ព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ បានរីកចម្រើនជាលំដាប់និងបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយទៅដល់ប្រទេសផ្សេងៗ រហូតដល់ទីចាប់អារម្មណ៍ មានសម្ថាន របស់ជនបរទេសយ៉ាងទូលំទូលាយ បច្ចុប្បន្នមានជនបរទេសចូលមកសិក្សានិងប្រតិបត្តិធម៌តាមព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាក្នុងប្រទេសថៃមានចំនួនជាច្រើន ដោយស្នាក់នៅក្នុងតំណក់រៀនឬវត្តអារាមផ្សេងៗ នៅពេលបញ្ចប់ការសិក្សា ហើយត្រលប់ទៅផ្សព្វផ្សាយព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាក្នុងប្រទេសរបស់ខ្លួន ធ្វើឲ្យព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនារបស់ថៃ រីកដុះដាលទៅប្រទេសផ្សេងៗ យ៉ាងទូលំទូលាយ ។

ទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ ក្នុងនាមៈក្រុមការងារទទួលតបស្នងគណៈព្រះសង្ឃ ផ្នែកការទំនុកបំរុង ឧប្បម្ភសាសនា ការជំរុញការផ្សព្វផ្សាយព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាក្នុងប្រទេស និងជាទិស្នាក់ងារដែលឧប្បម្ភព្រះសង្ឃបរទេស ដែលមានការសិក្សាព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនានិងប្រតិបត្តិធម៌ក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ ទើបបានបង្កើតរបៀបប្រតិបត្តិក្នុងការចេញឯកសារបន្តរសពលភាពវិសាសរាប់អ្នកដែលចូលមកសិក្សានិងប្រតិបត្តិធម៌តាមផ្លូវព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាប្រទេសថៃ ពុទ្ធសករាជ ២៥៤៦ ជាមួយបច្ចុប្បន្ន បានមានព្រះភិក្ខុសង្ឃ សាមណេ បរទេសមួយចំនួន ពុំទាន់យល់ដឹងពីវិធីនៃព្រះធម៌ របៀប ច្បាប់ របស់គណៈសង្ឃថៃ ធ្វើឲ្យកើតបញ្ហា និងមានការទាមទារទាក់ទងនឹងព្រឹត្តិកម្មដែលពុំសមរម្យពីព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាមួយចំនួនផង។

ទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ បានផ្តោតសំខាន់លើបញ្ហាទាំងនេះ និងដើម្បីជាការកែរបញ្ហា គ្រប់គ្រងនិង ជួយជ្រុំជ្រែងព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាឲ្យមានភាពគង់វង្ស ទើបបានបង្កើតឯកសារណែនាំវិធីប្រតិបត្តិរបស់ជនដែលធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកប្រទេសថៃដើម្បីសិក្សាពីព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាឬប្រតិបត្តិធម៌ និងវិធីប្រតិបត្តិតាមពុទ្ធវិធីនយមទាំង ចំនួន ៣ ភាសា ដែលមានដូចជា ភាសាថៃ ភាសាខ្មែរ និងភាសាអង់គ្លេស ធ្វើដំណើរធ្វើឲ្យកើតភាពងាយស្រួល ងាយយល់ក្នុងរបៀបប្រតិបត្តិរបស់ជនបរទេសមុនធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកប្រទេសថៃ។


## ความเป็นมา

พระพุทธศาสนาในราชอาณาจักรไทย ได้เจริญรุ่งเรืองมาตามลำดับและได้เผยแผ่ไปยังนานาประเทศ จนเป็นที่สนใจ เลื่อมใส ศรัทธา ของชาวต่างประเทศอย่างแพร่หลาย ปัจจุบันมีชาวต่างประเทศเข้ามาศึกษาหรือปฏิบัติธรรมทางพระพุทธศาสนาในราชอาณาจักรไทย จำนวนมาก โดยพำนักในสำนักเรียนหรือวัดต่าง ๆ เมื่อสำเร็จการศึกษา และกลับไปเผยแผ่พระพุทธศาสนาในประเทศของตน ทำให้พระพุทธศาสนาของไทยแผ่ขยายไปยังนานาประเทศอย่างกว้างขวาง

สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ ในฐานะหน่วยงานของรัฐบาลที่รับสนองงานคณะสงฆ์ ด้านการทำนุบำรุงอุปถัมภ์ศาสนา การส่งเสริมเผยแผ่พระพุทธศาสนาในประเทศ และต่างประเทศ และเป็นหน่วยงานที่สนับสนุนพระภิกษุชาวต่างประเทศที่มาศึกษาพระพุทธศาสนาและปฏิบัติธรรมในราชอาณาจักรไทย จึงได้ออกระเบียบปฏิบัติในการออกหนังสือรับรองให้ต่อวีซ่าสำหรับผู้เข้ามาศึกษาและปฏิบัติธรรมทางพระพุทธศาสนาในราชอาณาจักรไทย พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๖ กอปรกับปัจจุบัน ได้มีพระภิกษุ สามเณร ชาวต่างประเทศ บางรูป ขาดความรู้ความเข้าใจหลักพระธรรมวินัย ระเบียบ กฎหมาย ของคณะสงฆ์ไทย ทำให้เกิดวิกฤตศรัทธา และข้อร้องเรียนเกี่ยวกับอาการที่ไม่เหมาะสมจากชาวพุทธจำนวนมาก

สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ ได้ตระหนักถึงปัญหาดังกล่าว และเพื่อเป็นการปกป้องคุ้มครอง และจรรโลงพระพุทธศาสนาให้มีความเจริญมั่นคง ยั่งยืน จึงได้จัดทำเอกสารแนะนำวิธีปฏิบัติของชาวต่างประเทศที่เดินทางเข้าราชอาณาจักรไทยเพื่อศึกษาพระพุทธศาสนาหรือปฏิบัติธรรมและแนวปฏิบัติตามพระธรรมวินัยรวมทั้งข้อควรปฏิบัติ จำนวน ๓ ภาษา ซึ่งประกอบด้วยภาษาไทย ภาษาเขมร และภาษาอังกฤษ ขึ้น เพื่อให้เกิดความรู้ความเข้าใจในระเบียบปฏิบัติสำหรับชาวต่างประเทศก่อนเดินทางเข้ามราชอาณาจักรไทย

# Requesting a Certification Letter for Visa Extension – Foreigner



**The National Office of Buddhism will issue a certification letter for visa extension for the following persons:**

1. A person who enters Kingdom of Thailand to ordain as a monk or a novice.
2. A person who has been ordained as a monk or a novice from other country and enters Kingdom of Thailand to study or practice Dhamma.
3. A person who enters Kingdom of Thailand to ordain as a nun.

**ការស្នើសុំឯកសារបន្តរសពលភាពវិសា សំរាប់ជនបរទេស**  
ទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ នឹងចេញឯកសារបន្តរសពលភាពវិសាការសំរាប់បុគ្គល  
ដូចករេនេះ ៖

១. អ្នកដែលចូលមកបំបួសណេន ឬចូលសិខាជាព្រះភិក្ខុ សាមណេ ក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ។
២. អ្នកដែលបានទទួលការបំបួសណេន ឬចូលសិខាជាព្រះភិក្ខុ សាមណេពីប្រទេសផ្សេងៗហើយចូលមកសិក្សា ឬប្រតិបត្តិធម៌ក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ។
៣. អ្នកដែលចូលមកបួសជាដូនធីក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ។

**การขอหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่า สำหรับชาวต่างประเทศ**

สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติจะออกหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่าสำหรับบุคคลดังต่อไปนี้ คือ

๑. ผู้เข้ามาบรรพชา หรืออุปสมบทเป็นพระภิกษุ สามเณรในราชอาณาจักรไทย
๒. ผู้ได้รับการบรรพชา หรืออุปสมบทเป็นพระภิกษุ สามเณรมาจากต่างประเทศ แล้วเข้ามาศึกษาหรือปฏิบัติธรรมในราชอาณาจักรไทย
๓. ผู้เข้ามาบวชเป็นชีในราชอาณาจักรไทย



**The National Office of Buddhism will issue a certification letter for visa extension for persons entering Kingdom of Thailand to ordain as a monk or a novice with the following qualifications:**

1. Was granted a Non-Immigrant Visa.
2. Is in good health.
3. Graduated at least high school or equivalent (except those who are under 20 years old).
4. Studied at temple or institute abroad where teachers are Thai people who can speak the language of that country and are able to teach Buddhism.
5. Is a person who stayed at the temple where he had ordained during Buddhist Lent, unless granted permission from the abbot or the preceptor.
6. Abbot or head of the institute has certified the results of the study or practice as well as the conduct, which is approved by the monk dean according to rank.
7. Entered Kingdom of Thailand with approval from the Thai government or clergy.

**ទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ នឹងចេញឯកសារបន្តរវាងពលភាពទិវាការ ដល់អ្នកដែលចូលមកបំបួសណែន ឬចូលសិខា ក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ ដែលមានគុណសម្បត្តិដូចតទៅនេះ:**

១. បានទទួលការបោះត្រា (Visa) ប្រភេទស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះអាសន្ន (Non – Immigrant Visa)
២. មានសុខភាពល្អ
៣. មានកំរិតវប្បធម៌ខ្ពស់ មិនក្រោមកំរិតវិទ្យាល័យ (ថ្នាក់ទី ១០-១២) ឬកំរិតស្ទើរ (លើកលែងអ្នក ដែលចូលមកបំបួសណែនដែលមានអាយុមិនលើសពី ២០ ឆ្នាំ)។
៤. វត្តឬកំណត់រៀនបរទេស សាខាឬសិក្សា ត្រូវមានគ្រូបង្រៀនជាជនជាតិថៃ ដែលចេះភាសា របស់ ជនបរទេសនោះ អាចធ្វើឱ្យការទូទាត់ អប់រំព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាបានល្អ។
៥. ជាអ្នកដែលនៅចាំវស្សាក្នុងវត្តដែលសុំចូលសិខា លើកលែងតែនឹងបានអនុញ្ញាតិពីសង្ឃរាជវត្តឬឧប្បាស ជាមុនសិន។
៦. សង្ឃរាជឬសង្ឃរាជកំណត់រៀន បានទទួលស្គាល់លិខិតណែនាំពីសិក្សាឬលិខិតណែនាំពីប្រតិបត្តិធម៌និងព្រឹត្តិកម្ម ដោយឆ្លងកាត់ការយល់ស្របពីសំណាក់ប្រធានគណៈគ្រប់គ្រងសង្ឃ តាមលំដាប់។
៧. ធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកដោយទទួលបានអនុញ្ញាតិពីមន្ត្រីរាជការឬគណៈសង្ឃថៃ។

**สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติจะออกหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่าให้กับผู้เข้ามาบวชหรืออุปสมบทในราชอาณาจักรไทย ที่มีคุณสมบัติดังนี้**

១. ได้รับการตรวจลงตรา (Visa) ประเภทคนอยู่ชั่วคราว (Non – Immigrant Visa)
២. มีสุขภาพดี
៣. มีการศึกษาเดิมไม่ต่ำกว่าระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย หรือเทียบเท่า (ยกเว้นผู้เข้ามาบวชหรืออุปสมบทที่มีอายุไม่เกิน 20 ปี)
៤. วัดหรือสำนักเรียนที่ชาวต่างประเทศสังกัดหรือศึกษา จะต้องเป็นผู้สอนเป็นคนไทยที่รู้ภาษาของชาวต่างประเทศนั้น สามารถให้การสั่งสอน อบรมทางพระพุทธศาสนาได้ดี
៥. เป็นผู้ที่อยู่จำพรรษาในวัดที่ขอบวชอุปสมบท ยกเว้นแต่จะได้รับอนุญาตจากเจ้าอาวาสวัดหรืออุปัชฌาย์เสียก่อน
៦. เจ้าอาวาสวัดหรือเจ้าสำนักเรียนได้รับรองผลการศึกษาหรือผลการปฏิบัติธรรมและความประพฤติ โดยผ่านความเห็นชอบจากเจ้าคณะปกครองสงฆ์ ตามลำดับชั้น
៧. เดินทางเข้ามาโดยได้รับอนุมัติจากทางราชการหรือคณะสงฆ์ไทย



The National Office of Buddhism will issue a certification letter for visa extension for persons entering Thailand to ordain as a nun with the following qualifications:

វិស្វក្កការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ នឹងចេញឯកសារបន្តរសពាណាជិត្តការ ដល់អ្នកដែលចូលមកបួសជាដូនធិក្កុងប្រទេសថៃ ដែលមានគុណសម្បត្តិដូចតទៅនេះ:

สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติจะออกหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่าให้กับผู้เข้ามาบวชเป็นชีในประเทศไทยที่มีคุณสมบัติ ดังนี้ :

1. Was granted a Non-Immigrant Visa.
១. បានទទួលការបោះត្រា (Visa) ប្រភេទស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះអាសន្ន (Non – Immigrant Visa)
១. ได้รับการตรวจลงตราประเภทคนอยู่ชั่วคราว

4. Abbot or head of the institute has certified the results of the study or practice as well as the conduct, which is approved by the monk dean according to rank
៤. សង្ឃក្នុងបួសសង្ឃក្នុងគណៈកម្មាធិការ និងប្រធានគណៈគ្រប់គ្រងសង្ឃ បានទទួលការយល់ស្របតាមលំដាប់ថ្នាក់
៤. เจ้าอาวาส/เจ้าสำนักเรียน และเจ้าคณะปกครองสงฆ์ ได้ให้ความเห็นชอบตามลำดับชั้น

2. Is in good health.
២. មានសុខភាពល្អ
២. มีสุขภาพดี



Non – Immigrant



3. Resides at the institute of Buddhist temple certified by the National Office of Buddhism.
៣. ប្រចាំនៅគណៈកម្មាធិការបួសក្នុងព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាដែលវិស្វក្កការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិបានរៀបចំជូន
៣. ประจำอยู่ในสำนักของวัดในพระพุทธศาสนาที่สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติรับรอง

5. Is a person who stays at a nun institute under the responsibility of any abbot.
៥. ជាអ្នកដែលស្នាក់នៅក្នុងគណៈកម្មាធិការបួសក្រោមចំពោះដូនធិ ហើយគណៈកម្មាធិការនេះ នឹងត្រូវផ្តិតគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់សង្ឃក្នុងវត្តណាមួយ
៥. เป็นผู้อยู่ในสำนักอบรมสำหรับชีโดยเฉพาะ และสำนักอบรมชียังกล่าว จะต้องอยู่ในความปกครองของเจ้าอาวาสวัดใดวัดหนึ่ง







# Validity of Stay in Kingdom of Thailand

1. **Countries with Buddhist Background:** The National Office of Buddhism will issue a certification letter for visa extension for a period of 1 year at a time but not exceed 5 years in total. The countries include:

- 1)  The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- 2)  The Federal Democratic Republic
- 3)  The People's Republic of Bangladesh
- 4)  The Republic of India
- 5)  The Kingdom of Bhutan
- 6)  The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- 7)  The Lao People's Democratic Republic
- 8)  The Kingdom of Cambodia
- 9)  The Socialist Republic of Vietnam
- 10)  The Federation of Malaysia
- 11)  The Republic of Singapore
- 12)  The Republic of Indonesia
- 13)  The Republic of Korea
- 14)  The People's Republic of China
- 15)  Japan

2. **Countries with no Buddhist Background:** National Office of Buddhism will issue a certification letter for visa extension for a period of 1 year at a time but not exceed 10 years in total.

*Visa Issuance means an endorsement or any signature of approval in a passport or similar document of the foreigner issued by a government officer, signifying that the document is permitting its bearer to reside in or travel through the country as well as specifying the date to leave the country.*



# Types of Visas

Diplomatic

Official

Non – Immigrant

Tourist

Transit

Immigrant

Non – Quota  
Immigrant

Courtesy





# ED

## Non – Immigrant “ED” Education



1. To study in a public or private educational institution.



2. To attend seminar/training session in an institute of government, state enterprise, or international organization.



3. To study or practice Buddhist Dhamma. In the case of a foreign Buddhist monk, novice, or nun, a letter certified by the abbot, proof of residence, and acceptance letter from the educational institution are required.



ការត្រួតពិនិត្យប្រថាប់គ្រា  
ប្រភេទស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះ  
អាសន្ន ដើម្បីការសិក្សានិង  
ការអប់រំ (Non – Immigrant  
“ED” Education)

ការត្រួតពិនិត្យប្រថាប់គ្រា  
ប្រភេទស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះ  
អាសន្ន ដើម្បីការសិក្សានិង  
ការអប់រំ (Non – Immigrant  
“ED” Education)

១. សិក្សានៅស្ថាប័នសិក្សារបស់រដ្ឋ  
និងឯកជន

១. ការសិក្សានៅស្ថាប័នសិក្សារបស់រដ្ឋ  
និងឯកជន

២. អប់រំ/ចុះកម្មសិក្សា ក្នុងស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ  
រដ្ឋវិសាលកិច្ច អង្គការពារងប្រទេស




២. ការអប់រំ/ចុះកម្មសិក្សា ក្នុងស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ  
រដ្ឋវិសាលកិច្ច អង្គការពារងប្រទេស

៣. សិក្សាប្រតិបត្តិធម៌តាមរដ្ឋព្រះ  
ពុទ្ធសាសនា ករណីព្រះភិក្ខុ សាមណេ  
និងដូនដំបូរទេស នឹងគ្រូ  
បង្ហាញឯកសារ ទទួលស្គាល់របស់  
សង្ឃរាជវត្ត ដែលស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ  
និងឯកសារទទួលចូលសិក្សាពីស្ថា  
ប័នសិក្សា ។

៣. ការសិក្សាប្រតិបត្តិធម៌តាមរដ្ឋព្រះ  
ពុទ្ធសាសនា ករណីព្រះភិក្ខុ សាមណេ  
និងដូនដំបូរទេស នឹងគ្រូ  
បង្ហាញឯកសារ ទទួលស្គាល់របស់  
សង្ឃរាជវត្ត ដែលស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ  
និងឯកសារទទួលចូលសិក្សាពីស្ថា  
ប័នសិក្សា ។

# Validity of Stay

Immigration Office will allow visa holder to enter Kingdom of Thailand (in accordance with Immigration Act B.E. 2522, Section 35), that is:

<p>Up to <b>30</b> days</p>  <p>Transit Visa</p>	<p>Up to <b>60</b> days</p>  <p>Tourist Visa</p>	<p>Up to <b>90</b> days</p>  <p>Non – Immigrant Visa</p>
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## រយៈពេលស្នាក់នៅក្នុងព្រះរាជាណាចក្រ

ទិស្នាក់ការពិនិត្យបុគ្គលឆ្លងដែន អនុញ្ញាតិដល់បុគ្គលដែលទទួលបានត្រួតពិនិត្យប្រចាំប្រទេសដែលធ្វើចូលមកប្រទេសថៃ (តាម ព.រ.ប. បុគ្គលឆ្លងដែន គ.ស. 1979 មាត្រា ៣៥) បានបង្ហាញថា

១. ប្រភេទបុគ្គលធ្វើដំណើរឆ្លងកាត់ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រ មិនលើសពី ៣០ ថ្ងៃ
២. ប្រភេទអ្នកទេសចរ មិនលើសពី ៦០ ថ្ងៃ
៣. ប្រភេទបុគ្គលស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះអាសន្ន មិនលើសពី ៩០ ថ្ងៃ

## ระยะเวลาพำนักอยู่ในราชอาณาจักร

สำนักงานตรวจคนเข้าเมืองจะอนุญาตให้แก่ผู้รับการตรวจลงตราที่เดินทางเข้ามามายังราชอาณาจักรไทย (ตาม พ.ร.บ. คนเข้าเมือง พ.ศ. ๒๕๒๒ มาตรา ๓๕) กล่าวคือ

១. ประเภทคนเดินทางผ่านราชอาณาจักร ไม่เกิน ๓๐ วัน
២. ประเภทนักท่องเที่ยว ไม่เกิน ๖๐ วัน
๓. ประเภทคนอยู่ชั่วคราว ไม่เกิน ๙๐ วัน

# Certification Letter

## Request for Changing of Visa Status

The government has allowed visa holders to change their visa status without exiting the Kingdom to request for visa at a Thai embassy or consulate in foreign country.

### Qualifications

1. Persons who enter Kingdom of Thailand with a Tourist Visa or TR
2. Persons who are granted a permit to stay in the Kingdom of Kingdom of Thailand at least 45 days counted from the application submission date.

**ការស្នើសុំឯកសារទទួលស្គាល់ដើម្បីប្តូរប្រភេទការត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រា**  
 ភ្នាក់ងាររដ្ឋបានបើកឱកាសក្នុងការប្តូរប្រភេទការត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រាបាន ដោយមិនចាំបាច់ធ្វើដំណើរត្រឡប់ទៅស្ទើរ សុំទទួលការត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រានៅឯអគ្គរាជទូត ឬស្ថានកុងស៊ុលប្រទេសដទៃនៅក្រៅប្រទេសទៀត

#### គុណសម្បត្តិ

១. អ្នកដែលធ្វើដំណើរចូលក្នុងព្រះរាជាណាចក្រថៃដោយមានវិធីកម្មដដែលៗនៃទទួលការត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រាប្រភេទទេសចរ (Tourist ឬ TR) ។
២. បានទទួលអនុញ្ញាតិស្នាក់នៅក្នុងព្រះរាជាណាចក្រថៃ មិនតិចជាង ៤៥ ថ្ងៃ ដោយរាប់ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃស្នើសុំ។

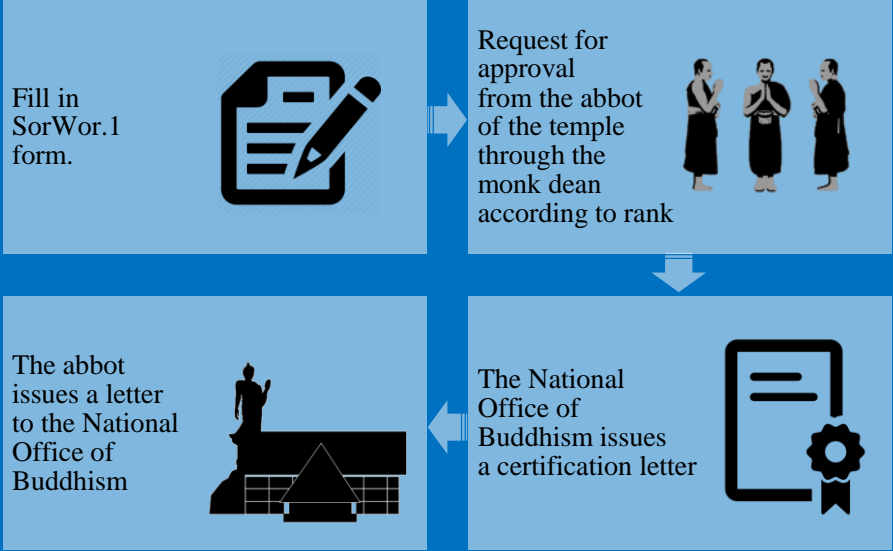
### ការขออนุญาตรับรองเพื่อเปลี่ยนประเภทการตรวจลงตรา

หน่วยงานราชการได้เปิดโอกาสให้สามารถเปลี่ยนประเภทการตรวจลงตราได้ โดยมีต้องเดินทางกลับออกไปขอรับการตรวจลงตรายังสถานเอกอัครราชทูตหรือสถานกงสุลไทยในต่างประเทศอีก

#### คุณสมบัติ

១. ผู้ที่เดินทางเข้ามาในราชอาณาจักรไทยโดยมีหนังสือเดินทางได้รับการตรวจลงตราประเภททัศนอาจร (Tourist Visa หรือ TR)
២. ได้รับอนุญาตให้อยู่ในราชอาณาจักรไทย ไม่น้อยกว่า ๔๕ วัน นับแต่วันยื่นคำขอ

# Procedures for Certification Letter Request for Changing of Visa Status



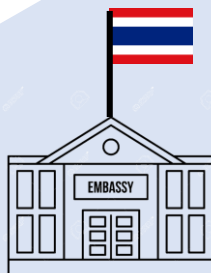
## លំដាប់ការដំណើរការ

១. បំពេញប្រវត្តិរូប សវ.១
២. ស្នើសុំឱ្យទទួលស្គាល់ពីសង្ឃរាជវត្តដែលអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ ដោយឆ្លងកាត់ប្រធានគណៈគ្រប់គ្រងតាមលំដាប់ថ្នាក់។
៣. សង្ឃរាជវត្តដែលអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ មានឯកសារបញ្ជាក់ពីទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ។
៤. ទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ ចេញឯកសារទទួលស្គាល់។

## ขั้นตอนการดำเนินการ

១. กรอกแบบประวัติ ศว. ១
២. ยื่นขอความเห็นชอบจากเจ้าอาวาสวัดที่อนุญาตให้พำนักอาศัย โดยผ่านเจ้าคณะปกครองตามลำดับชั้น
៣. เจ้าอาวาสวัดที่อนุญาตให้พำนักอาศัย มีหนังสือแจ้งสำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ
៤. สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ ออกหนังสือรับรอง





## Request of Non – Immigrant Visa Type

# “ED” or “R”

Foreigners who enter Kingdom of Thailand can request for Non – Immigrant Visa Type ED or R from the Royal Thai Embassy or Consulate abroad and Immigration Bureau.

### ការស្នើរសុំត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រាប្រភេទ ED ឬ R

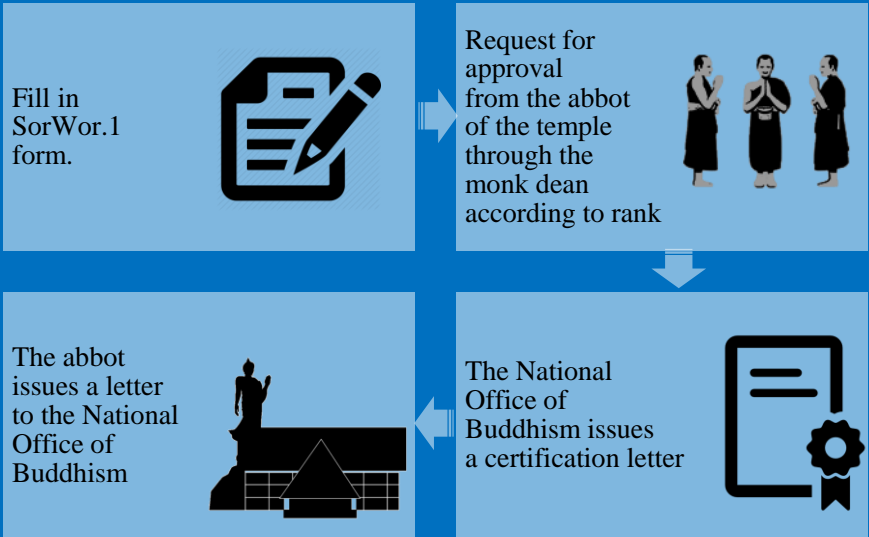
ជនបរទេសដែលធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកក្នុងព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា អាចស្នើរសុំទទួលការត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រា ប្រភេទបុគ្គលស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះអាសន្ន (Non – Immigrant Visa រហ័ស ED ឬ R) ពីស្ថានីយអគ្គរដ្ឋទូតឬស្ថានីយកុងស៊ុលថៃ នៅក្រៅប្រទេស។ ទីស្តីការប៉ូលីសផ្នែកអន្តោប្រវេសន៍

### การขอตรวจลงตราประเภท ED หรือ R

ชาวต่างประเทศเดินทางเข้ามาในราชอาณาจักรไทย สามารถยื่นคำขอรับการตรวจลงตรา ประเภทคนอยู่ชั่วคราว (Non – Immigrant Visa รหัส ED หรือ R) ต่อสถานเอกอัครราชทูตหรือสถานกงสุลไทยในต่างประเทศ และสำนักงานตรวจคนเข้าเมือง



# Procedures for Request of Non – Immigrant Visa Type “ED” or “R”



## លំដាប់ការដំណើរការ

១. បំពេញប្រវត្តិរូប សវ.១
២. ស្នើរសុំឱ្យទទួលស្គាល់ពីសង្ឃរាជវត្តដែលអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ ដោយឆ្លងកាត់ប្រធានគណៈគ្រប់គ្រងតាមលំដាប់ថ្នាក់។
៣. សង្ឃរាជវត្តដែលអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ មានឯកសារបញ្ជាក់ពីទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ។
៤. ទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ ចេញឯកសារទទួលស្គាល់។

## ขั้นตอนการดำเนินการ

១. ក្របខណ្ឌប្រវត្តិ គ.វ. ១
២. ប្តឹងសុំឱ្យទទួលស្គាល់ពីសង្ឃរាជវត្តដែលអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ ដោយឆ្លងកាត់ប្រធានគណៈគ្រប់គ្រងតាមលំដាប់ថ្នាក់។
៣. សង្ឃរាជវត្តដែលអនុញ្ញាតិឱ្យស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ មានឯកសារបញ្ជាក់ពីទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ។
៤. ស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ ចេញឯកសារទទួលស្គាល់។

# Required Documents

for Changing of Visa Status



2" X 2"



## Required Documents for Changing of Visa Status

1. SorWor.1 record
2. A certification letter certified by the abbot or the educational center or institution
3. A copy of passport
4. A copy of degree certificate
5. A copy of the monk's ID card or a certificate of ordination from the clergy of that country
6. A 2-inch color photo without sunglasses (must be taken within 6 months)

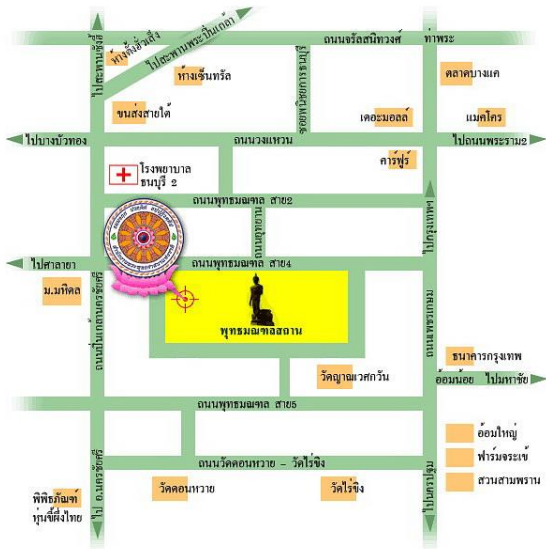
### ក្នុងករណីប្រកាសប្តូរស្ថានភាពសិក្ខា

១. ពេញប្រវត្តិរូប សវ.១
២. ឯកសារទទួលស្គាល់ពីសង្ឃរាជវត្ត ឬសំណាក់រៀន ឬស្ថានទីការសិក្សា
៣. ឯកសារថតចម្លងលិខិតឆ្លងដែន
៤. ឯកសារថតចម្លងសញ្ញាបត្រការសិក្សា
៥. ឯកសារថតចម្លងសំបុត្រកំណើត ឬឯកសារទទួលការតែងតាំងពីគណៈសង្ឃរាជប្រទេសនោះ
៦. រូបថតពណ៌ខ្មៅ ២ សម ចំនួន ១ សន្លឹក មិនពាក់វ៉ែនកាខ្មៅ ថតមិនលើសពី ៦ ខែ

### หลักฐานประกอบการขอหนังสือรับรองการตรวจลงตรา

១. แบบประวัติ ศว.១
២. หนังสือรับรองจากเจ้าอาวาสวัด หรือสำนักเรียน หรือสถานศึกษา
៣. สำเนาหนังสือเดินทาง
៤. สำเนาแสดงวุฒิการศึกษา
៥. สำเนาหนังสือสุทธิ หรือหนังสือรับรองการอุปสมบทจากคณะสงฆ์ประเทศนั้นๆ
៦. รูปถ่ายสีขนาด 2 นิ้ว จำนวน 1 รูป ไม่สวมแว่นตาดำ ถ่ายมาไม่เกิน 6 เดือน





# Place of Submission

Division of Promotion in Buddhist Propagation, National Office of Buddhism, Luang Por Wat Paknam Building 2, Salaya, Phuttamonthon, Nakhonpathom 73170 Tel./Fax. 0 2441 4548

## ទីកន្លែងស្នើរសុំ

ទីស្នាក់ការដ្ឋានលើកកំពស់ដ្ឋប្បវេណីព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា ទីស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា ជាតិ អគារលោកឪវិភុត្តាកណ្តាម (អគារទី ២) ពុទ្ធកុម្មារីភាគ ឃុំសាឡាយ៉ា ស្រុកពុទ្ធកុម្មារីភាគ ខេត្តនគរបះដំ ទូរស័ព្ទ/ទូរសារ ០ ២៤៤១ ៤៥៤៨

## สถานที่ยื่นคำขอ

กองส่งเสริมงานเผยแผ่พระพุทธศาสนา สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ อาคารหลวงพ่อดึกปากน้ำ (หลังที่ ๒) ตำบลศาลายา อำเภอพุทธมณฑล จังหวัดนครปฐม ๗๓๑๗๐ โทร./โทรสาร ๐ ๒๔๔๑ ๔๕๔๘



**Caution Temporary Exit of the Kingdom**

In the case that visa holders wish to exit the Kingdom of Kingdom of Thailand to return to their home country or other country, it is required that they inform the officer or the immigration officer in order to stamp the re-entry permit to maintain their Non-Immigrant Visa status.

**ข้อควรระวัง การแจ้งเลิกเดินทางออกนอกราชอาณาจักรและขอประทับตราอนุญาตกลับราชอาณาจักร**

ผู้ถือวีซ่าที่มีผลใช้บังคับแล้วประสงค์จะแจ้งเลิกเดินทางออกนอกราชอาณาจักรไทย เพื่อกลับประเทศของตนเองหรือประเทศอื่น ๆ จะต้องแจ้งเจ้าพนักงาน หรือเจ้าหน้าที่ประจำด่านตรวจคนเข้าเมืองเพื่อประทับตรา re – Entry เพื่อให้เป็นการรักษาสถานะวีซ่าของตนไว้ กรณีที่ผู้ถือวีซ่าแจ้งเลิกเดินทางออกนอกราชอาณาจักรแล้วแต่ยังไม่แจ้งขอประทับตรา re – Entry เมื่อกลับเข้าเมืองแล้ว จะถือว่าผู้ถือวีซ่าได้แจ้งเลิกเดินทางออกนอกราชอาณาจักรโดยปริยาย และจะถือว่าผู้ถือวีซ่าได้แจ้งเลิกเดินทางออกนอกราชอาณาจักรโดยปริยาย (Non – Immigrant Visa)

**ข้อพึงระวัง การเดินทางออกนอกราชอาณาจักรเป็นการชั่วคราว**

ในกรณีที่มีความประสงค์ที่จะเดินทางออกนอกราชอาณาจักรไทย เพื่อกลับประเทศของตนเองหรือประเทศอื่น ๆ จะต้องแจ้งเจ้าพนักงาน หรือเจ้าหน้าที่ประจำด่านตรวจคนเข้าเมืองเพื่อประทับตรา re – Entry เพื่อเป็นการรักษาสถานะวีซ่าเดิมของการตรวจลงตราประเภทคนอยู่ชั่วคราว (Non – Immigrant Visa)

# Q & A

## Questions

**Things you should know about and issues faced by foreigners who enter Kingdom of Thailand to study Buddhism or practice religious activities**

**បញ្ហាទាក់ទងជនបរទេសដែលធ្វើ  
ដំណើរចូលមកសិក្សាឬប្រតិបត្តិ  
ធម៌តាមផ្លូវព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា ក្នុង  
ប្រទេសថៃក្នុងរយៈពេលដ៏វែង**

**ปัญหาเกี่ยวกับชาวต่างประเทศที่เดินทางเข้ามา  
ศึกษาหรือปฏิบัติธรรมทางพระพุทธศาสนาใน  
ราชอาณาจักรไทยควรรู้**





**Question 1st :** Can foreigners who are from a country with a Buddhist background and have stayed in Kingdom of Thailand for five years but still haven't graduated from the Buddhist study or religious course make a request to the National Office of Buddhism to issue a certification letter for visa extension?

read  
08:30read  
08:32

Yes. Visa extension can be done if there is a certification letter issued by the Buddhist educational center or institution with supplemented SorWor.1 record from the National Office of Buddhism



**Question 2nd :** In the case that the visa of the foreigner who entered Kingdom of Thailand for the purpose of Buddhist study or religious practice has expired, what actions should be taken in order to request for the certification letter for visa extension from the National Office of Buddhism to avoid penalty for expired visa?

read  
08:45read  
08:47

Please contact the immigration office at Building B (2nd Floor, South Wing), Chaengwattana Road, Tungsoyong, Laksi, Bangkok, to submit a petition to extend the period (approximately 10 days) until receiving a certification letter from the National Office of Buddhism



**Question 3rd :** Question: Can foreign Mahayanist nuns who traveled to Kingdom of Thailand for training at a foundation and stayed at a shrine or vegetarian house request the National Office of Buddhism to issue a certification letter for Non-Immigrant Visa extension?

read  
08:50read  
08:52

According to Article 7 of the regulations of the National Office of Buddhism, foreigners who entered Kingdom of Thailand for the purpose of ordination as a nun shall have the following qualifications: 7.2 Be a nun and stayed at a center of a Buddhist temple certified by the National Office of Buddhism or 7.4 Be a person who stayed at a nun training center under the responsibility of the abbot of any Thai temple. Therefore, the National Office of Buddhism cannot issue a certification letter for visa extension for the said foreign nun.



**Question 4th :** Can foreigners who entered Kingdom of Thailand with a Tourist Visa 'TR' and have been ordained as a monk to study and practice Buddhism request a certification letter from the National Office of Buddhism in order to change the visa status to a Non-Immigration Visa?

read  
09:30read  
09:33

Yes. The following documents are required to be submitted:  
 A certification letter certified by the abbot or the educational center or institution  
 A copy of passport  
 A copy of degree certificate  
 A copy of the monk's ID card  
 A 2-inch color photo without sunglasses (must be taken within 6 months)





១. សំនួរ: ជនបរទេសដែលមកពីប្រទេសដែលមានមូលដ្ឋានខាងព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា ធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកសិក្សាឬប្រតិបត្តិធម៌តាមផ្លូវព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា បានស្នាក់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសថៃគ្រប់ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ហើយនៅមិនទាន់បញ្ចប់ការសិក្សាតាមផែនការសិក្សា មានគោកបំណងសុំឱ្យទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ ចេញឯកសារទទួលបន្ទុកសពលភាពទឹក្រកា បានទៀតឬទេ?

read 08:30

អាចកំណើតការស្នើរសុំឯកសារទទួលបន្ទុកសពលភាពទឹក្រកាបាន ដោយមានឯកសារទទួលស្គាល់ការសិក្សាពីសំណាក់រៀនឬស្ថាប័នសិក្សាខាងព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា រហូតមកព្រមជាមួយប្រវត្តិរូប សវ. ១ របស់ទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ។

read 08:32



២. សំនួរ: ជនបរទេសដែលធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកសិក្សាឬប្រតិបត្តិធម៌តាមផ្លូវព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ មានគោលបំណងស្នើរសុំឱ្យទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិទទួលបន្ទុកសពលភាពទឹក្រកា ក្នុងករណីទឹក្រកាបានអស់សពលភាពទៅហើយ ដើម្បីមិនឱ្យអស់ថ្លៃពិធីឃ្យ នៅពេលទឹក្រកាអស់សពលភាព គួរធ្វើដូចម្តេច ?

read 08:45

ចំលើយ: គួរទៅទំនាក់ទំនងទិស្នាក់ការក្រុមបុគ្គលឆ្លងដែន នៅមន្ទីររាជការចំរើនព្រះជន ៨០ រស្សា ៥ ធ្នូ គ.ស. 2007 អគារ បី (ជាន់ទី ២ ទិសខាងត្បូង) ផ្លូវ ផែងរផ្សារ: សង្កាត់ចុងសងហង់ ខណ្ឌលីក្ខស៊ី ក្រុងបាងកក ដើម្បីដាក់ពាក្យសុំពន្យារពេលទៅមួយរយៈ (ប្រហែល)

read 08:47



៣. សំនួរ: ដូនជីបរទេស ខាងមហាយាន ធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកប្រទេសថៃ ដើម្បីអប់រំបង្ហាត់បង្រៀនតាមមូលនិធិ និងស្នាក់អាស្រ័យ តាមសំណាក់ ឬរោងចេ មានគោលបំណងសុំឱ្យទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិចេញឯកសារទទួលបន្ទុក សពលភាពទឹក្រកាប្រភេទស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះ (Non - Immigrant) អាសន្តបានឬទេ ?

read 08:50

តាមរបៀបទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិ ចំណុចទី ៧ ជនបរទេសដែលចូលមកបួសជាដូនជីក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ ត្រូវមានគុណសម្បត្តិ ដូចតទៅនេះ ៧.២ ជាបុគ្គលដែលបានបួសជាដូនជីហើយប្រចាំនៅសាលារបស់វត្តក្នុងព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា ដែលទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិទទួលស្គាល់ ឬ ៧.៤ ជាអ្នកដែលនៅក្នុងសំណាក់អប់រំចំពោះដូនជី និង សំណាក់អប់រំទាំងនេះ នឹងត្រូវនៅក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់សង្ឃរាជវត្តថៃណាមួយ ដូចនេះដូនជីបរទេសទាំងនោះ ទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិមិនអាចចេញឯកសារបន្តសពលភាពទឹក្រកាបានទេ។

read 08:52



៤. សំនួរ: ជនបរទេសធ្វើដំណើរចូលមកក្នុងប្រទេសថៃ ហើយបានទទួលការប្រថាប់ត្រាប្រភេទអ្នកទេសចរ (Tourist ឬ TR) មានភាពច្បាស់លាស់ក្នុងព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា បានតែងតាំងជាព្រះភិខុដើម្បីសិក្សាហើយប្រតិបត្តិធម៌តាមផ្លូវព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា មានគោលបំណងសុំឱ្យទិស្នាក់ការព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាតិចេញឯកសារបញ្ជាក់ ដើម្បីប្តូរប្រភេទការត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រាជាបុគ្គលស្នាក់នៅបណ្តោះអាសន្ត (Non - Immigrant Visa) បានឬទេ ?

read 09:30

ចំលើយ: អាចធ្វើការប្តូរបាន ដោយត្រូវមានភស្តុតាងក្នុងការប្តូរប្រភេទត្រួតប្រថាប់ត្រាដូនតទៅនេះ  
១. ឯកសារទទួលស្គាល់ពីសង្ឃរាជវត្ត ឬសំណាក់រៀន ឬស្ថានទីការសិក្សា  
២. ឯកសារថតចម្លងលិខិតឆ្លងដែន  
៣. ឯកសារថតចម្លងសញ្ញាបត្រការសិក្សា  
៤. ឯកសារថតចម្លងសំបុត្រកំណើត  
៥. រូបថតពណ៌ខ្មៅ ២ សម ចំនួន ១ សន្លឹក មិនពាក់វ៉ែននាខ្មៅ ថតមិនលើសពី ៦ ខែ

read 09:33





**คำถาม:** ชาวต่างประเทศที่มาจากประเทศที่มีพื้นฐานทางพระพุทธศาสนา เดินทางเข้ามาศึกษาปฏิบัติธรรมทางพระพุทธศาสนา ได้พำนักอยู่ในราชอาณาจักรไทยครบ 5 ปี และยังไม่จบการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรมีความประสงค์ขอให้สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติออกหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่าได้อีกหรือไม่

read 08:30

สามารถดำเนินการของหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่าได้ โดยมีหนังสือรับรองการศึกษาจากสำนักเรียนหรือสถาบันการศึกษาทางพระพุทธศาสนา เสนอมาพร้อมกับแบบประวัติ ศว.1 ของสำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ

read 08:32



**คำถาม:** ชาวต่างประเทศที่เดินทางเข้ามาศึกษาปฏิบัติธรรมทางพระพุทธศาสนาในราชอาณาจักรไทย มีความประสงค์ขอให้สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่า ในกรณีอายุวีซ่าได้หมดลงแล้ว เพื่อให้มีเสียค่าปรับเมื่อวีซ่าขาดอายุ ควรปฏิบัติอย่างไร

read 08:45

ควรไปติดต่อสำนักงานตรวจคนเข้าเมืองที่ศูนย์ราชการเฉลิมพระเกียรติ 80 พรรษา 5 ธันวาคม 2550 อาคารบี (ชั้น 2 ด้านทิศใต้) ถนนแจ้งวัฒนะ แขวงทุ่งสองห้อง เขตหลักสี่ กรุงเทพมหานคร เพื่อยื่นเรื่องขอผ่อนผันไปอีกระยะหนึ่ง (ประมาณ 10 วัน) จนกว่าจะได้รับหนังสือรับรองจากสำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติ

read 08:47



**คำถาม:** ชีชาวต่างประเทศ ฝ่ายมหายาน เดินทางเข้ามาราชอาณาจักรไทยเพื่ออบรมสั่งสอนตามมูลนิธิฯ และพำนักอาศัยตามศาลเจ้า หรือโรงเจ มีความประสงค์ขอให้สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติออกหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่าประเภทคนอยู่ชั่วคราว(Non-Immigrant) ได้หรือไม่

read 08:50

ตามระเบียบสำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติฯ ข้อ ๗ ชาวต่างประเทศผู้เข้ามาบวชเป็นชีในราชอาณาจักรไทย ต้องมีคุณสมบัติ ดังนี้ (๗.๒) เป็นผู้ที่ได้บวชเป็นชีและประจำอยู่ในสำนักของวัดในพระพุทธศาสนาที่สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติรับรอง หรือ (๗.๔) เป็นผู้อยู่ในสำนักอบรมสำหรับแม่ชี โดยเฉพาะ และสำนักอบรมดังกล่าว จะต้องอยู่ในความปกครองของเจ้าอาวาสวัดไทยวัดหนึ่ง ฉะนั้น ชีชาวต่างประเทศดังกล่าว สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติไม่สามารถออกหนังสือรับรองต่ออายุวีซ่าให้ได้

read 08:52



**คำถาม:** ชาวต่างประเทศเดินทางเข้ามาในราชอาณาจักรไทย และได้รับการตรวจลงตราประเภทนักท่องเที่ยว (Tourist Visa รหัส TR) มีความเลื่อมใสพระพุทธศาสนา ได้อุปสมบทเป็นพระภิกษุเพื่อศึกษาและปฏิบัติธรรมทางพระพุทธศาสนา มีความประสงค์ขอให้สำนักงานพระพุทธศาสนาแห่งชาติออกหนังสือรับรองเพื่อเปลี่ยนประเภทการตรวจลงตราเป็นคนอยู่ชั่วคราว(Non - Immigrant Visa) ได้หรือไม่

read 09:30

สามารถดำเนินการได้ โดยยื่นหลักฐานการขอเปลี่ยนประเภทการตรวจลงตรา ดังนี้

๑. หนังสือรับรองจากเจ้าอาวาสวัด สำนักเรียน หรือสถานศึกษา
๒. สำเนาหนังสือเดินทาง
๓. สำเนาแสดงวุฒิการศึกษา
๔. สำเนาหนังสือสุทธิ
๕. รูปถ่ายสีขนาด 2 นิ้ว จำนวน 1 รูป ไม่สวมแว่นตาถ้า ถ่ายมาไม่เกิน 6 เดือน

read 09:33





## Practical Guidelines for Buddhists របៀបប្រតិបត្តិរបស់ពុទ្ធបរិស័ទ របៀបប្រតិបត្តិរបស់ពុទ្ធបរិស័ទ

Thai society is closely tied to Buddhism. Buddhism is one of the three national pillars along with the nation and the king. It is a foundation that cultivates Thai culture e.g., language, literature, art, mural, education, and welfare, which has been a spiritual anchor for Thai people since the beginning of their civilization.

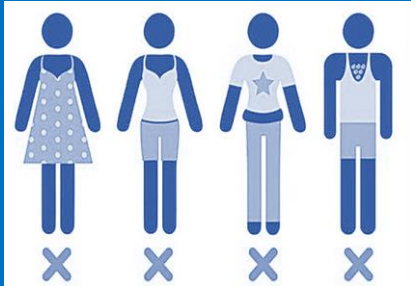
សង្គមថៃមានសម្ព័ន្ធជាមួយព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាយ៉ាងជ្រៀវជ្រៅ ព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាជាស្ថាប័នគោល ក្នុង ៣ ស្ថាប័ន របស់ជាតិ នៅជាមួយស្ថាប័នជាតិ និងព្រះមហាក្សត្រ ជាមូលដ្ឋានរបស់វប្បធម៌ថៃក្នុងផ្នែកផ្សេងៗ ដូចជាផ្នែកភាសា អក្សរសាស្ត្រ សិល្បកម្ម ចិត្តកម្ម ការសិក្សា ជំនួយសង្គ្រោះ និងជាគំណាងការប្រមូលផ្តុំវិចិត្តរបស់ប្រជាជនថៃ កាំងពីអតីតកាលរហូតមកទល់បច្ចុប្បន្ន ។

สังคมไทยมีความผูกพันกับพุทธศาสนาอย่างลึกซึ้ง พระพุทธศาสนาเป็นสถาบันหลัก ใน ๓ สถาบัน ของชาติ ควบคู่กับสถาบันชาติ และพระมหากษัตริย์ เป็นรากฐานของวัฒนธรรมไทยด้านต่าง ๆ เช่นด้านภาษา วรรณกรรม ศิลปกรรม จิตรกรรม การศึกษา การสงเคราะห์ และเป็นศูนย์รวมจิตใจของชาวไทยตั้งแต่อดีตกาลจนถึงปัจจุบัน

# Practical Guidelines for Temple Visiting

## ข้อปฏิบัติเมื่อไปวัด

### ข้อควรปฏิบัติเมื่อไปวัด



#### 1. Dress Code

It is advised to wear light color clothing. If the cloth is patterned, the pattern should be plain. The cloth should neither be too thin nor too luxurious. Do not wear too large or too tight clothes.

#### ๑. การแต่งกายไปวัด

ควรใช้เสื้อผ้าสีอ่อนๆ ถ้ามีลายก็เป็นลายเรียบๆ เนื้อผ้าไม่ควรโปร่งบางจนเกินไป ไม่ควรหยาบเกินไป เสื้อผ้าไม่ควรทวมหรือรัดรูปจนเกินไป

#### ๑. การแต่งกายไปวัด

ควรใช้เสื้อผ้าสีอ่อนๆ ถ้ามีลายก็เป็นลายเรียบๆ เนื้อผ้าไม่ควรโปร่งบางจนเกินไป ไม่ควรหยาบเกินไป เสื้อผ้าไม่ควรทวมหรือรัดรูปจนเกินไป

## Forbidding Food



#### 2. Food Preparation

Prohibited foods for monks are:

1. Human meat
2. Elephant meat
3. Horse meat
4. Snake meat
5. Bengal tiger meat
6. Leopard meat
7. Dog meat
8. Lion meat
9. Hyena meat
10. Bear meat

Do not give uncooked meat or raw blood to monks. Furthermore, avoid giving food that has liquor with apparent color, smell, or taste as ingredient to monks.

#### ๒. การเตรียมอาหารไปวัด

อาหารที่ต้องห้ามสำหรับพระภิกษุ ได้แก่

๑. เนื้อมนุษย์
๒. เนื้อช้าง
๓. เนื้อม้า
๔. เนื้องู
๕. เนื้อเสือโคร่ง
๖. เนื้อเสือดำ
๗. เนื้อสุนัข
๘. เนื้อราชสีห์
๙. เนื้อเสือเหลือง
๑๐. เนื้อหมี

อย่านำอาหารที่ปรุงจากเนื้อดิบๆ เลือดดิบๆ ไปถวายพระภิกษุสงฆ์ นอกจากนั้น ไม่ควรนำอาหารที่ปรุงด้วยสุราที่มีสีหรือกลิ่นหรือรสปรากฏชัดไปถวายพระภิกษุสงฆ์

#### Preparation Before Visiting Temple

1. Clear all your tasks so that you do not have to worry about them.
2. Clear your mind. Recall the past merits and good deeds you have done.
3. Recall the Triple Gem or Rattana Tri to purify your mind.

#### การเตรียมตัวก่อนไปวัด

๑. ปล่อยภาระกิจของตัวลงมือทำเสร็จเรียบร้อยไม่ต้องเป็นกังวล
๒. ใจให้สงบนิ่ง โดยภาวนาถึงคุณพระรัตนตรัยและกุศลคุณงามความดีที่เคยได้ทำมาแล้ว
๓. ระลึกถึงคุณพระรัตนตรัยเพื่อทำให้บริสุทธิ์

การเตรียมตัวก่อนไปวัด อาจจะทำได้ดังนี้ คือ

๑. จัดทำภารกิจของตนเองให้เรียบร้อยเพื่อจะได้ไม่ต้องเป็นกังวล
๒. ทำจิตใจให้สงบนิ่ง โดยภาวนาถึงคุณพระรัตนตรัยและกุศลคุณงามความดีที่เคยได้ทำมาแล้ว
๓. ระลึกถึงคุณพระรัตนตรัยเพื่อทำให้บริสุทธิ์

Source: The Way of Thai Ethics (Buddhism) by Suchada Warahaphan

แปลโดย : สุชาดา วรหพันธ์ (พระภิกษุสงฆ์) แห่งวัดสุทัศนเทพวรารามราชวรมหาวิหาร กรุงเทพมหานคร

ที่มา : หนังสือวิถีธรรมวิถีไทย (พระพุทธศาสนา) โดย สุชาดา วรหพันธ์





**To See Off the Monks**

- ❖ If you are sitting on a chair, it is custom to stand up and see off the monks. Once the monk walks past your front, it is custom to bow and do the Thai greeting or Wai.
- ❖ If you are sitting on the floor, normally you will not stand up to pay respect to the monk. Rather, when the monk walks past, it is more common to do the Thai greeting or prostrate yourself at the monk's feet depending on the location.
- ❖ It is necessary for the host or the guest of honor to see off the monks until they are in the car and the car drives away from the location. Before the monks leave, it is common to bow and pay respect by doing the Thai greeting.

**ការតាមដានដំណើរព្រះសង្ឃ**

- ❖ បើអង្គុយកៅអី និយមក្រោកឈរ ពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តមកដល់និយមអោនខ្លួនចុះហើយលើកដៃសំពះ។
- ❖ បើអង្គុយផ្ទាល់នឹងកំរាល មិនចាំបាច់ក្រោកឈរ ពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តមកដល់ និយមក្រាបបួលើកដៃសំពះតាមការគួរសម។
- ❖ ម្ចាស់បុណ្យប្រធានពិធី ត្រូវតាមទៅដូនដំណើរហួតហូសបរិវេណពិធី ឬហួតទាន់តែព្រះសង្ឃឡើងរថយន្តចេញផុតពីបរិវេណពិធី មុននឹងព្រះសង្ឃចេញទៅនិយមអោនខ្លួនហើយសំពះ។

**ការតាមដានដំណើរព្រះសង្ឃ**

- ❖ តាំងកៅអី និយមលើកដៃសំពះ ពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តមកដល់និយមអោនខ្លួនចុះហើយលើកដៃសំពះ។
- ❖ តាំងកៅអី និយមលើកដៃសំពះ ពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តមកដល់និយមអោនខ្លួនចុះហើយលើកដៃសំពះ។
- ❖ តាំងកៅអី និយមលើកដៃសំពះ ពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តមកដល់និយមអោនខ្លួនចុះហើយលើកដៃសំពះ។

**Practical Guidelines when Monks Follow from Behind**

- Give way by moving to the left side of the monk.
- Stand straight. Join both hands at the front. Look towards the monk.
- Once the monk walks toward your front, it is custom to bow and do the Thai greeting.
- If a monk talks to you, do the Thai greeting while talking to him. Otherwise, keep the normal posture.

**ពិធីប្រគំបតិពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តតាមពីក្រោយ**

- បើកិច្ចការទៅខាងឆ្វេងដៃរបស់ព្រះសង្ឃ។
- ឈរត្រង់ លើកដៃទាំងពីរ ប្រសិនគ្នាខាងមុខបែរមុខមកមើលព្រះសង្ឃ។
- ពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តមកដល់ខាងមុខនិយមអោនខ្លួនចុះហើយលើកដៃសំពះ។
- បើព្រះសង្ឃនិយាយជាមួយ និយមសំពះនិយាយជាមួយលោក បើមិននិយាយជាមួយក៏ក្នុងសភាពធម្មតា។

**វិធីប្រគំបតិពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តតាមពីក្រោយ**

- អតិថិជនចិញ្ចឹមចំពោះព្រះសង្ឃ
- មិនត្រូវ មើលព្រះសង្ឃចំពោះមុខ
- ពេលព្រះសង្ឃនិមន្តមកដល់ខាងមុខនិយមអោនខ្លួនចុះហើយលើកដៃសំពះ។
- បើព្រះសង្ឃនិយាយជាមួយ និយមសំពះនិយាយជាមួយលោក បើមិននិយាយជាមួយក៏ក្នុងសភាពធម្មតា។

**To Follow the Monks**

- Follow the monk, keeping a distance of around 2-3 steps behind the left side of the monk.
- Walk in a well-mannered fashion behind the monk.
- Normally, people will not greet others while following a monk.
- Normally, people will not talk to others while following a monk.

**វិធីដើរតាមក្រោយព្រះសង្ឃ**

- ដើរតាមពីក្រោយដោយទិសខាងឆ្វេងរបស់ព្រះសង្ឃ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ២ - ៣ ជំហានពីព្រះសង្ឃ
- ដំណើរដើរតាមពីក្រោយត្រូវសុភាពរៀបសារ
- និយមមិនសម្តែងការគោរព អ្នកដទៃនៅពេលដើរតាមពីក្រោយព្រះសង្ឃ
- និយមមិននិយាយមិនពិរោះជាមួយអ្នកដទៃ

**វិធីដើរតាមក្រោយព្រះសង្ឃ**

- ដើរតាមពីក្រោយដោយទិសខាងឆ្វេងរបស់ព្រះសង្ឃ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ២ - ៣ ជំហានពីព្រះសង្ឃ
- ដំណើរដើរតាមពីក្រោយត្រូវសុភាពរៀបសារ
- និយមមិនសម្តែងការគោរព អ្នកដទៃនៅពេលដើរតាមពីក្រោយព្រះសង្ឃ
- និយមមិននិយាយមិនពិរោះជាមួយអ្នកដទៃ



## Practical Guidelines in Accordance with Clergy Ruling Regulations

At present, **inappropriate actions of monks** are usually found when receiving food offerings, lacking composure, etc. Therefore, to maintain proper manners among monks, the monk dean has issued regulation for clergy ruling (The Rule of the Discipline of Sangha Supreme Council No. 23 B.E. 2541 (1998)) by specifying the do's and don'ts for monks and novices as follows:

### វិធីប្រតិបត្តិតាមរបៀបការគ្រប់គ្រងគណៈព្រះសង្ឃ

បច្ចុប្បន្ន ព្រឹត្តិកម្មដែលពុំគាប់ចិត្តពោះកិរិយាយោទ ដែលដួបប្រទះជាទូទៅ ជាពិសេសក្នុងពេលបិណ្ឌបាត ខួរភាពសំរួម និងផ្សេងៗ ជាច្រើនទៀត។ ដូចនេះដើម្បីបង្កើតភាពសមរម្យដល់សមនវិស័យ ប្រធានគណៈគ្រប់គ្រងសង្ឃ ទើបបានចេញរបៀបការគ្រប់គ្រងគណៈព្រះសង្ឃ (ច្បាប់មហាថេរសមាគមន៍ ច្បាប់ទី ២ ព.ស.២៥៤១) ដោយកំណត់ចំណុចដែលគួរប្រតិបត្តិនិងមិនគួរប្រតិបត្តិដល់ព្រះភិក្ខុសាមណេ ដូចតទៅនេះ

### แนวปฏิบัติตามระเบียบการปกครองคณะสงฆ์

ปัจจุบัน อาจารย์อันไม่เหมาะสมแก่สมณสารูปที่พบเห็นโดยทั่วไปโดยเฉพาะ เรื่องของการบิณฑบาตขาดความสำรวม และอื่นๆ อีกมากมาย ดังนั้นเพื่อให้ เกิดความเรียบร้อยและเหมาะสมแก่สมณวิสัย เจ้าคณะผู้ปกครองสงฆ์ จึงได้ออกระเบียบการปกครองคณะสงฆ์ (กฎหมายเถรสมาคม ฉบับที่ ๒๓ (พ.ศ.๒๕๔๑)) โดยกำหนดข้อที่ควรปฏิบัติและไม่ควรปฏิบัติแก่พระภิกษุ สามเณร ดังนี้



# Regulations on Receiving Food Offerings of Monks and Novices

1. Receiving food offerings shall be aligned with the monk's code of discipline and conducted in a proper manner for monks and novices.
2. Monks and novices shall receive food offerings in the morning before 8.00 hours or 8.30 hours if necessary. Receive food in a proper amount, which should not exceed 3 alms bowls. If a monk receives food offerings after these times, the monk will be disciplined.
3. It is not appropriate to receive food offerings by standing or sitting at food stalls/restaurants or wandering outside the food offering area of own temple.
4. Monks and novices should not receive food offerings in places of ill repute (places where monks and novices should not enter) e.g., nightclub.
5. While receiving food offerings, avoid smoking, wearing shoes, or talking if not necessary. Monks and novices should also avoid giving food to others to resell, leaving flowers received at shops that sell food for food offerings, arguing over donation envelopes, and gathering around a car that brings food for food offerings.
6. After finished receiving food offerings, do not give blessings loudly. Avoid chanting Yatha... Sapphi.
7. Do not give away sacred objects, amulets, charms, or raffle numbers while receiving food offerings. Do not collect donations from folks. Wear the yellow robe properly. Do not carry a long-handled umbrella or a large sack.

## សេចក្តីកំណត់ទាក់ទងការបិណ្ឌបាត របស់ព្រះភិក្ខុសាមណេ

១. ការបិណ្ឌបាតត្រូវផ្ទុយដល់ព្រះវិន័យ និងប្រព្រឹទ្ធឲ្យសមរម្យ សំរាប់សមនវិន័យ
២. ការបិណ្ឌបាតរបស់ព្រះភិក្ខុសាមណេ នឹងត្រូវចេញបិណ្ឌបាតពេលព្រះអាទិត្យរះ និងបិណ្ឌបាតបានមិនលើសពីម៉ោង ០៨:០០ នាទី តែបើចាំបាច់ ក៏មិនគួរលើសម៉ោង ០៨:០០ នាទី។ ទទួលបិណ្ឌបាតត្រឹមតែសមរម្យ មិនគួរប្រើសលើសពី ៣ បាត បើលើសពេលនេះ បើត្រូវឃើញនឹងមានកំហុស ត្រូវផ្តន្ទាទោស។
៣. ការបិណ្ឌបាតដោយអង្គុយឬឈរ ប្រចាំតាមតួបលក់ តួបអាហារ ឬបិណ្ឌបាតដោយទូទៅតាមទីកន្លែង ផ្សេងៗ ក្រៅបរិវេណបិណ្ឌបាតនៃតួបសំខ្លួន មិនគួរធ្វើ។
៤. ទីកន្លែងមួយចំនួនដែលជាអាកាស (ទីកន្លែងដែលព្រះភិក្ខុសាមណេមិនគួរទៅ) ព្រះភិក្ខុសាមណេមិនគួរចូលទៅបិណ្ឌបាត ដូចជា ទីកន្លែងសប្បាយរីករាយ ជាដើម។
៥. ការបិណ្ឌបាតមិនគួរជក់បារី ពាក់ទូនាប់ជើង និយាយដោយគ្មានភាពចាំបាច់ បាក់អាហារឲ្យអ្នកផ្សេងដើម្បីលក់ ឬយកផ្ការឲ្យតួបលក់អាហារដាក់បាត និងដង្ហើមគ្នាទទួលសំបុត្របង្ហូរ រហូតដល់រុំពាក់ថងៃលមកដាក់បាត។
៦. នៅពេលទទួលបាតតួបរាល់ហើយ មិនឲ្យពស់លេងខ្លាំង ហើយមិនគួរ យថា...ស័ព្ទពេ ។
៧. ការបិណ្ឌបាតនឹងមិននាំរក្សាមង្គល គ្រឿងសការៈបូជា ឬលេខន្លោកទៅចែក ពុំប្រាប់បុណ្យផ្សេងៗឬសុំបរិបាករបស់បង្សេងៗ ពីញាតិញោម និងត្រូវបំពាក់ជំរនឲ្យសមរម្យជាមុនហើយមិនគួរស្តាយឆាត់នឹងថងៃយាមផ្សេងៗ។

## ข้อกำหนดเกี่ยวกับการบิณฑบาต

១. การบิณฑบาตต้องเอื้อเฟื้อต่อพระวินัย และประเพณีให้เหมาะสม แก่สมณวินัย
២. การบิณฑบาตของพระภิกษุสามเณร จะต้องออกบิณฑบาตเวลาได้รับอรุณ และบิณฑบาตได้ไม่เกินเวลา ๐๘.๐๐ น. แต่ถ้าจำเป็น ก็ไม่ควรเกินเวลา ๐๘.๓๐ น. รับบิณฑบาตแค่พอประมาณไม่ควรเกิน ๓ บาตร ถ้าเกินเวลาดังกล่าว ถ้าตรวจพบจะมีความผิดต้องถูกลงโทษ
៣. การบิณฑบาตโดยยืนหรือนั่งประจำที่ตามร้านค้าขายอาหาร หรือ บิณฑบาตโดยเร่ร่อนในสถานที่ต่าง ๆ นอกพื้นที่บิณฑบาตแห่งวัดตน ไม่สมควรกระทำ
៤. สถานที่บางแห่งซึ่งเป็นที่โจคร(สถานที่อันพระภิกษุสามเณรไม่ควรเข้าไป) พระภิกษุสามเณรไม่ควรเข้าบิณฑบาต เช่น สถานเริงรมย์ เป็นต้น
៥. การบิณฑบาตไม่ควรสูบบุหรี่ สวมรองเท้า พูดคุยกันโดยไม่มีเหตุจำเป็น ถ่ายเทอาหารให้บุคคลเวียนขายต่อ หรือทิ้งดอกไม้ให้กับร้านค้าขายอาหารใส่บาตร และแย่งกันรับของปัจจัย ตลอดจนล้อมรถที่มารับบาตร
៦. เมื่อรับบิณฑบาตเสร็จแล้ว ไม่ให้พรเสียดัง และไม่ควร ยถา... สัพพี
៧. การบิณฑบาตจะไม่นำวัตถุมงคล เครื่องรางของขลังหรือเลขสลากกินรวบไปแจก ไม่บอกบุญเรียไรหรือขอบริจาคสิ่งของต่าง ๆ จากญาติโยม และต้องนุ่งห่มจีวรให้เรียบร้อยเป็นปริมนทลไม่สะพายกลดและย่ามไปใหญ่



## Preliminary Counteractions toward Monks and Novices with Improper Manner

Monk deans and police monks shall take the following actions when observing monks or novices with improper manners:

1. Bring the monk or novice to the dean of that area to investigate.
2. Check the monk’s ID and other evidence. If there is no monk ID or the monk’s ID is incorrect, incomplete, or correct but the monk has a history of misconduct, the following shall be performed:
  1. Warning or giving advice; or
  2. Ordering the monk or novice to return to the temple and acknowledge the abbot or dean; or
  3. Suggesting to leave the Buddhist monkhood; or
  4. Bringing the monk or novice to the police to take legal action

(Source: Police Monk Guidelines, Bangkok Clergy)

### ចំណុចប្រតិបត្តិបឋមទាក់ទងជាមួយព្រះភិក្ខុសាមណេអ្នកដែលមានព្រឹត្តិកម្ម ម្មិនសមរម្យ

ប្រធានគណៈគ្រប់គ្រងនិងព្រះវិន័យាធិការពេលជួបប្រទះព្រះភិក្ខុសាមណេអ្នកដែលមានព្រឹត្តិកម្ម ម្មិនសមរម្យនៃសមន្ទបទាំងនោះនិងកំណើរការដោយមានវិធីប្រតិបត្តិ ដូចជា

១. នាំខ្លួនមកបង្ហាញឱ្យគណៈម្ចាស់កំបនីសាកសួរ
២. សុំត្រួតពិនិត្យសំបុត្រកំណើតឬក៏ស្ថិតក្នុងផ្សេងៗ ប្រកបដោយ បើយល់ឃើញថាគ្មានសំបុត្រ កំណើត ឬសំបុត្រកំណើតមិនត្រឹមត្រូវ ឬមិនពេញលេញ ឬត្រឹមត្រូវពេញលេញ តែមានកំហុស ផ្សេងៗ ដូចជា
  - ២.១. ថាបាននិយាយដាស់តឿនឬថ្វាយការណ៍រនាំដែលត្រឹមត្រូវ តាមដែលគួរ ឬ
  - ២.២. បង្គាប់ឱ្យត្រឡប់វត្តសើមដែលស្នាក់អាស្រ័យហើយឱ្យចៅអធិការវត្តចៅសង្កាត់បានជ្រាប ឬ
  - ២.៣. ណែនាំឱ្យលាចាកសិខា (ឱស៊ីក) ឬ
  - ២.៤. នាំយកទៅប្រគល់ឱ្យប៉ូលីសកំណើរការតាមផ្លូវច្បាប់

(ប្រភព : សៀវភៅប្រតិបត្តិព្រះវិន័យាធិការ គណៈសង្ឃក្រុងបាងកក)

### ข้อปฏิบัติเบื้องต้นเกี่ยวกับพระภิกษุสามเณรผู้มีอาจารย์ไม่สมควร

เจ้าคณะผู้ปกครองและพระวินยาธิการเมื่อพบเห็นพระภิกษุสามเณรผู้มีอาจารย์ไม่สมควรแก่สมณสาธูป ดังกล่าวจะดำเนินการโดยมีแนวปฏิบัติ ดังนี้

1. นำตัวมอไปให้เจ้าคณะเจ้าของท้องที่สอบสวน
2. ขอตรวจสอบหนังสือสุทธิและหลักฐานอื่น ๆ ประกอบด้วย ถ้าปรากฏว่าไม่มีหนังสือสุทธิ หรือหนังสือ สุทธิไม่ถูกต้องหรือไม่สมบูรณ์หรือถูกต้องสมบูรณ์ แต่มีความผิดอย่างอื่นด้วยควรปฏิบัติ ดังนี้
  - 2.1 ว่ากล่าวตักเตือนหรือวางคำแนะนำที่ถูก ที่ควร หรือ
  - 2.2 สั่งให้กลับไปวัดเดิมที่สังกัดอยู่แล้วให้เจ้าอาวาส/เจ้าสังฆคตทราบ หรือ
  - 2.3 แนะนำให้สละสมณเพศ(ให้สึก) หรือ
  - 2.4 นำส่งเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจดำเนินการตามกฎหมาย

(แหล่งที่มา: คู่มือศูนย์ปฏิบัติพระวินยาธิการ คณะสงฆ์กรุงเทพมหานคร)

# Do's and Don'ts

## toward Thai Monks and Buddhism

Basic information on Buddhist practical guidelines and Thai tradition and culture before entering Kingdom of Thailand are as follows:

1. Dress politely when visiting Buddhist temples. Shoes are allowed while walking around the ordination hall but are to be taken off at the designated areas before entering.
2. In case of other religions, please follow the practice of each religion.
3. There is a rule that prohibits physical contact between monks and women. Therefore, women should not be in close contact with a monk. If it is necessary to receive any item from a monk, wait until the monk puts down the item before picking it up. When offering an item to the monk, place it on the cloth prepared by the monk.
4. Climbing, sitting, or leaning against a Buddha image, whether large or small, broken or not broken, is considered disrespectful to the religious object. If you would like to take a photo with any Buddha image, stay in an unassuming posture and pay respects to the Buddha image.
5. Place the Buddha image in a proper place. Normally, Thai people will put the Buddha image in a high place. To place the Buddha image on the floor, at the foot of the stairs, under the table, under the bed, under the chair, in a washroom, or on the ground is considered inappropriate as it is disrespectful.
6. The sole purpose of selling Buddha images is to allow the individual to worship as the Buddha image is considered a representative of the Lord Buddha. It is not appropriate to use a Buddha image as a trademark for snack, beverage, alcohol, toys, or to print the image of Buddha on objects that are used in daily life like shoes, socks, swimming suit, or underwear.
7. The Buddha image is something that we give our highest respect to. It is built for worshipping. There are several laws that protect the Buddha image e.g., it is illegal to bring a Buddha image outside of Kingdom of Thailand without permission; the offender will be liable for the penalty as prescribed by law.
8. Any actions against objects or places that are respected or worshiped by people of any religion, which abuse that religion, are considered violating Section 206 of the Criminal Act and punishable by imprisonment for a period of 1 – 7 years.
9. Any actions that cause a disturbance in a religious assembly hall during assemblies for religious ritual or worshipping of any religion that are conducted lawfully are considered violating Section 207 of the Criminal Act and punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.
10. Dressing as a priest of any religion is considered a wrongful act, which violates Section 208 of the Criminal Act and punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

(Source: [Website of the Ministry of Culture](#))





**Practice Guidelines for Foreigners who Visit Kingdom of Thailand  
for Studying Buddhism or Practicing Religious Activities**

**16,000 copys**

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