



Analysis of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nantha Phikkhu to innovative art on the subject of dharma puzzles

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Abstract

This research and analysis focus on the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nantha Bhikkhu and its influence on innovative art dealing with the mystery of Dhamma. The objective is to analyze the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nantha Bhikkhu from Wat Chonlaprathan Rangsarit and the murals from the reign of King Rama IV in terms of style, content, beliefs, artistic elements, and symbols expressing mystery. This analysis aims to generate knowledge for the creation of innovative art centered on Dhamma puzzles, foster interaction among people involved in the work, and raise awareness of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nantha Bhikkhu. This awareness aims to inspire faith in Buddhism and serve as a moral and ethical foundation for youth and society. From the analysis and interpretation of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nantha Bhikkhu and the murals from the reign of King Rama IV, the creation of innovative art emerges. These mysterious stories incorporate a new structural component that reflects both the form of reality and the content of Phra Panya Nantha Bhikkhu's Dhamma teachings, representing mystery in a way that encourages viewers to ponder and interpret their meaning, thus affecting their perception of beauty.

The results of this innovative artistic creation demonstrate the process of developing 2D paintings into 3D realistic works. The presentation of AR (augmented reality) techniques enhances the perception of dharma mysteries through four works, contributing to the creation of knowledge and innovative art processes while promoting arts and cultural tourism.

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Introduction

Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu was known for preaching the Dhamma and spreading Buddhism through village sermons and newspaper writings, starting in Chiang Mai Province. A significant supporter, Chao Chuenchi Nairot, helped by constructing a banana leaf roofing shed in the village (Wat Umong) to focus on Dhamma lectures. Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu followed the Buddha's teachings, emphasizing precepts and activities beneficial to society. On May 20, 1960, he became the abbot of Wat Chonprathan Rangsarit, where he prioritized reforming religious ceremonies to promote intelligence, orderliness, simplicity, economy, and benefit. He taught Dhamma in an accessible yet profound manner, based on the Triple Gem, morality, kindness, and leading the teachings of Buddhism. Known as "the reformer of Thai Buddhist rituals," his teachings are now widely accessible, offering guidance such as living like a winner, solving problems with intelligence, embracing the inevitability of death while valuing work, giving to receive more, living happily with Dhamma, letting go of suffering, maintaining a stable mind, being aware of others, recognizing that chaos arises from immorality, and avoiding attachment to anything.

Murals are created from abstract concepts to appear as complete works of art, rich with aesthetics (Song & Qin, 2019). These works result from the diligence and power of inspiration of ancient craftsmen. A focused mind is essential for creativity, fostering concentration and imagination (Na Songkhla, 1992). These murals are creative works born from the strong faith in Buddhism held by ancient craftsmen (Behrendt, 2019). They are beautiful and unique to the people in each locality, imbued with beliefs, principles, and teachings, as well as mechanical techniques influenced by the Central Royal Court technicians (Na Songkhla, 1992). The mysterious images in the murals indicate their value and aesthetic beauty, reflecting arts, culture, traditions, beliefs, and content. They inspire faith in Buddhism and serve as evidence of the history, society (McCargo, 2004), way of life (Kachru, 2020), wisdom, and thinking of ancient craftsmen in creating Thai paintings.

An analytical study on the Buddhist Philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu at Wat Chonlaprathan Rangsarit encompasses aspects such as history, beliefs, principles, teachings, and an analysis of period murals. The study examines four aspects: format, content, technical techniques, and symbolic expressions, including the mysteries and aesthetic value of such information.

This study aims to create innovative works of art for the Wonderland of Dhamma room at Wat Chonprathan Rangsarit in Nonthaburi Province. It aligns with modern communication technology by photographing paintings that reflect the teachings' content, allowing people to interact with the works using AR programs (Bozzelli, et al., 2019). This approach enhances perception and faith in Buddhism and promotes the creation of Buddhist art in temples, communities, and society.

The study highlights the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu and the concealed mysteries and Dhamma teachings within the artworks (Carreño, 2022). These elements serve as educational tools for youth, society, and communities, fostering faith, wisdom, and liberation through the beauty and truth depicted in the paintings. These works are recorded as a national heritage of Thailand, continuing the legacy and propagation of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu and teaching Dhamma to society and the community. As Professor Phraya Anumanrajathon stated, "Art is a high thing that may lull people's minds away from low thoughts. A harsh and stubborn person becomes the opposite. The coward becomes brave. Lazy people become diligent because of the power of art as a tool of persuasion. Art is the best tool for training the mind and educating citizens to have goodness in one's heart." Historical records indicate that Buddhism's spread to Suvarnabhumi in each period brought with it art and skilled technicians who taught the native people, enabling them to create their own art (Thaksin Case Studies Institute, 1986). Therefore, the researcher utilizes the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu and Dhamma teachings to create new works that express the mysteries, beliefs, and faith in Buddhism.

Literature Review

The concept of Buddhist philosophy in this research refers to the doctrine of knowledge and truth concerning humans and the world, according to Buddhist principles. This doctrine is studied and analyzed for its philosophical underpinnings, including the principles of Buddhist practice aimed at reaching the highest goal. The doctrine encompasses both epistemology (the study of knowledge) and metaphysics (the study of the nature of reality) as outlined in Buddhist teachings.

Theory Used in Research Art Composition Theory (Nimsamer, 1991) is employed to create unity in the artworks. This theory helps in establishing a new structural framework by expressing the overall form

in a dynamic and lively manner. The goal is to convey the meaning of religious puzzle images cohesively, ensuring a seamless connection between thought forms, expressions, and shapes.

Perception Theory (Thaonthong, 2010) posits that each individual's perception is unique and shaped by their personal experiences. Perception is not uniform and may vary significantly, leading to different interpretations and depths of understanding. This theory emphasizes the importance of practice and a thorough grasp of analytical principles to develop expertise in perception. It is crucial to comprehend and apply these principles correctly and consistently to appreciate the value, beauty, and hidden meanings in works of art. The depth of understanding and appreciation depends on the individual's level of visual perception.

Methodology

1. Survey and study related documents and local sources relevant to creative research and artistic innovation, including: concepts and theories used in research; the study area includes Wat Bowonniwet Ratchaworawihan and Wat Boromniwat.

2. Analysis; analysis of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu (Dharma principles) in terms of content, principles, teachings, beliefs, and artistic elements, including symbolic expressions.

Analysis of mural paintings from the reign of King Rama IV (found in Wat Bowonniwet Ratchaworawihan and Wat Boromniwat) entails examining their form, which reflects both shape and content, and their expression of ideals (prisana dhamma), beliefs, themes (emotions), and artistic elements. Symbols within the expressions of mystery lead to the principles of teachings in Buddhism. The results of the analysis of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu, along with religious mysteries depicted in the murals of the reign of King Rama IV, are summarized to guide the creation of innovative art.

Dharma Mysticism is often depicted in murals, presenting images that prompt viewers to contemplate their meanings. Such imagery is commonly found in depictions of Dhamma with metaphors. These mystical pictures often follow a traditional drawing style passed down through generations (Na Songkhla, 1991), making it clear which Dhamma this picture represents.

Data Analysis

The process of creating innovative works

1. Summarize the analysis data, including the interpretation of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu (dharma principles) and the analysis of mural paintings from the reign of King Rama IV in terms of style, content, principles, teachings, beliefs, and artistic elements, including symbols of expression that reflect mystery.

Apply the knowledge acquired from the study, analysis, and interpretation of the Buddhist philosophy of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu and Dhamma teachings depicted in murals from the reign of King Rama IV to create innovative works of art centered around the theme of *Dhamma* mystery as shown in Figure 1.

Artistic innovation means new thought processes, practices, and actions that have never been done before or applying concepts from previous knowledge to be developed and modified to be more modern and usable to create a new form, new perception and doing things differently from others. Emphasis is placed on the artistic creative process.

2. Create an innovative artwork on the subject of Dhamma puzzles in a realistic format, combining shape theory, comprising four pictures, with characteristics according to one's own opinions. The viewer interacts with the work using an AR program, Unity Theory in Art, giving unity, leading to an effect on perception and facilitating the appreciation and application of Dhamma teachings in daily life. The installation of the Wonderland of Dhamma room in Wat Chonprathan Rangsarit, Nonthaburi Province, invites the audience to interact with the work, influencing perception and fostering the creation of Buddhist art in temples, communities, and society.

Results and Discussion

The analysis of mural paintings from the reign of King Rama IV, specifically those found in Wat Bowonniwet Ratchaworawihan and Wat Boromniwat, reveals a form that reflects both shape and content, incorporating artistic elements that align with the principles of teaching in Buddhism. During King Rama IV's reign, mural paintings began to integrate Western influences, transitioning from an 'ideal' to a more realistic portrayal. This shift is exemplified in the 3D imagery of Ajarn Khrua's work, particularly by Ajahn In of Wat Liap (Wat Ratchaburana), considered a pioneer of this new style. His paintings,

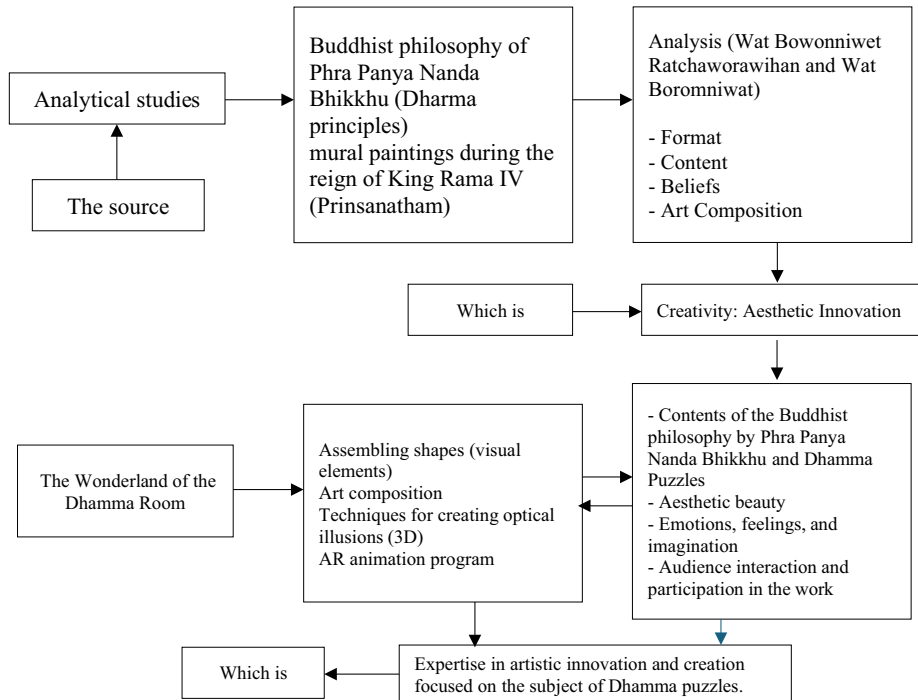


Figure 1 Research conceptual framework

depicting religious mysteries, adorned the ordination halls of Wat Bowonniwet Ratchavihan and Wat Boromniwat in Bangkok, pivotal locations in Buddhism's dissemination. Khrua's religious depictions in the chapels emphasize 'The Triple Gem', the Buddha, Dhamma, and Sanghaby drawing 'similarities' between diverse elements. These illustrations employ various characters, scenes, buildings, and Western-style atmospheres, influencing subsequent

mural painters, especially during King Rama IV's era, evident in the puzzled pictures of Wat Bowonniwet Ratchaworawihan, as shown in [Figure 2](#).

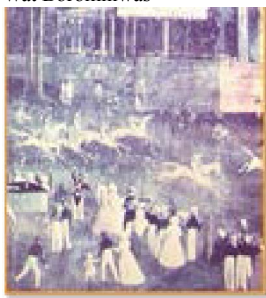
Analysis of mural paintings from the reign of King Rama IV (at Wat Bowonniwet Ratchaworawihan and Wat Boromniwat) as shown in [Table 1](#).

Content analysis of Buddhist philosophy and the principles of teachings of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu.



Figure 2 Mystic pictures of Wat Boromniwat, Bangkok

Table 1 Symbols in mural paintings during the reign of King Rama IV

Composition	Symbols of expression (shapes)	Content	Storyline (Emotion)
Wat Bowonniwet Ratchaworawihan  1. lotus flower picture	Blooming lotus- Buddha Dhamma - The Fragrance of the Lotus Monks - bees and insects that come to gather pollen.	- A blooming lotus symbolizes an arahant. -The lotus bud represents the path, indicative of the results and level of practice. - The lotus flower, free from water, symbolizes the Lord Buddha, who is liberated from all defilements. - Monks engage in practice to attain the opportunity to realize the Dhamma.	It represents the blossoming of wisdom, knowledge, awakening, and joy. The path represents the stages of practice, namely, sotapanna, sakadagami, anagami, and arahant.
Wat Boromniwas  2. A picture of boats and people crossing the shore.	junk - Drowning person People on the boat - Mr. Sampao - Monks - Dhamma	- A drowning person symbolizes one who lacks wisdom. - Those on the boat represent individuals engaged in self-improvement through knowledge to ensure survival. - Mr. Sampao embodies Buddha, while the Dhamma is likened to a vast boat. - Monks are travelers to the shores of the land of pleasure, engaging in dialogue with wise monks. They preach Buddhism and Dhamma principles, guiding others towards the path of Nirvana.	- It expresses survival and existence within society amidst an adventure that everyone must undergo to survive the current social conditions, both of which have been practiced. However, I have not yet practiced. - It showcases realistic drawings of water waves, the sky, and sailboats.
Wat Boromniwas  3. A portrait featuring a sick person and a surgeon	Buddha=A doctor who is an expert in treatment methods Dhamma = medicine for disease Monk = patient recovered from disease.	The media portrays the Buddha, through his teachings, as a cure for diseases such as lust, anger, delusion, and all defilements. May all people gain wisdom and reach Nirvana.	It portrays the realistic atmosphere of landscape science, capturing the interplay of light and shadow on individuals who are sick and in need of treatment. It draws inspiration from the Buddha's teachings on the path to Nirvana.
Wat Boromniwas  4. Picture of Mr. Sarathi, the horse trainer.	- Buddha = Mr. Sarathi, the horse trainer. - Dhamma: How to Train Horses. - Monks = well-trained horses.	It represents the wisdom of the Lord Buddha, who had strategies for delivering sermons and teaching people to understand the principles of Dhamma.	It shows the realistic atmosphere of soldiers riding horses against the backdrop of Hyde Park in London.

Beliefs in Buddhist Philosophy Expressions in Buddhist Philosophy: It is the propagation of the principles of the Buddha. To warn viewers who are interested Consider the causes of suffering that occur in the lives of every human being. And there are practices to relieve suffering and lead to nirvana, which persuade the minds of the viewers to abandon evil, do good, and purify their hearts to create merit and good deeds. Both those who follow the principles and teachings shown in the Dhamma puzzles and creative inheritors Bring faith, wisdom, and liberation as shown in Table 2.

The researcher used the results of the data analysis to create works that influence perception. By incorporating new artistic innovations that are strange and different from before, mysterious stories can be enhanced.

Creativity in Mystery Storylines, from the analysis of Buddhist philosophy image data in terms of principles, teachings, content, beliefs, and symbols of expression, and from the information about the mystical images in the murals from the reign of King Rama IV, a new structure is combined to create appropriate content.

Unity Theory in Art, unity is unity. Harmony and compatibility Unity that arises from the interconnection of different parts. (Nimsamer, 1991) According to the theory of Realism, art should reflect the truth in the lives of individuals and societies, showing landscapes and natural beauty to reflect the truth arising from the artist's experience. It is akin to a historical record. What you see is the creation of work that is a product of truth, expressed

in complete detail according to the artist's abilities.

Shape theory, or the theory of prominent shapes, holds that aesthetic emotions and prominent shapes are present in every work of art. According to Clive Bell, a work of art is an object that arouses emotion. This is seen in the mystical paintings of large lotus shapes, representing Buddha symbols. The emphasis on the size highlights the importance and is a clear highlight of the picture. This lotus shape is considered to be both strange and wonderful as shown in Figure 3 and Table 3.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Summary of the Analysis of the Mystery

The integration of Western art style in dhamma puzzles is evident in the work of Khrua In Khong, a favored painter of King Rama IV and a pioneer in the modern tradition of mural painting. Significant examples of his work include the murals found at the ordination halls of Wat Bowonniwet Vihara, located in the Phra Nakhon District, and Wat Boromniwat. These murals represent a departure from ancient themes, such as the history of the Buddha and the Jatakas, transforming them into depictions of religious mysteries and Thai traditions. Moreover, there is a noticeable shift from traditional drawings to realistic portrayals. Khong employs techniques like Chiaroscuro to emphasize the

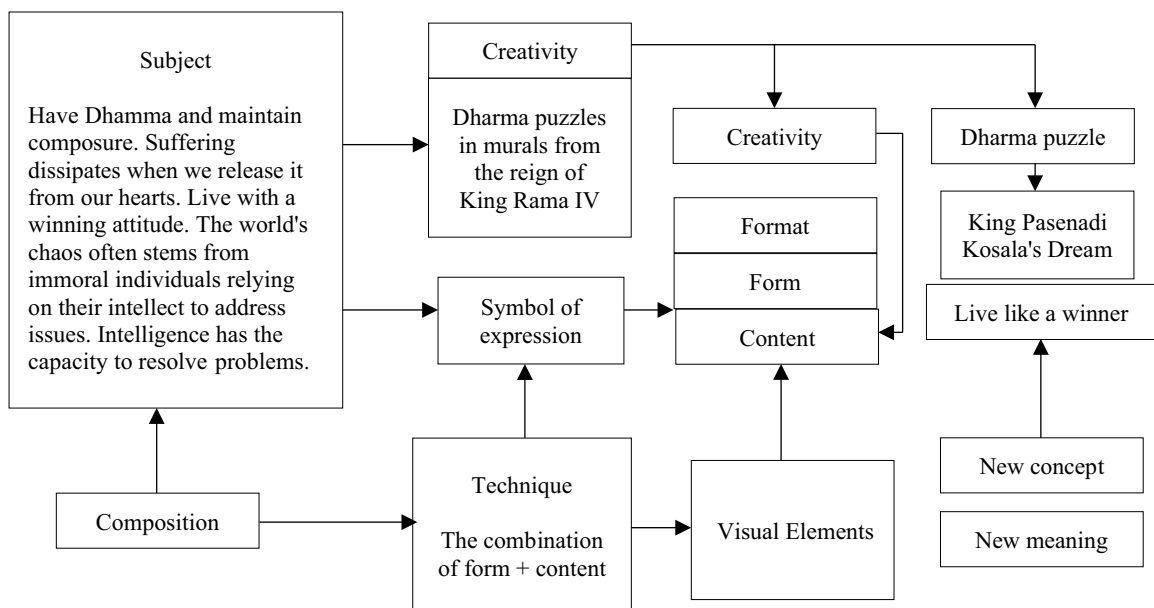


Figure 3 Generating new ideas and plots for the Mystery dharma puzzle

Table 2 Symbols of Buddhist philosophical expressions in the dhamma teachings of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu

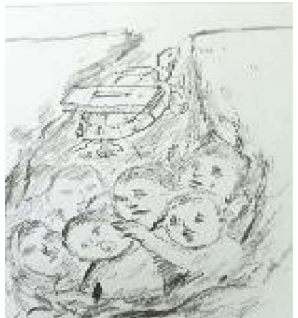
Symbol expressing the principles of Buddhist philosophy as taught by Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu.			
Abstract (essential content)	Storyline (Emotion) belief	Symbol of expression	Concrete (shape)
1. Live like a winner by accepting and understanding life's constant changes, and adapting to the situation appropriately.	Being in control of changing situations involves letting go of suffering and believing in the success and happiness that come from relinquishing control of our lives.	- As an intelligent person, you can perceive both suffering and happiness in every situation. - Show strength and stability by facing suffering without letting it control or significantly affect your life.	
2. Suffering diminishes as we let go from our hearts. Recognizing and addressing suffering in life involves releasing it with concentration, mindfulness, and wisdom.	By practicing and developing morality, one can journey towards happiness and peace in life.	Meditation is an inner exploration aimed at understanding life's truths and cultivating a state of calm and happiness, even in the face of suffering and pain.	
3. The world is chaotic due to immoral individuals. Understanding the suffering and imperfection of human life involves learning to accept and comprehend pain and suffering.	Confronting suffering with wisdom	Displaying understanding, kindness, and compassion in the midst of suffering and pain is crucial.	
4. Solving problems and alleviating suffering through the application of wisdom and correct understanding.	- Recognize problems and suffering in life, be mindful of them, and avoid avoidance or denial. - Believe in our capacity to address and solve these challenges.	Practicing meditation, mindfulness, and kindness while facing challenges and suffering is essential.	
5. Embrace Dhamma to live peacefully and happily. Cultivate the ability to recognize and foster happiness in life by practicing an understanding of the truth of society and the world's suffering.	- Understanding suffering as an inherent aspect of human life. - Cultivating intelligence to comprehend change.	- Meditation fosters understanding and contemplation of truth. - Positive thoughts inspire and cultivate a mentally joyful life, free from suffering.	

Table 3 Imaginary pictures and dharma puzzle visuals

1. King Pasenadi Kosala's Dream and the Buddha's Prophecies illustrate the power of wisdom in problem-solving.				
Story	Symbol of expression	Substance	Techniques for putting shapes together	Imagination, supposition
King Pasenadi Kosala's Dream and the Buddha's Prophecies.	- When four bulls collide with each other, it signifies that the world is spinning towards decline. - The blooming of small trees symbolizes the youthfulness of human beings and their engagement in sexual activity. - Sacrifice involves killing and torturing, leading astray, and violating the five precepts. - The Buddha, a wise person, resolves problems with wisdom.	The Lord Buddha's prophecy advises sentient beings to exercise caution. Those who are aware of it but do not believe in it will inevitably face the consequences of their actions, akin to the karma of the gol animal. To avoid calamity, one should adhere to the five precepts, cultivate kindness and compassion, act with righteousness, cherish solitude, and strive for knowledge. Avoid being swayed by power, wealth, or superstitious beliefs. Instead, commit to following the teachings of the Buddha, thereby ensuring safety and liberation from danger.	- Arranging overlapping shapes to cover each other. - Creating scenery with optical illusions in a Western art style. - Creating near, middle, and far dimensions in paintings.	  
2. Live with the mindset of a winner.				
Story	Symbol of expression	Substance	Techniques for putting shapes together	Imagination, supposition
Embracing constant change and living with a winner's mindset. Adapting to situations with determination is essential for survival in every circumstance.	- A boat transcends the cycle of life. - Luggage on the boat represents the need to release worldly attachments. - The raft symbolizes the Dhamma, guiding towards freedom from suffering. - Reverend Father Phra Panya Nantha Bhikkhu: A wise person lives with a winning mindset.	Facing suffering involves utilizing meditation, mindfulness, and practicing Dhamma to seek solutions. Letting go of mental anguish fosters mindfulness and inner peace, ultimately leading to happiness. Living with a winning mindset contributes to this journey.	- Creating scenery with overlapping shapes intertwined with each other to generate optical illusions. - This style is influenced by Western art, aiming to craft a three-dimensional depiction with near, middle, and far dimensions.	  

contrast between light and shadow, while also adhering to Western perspective principles to create a sense of depth between foreground and background elements.

Techniques for Using Paint: The influence of Western art painting, characterized by its realism and principles of perspective, is evident in the choice of painting techniques during certain periods. This influence served as a model and impacted the work of royal artisans in the central region, shaping their style toward a Western realist approach.

Content Consideration: Content is regarded as a pivotal aspect in creating mystical paintings, as it shapes the depicted forms and imbues them with meaning. Diverse and intriguing content choices help capture the attention of viewers, aligning with the teachings of the Buddha. These paintings serve as conduits of Dhamma information, allowing viewers to access the teachings of the Buddha, fostering wisdom and guiding them towards Nirvana through practice.

Creation of Dharma Puzzle Work No. 1: The Dream of King Pasenadi Kosala and the Lord Buddha's Prophecy (Wisdom Can Solve Problems)

In crafting the first Dharma Puzzle Work, titled "The Dream of King Pasenadi Kosala and the Lord Buddha's Prophecy," the emphasis lies on innovative composition. The goal is to achieve unity of form and content that reflects contemporary society, inviting audience participation while maintaining realistic proportions. Drawing from art composition theory, the work incorporates new structural elements to achieve harmony of form, thought, and content within the Dhamma mystery. Three-dimensional expression is utilized to create depth, allowing viewers to engage with the work authentically through realistic proportions, shadows, and shapes.

The mysterious content revolves around the dreams of King Pasenadi Kosala and the Buddha's prophecies, addressing contemporary societal issues. It juxtaposes the problem-solving wisdom of the Buddha with the depiction of societal decline and chaos resulting from immoral behavior, lack of guidance, and ignorance. This comparison serves to intrigue and engage the audience, prompting reflection on the truth and beliefs prevalent in today's society.

The job creation process involves determining proportions based on the viewer's reality, informed by shape theory. Clear aesthetic emotions and shapes are expressed in paintings following the concept of Clive Bell, emphasizing the emotive power of art. The large Buddha figure serves as a focal point, symbolizing wisdom and standing out prominently within the composition. This deliberate choice creates a unique and intriguing element, aligning with the Dhamma mystery's thematic unity. This is consistent with Chalud Nimsamer's theory of unity in art in creating unity. Harmony and compatibility that arise from the relationship between shape and content are as shown in [Figure 4](#).

Creating the 2nd Dhamma Mystery Work: Live like a Winner

This work will be presented in a virtual format, with an emphasis on new compositions that have near, middle, and far dimensions, featuring three-dimensional expression characteristics. The goal is to allow viewers to actively participate in the work. The proportion of light and shadow will determine the size and shape according to reality.

The emphasis is on mystical content, reflecting on living like a winner by constantly accepting change and adapting to situations. It encourages determination

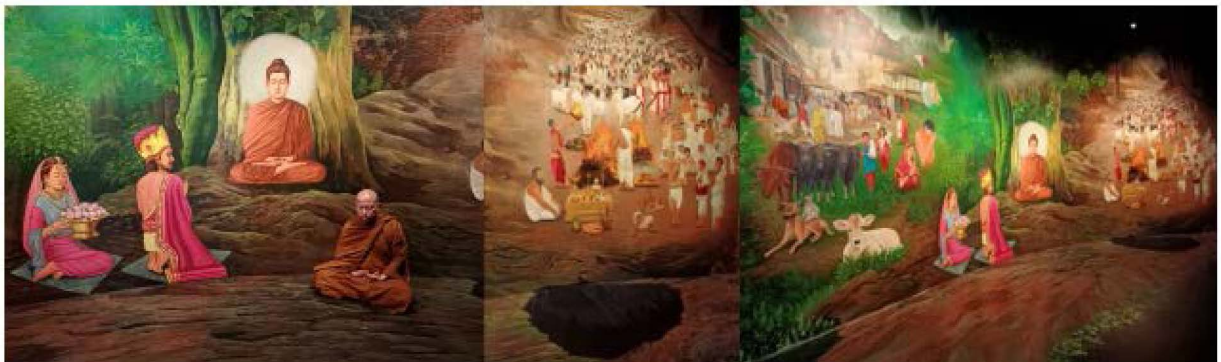


Figure 4 Creation of Dhamma mystery works - the story of King Pasenadi Kosala's dream

to live through every situation, facing all obstacles and suffering with mindfulness and concentration, practicing Dhamma-nature. The work is imbued with peace and tranquility, enhanced by a little sea air, which is symbolic of the birthplace of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu. The nature of the red lotus flower and the image of a boat symbolize overcoming the cycle of rebirth by letting go of worldly attachments, such as wealth, rank, praise, and happiness, in order to follow the principles of the Buddha's teachings. This leads to the development of mindfulness and inner peace, resulting in happiness, freedom, and victory over all.

Job Creation Process: The process involves determining the reality of the participation of people on the bridge within Talay Noi, following the Dhamma of Phra Panya Nanda Bhikkhu according to the theory of realism. This includes showing realistic drawings and painting pictures that depict landscapes and natural beauty to reflect the truth. The creation of this work is a product of truth, incorporating new elements to achieve a unity of form and content. The aim is to attract viewers'

attention to perceive Dhamma-Nature as shown in Figure 5.

Knowledge of Creating Innovative Art: This work focuses on using aesthetics to create three-dimensional paintings that express the mystery of the Dhamma. It originates from the analysis of Dhamma mystery depictions in the murals of the Rattanakosin period (King Rama IV) from the thought process Practice of the 2-dimensional mystical religious paintings of murals from the reign of King Rama IV, combined and developed to have 3-dimensional features with light and shadow. According to the realistic model, Resulting in a three-dimensional painting to be modern and usable, better in a new format, new perception with the process of artistic creativity.

These elements are combined with AR systems to allow viewer participation, including both moving and still images in all four works. This combination results in aesthetic beauty that, in my personal opinion, raises awareness of Dhamma and beauty, making it interesting and emotionally engaging.

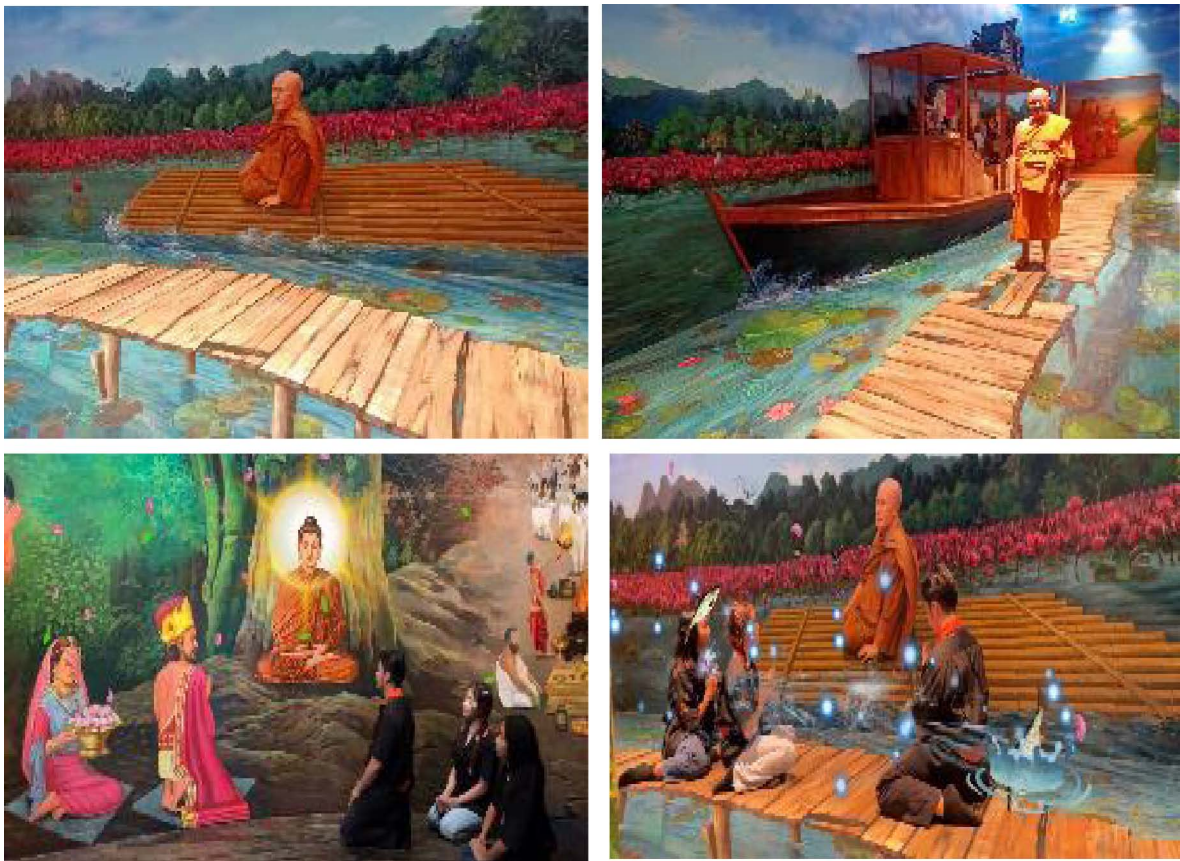


Figure 5 Creation of Dharma puzzle works: Living like a winner

Positive feelings in Buddhism lead to artistic innovations that enhance the perception of dharma puzzles. The creation of Buddhist art using AR technology, combined with three-dimensional paintings, further promotes arts and cultural tourism.

Perception of Religious Images Through AR Technology and Three-Dimensional Paintings at Wonderland of Dhamma Room, Wat Chonlaprathan Rangsarit, Nonthaburi Province as shown in Figure 6.

Summary of Knowledge Resulting from Analysis of Previous Knowledge Sets

The analysis of previous knowledge sets on religious puzzle images includes form, techniques, content, beliefs, and symbols of form expression. The composition of murals from the reign of King Rama IV was studied and combined to create new elements within a new framework. By incorporating holism in reorganizing these elements, a new theory of artistic innovation was developed as shown in Figure 7.

Knowledge of innovative art set of original knowledge of the Dhamma mystery pictures was born, in terms of 2D formats, technical techniques for painting pictures according to Western art. Mysterious content Belief and faith lead to wisdom. Symbolic expression of shape according to the theory of realism and composition according to the theory of unity in art combined with



Figure 6 QR Code the Perception of Religious Images Through AR Technology and Three-Dimensional Paintings at Wonderland of Dhamma Room.

AR system technology for a new perception with those involved in still and moving photography.

Suggestions

Suggestions for applying knowledge from the analysis process: Synthesize works to create innovative art aimed at promoting awareness of the principles of Buddhism, as well as to enhance tourism in Buddhist arts and culture.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

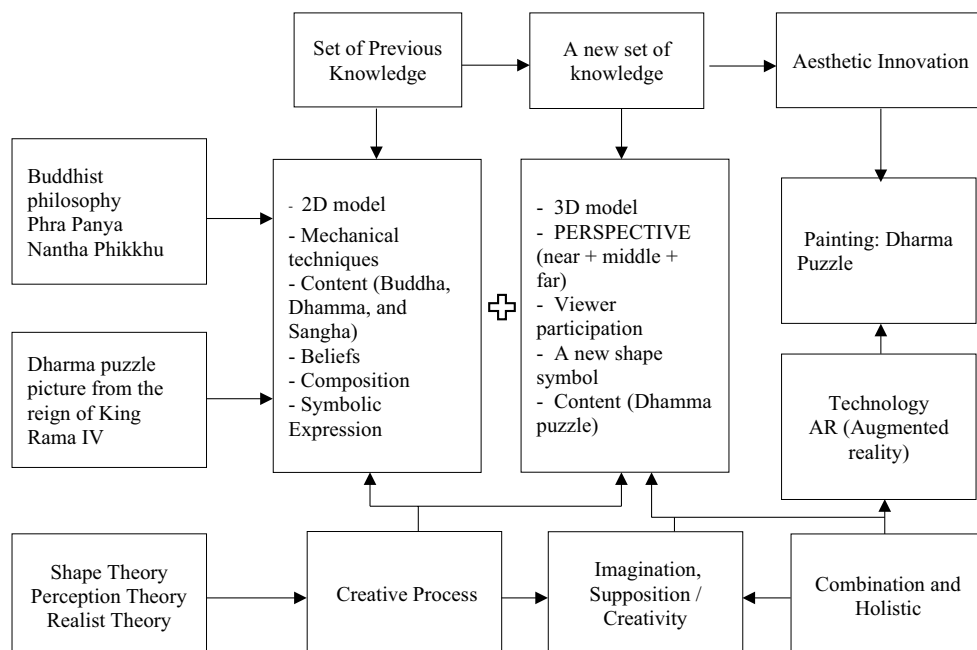


Figure 7 A combination of previous knowledge, new knowledge, and artistic innovation

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