

A Synthesis of Buddhist Principles based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for Community Self-Reliance

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to study the principles of Buddhism based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural learning for community self-reliance; to synthesize the principles of Buddhism based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for community self-reliance; and to propose guidelines integrate Buddhist principles based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for community self-reliance. This Action Research following PAOR process was used for the designs. The research process divided into 4 steps, consisted of the planning stage (Plan: P) to develop an experimental area for land management with royal science integrated into Kok Nong Na R-Model in areas outside the irrigation area, practical steps (Act: A) in developing experimental areas according to the plan and extracting lessons from land management with integrated royal science to Kok Nong Na R- Model in community self-reliance according to Sufficiency Agriculture Method, Observation Stage (Observe: O) by observing the results that arise from following up on the practical work and the reflection stage (Reflect: R) from what happened after the creation of the community network, a case study of land management according to the royal initiative of the King Rama IX, integrated towards Kok Nong Na R-Model in community self-reliance according to Sufficiency Agriculture method. A synthesis of Buddhist principles based on King's Philosophy towards sufficiency agricultural learning for community self-reliance is to synthesize the core principle of Buddhist principles which have applied in the developed area of Kok (forest), Nong (swamp), and Na (field) in the using the process of action research (PAOR) to conduct and generate to be the results as above.

Keywords: Buddhist Principles; King's Philosophy; Sufficiency Agricultural Learning; Community Self-Reliance

Introduction

Thailand has long been an agricultural country. In the overall picture of the country during the past decade. The Thai population has an average annual expansion rate of 0.34 percent. The

agricultural population has an average annual expansion rate of 4.38 percent. For the non-agricultural population, the average annual expansion rate has decreased by 2.10 percent. The overall number of laborers had an average annual expansion rate of 0.19 percent. The number of agricultural laborers expanded on average per year decreased by 0.22 percent. The number of non-agricultural workers had an average annual expansion rate that decreased 0.22 percent. 0.17. In 2018, there was a population of 66.41 million people, 27.05 million people in the agricultural sector, or 40.74 percent of the total population, and compared to 2017, an increase of 2.22 percent. For the number of workers in 2018, there were 37.86 million people, the number of workers, agricultural sector: 12.17 million people or 32.14 percent of the total number of workers. and compared to 2017, increased by 3.29 percent. In 2019 from World Bank data Agricultural workers (From the percentage of the total workforce) accounting for 31.62 percent. Workers from the agricultural sector, both from the public and private sectors, are classified into 4 groups: 1) farming, 2) raising livestock, 3) forestry, and 4) fishing. According to data from 2020, Thailand has a total of 8,094,954 farmer households, 9,368,245 farmers, with as many as 4,900,875 farmers who earn a living mainly from growing crops. (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, 2020)

Even though agriculture or farming is the main occupation of Thai people, over time the implementation of the old ways may not lead to a better living or self-reliance. Therefore, the application of the methods of various sciences come together to develop the area for continuous development and connections in matters of water management, soil management, cultivation management with the selection of plants that appropriate for that area in order to achieve maximum benefit in area management Including making farmers' lives better than they used to be in the traditional way. The idea of developing areas from old production factors was risen. To solve this poverty problem His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, King Rama IX throughout the 70th year of his reign. His Majesty has great kindness towards the Thai people. From over 4,810 Royal initiative projects spread to every area of the community. With the goal of improving the quality of life of poor farmers, most of whom have been engaged in agriculture since their ancestors. His work focuses on solving poverty problems and improving people's quality of life. He aims to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions and forms. It also emphasizes creating a balance between the economy, society and the environment, which is considered a holistic development to raise the level of well-being of Thai people.

From the aforementioned problem, the integration of modern science with the science of sharing happiness according to the Royal Science of the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy is a method that has been embraced by those who have tried and put it into practice (Sangkanjanavanich, 2023), all of which have been successful and can be self-reliant according to the method (Moontha, et al., 2023). A life of sufficiency, integrating the principles of Buddhism regarding the middle path (Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 1996; Phra Brahmaganabhorn P.A. Payutto, 2011), moderation in cultivating various crops to be able to have enough food to eat throughout the year is a good thing in order to able to survive as in the case

study of the subdistrict municipality in promoting living according to the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy in the community of the subdistrict municipality in Phlapphlachai District, Buriram Province, (Chutithammo et al., 2020) Self-reliant lifestyle according to the principles of right livelihood to improve the quality of life of farmers in the central northeastern region, (Phansawang et al., 2020) Ban Phu Community Sufficiency Economy: into Practice, participatory farmer potential development by applying the principles of sustainable agriculture to reduce production costs for farmers Ban Khu Khat Community, Satuek Subdistrict, Satuek District, Buriram Province (Tahom et al., 2019)

From the aforementioned research, this problem has affected the broader picture of people in all walks of life, job insecurity, joblessness, joblessness, income, and food, food production for consumption. Including the migration of workers back to the agricultural sector or their original hometowns, the factors of production on the same land occurred along with this situation (Monaraks, et al., 2020). The way to escape will lead to a self-reliant life using the same factors of production for maximum benefit will be a way for most people today to learn to adapt by managing the existing land area for production factors into an area that can create production (Sernvongsat, 2023) including careers, income, and food, resulting in a greater variety of benefits, introduction of Royal science; Sufficiency Economy Philosophy concepts into practice under operation Kok Nong Na making underground water banks both closed and open systems to create an aquatic ecosystem which is an important production factor. The existing concept of the golden rice field should be combined and applied together with the goal of developing the original land and factors of production to become a valuable area for farmers who want to live a self-sufficient and self-sufficient life (Promphenrangi & Taeporamaysamai, 2024).

For this reason, it is an issue that has made the research team interested in studying and developing a prototype for managing the original production input areas in order to strengthen the learning process of the Sufficiency Agriculture community by pushing and organizing activities to encourage learning. Knowledge shared between people in the community (Dhammahaso, et al., 2022; Horsaengchai, 2022). Learning will cause changes in the thinking base and way of doing things of people in the community having a good role model is the starting point in building confidence, inspiration, and knowledge that will create power in that knowledge leading to change in areas that have been traditionally practiced, to become an important area for production factors including being both a career and income in the form of Kok Nong Na or the form of management according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method according to the aptitude of the farmers and make the research team interested in doing research in order to bring about change and see concrete results. In the management of the existing area, it consists of the synthesis of Buddhist principles and the development of the Buddhist learning process according to the King's Science Guide to learning sufficiency agriculture, studying the guidelines for driving the King's science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about sufficiency agriculture.

An experiment in area management using the Sufficiency Agriculture method using Royal Science integrated into the learning process and developing a learning network to expand the results of the network to share knowledge and develop it into a network to forward knowledge for further development.

Objectives

1. To study the principles of Buddhism based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural learning for community self-reliance.
2. To synthesize the principles of Buddhism based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for community self-reliance.
3. To propose guidelines integrate Buddhist principles based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for community self-reliance.

Conceptual Framework

This research is a research study on a Synthesis of Buddhist Principles based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for Community Self-Reliance. The relationship between variables of this research as follows:



Fig.1 Conceptual Framework

Methodology

In this research, its objective of is to study the principles of Buddhism according to the royal science approach to learning about sufficiency agricultural learning for community self-reliance, to synthesize the principles of Buddhism according to the Royal Science guide to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance, to propose a way to integrate the principles of Buddhism according to the Royal Science guide to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance, designed using Action Research according to the PAOR process, with research steps divided into the 4 steps include the planning step (Plan: P) to develop a land management trial area with Royal Science integrated into Kok, Nong, and Na R-Model in areas outside the irrigation area. The practice step (Act: A) to develop the trial area

according to Plans and lessons learned from land management using Royal Science integrated into the Kok Nong Na R-Model for community self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method, observation stage (Observe: O) by observing the results arising from monitoring. Practical work and the reflection stage (Reflect: R) from what happened after the creation of the community network, a case study of land management according to the royal initiative of the King, integrated towards Kok Nong Na R-Model in community self-reliance according to sufficiency agriculture method The action research cycle can be as follows.

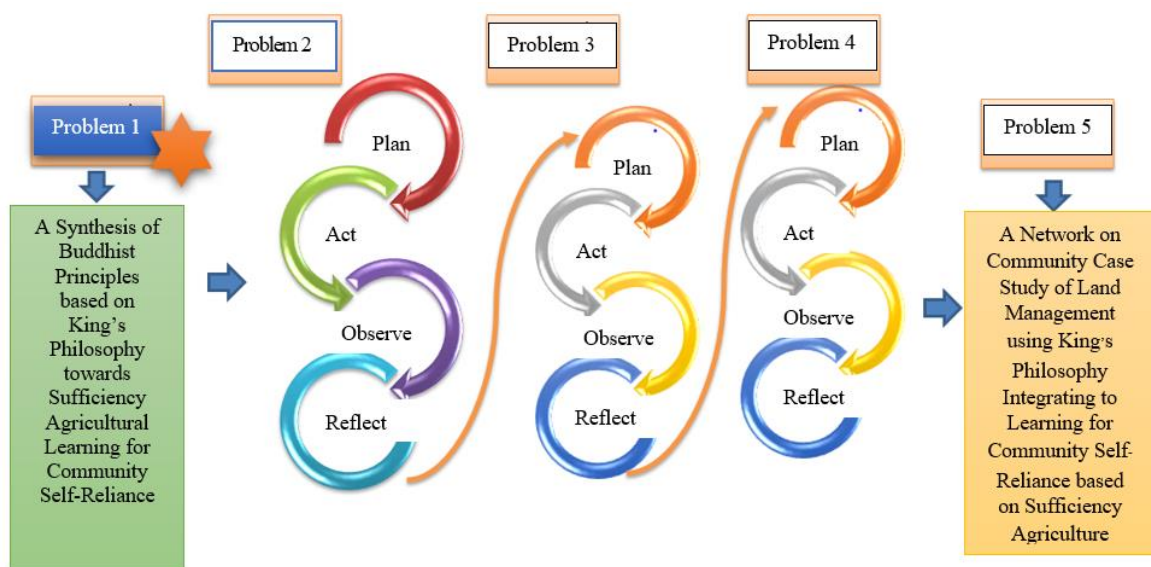


Fig. 2 PAOR Action Research Cycle

From Fig. 2, the research design steps according to the PAOR action research cycle can be summarized as follows.

Planning stage (Plan: P) Develop an experimental area for land management with Royal Science integrated into Kok Nong Na R-Model in areas outside the irrigation area.

Practical steps (Act: A) in developing the experimental area according to the plan and learning lessons from land management with royal science integrated into the Kok Nong Na R-Model in community self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method.

Observe stage (Observe: O) by observing the results that arise from following up on practical work.

Reflect stage (Reflect: R) from what happened after the creation of the community network, a case study of land management according to the Royal initiative of the King, integrated into the Kok Nong Na R-Model in community self-reliance according to the way of life. Sufficiency Agriculture divides the study steps as follows:

Phase 1: Synthesizing the principles of Buddhism according to the Royal Science approach to learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance. The research steps according to the PAOR Operations Research Cycle are as follows:

1.1 Planning stage (Plan: P); determine the target group that is interested in studying the target group for the study consists of leaders of the Sufficiency Agriculture Learning Center and members of learning centers from 3 learning centers, totaling 12 people, were obtained from purposive sampling. The target groups in the study will have the following qualifications: 1) continuously participate in learning center activities. 2) have experience in operating the Sufficiency Agriculture Learning Center 3) have experience in integration to develop learning with the practice of sufficiency agriculture.

The research tool is the question line used in the interview. and field notes, field study planning is to coordinate cooperation to exchange knowledge about experiences in managing areas according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method.

1.2 Action step (Act: A); go to the field; it is a spatial study that focuses on empirical area management studies using case studies with good practices focusing on studying the model of area management according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method. That can be studied from 1) good practices in land management, 2) good practices in water management, 3) good practices in plant variety management, and 4) good practices in yield management.

Data collection field trips were designed to interview local leaders with good practices about the path of managing areas according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method until it was successful and became a learning model and studying agricultural activities that are carried out and seeing changes in the area in a concrete and empirical manner.

1.3 Observe step (Observe: O); the researcher took the data from the data collection process to reduce the data, check information and analyze data. These 3 processes were done in parallel with the data collection process, consisting of: 1) Data reduction It takes information from the interviews to analyze and organize them into topics related to the studied issues This is in order to select the interesting points of each variable studied to be consistent with the variables of interest to study and is information that comes from the actual experiences of the informants including the connection with the issue of the variables that the researcher is interested in studying. 2) Data verification is a process used to verify information by considering its accuracy and reliability considering the conversation with supporting evidence during the conversation, sufficiency of information. This can be determined by the questions the researcher has prepared before the interview. 3) Data analysis in the first phase of this research, it is qualitative research aimed at synthesizing the principles of Buddhism according to the Royal Science approach to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance and analyze the data by creating inductive conclusions (Analytic induction). The results of the analysis will answer the research objective number 1. The results obtained from the research in Phase 1 are information about the principles of Buddhism according to the guidelines, Royal science to learn about sufficiency

agriculture for community self-reliance to be used in the design of Buddhist learning process activities according to the King's Science guide to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance in sub-research project 2.

1.4 Reflect step (Reflect: R); the reflection on learning results is linked to the research design in sub-research project 2 in developing the Buddhist learning process according to the royal science approach to learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance.

Results and Discussion

1. Results of the study of Buddhist principles according to the Royal Science approach to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance. It can be concluded that the 4 Iddhipada principles are the principles that lead to success. The six principles of Saraniyadhamma are the basis for remembering each other. 4 Brahnavihara principles, the Dhamma is excellent. The Noble Dhamma of the mind, the principles of Sappaya, 7 things that support the development of quality of life. Principles of Apanakapatipada: 3 practices that are not wrong which will lead the practitioner to prosperity in the Dhamma "Be a person who walks in the path of safety."

2. The results of the synthesis of Buddhist principles according to the royal science approach to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance can be summarized as: 1) The Dhamma principles that inspired the Kok Nong Na R-Model project are Iddhipada 4 is the Dhamma principle that leads to success. 2) Dhamma principles for carrying out activities in the area. Kok Nong Na R-Model project with community learning is Saraniyadhamma as Dhammas or place for remembering each other. 3) Dhammas (principles) for driving the cow bank project. The activity guidelines are to redeem the lives of cows and distribute them to those who have appropriate qualifications in the community based on the principles of Buddhism, namely the 4 Brahnavihara, the Noble Dhamma, the Noble Dhamma of the heart. 4) Planting forests and fruit orchards in Kok Nong Na R-model has Dhamma principles, namely Sappaya, 7 things that support the development of quality of life. 5) The organic vegetable project creates awareness of growing chemical-free vegetables. The Dhamma (Principles) are Apanakapatipada, 3 practices that are not wrong which will lead the practitioner to prosperity in the Dhamma being a person who follows safety guidelines and 6) fish ponds in the Kok Nong Na R-Model area, principles that are consistent with eating food that is easily digested is beneficial to health.

3. Guidelines for integrating Buddhist principles according to the Royal Science approach to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance. It can be concluded that 1) guidelines should be established according to the Royal Science approach by embracing the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and integrating it with Buddhist principles, all project activities include the Kok Nong Na R-Model project with community learning, creating community participation in the entire home, temple, school (Bowon in Thai), the Cow Bank project driven by the Kok Nong Na R-Model project, reforestation and fruit orchards. In the Kok Nong Na R-Model

area, a non-toxic vegetable project, creates awareness of growing chemical-free vegetables, and fish ponds in the Kok Nong Na R-Model area 2) should design and create learning activities. There are activities to learn about sufficiency agriculture for students, youth in the area, and organize volunteer student activities, giving students the opportunity to learn and do spatial activities to be a process of creating a learning model that integrates Buddhist principles in every activity. 3) A model of community self-reliance should be created by taking the initiative and being a model for area management according to the pattern of Kok (forest), Nong (swamp), and Na (field) in the former land area that used to be rice farming and is outside the irrigation area make it an area that is fertile through water management processes, land management and managing trees in the area over time under operations that must use principles of ethics to govern every process.

Discussion

1. From the results of the study of Buddhist principles according to the Royal Science approach to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance, it can be concluded that the 4 Iddhipada principles are the principles that lead to success. The six principles of Saraniyadhamma 6 are the basis for remembering each other. 4 Brahnavihara principles, the Dhamma is excellent. The noble Dhamma of the mind, the principles of Sappaya, 7 things that support the development of quality of life, Principles of Apanakapatipada (Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 1996; Phra Brahmaganabhorn P.A. Payutto, 2011): 3 practices that are not wrong which will lead the practitioner to prosperity in the Dhamma being a person who walks in the path of safety.

2. From the results of the synthesis of Buddhist principles according to the Royal Science approach to learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance, it can be concluded that 1) Dhammas (Principles) that inspired the Kok Nong Na R Project -The model is the Iddhipada 4, which are the principles that lead to success. 2) The principles for operating activities in the area. Kok Nong Na R-Model project with community learning is Saraniyadhamma 6 as Dhamma or a place for remembering each other. 3) Dhammas (Principles) for driving the Cow Bank project. The activity guidelines are to redeem the lives of cows and distribute them to those who have appropriate qualifications in the community based on the principles of Buddhism, namely the 4 Brahnavihara; the Noble Dhamma of the heart. 4) Planting forests and fruit orchards in Kok, Nong Na R- model area has Dhamma principles, namely Sappaya, 7 things that support the development of quality of life. 5) The organic vegetable project creates awareness of growing chemical-free vegetables. The Dhammas or principles are Apanakapatipada, 3 practices that are not wrong which will lead the practitioner to prosperity in the Dhamma being a person who follows safety guidelines and 6) fish ponds in the Kok Nong Na R-Model area, principles that are consistent with eating food that is easily digested is beneficial to health.

3. Guidelines for integrating Buddhist principles according to the King's Science approach to learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance. It can be concluded that 1)

guidelines should be established according to the King's Science approach by embracing the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and integrating it with Buddhist principles. All project activities include the Kok Nong Na R- Model project with community learning, creating community participation in the entire home, temple, school (Bowon in Thai), the Cow Bank project driven by the Kok Nong Na R- Model project, reforestation and fruit orchards. In the Kok Nong Na R- Model area, a non-toxic vegetable project, creates awareness of growing chemical-free vegetables. and fish ponds in the Kok Nong Na R- Model area. 2) Should design and create learning activities. There are activities to learn about sufficiency agriculture for students and youth in the area and organize volunteer student activities, giving students the opportunity to learn and do spatial activities to be a process of creating a learning model that integrates Buddhist principles in every activity (Simpa, 2024). 3) A model of community self-reliance should be created by taking the initiative and being a model for area management according to the pattern of Kok (forest), Nong (swamp), and Na (field) in the former land area that used to be rice farming and is outside the irrigation area, makes it an area being fertile through water management processes, land management and managing trees in the area over time under operations that must use principles of ethics to govern every process in order to achieve sustainable development.

Originality and Body of Knowledge

From research project plan on “Development of a Prototype Area on Land Management using King's Philosophy towards Learning of Kok Nong Na R- Model for Community Self-Reliance following Sufficiency Agriculture” is studied through a Synthesis of Buddhist Principles based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for Community Self-Reliance can be shown knowledge of research as below figure 3.



Fig. 3 Knowledge from Research

Conclusions and Recommendations

The paper focus on a Synthesis of Buddhist Principles based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for Community Self-Reliance. Results can be shown that the principles of Iddhipada 4 are the principles that lead to success. The six principles of Saraniyadhamma are the basis for remembering each other; principles of Brahmavihara 4; the Dhamma is excellent, the Noble Dhamma of the mind, the principles of Sappaya 7 that support the development of quality of life, principles of Apannakapatipada: 3 practices that are not wrong which will lead the practitioner to prosperity in the Dhamma to be a person who walks in the path of safety, and the Buddhist proverb says "A person who is mindful at all times know moderation in eating, there will be little sickness, slow aging, long life." Guidelines for integrating Buddhist principles based on King's Philosophy towards Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for community self-reliance can be concluded that guidelines should be established according to the Royal Science approach by embracing the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and integrating it with Buddhist principles. All project activities include the Kok Nong Na R-Model project with community learning, creating community participation in the entire home, temple, school (Bowon in Thai), the Cow Bank project driven by the Kok Nong Na R-Model, and planting forests and fruit orchards. In the area of Kok Nong Na R-Model, a non-toxic vegetable project, creates awareness of growing chemical-free vegetables and fish ponds in the Kok Nong Na R-Model area, and should design and create learning activities. There are activities to learn about sufficiency agriculture for students and youth in the area and organize volunteer student activities, giving students the opportunity to learn and do spatial activities to be a process of creating a learning model that integrates Buddhist principles in every activity. A model of community self-reliance should be created by taking the initiative and being a model for area management according to the pattern of Kok (forest), Nong (swamp), and Na (field) in the former land area that used to be rice farming and is outside the irrigation area make it an area that is fertile through water management processes, land management and managing trees in the area over time under operations that must use principles of ethics to govern every process.

Recommendations

1. Should set guidelines for living according to royal science by embracing the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and integrating it with Buddhist principles. All project activities include the Kok Nong Na R-Model project with community learning, creating community participation in the entire home, temple, school, the Cow Bank project driven by the Kok Nong Na R-Model project, reforestation and fruit orchards. In the Kok Nong Na R-Model, a non-toxic vegetable project, creates awareness of growing chemical-free vegetables and fish ponds in the area of Kok Nong Na R-Model.

2. Should design and create learning activities, there are activities to learn about sufficiency agriculture for students and youth in the area. and organize volunteer student activities, giving

students the opportunity to learn and do spatial activities to be a process of creating a learning model that integrates Buddhist principles in every activity.

3. A model for community self-reliance should be created by taking the initiative and being a model for area management according to the pattern of Kok (forest), Nong (swamp), and Na (field) in the former land area that used to be rice farming and is outside the irrigation area, makes it an area that is fertile through water management processes, land management and managing trees in the area over time under operations that must use principles of ethics to govern every process.

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