



Movement Of King's Philosophy Following Public Policy Towards Kok Nong Na And Sufficiency Agricultural Learning For Community Self-Reliance

Phichet Thangto¹, Phramedhavinaiyaros (Suthep)², Lampong Klomkul^{3*}, Phrapalad Raphin Buddhisar
(Duangloi)⁴

^{1,4}Faculty of Social Sciences, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand, ¹Email: ptoto@mcu.ac.th, ⁴Email: raphind@yahoo.com

²Retired University Employees, Mahamakut Buddhist University, Thailand, Email: psbud@hotmail.com

³Faculty of Education, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand, Email: lampong.klom@mcu.ac.th,

***Corresponding author:** Lampong Klomkul

*Email: lampong.klom@mcu.ac.th

Citation: Lampong Klomkul, et.al (2024), Movement Of King's Philosophy Following Public Policy Towards Kok Nong Na And Sufficiency Agricultural Learning For Community Self-Reliance, *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(5), 13828-13837
Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i5.6057

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were 1) to study the guidelines for driving the King's Science according to government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance, 2) to design activities to drive the King's Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance, and 3) to propose guidelines for driving Royal Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance. Action research with PAOR process was used for research design. Results indicated that 1) driving the King's Science according to government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance can be shown in the case of the study group, all 3 areas have similar physical characteristics. It is an area in the southern northeastern region, Surin, Buriram, and Sisaket. A land development on inherited areas which are the property of ancestors, only different from Surin which is managed under the name of Wat Intharam foundation, Samut Songkhram province who went in to support the purchase of land and jointly design and support. 2) Activities to drive the King's Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance, activities will be similar in concept. "The King's Science" and leads to the development of land areas to be water reservoirs for agriculture, demonstration rice field experiment growing different types of plants, including perennials which are economic trees to developing land into short-term cultivation areas, vegetable gardens, food crops, livestock, especially cattle banks, which is based on the project to redeem the lives of cows and buffaloes at Wat Intharam, Samut Songkhram, which in general can be defined as (1) Kok Nong Na R-Model, Buriram province, (2) Sufficiency Agriculture Center, Surin province, and (3) Center Subsistence agriculture in Sisaket province is characterized as a learning center that is a source of learning and food production according to community agriculture methods. Mixed knowledge-based agriculture is consistent with Buddhist principles "There is no other light equal to wisdom" using the knowledge base as a tool for community management, make it a source of food production that can be shared, be able to support surrounding members. 3) Guidelines for driving Royal Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance, it should propose social interaction between each other

according to the principle of “help” according to Buddhist concepts or giving up and sharing food according to the principles of alms and sacrifice to share with each other including the Cow Bank project that promotes raising animals under the concept of not killing, not selling (Apāṇṇākapatipadā), cubs being born lead to sharing, increasing the circle of expanding members (alms) in the area of Surin province, create a career and income according to the principles of almsgiving according to Buddhism as well, which is interpreted as sociology according to Buddhist principles regarding production sharing consumption creates coordination among community members under the framework for further developing the quality of life through participation in a holistic manner.

Keywords: King’s Philosophy, Public Policy, Kok Nong Na, Sufficiency Agricultural Learning, Community Self-Reliance

Introduction

The agricultural sector is considered very important to the economy and society of Thailand. Because there is employment of more than 30 percent of the entire country’s labor force, covering 6.4 million households, [1] but the agricultural sector accounts for only 10 percent of the country’s gross domestic product, indicating that the productivity of this economic sector is low and growing slowly when compared to other economic sectors or even many neighboring countries in Asia.

Situation of Thai farmers, most farmers in Thailand are small-scale. More than half of them farm less than 10 rai and only 20 percent farm more than 20 rai, which may not benefit from economies of scale in accessing resources and various technologies. It was found that farmers in the lower and upper northern regions, the size of land is larger than in other regions. More than 40 percent of Thai farmers still do not have complete land ownership and more than 58 percent still do not have access to irrigation and water sources and Thai agricultural areas face natural disasters with higher frequency and severity, especially from droughts and floods.

The Thai agricultural sector is entering an aging society at a faster rate than Thailand as a whole. Over the past 15 years, it has been found that the proportion of young workers (under 40 years old) has decreased significantly, in contrast to the proportion of older workers (over 60 years old) has also increased significantly and the problem of aging has penetrated into agricultural households widely. More than half of Thai agricultural households will have elderly workers and the head of the household is getting older. Households with older household heads tend to use less technology and have lower productivity than other households. However, Thai agricultural workers have higher levels of education. This is considered an important opportunity for the Thai agricultural sector. In an era where we try to promote the use of technology and innovation to increase productivity.

The use of technology also varies greatly between small and large farms between areas and various agricultural activities and found that today most of our farmers still continue to produce in the traditional way, especially growing monoculture crops. Studies have shown that they have low yields but high risks (“high risk, low return”), especially public crops that are at high risk from oversupply in the world market.

Transmission of agricultural product prices from world markets (using the export price) to the price that farmers receive at the farm. And it was found that in some markets, for example, 15 percent moisture content rice had good transmission. Farmers can benefit from higher world market prices. But in some markets, especially markets for high-quality products such as jasmine rice, price transmission is still not good. If one looks at the producer side, it may reflect the challenge of how to get farmers to produce high quality products to compete in the world market. But if someone looks at the market structure, he or she find that competition among buyers, such as mills, as well as the distance from the plot to the buyer are also important factors in benefiting from the farmers’ market system.

Participating in the government policy of rice growers who registered all farmers in 2018 and reflects that the policy that covers most farmers is the government’s short-term relief policy unconditionally. More than 30 percent of farmers received at least three policies. And on average, farmers receive assistance of up to 17,000 baht per household per year.

The productivity levels of farmers vary greatly, fluctuates and grows on average less than 1 percent per year, and when looking at the income structure and production costs per rai, it is found that the ton tree keeps getting taller, contrary to the net income in which some plants has been the negative for many years. As a result, farmers must have higher and higher debts. If the bottom line of farming continues like this. Agriculture will be

an important mechanism that keeps farmers stuck in the debt cycle, credit of 1 million sample farmers. One fact is that the average debt is as high as nearly 270,000 baht per capita, and most of it comes from debt that is incurred in farming every year and has been outstanding continuously. And the debt is still high among older farmer a lot and from an economic point of view. Evidence of stagnation in structural changes in the agricultural sector is that agricultural GDP has barely increased over the past nine years (averaging 0.2 percent annual growth from 2012-2021).[2]

In traditional agriculture, water is a production factor and the production factor is the same land once a year, waiting for rain or natural water. Including disasters resulting from changes in climate and nature. As shown in the research work on "Project to Analyze Precarity and Risks from Disasters/Violence Conditions of Climate in Critical Areas" [3] that specifically studied Phang Nga and Buriram provinces. That reflects the results of the study that such changes will affect the geographic system as a whole, including water, soil, weather, and lack of rain, including in the agricultural sector, causing the yield to be produced only once per year. The result is that for more than half the year farmers have to leave their land vacant without any cultivation, happened in that area. It is an empty area that is not useful for cultivation. This may be called a problem of unprofitable use or management of land.[4] Although agriculture or farming is the main occupation of Thai people, over time, implementing the old way of life may not lead to a better living or self-reliance. Therefore, the application of various scientific approaches to integrate in order to develop the area for continuous development and linkages in matters of water management, soil management, and cultivation management are selection of plants that are 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 had happened.

From empirical data on the aforementioned problem conditions integrating modern science with the science of sharing happiness according to the royal science of the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy is an approach that many people embrace, came to experiment and practice, they were all successful and able to rely on themselves according to a sufficiency way of life, integrating the principles of Buddhism regarding the middle path and moderation in cultivating various plants to be able Having enough food to eat throughout the year is a good thing in order to survive as shown in the results of studies in various areas, providing information on solutions including empirical results as a model that can be used in practice. For example, in the research on the role of the sub-district municipality in promoting living according to the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy in the community of the sub-district municipality. In Phlaphlachai District, Buriram Province,[5] research on self-reliant lifestyle according to the principles of right livelihood to improve the quality of life of farmers in the northeastern region,[6] research on "Ban Phu Community Sufficiency Economy: into Practice.[7] In the research on "Participatory Farmer Potential Development by Applying the Principles of Sustainable Agriculture to Reduce Production Costs for Farmers Ban Khu Khat Community, Satuek District, Buriram Province.[8] In addition to the situation of the spread of the COVID-19 virus, it has currently had a broad impact on 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. 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 land area and existing factors of production, to be an area where production can be created, 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 is an important production factor. The concept of the existing golden rice field, let them be combined and applied together with the goal of developing land and original factors of production to become a valuable area for farmers who want to live a self-sufficient and self-sufficient life.

Royal Science is the working principle for development of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej. King Rama IX gave the guidelines as a guideline for improving the quality of life of the Thai people. Both education and health increasing research productivity and risk management nature conservation and the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. There is a holistic problem-solving process that takes into account the geographic, economic, and social context of each area, working according to the Royal Science has a clear sequence of development namely for survival, self-reliance, and sustainability. There is research in various sciences to solve the problem of inequality caused by poverty. Reduce excessive reliance on natural resources that affect the overall environment. Including adding economic value to raise the quality of life of the people sustainably, especially the psychological dimension and correct attitude to life.[9]

But in the actual situation of Thai farmers, not all farmers will be able to manage their land as they would like to do due to many conditions such as management experience, budget, funding sources, and knowledge. And

most importantly, there is a lack of opportunity to learn how to change the area for maximum benefit. Whether it is a matter of management the area in the form of Kok Nong Na, as many groups of farmers have already begun to do. Some groups are successful because network partners have provided assistance, have sufficient knowledge and some groups were not successful, probably due to lack of experience, lack of practical knowledge and understanding and lack of network to help drive continuously as shown in the research on “Three-dimensional virtual field trip model Kok Nong Na Model for Lowland Areas.”^[10] Research on “Public Relations Strategies to Communicate the Royal Science Concept; of the Power of People to Create the World Project,^[11] join forces to follow in the footsteps of the father of the land disasters and management of Thai farmers,^[12] research on “King’s Science: A New Theory of Agriculture in the Form of the “Kok Nong Na Model”,^[13] etc. For this reason, it is an issue that makes the research team interested in studying and developing a prototype for managing the original production input areas to strengthen the learning process, learn about the community’s methods of sufficiency agriculture by pushing and organizing activities to create shared learning among people in the community. 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 area where gold has increased value. It is an important production factor including creating 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 expertise of the farmers. From this concept, the research team became interested in doing research in order to bring about change and see results. It is concrete in the management of existing areas, consisting of a synthesis of Buddhist principles and developing the process of learning the Buddhist way according to the royal science approach to learning sufficiency agriculture to study the guidelines for driving the royal science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning 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 sales network in order to lead to knowledge sharing and develop it into a knowledge transfer network for further development.

Research Objectives

1. To study the guidelines for driving Royal Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance.
2. To design activities to drive the King’s Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance.
3. To propose guidelines for driving Royal Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance.

Research Method

In this research, its objective of is to study the principles of Buddhism according to the Royal Science approach to learning about sufficiency agriculture 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 the following figure.

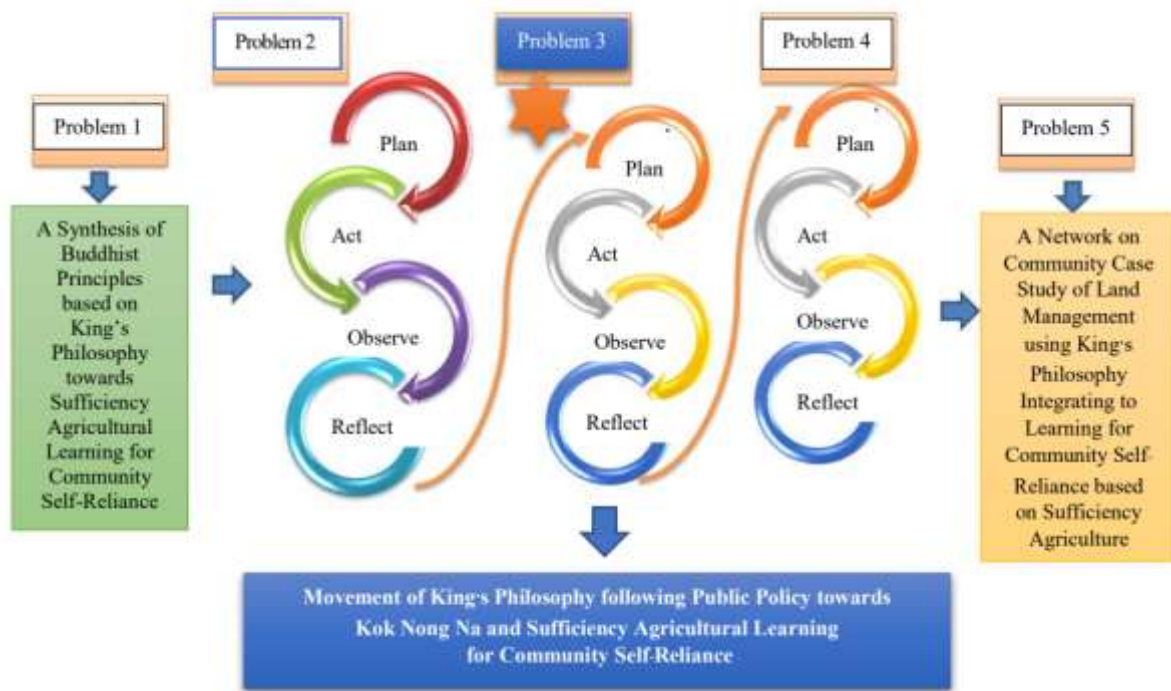


Figure 1 PAOR Action Research Cycle

From Figure 1, 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.

Research Results

The results of the study can be concluded as follows:

1. Driving the King's Science according to government policy to Kok Nong Na. and learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance can be shown in the case of the study group, all 3 areas have similar physical characteristics. It is an area in the southern northeastern region, Surin, Buriram, and Sisaket. A land development on inherited areas which are the property of ancestors, only different from Surin which is managed under the name of the Intharam temple foundation, Samut Songkhram province who went in to support the purchase of land and jointly design and support.
2. Activities to drive the King's Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance, activities will be similar in concept. "The King's Science" and leads to the development of land areas to be water reservoirs for agriculture, demonstration rice field experiment growing different types of plants, including perennials which are economic trees to developing land into short-term cultivation areas, vegetable gardens, food crops, livestock, especially cattle banks, which is based on the project to redeem the lives of cattle and buffaloes at Intharam Temple, Samut Songkhram, which in general can be defined as (1) Kok Nong Na R-Model, Buriram province, (2) Sufficiency Agriculture Center, Surin province, and (3) Center Subsistence agriculture in Sisaket province is characterized as a learning center that is a source of learning and food production according to community agriculture methods. Mixed knowledge-based agriculture is consistent with Buddhist principles "There is no other light equal to wisdom" using the knowledge base as a tool for community management, make it a source of food production that can be shared, be able to support surrounding members.
3. Guidelines for driving Royal Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance, it should propose social interaction between each other according to the principle of "help" according to Buddhist concepts or giving up and sharing food according to the principles of alms and sacrifice to share with each other including the Cow Bank project that promotes raising animals under the concept of not killing, not selling (Apāṇātipāta), cubs being born lead to sharing, increasing the circle of expanding members (alms) in the area of Surin province, create a career and income according to the principles of almsgiving according to Buddhism as well, which is interpreted as sociology according to Buddhist principles regarding production sharing consumption creates coordination among community members under the framework for further developing the quality of life through participation in a holistic manner.

Discussions

Issues which are findings regarding the driving force of royal science. The conclusions can be drawn as guidelines:

1. Guidelines for driving the royal science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance. From the study of royal science, it was found that it is a concept that has resulted from experiments and practice until reaching a conclusion that drives farmers to result in the development of quality of life, prototypes as they appear to be royal science make it easier to act according to existing prototypes, focusing on the benefits of the original area and the results that can be achieved in the agricultural way, management from previous experiences combined with new knowledge gained into the management of the original land area including samples of people who are successful in various types of online media, making it easier to drive and lead to invitations to take action as in the case of the study group. This is consistent with the research guidelines of Marisa Srisakaew, Sathaporn Wichairam, Sakol Phromsathit in the study of King's Science: A new theory of agriculture in the form of the "Kok Nong Na Model"[14] that reflects the results of the study supporting research on the issue that "...Kok Nong Na Model is the principle of using the area for maximum benefit. Emphasis is placed on storing enough water, and creating products to sustain life at the individual and household level... will be a self-reliant use of resources in the area, reduce dependency on outsiders, create stability in households and communities, leads to strength in the development of the country....", or in the work of Natthavipha Champasi Sukhumvit Saisophon on the results of implementing the Kok Nong Na model water management policy in Udon Thani Province,[15] have studied along with points from the study supporting the issues discussed in the matter. "... Budget Continuity of management including surveying people in the area to plan clear operations. Integrate operations with relevant agencies. This will solve the problem at the local level, and lead to self-reliance of farmers in the future...."
2. Activities to promote royal science according to government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community Self-Reliance. In the research study, it was found that there were various activities from this research, both drive and develop agricultural areas under the framework of shared agriculture developing a cattle-buffalo bank network, developing products to promote processing, creating learning resources along with developing a learning network in collaboration with other educational units, activities are considered a necessity in management. In the study area group, there are activities that are similar in nature to those in area development with cultivation area raising livestock and opening the area into agricultural demonstration plots including activities that open space for other groups to join in activities such as Surin Rajabhat University Buriram nursing college or other educational agencies that participate in joint activities in accordance with the guidelines of Phramaha Hansa Dhammaso et al, they conducted research on the topic. "Kok Nong Na Model, Development and Sustainability"[16] that presents driving results and leads to the creation of consistent activities as shown in the research that space design management of dividing land, planting gardens, planting forests, digging ponds, farming, and building residences. Practice combining various types of organic farming in the same area, including 1) Kok (forest), which is an elevated area where '3 types of forest', 4 benefits' are planted; 2) Nong (swamp), which is the digging of a swamp, canal, or water channel, called Khlong Sai Kai; and 3) Na (rice), which is an area, rice fields for growing organic rice. There is soil restoration management, do organic farming, create a stable livelihood for your family. It is an honest profession answering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a concrete way consistent with the study of Pattama Komentjamrat (2016)[17] entitled "The Relationship between The Level of Knowledge about the Sufficiency Economy Concept and The Level of Practice regarding Living according to The Sufficiency Economy Concept of the Song Khlong Subdistrict Community, Bang Pakong District, Chachoengsao Province."
3. Guidelines for driving the Royal Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community Self-Reliance. In the driving process, there will be activities related to driving both in the learning part. Through the learning centers of each area in Buriram, Surin, Sisaket provinces, creating a network creating a collaborative learning network as shown is a network development activity. Thus, creating knowledge about soil development. Development of tree species, seedlings, cultivation, both in the development of water resources, soil development, and agricultural area development and product development leading to the search for networked knowledge together led to practices such as promoting collaborative learning, driving knowledge into practice stimulating systematic practices through agricultural methods, put knowledge into concrete practice in the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, promote and create additional careers that use local materials appropriate to each community area. Human immunity is built by providing knowledge to leaders of various groups by taking them on study tours or training living life according to the principles and should reduce household expenses and earn extra income by finding community enterprise sources, knowledge aspect. The Royal Science should be embraced as a principle in the daily life of

the people in the community. Establishment of learning centers appear in many shared learning centers in a networked manner, developed according to the framework of Royal Science, not all of these consistent studies focus on self-sufficiency but the overall behavior reflects practical self-reliance or create self-reliance as well according to the framework of this research study as well. This practice appears as a common feature in the work of Phusit Phukachanod and Suwannee Horsaengchai (2020), [18] who lead “A Sufficiency Economy Model Village with The Attitude of Moving beyond Poverty to The Level of Sufficiency. Sabaidee Isaan, studied through leaders of 54 Sufficiency Economy model villages in 5 provinces, namely Udon Thani, Nong Bua Lamphu, Nong Khai, Bueng Kan, and Loei, using networking activities, learning, and exchanging knowledge together. It is a tool for expanding results by using the framework of “Good Governance” and “Democracy” as a common goal consistent with the work of Jinaporn Pansawang and colleagues (2020), [19] a self-reliant lifestyle based on the principles of right livelihood to develop the quality of life of farmers in the central northeastern region, a study by Phra Danaipop Chutithammo Nopparit Jitsaithar and Jirayu Sapsap (2020) [20] on topic “The Role of the Subdistrict Municipality in Promoting Living according to The Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy in The Community of The Subdistrict Municipality in Phlaphlachai District Buriram Province.”

Knowledge form Research

Knowledge from research on “Movement of King’s Philosophy following Public Policy towards Kok Nong Na and Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for Community Self-Reliance” can be summarized and consisted of 1)land management for new method of agriculture, 2) encouragement of career, income and product, 3) management of house, farm and animals, 4) planting the tree for long term use, 6) learning center for sufficiency agriculture, and 6) social interaction and activity-based learning as the following figure.



Figure 2 Knowledge from Research

Recommendations

1. Recommendation for Policy

1.1 Provincial level agencies in the research area put them into plans and policies at the local agency level, such as plans and policies for the driving of local government organizations in the provinces where the research was conducted.

1.2 Agencies at the local level, such as sub-district administrative organizations, municipalities, lead to writing policies and driving plans into practice, with the research unit as a support, jointly driving the development and driving Royal Science.

2. Recommendation for Practice

2.1 Provincial level agencies of the research area take the knowledge set to drive policy at the policy level to create practice at the community, sub-district, and district levels for local agencies, including sub-district

administrative organizations. The municipality or province drives it to achieve practical results and connect it into a network.

2.2 Higher level agencies than the provincial level bring the knowledge set concept to drive as a connecting mechanism between areas. To create a network under sustainable guidelines, develop holistically.

3. Recommendation for Further Research

3.1 Research studies to seek knowledge on product development processing is a production process in terms of adding value from agricultural products in the form of commercial processing.

3.2 Research studies in terms of network expansion to create learning and joint strength within the framework of driving Royal Science.

Conclusion

Research entitled on “Movement of King’s Philosophy following Public Policy towards Kok Nong Na and Sufficiency Agricultural Learning for Community Self-Reliance” can be concluded driving the King’s Science according to government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about sufficiency agriculture for community self-reliance can be shown in the case of the study group in the southern northeastern region, Surin, Buriram, and Sisaket. A land development on inherited areas which are the property of ancestors. Activities to drive the King’s Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na and learning about Sufficiency Agriculture for community self-reliance, activities will be similar in concept. “The King’s Science” and leads to the development of land areas to be water reservoirs for agriculture, demonstration rice field experiment growing different types of plants, including perennials which are economic trees to developing land into short-term cultivation areas, vegetable gardens, food crops, livestock, especially cattle banks, which is based on the project to redeem the lives of cows and buffaloes at Wat Intharam, Samut Songkhram. Mixed knowledge-based agriculture is consistent with Buddhist principles “There is no other light equal to wisdom” using the knowledge base as a tool for community management, make it a source of food production that can be shared, be able to support surrounding members. Guidelines for driving Royal Science according to the government policy to Kok Nong Na should propose social interaction between each other according to the principle of “help” according to Buddhist concepts or giving up and sharing food according to the principles of alms and sacrifice to share with each other including the Cow Bank project that promotes raising animals under the concept of not killing, not selling (Apāṇṇākapatipadā), cubs being born lead to sharing which is interpreted as sociology according to Buddhist principles regarding production sharing consumption creates coordination among community members under the framework for further developing the quality of life.

References

1. ThaiPublica. (2024). “What Happened to the Thai Agricultural sector? How to Transform towards Sustainable Development?” In-depth research from BoT, <https://thaipublica.org/2019/10/farming-farmer-perspective-insight/>.
2. Niphon Puapongsakorn and Kamphon Pantakua. (2024). Setting a new foothold in the Thai agricultural sector in the future, <https://tdri.or.th/2023/02/strategy-for-agricultural-growth/>.
3. Atsamon Limsakul et al. (2011). “Project to Analyze Precarity and Risks From Disasters/Violent Conditions of The Climate in Critical areas”. Bangkok: Department of Environmental Quality Promotion Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.
4. Rattaphong Chantakhananurak et al. (2015). Economic Factors of Farmers and Agricultural Development in the Agricultural Land Reform Area, Lam Nangrong Subdistrict, Non Din Daeng District, Buriram Province. *Veridian E-Journal, Silpakorn University Humanities, Social Sciences and arts Thai version Humanities, Social Sciences and Arts*. 8 (3): (September - December 2015), pp. 314-328.
5. Phra Danaiphob Chutithammo, Nopparit Chitsaitharn, Jirayu Sapsin. (2020). The Role 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. *Journal of Local Administration and Innovation*. 4 (1): January-April 2020, p.143-156. <https://soo3.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/JLGISRRU/article/view/240809/164248>.
6. Jinaporn Phansawang et al. (2020). Self-Reliant Lifestyle according to the principles of Right Livelihood to Develop the Quality of Life of Farmers in The Central Northeastern Region. Mahamakutarajavidyalaya

- University Journal Roi Et Campus. 9 (1): January-June 2020, <https://soo1.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/AJMBU/article/view/242226>.
7. Thaweesak Chaipattha et al. (2009). Ban Phu Community Sufficiency Economy: Into Practice. *Journal of Management and Development*. Year 1, Issue 1: January - April 2009,
 8. Uthit Tahom et al. (2019). 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 *Social Development Journal*. Year 21, Issue 2: (2019), pp. 1-27.
 9. Pratchaya Panket. (2018). *The Royal Encyclopedia*. Bangkok: Sathaporn Books.
 10. Rawinan Yimkaew and Kulchai Kultawanit. (2019). Three-dimensional virtual field trip model. *Khok Nong Na model for lowland areas. Academic Journal of Rattana Bundit University*. Year 14, Issue 1: (January - June 2019), pp. 66-78.
 11. Apisara Kritavanich (2019). Public Relations Strategies to Communicate the Concept of Royal Science of the Power of People to Create the World project join forces to Follow in the Footsteps of the Father of the Land. *CRRU Journal of Communication*. Year 2, Issue 2, pp. 21-46.
 12. Napasorn Soiyodthong, Wanwisa Chaemchoi and Choti Bodirat. (2020). Disasters and Management of Thai Farmers. *Journal of the Modern Learning Development Center*. Year 5, Issue 4, pp. 173-184.
 13. Sakol Phromsathitmarisa and Srisakaewsathaporn Wichairam. (2020). King's Science: New Theory of Agriculture in the "Khok Nong Na Model". *Journal of Interdisciplinary Management Sciences*. Faculty of Management Science Buriram Rajabhat University. Year 4, Issue 2, pp. 31-40.
 14. Marisa Srisakaew, Sathaporn Wichairam and Sakol Phromsathit. (2020). King's Science: New Theory of Agriculture in the form of "Kok Nong Na Model". *Interdisciplinary Journal of Management Buriram Rajabhat University*. Year 4, Issue 2 (July - December 2020), pp. 31-40.
 15. Natthavipha Champasi and Sukhumvit Saisopon. (2021). "Results of Implementing the Khok Nong Na Model Water Management Policy in Udon Thani Province. *Mahamakutarajavidyalaya University, Journal Roi Et Campus*, Year 10, Issue 2 (2021): (July-December 2021), pp. 415-429.
 16. Phra Mahahansa Dhammasaso et al. (2022). *Kok Nong Na Model; Sustainability Development*, Year 6, Issue 1 (2022): January - March 2022 419-434.
 17. Pattama Komentjamrat. (2016). The Relationship between The Level of Knowledge about The Sufficiency Economy Concept and The Level of Practice regarding Living according to the Sufficiency Economy Concept of the Song Khlong Subdistrict Community, Bang Pakong District, Chachoengsao Province. *Graduate Studies Journal Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University under the Royal Patronage*. 10 (3) September-December 2016, pp.84-98.
 18. Phusit Phukamchanod and Suwanee Horsaengchai. (2020). 54 Sufficiency Economy Model Village Leaders with Attitudes in Moving beyond Poverty to a Level of Sufficiency: Sabaidee Isaan. *Peace Studies Review Journal*, MCU 8 (5) (September-October 2020), pp.1802-1815.
 19. Jinaporn Phansawang et al. (2020). Self-Reliant Lifestyle according to The Principles of Right Livelihood to Develop the Quality of Life of Farmers in The Central Northeastern Region. *Mahamakatarajavidyalaya University Journal Roi Et Campus*. 9 (1): January-June 2020, <https://soo1.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/AJMBU/article/view/242226>.
 20. Phra Danaiphob Jutidhammo, Nopparit Chitsaitharn, and Jirayu Sapsin. (2020). The Role of The Subdistrict Municipality in Promoting Living according to The Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy in The Community of The Subdistrict Municipality in Phlapphla Chai District Buriram Province. *Journal of Local Administration and Innovation*. 4 (1): January-April 2020, pp.143-156.