

Development of a Network on Community Case Study of Land Management using King's Philosophy Integrating to Learning for Community Self-Reliance based on Sufficiency Agriculture

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Abstract: The purposes of this research were 1) to study community networks, case studies of area management using royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method, 2) to develop community networks, case studies of area management using royal science, integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method, and 3) to propose guidelines for driving community networks, case studies of management, manage the area with royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method, designed using action research according to the PAOR process by dividing the research process into 4 steps, consisting of the planning stage (Plan: P), developing a land management experiment area 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. 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 research results are summarized as follows:

1. Results of the study of community networks, case studies of area management using royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method. The network can be classified into (1) a network from the Kok Nong Na Sufficiency Agriculture Community, consisting of (a) the Kok Nong Na Network of the Intharam Temple Foundation (Samut Songkhram province) located in Tha Tum District, Surin province (b) Kok Nong Na Watcharapranee Network, Sisaket Province, along with a joint network including Intharam Temple through the activities of the Cow Bank Project, Luang Phor Daeng Nanthiyo, Intharam Temple, Samut Songkhram Province. (2) Network from educational institutions in the community and universities which consists of the Faculty of Education ASEAN Studies Center Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University and Ban Don Mai Fai School There were also faculty members from the Faculty of Education, Social Sciences, and Humanities, MCU, participating in the activity. (3) Networks from various communities and educational institutions that participated in religious activities as a mechanism to drive the community way. From the community unity activities of the Kok Nong Na R + Model

Agricultural Research Learning Center to the creation of Buddha statues using religious methods as a mechanism to drive the community way. (4) Network of houses, temples, and schools participating in cultural activities, including the Mudita Chit activity; Bai Sri Su Kwan and final orientation. The activities are designed to create social interaction between students practicing the teaching profession. with teachers in the school where they go to train Youth or students in school and villagers in the community and activities of the Morality Innovation Vanamrung camp, etc.

2. Results of community network development in a case study of area management using royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method include: 1) Development of community networks. Case studies are case studies with practices that Good by making mixed agricultural plots a case study with good practices in developing community public areas into farmland. and case studies with good practices in designing areas like the Kok Nong Na model, 2) managing areas with royal science by integrating new agricultural theories, and 3) learning to be self-reliant according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method with soil development Develop water sources Design planting areas Including allocating space to be a religious place according to the way of the villagers. Results from driving research-based agriculture Makes it possible to have a network beyond the area. outside the area, such as sharing knowledge from other sources or assistance and support from other sources, such as the cow bank of Luang Phor Daeng, Samut Songkhram Province Agricultural networks from other areas, whether giving advice sharing of certain plant species, and so on, in driving cattle banks Therefore, it has the meaning of administration and management to be driven with the goal of improving the quality of life of the community villagers and the public as a whole as well.

3. Results of the study of community network driving methods, case studies of area management using royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method. The drive to have empirical results consists of (1) a network from the Sufficiency Agriculture Community, Kok Nong Na, which has evident results in administration and management, creating a drive with the goal of improving the quality of life of the community (2) a network from educational institutions in the community doing activities with university students The result is the integration of classroom knowledge into educational institutions in the community. Resulting in strengthening the potential of students in integrating knowledge from the classroom to develop educational institutions in the community. (3) Resulting in the creation of knowledge by designing joint activities under the network from Various communities and educational institutions, such as religious activities that can be used as mechanisms to drive community life Resulting in a process of religious belief and community that is used to drive community activities by using agriculture as a research base and as a support for other activities (4) Resulting in creating opportunities to connect networks of houses, temples, and schools. By organizing participation in cultural activities. The activities are designed to create social interaction among people in the community that has been passed on from generation to generation as shown.

Keyword: Land Management, King's Philosophy, Community Self-Reliance, Sufficiency Agriculture

Introduction

Thailand's agricultural society is undergoing changes and poses challenges to farmers: 1) Amount of land for agriculture is decreasing, due to the progress of urban society, the development of various infrastructures such as urban expansion, housing, industry, transportation, all of which require land, causes agricultural land to be limited by default. 2) The world population increases, which is expected to It may increase to 9,000 million people in 2050 from the present approximately 7,000 million people. Therefore, the demand for food will increase. and food shortage conditions It may increase in many countries of the world. 3) The global climate is changing. Earth's temperature is rising Natural disasters are severe and occur frequently. Various types of microbes increase in number and become more diverse. Disease outbreaks among plants, animals, and humans, especially diseases transmitted from animals to humans, are increasing and becoming more severe. 4) Thailand is entering an aging society. As a result, the average farmer's age has increased to 44-

45 years, along with a very small number of the new generation of the population entering the agricultural sector. and does not like the agricultural profession, as a result, there is a shortage of agricultural labor in the country. 5) Thailand has 4.8 million farmer households, or approximately 24 million people, with an average land area of 25.3 rai per household, and there is a tendency for land per household to decrease as households expand. However, 100 farmers each 60 households have fully owned land, Means, is held by title deed N.S. 3 S.P.O, or properly rented. Therefore, it can be seen that the majority are small farmers. 6) Farmers' production costs tend to continually increase due to many factors of production. Thailand must import from abroad everything from plant species, animal feed, chemical fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals, plant and animal medicine. These factors are increasing in value every day due to the needs of farmers in various countries who are emphasizing the expansion of agricultural production. This causes production costs. Thai agricultural products have an upward trend especially chemical fertilizers, chemicals, and medical supplies that must be imported almost 100 percent. [1]

One of the problems facing Thai farmers is that "Thai agricultural household debt" has risen to a new high, averaging 90.2 percent. This means that "Agricultural products produced and sold for 100 baht must have a debt of 90 baht" has become a concern for farmer households, whose debts are constantly increasing. This is an increasingly fragile situation, with the cost of producing agricultural products becoming more expensive." This is an aggravating problem causing farm households to have more debt than ever before until recently, "Thailand" was ranked next in the world for having the highest household debt. "Challenges to technological progress" Nowadays, in many countries, it has begun to be used to help agriculture in inspections analyzing weather conditions, pests, and measuring soil temperature are becoming more widespread. But in the "Thai farmers" segment, approximately 40 percent use digital applications for agriculture. If you look at the surface, the numbers are quite large. [2]

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). [3]

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" [4] 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.[5] 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 Phlapphlachai District, Buriram Province, [6] research on self-reliant lifestyle according to the principles of right livelihood to improve the quality of life of farmers in the northeastern region, [7] research on "Ban Phu Community Sufficiency Economy: into Practice. [8] 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. [9]

"New theory" is the theory that His Majesty King Rama IX bestowed upon the Thai people as a guideline for their careers. One way in which he views it holistically since the average land ownership of Thai people is approximately 10-15 rai, management of land and water resources is an important basic factor for making a living. When there is water in agriculture, it will result in better yields and if there is more output. Farmers must know how to manage and marketing, including gathering together community power to be strong and ready to go out for complete change in outside society, is a new theory. [10] This is consistent with Buddhist agriculture.

Buddhist agriculture is a way of making a living for humans. that are related to growing crops and raising animals. Agriculture is about living and working together with nature in order to produce works and products, both plants and animals, to meet human needs. Humans carry out activities in a systematic way. Work is planned in advance, calculate income, all operating expenses in agriculture. In each step of the process, combined with the integration of Buddhist principles, it will be of maximum benefit to both the farmers themselves. and society as a whole achieve efficiency and effectiveness in both concrete and abstract aspects.

In Buddhist farming, there is a Buddhist farming model to solve problems, divided into 5 areas: 1) a Buddhist farming model to solve the problem of using chemicals to solve the problem of chemical use by farmers, microbial formulas can be used, natural herbicide for example, neem juice can be used to repel pests because it helps to nourish the soil to be fertile. as well as helping to increase agricultural production to be more efficient. In addition, it also helps to break the cycle of pests. 2) Buddhist farming model to solve environmental problems to solve environmental problems, farmers must learn about peaceful soil, weather, and weather conditions. 3) Buddhist farming methods to solve water problems by making agricultural plots, the water system must be well laid out so that there will be no problems in agricultural gardening. Throughout the process of drawing water from nature, points must be placed to create underground water banks, which will help in recharging water from natural sources into the ground and keeping the agricultural garden moist, all the time etc. [11]

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 create learning together between 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 will be 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 a high-priced area is a factor of production including being both a career that creates 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. From this concept, the research team became interested in doing research to bring about changes. Tangible results in managing existing areas consists of a synthesis of Buddhist principles and developing the process of learning the Buddhist way according to the King's Science approach to learning about 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 network results which will lead to knowledge sharing and develop into a network to forward knowledge for further development.

Research Objectives

1. To study community networks, case studies of area management using Royal Science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method.
2. To develop a community network for case studies of area management using Royal Science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method.
3. To propose guidelines for driving community networks, case studies of area management using Royal Science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method.

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 follows.

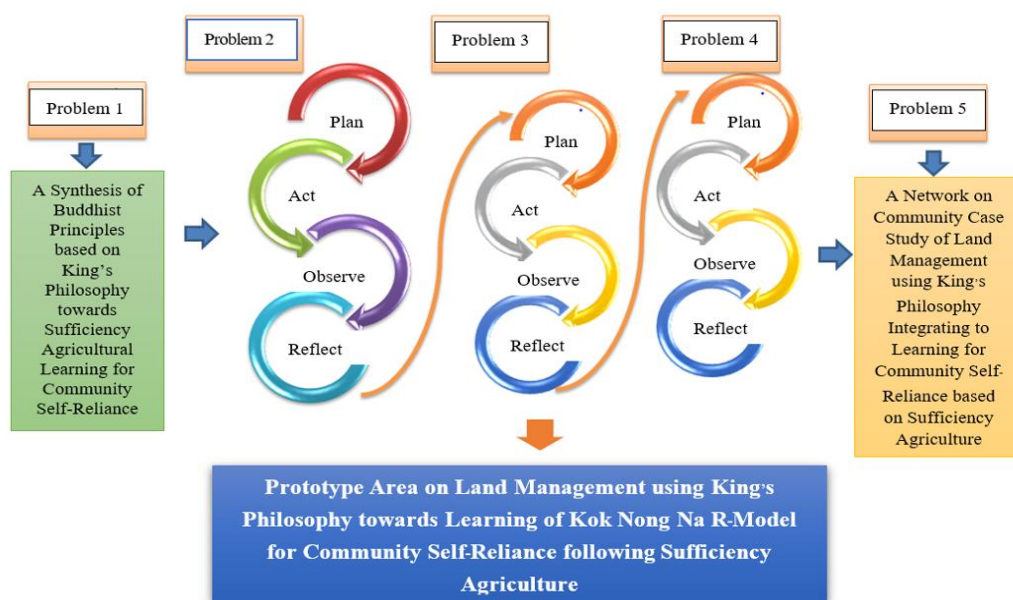


Figure 1 PAOR Action Research Cycle

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

1. Results of the community network study, case study of area management using royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method consisting of networks: 1) Network from the Sufficiency Agriculture community, Kok Nong Na, with administration and management to drive with the goal of improving the quality of life of the community; case study of the cow bank project from Luang Phor Daeng Nonthiyo, Intharam Temple, Samut Songkhram Province. 2) Network from educational institutions in the community doing activities with university students. By designing activities by integrating classroom knowledge into educational institutions in the community. By cooperation between the Faculty of Education and the ASEAN Studies Center Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University and Ban Don Mai Fai School and there were faculty members from the Faculty of Education, Social Sciences and Humanities, MCU, participating in the activity. The main goal is to strengthen the potential of students in integrating knowledge from the classroom to develop educational institutions in the community. 3) Networks from various communities and educational institutions that participate in religious activities as a mechanism to drive the community way from the community unity activities of the Kok Nong Na R + Model Agricultural Research Learning Center to the creation of Buddha statues, using religious methods as a mechanism to drive the community way. The goal is to use social belief processes to drive community activities by using agriculture as a research base and as a support for other activities, and 4) a network of houses, temples, and schools to participate in cultural activities, including the Muthita Chit (in Thai) activity; Bai Sri Su Khwan and Final Orientation. The activities are designed to create social interaction between students practicing teaching professional experience with teachers in the school where they go to train. Youth or students in school and villagers in the community and the Morality Innovation Vanamrung camp activity, which designed activities for undergraduate students to learn about the sufficiency agriculture way of life in the Kok Nong Na R-Model area for 4 months and then passed this experience on to youth in the community by organizing Activities of the Morality Innovation Vanamrung camp.

2.The results of the development of community networks in case studies of area management using Royal Science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method include: 1) Development of community networks. Case studies are case studies with practices that Good by creating mixed agricultural plots; a case study with good practices in developing community public areas into farmland and case studies with good practices in designing areas like the Kok Nong Na R-Model, 2) managing areas with Royal Science by integrating new agricultural theories, and 3) learning in self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method with soil development, develop water sources, design planting areas Including allocating space to be a religious place according to the way of the villagers.

3.Guidelines for driving the community network in the case study of area management using the King's Science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method includes: 1) It should promote the drive of the network from the Sufficiency Agriculture Community, Kok, Nong Na with administration and management to drive with the goal of improving the quality of life of the community. 2) should promote network driving from educational institutions in the community to do activities together with university students by designing activities and integrating classroom knowledge into educational institutions in the community. The main goal is to strengthen the potential of students in integrating knowledge from the classroom to develop educational institutions in the community. 3) Activities should be designed under networks from various communities and educational institutions, such as religious activities that can lead become a mechanism to drive community way of life The goal is to use social belief processes to drive community activities by using agriculture as a research base and as a support for other activities, and 4) should create opportunities to connect networks of houses, temples, and schools by organizing participation, participate in cultural activities by designing activities to create social interaction among people in the community that has been passed on from generation to generation.

Discussion

1. Results of the study of community networks, case studies of area management using royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method. Consisting of networks: 1) Network from the Sufficiency Agriculture Community, Khok Nong Na, with administration and management to drive with the goal of improving the quality of life of the community. Case study of the cow bank project From Luang Phor Daeng Nanthiyo, Intharam Temple, Samut Songkhram province. 2) Network from educational institutions in the community doing activities with university students. By designing activities by integrating classroom knowledge into educational institutions in the community. By cooperation between the Faculty of Education and the ASEAN Studies Center Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University and Ban Don Mai Fai School and there were faculty members from the Faculty of Education, Social Sciences, and Humanities, MCU, participating in the activity. The main goal is to strengthen the potential of students in integrating knowledge from the classroom to develop educational institutions in the community. 3) Networks from various communities and educational institutions that participate in religious activities as a mechanism to drive the community way from the community unity activities of the Kok Nong Na R + Model Agricultural Research Learning Center to the creation of Buddha statues, using religious methods as a mechanism to drive the community way. The goal is to use social belief processes to drive community activities by using agriculture as a research base and as a support for other activities, and 4) a network of houses, temples, and schools to participate in cultural activities, including the Muthita Chit (in Thai) activity, Bai Sri Su Khwan and Final Orientation. The activities are designed to create social interaction between students practicing teaching professional experience with teachers in the school where they go to train. Youth or students in school and villagers in the community and the Morality Innovation Vanamrung camp activity, which designed activities for undergraduate students to learn about the sufficiency agriculture way of life in the Kok Nong Na R-Model area for 4 months and then passed this experience on to youth in the community by organizing Activities of the Morality Innovation Vanamrung Camp. This result related to the study of Sakaowduan Pimpisan (2015) [12] on lifelong education and sustainable community development according to the principles of sufficiency economy. The results of the study stated that Self-reliance or lifelong education and sustainable community development according to the principles of sufficiency economy that makes people curious to develop and learn throughout

their lives, from birth until death because it is already a balance between humans and the environment, that is, it is a biological process. A society that can recognize or is it an attempt to study and acquire knowledge to live happily in society. Participation in creating makes well-being of sustainable community development. There is prosperity in society to adapt to life and learning resources according to your way of life that can be used to benefit yourself, society and others. on a social and environmental basis to create a balance with further development.

2. The results of the development of community networks in case studies of area management using royal science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method include: 1) Development of community networks. Case studies are case studies with practices that good by creating mixed agricultural plots; a case study with good practices in developing community public areas into farmland and case studies with good practices in designing areas like the Kok Nong Na Model, 2) managing areas with royal science by integrating new agricultural theories, and 3) learning in self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method. with soil development Develop water sources Design planting areas Including allocating space to be a religious place according to the way of the villagers. This result related to the study of Jinaporn Phansawang and others (2020) [13] Self-reliant lifestyle according to the principles of right livelihood to develop the quality of life of farmers in the central northeastern region. The research results found that creating and developing a self-reliant lifestyle based on the principles of right livelihood to improve the quality of life of farmers, consisting of 1) lifestyle aspect, 2) occupational aspect, and 3) In terms of application and development of sustainable quality of life, farmers should embrace the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. and royal science into practice by emphasizing 5 key words: faith, courage, unity, knowledge, and morality.

3.Guidelines for driving the community network in the case study of area management using the King's Science integrated into learning about self-reliance according to the Sufficiency Agriculture method includes: 1) It should promote the drive of the network from the Sufficiency Agriculture community, Kok, Nong Na with administration and management to drive with the goal of improving the quality of life of the community. 2) should promote network driving from educational institutions in the community to do activities together with university students by designing activities and integrating classroom knowledge into educational institutions in the community. The main goal is to strengthen the potential of students in integrating knowledge from the classroom to develop educational institutions in the community. 3) Activities should be designed under networks from various communities and educational institutions, such as religious activities that can lead Become a mechanism to drive community way of life The goal is to use social belief processes to drive community activities by using agriculture as a research base and as a support for other activities, and 4) should create opportunities to connect networks of houses, temples, and schools by organizing participation. Participate in cultural activities by designing activities to create social interaction among people in the community. that has been passed on from generation to generation. This result related to the study of Thaweesak Chaipattha and others (2009) [14] on Ban Phu Community Sufficiency Economy: Into Practice. The results of the study found that Phu Village is a village or community that has guidelines for development towards self-reliance and sustainability based on the principles in line with the royal speech on "Sufficiency Economy". There is a community economic system that comes from a knowledge base/folk wisdom arising from connections. Support various activities together until they have power and can move on their own. It is a community way that is self-reliant that rely on nature and can depend on each other.

Knowledge from Research

Research of development of a network on community case study of land management using King's Philosophy integrating to learning for community self-reliance based on sufficiency agriculture was conducted. Knowledge from research can be shown as below figure.

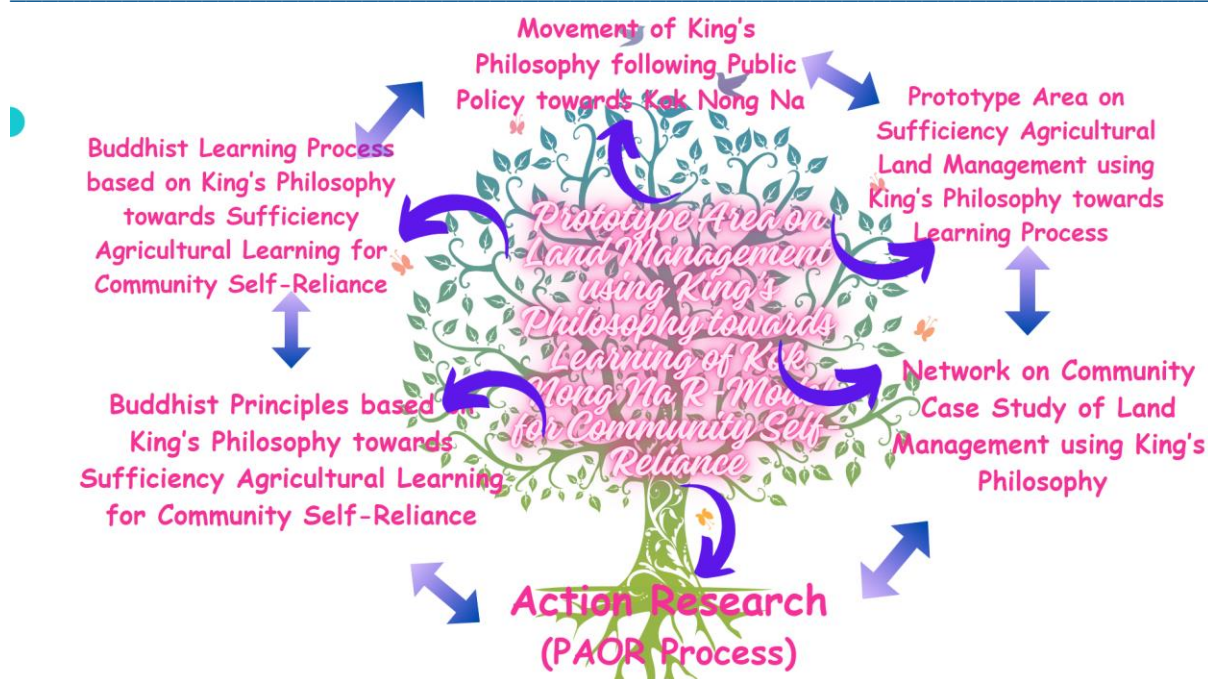


Figure 2 Knowledge from Research

Recommendations

1. Should set guidelines for living according to the King's science by embracing the philosophy of the Sufficiency Economy and integrating it with all project activities, including the Kok Nong Na R-Model project with community learning, creating community participation in the whole house, temple, school (Bowon in Thai), Cow Bank project, driven by Kok Nong Na R-Model, planting forests and fruit orchards in the Kok Nong Na R-Model area, the 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 student volunteer 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/farm) 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.

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