
An Analysis of the Alignment of the King's Philosophy Demonstrated in the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

King Bhumibol Adulyadej had been promoting self-reliant or sustainable farming since the 1950s and it was later widely called the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy or SEP. The Office of the National Economics and Social Development Council has included the SEP in its National Economic and Social Development Plan since 2002. The 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2023-2027 has focused on tangible development implementations and has adopted both SEP and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of its main principles. SEP and SDGs seem to align in the high-level strategies and this study serves as evidence at the operational level. The objectives are to 1) to study the King's Philosophy and the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center 2) to study the UN SDGs 3) to analyze the alignment of the King's Philosophy demonstrated in the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center with the SDGs. The study is done by documentary research.

The study found that the King's Philosophy is the wisdom of His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great derived from his exploration aiming to improve Thai people's living conditions. The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy or SEP is the foundation of King's philosophy with three concepts: moderation, reasonableness and risk management plus all-round knowledge, and morality. Six Royal Development Study Centers were created in all regions to provide a one-stop service that shows research and demonstrates operational success. The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center was the first center in Thailand and has proven outcomes of changing degraded land into healthy areas and providing training to villagers and the public. The UN SDGs were agreed in 2015 by 193 country members, including Thailand. The 17 goals can be grouped into five dimensions including people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships, with the hope to end poverty, protect the planet, and tackle inequalities, which leave no one behind. The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center's activities directly support 14 goals, covering all five dimensions, out of 17 SDGs,

and could serve as one of the concrete examples for other national and international communities to strive to reach their SDGs.

Keywords: Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP); Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center; Local and Global Sustainability; Integrated Development Models

Introduction

The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, established under the visionary leadership of King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, epitomizes the King's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP). Grounded in the principles of moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity, SEP aims to foster sustainable development and self-reliance among communities, particularly in rural areas (Phra Rajvaramethi & Lampong, 2019; Jitsuchon, 2019). The Khao Hin Sorn Center, located in Chachoengsao Province, functions as a dynamic laboratory for sustainable development, focusing on sustainable agriculture, water management, soil conservation, and community empowerment (Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, n.d.).

Despite the center's achievements, significant challenges remain in evaluating and aligning its initiatives with international frameworks like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These challenges include:

Measuring Impact: Quantifying the long-term impact of SEP-based projects on poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability, and social well-being remains complex. Previous research has noted difficulties in measuring the effectiveness of localized sustainability initiatives on broader metrics (Phra Rajvaramethi & Lampong, 2019).

Scalability: Translating local successes into scalable models applicable in diverse global contexts presents a challenge. The localized nature of SEP may not easily adapt to other regions without significant modifications (Feigenblatt et al., 2022; Yoelao et al., 2019).

Integration with Global Frameworks: Ensuring that SEP's principles align with the broad and interconnected SDGs is essential. The SDGs cover a range of global challenges that may not always fit neatly with the localized approaches of SEP (Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations, 2024; SEP4SDGs, 2022; TICA, 2021).

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, provide a comprehensive framework for addressing global issues such as poverty, inequality, climate

change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice (United Nations, n.d.). These 17 interconnected goals aim to create a sustainable future for all by 2030.

This study aims to analyze the alignment of the King's Philosophy, as demonstrated at the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, with the UN SDGs. By examining this alignment, the study seeks to highlight SEP's contributions to global sustainability efforts, identify areas where SEP can enhance the achievement of the SDGs, and underscore the relevance of locally grounded philosophies in addressing international development challenges. Additionally, the study will explore the potential for adopting similar localized frameworks in other regions to meet their sustainability objectives, thereby contributing to the global discourse on sustainable development (Barua & Tejativaddhana, 2019).

The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, established under the guidance of King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, serves as a practical embodiment of King's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP). This philosophy, based on principles of moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity, aims to foster sustainable development and self-reliance among communities (Phra Rajvaramethi & Lampong, 2019). The Khao Hin Sorn Center, located in Chachoengsao Province, functions as a living laboratory for sustainable development, focusing on areas such as sustainable agriculture, water management, soil conservation, and community empowerment (Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, n.d.).

Despite its successes, there are several challenges in evaluating and aligning the initiatives of the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center with international frameworks like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These challenges include:

Measuring Impact: Quantifying the impact of SEP-based projects on poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability, and social well-being remains complex.

Scalability: Translating local successes to broader, scalable models that can be adopted in diverse contexts globally.

Integration: Ensuring that the principles of SEP are fully integrated with the SDGs, which cover a broad range of interconnected global challenges.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, provide a comprehensive framework for addressing global challenges related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice (United Nations, n.d.). These 17 interconnected goals aim to create a sustainable future for all by 2030.

This study aims to analyze the alignment of the King's Philosophy, as demonstrated at the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, with the UN SDGs. By examining this alignment, the study seeks to highlight the contributions of SEP to global sustainability efforts and underscore the relevance of locally grounded philosophies in achieving international development objectives.

Research Objectives

1. To study the King's Philosophy and the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center.
2. To study the UN SDGs.
3. To analyze the alignment of the King's Philosophy demonstrated in the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center with the SDGs

Literature Review

The principles and practices of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), as exemplified by the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, hold significant potential for contributing to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This alignment underscores the critical role that locally grounded philosophies, such as SEP, play in addressing global sustainability challenges. By integrating local and global development frameworks, SEP demonstrates a compelling model for sustainable development that aligns closely with the SDGs.

1. King's Philosophy and the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center

King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) embodies the principles of moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity, offering a pragmatic framework for sustainable development. Rooted in the concept of the "middle way," a core tenet of Buddhist philosophy, SEP encourages individuals and communities to adopt balanced lifestyles that foster self-reliance and responsible resource use (Phra Rajvaramethi & Lampong, 2019; Jitsuchon, 2019). The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, one of several centers established under the King's initiative, serves as a practical manifestation of SEP, providing a model for sustainable living that is replicable across Thailand.

The Center focuses on sustainable agricultural practices, water management, soil conservation, and community development, reflecting SEP's holistic approach to addressing economic, social, and environmental challenges (Suttipun, 2019; Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, 2018). The research underscores the effectiveness of these

initiatives in promoting sustainable development and enhancing the livelihoods of local communities. For instance, the Center's projects targeting food security, water management, and environmental conservation have not only benefited local populations but also served as educational hubs for sustainable practices (Papangkorn et al., 2022).

Additionally, the dissemination of knowledge generated by the Center is crucial to its success. Robust information management systems are essential for extending the reach of the Center's best practices, enabling broader application across different regions (Yoelao et al., 2019). Thus, the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center stands as a testament to the practical application of SEP, demonstrating its potential to contribute meaningfully to sustainable development on both a local and national scale (Agard & Roberts, 2020).

2. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of 17 interconnected goals adopted in 2015, aimed at addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice (United Nations, n.d.). These goals provide a comprehensive framework for achieving sustainable development by 2030, with each goal having specific targets and indicators designed to measure progress.

The SDGs emphasize the need for an integrated approach to development, one that considers the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainability. For example, Goal 1 (No Poverty) seeks to eradicate poverty in all its forms, while Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) focuses on ending hunger and promoting sustainable agriculture. Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and Goal 13 (Climate Action) calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (United Nations, n.d.).

3. Alignment of King's Philosophy with the SDGs

The alignment of King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is evident through its focus on moderation, reasonableness, and self-immunity. These principles resonate strongly with several SDGs, particularly those related to poverty alleviation, food security, water management, and environmental sustainability.

The SEP's emphasis on sustainable agricultural practices aligns closely with SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). By promoting self-reliance and resource-efficient farming methods, the SEP enhances food security and improves the livelihoods of rural communities.

The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, as a practical application of SEP, demonstrates how these practices can lead to increased agricultural productivity and community resilience, contributing significantly to poverty reduction and long-term economic stability (Agard & Roberts, 2020).

Water management and soil conservation initiatives at the Khao Hin Sorn Center align with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). The SEP encourages practices that ensure efficient water use and sustainable land management, which are critical for maintaining ecological balance and securing access to clean water. These efforts have been shown to enhance environmental sustainability and promote community engagement in natural resource management, furthering Thailand's progress towards achieving these goals (Barua & Tejativaddhana, 2019).

Overall, the SEP's holistic approach addresses multiple SDGs simultaneously by integrating social equity, economic viability, and environmental integrity. This comprehensive perspective is crucial for fostering sustainable development pathways that are resilient to economic and environmental shocks, making SEP a valuable model for achieving the SDGs in Thailand and beyond (Filho et al., 2021; Jitsuchon, 2019).

Research Conceptual Framework

This study looks into the principle of King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center background and initiatives, and the 17 UN SDGs in 5 dimensions to map the alignment of the outcomes King's Philosophy demonstrated in the Khao Hin Sorn RDSC with the SDGs.

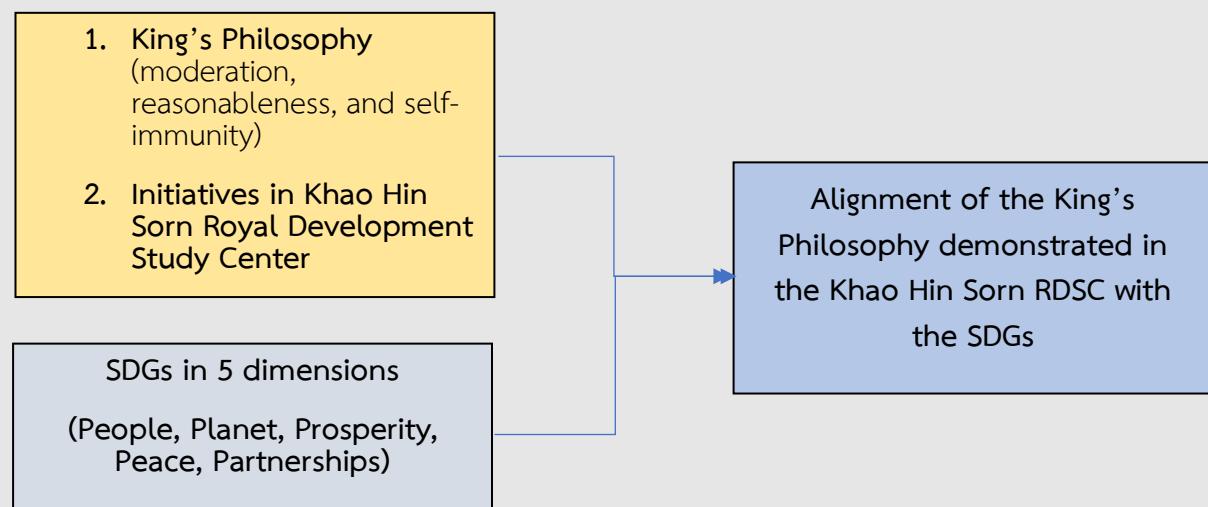


Figure 1 Conceptual framework

Research Methodology

The research methodology used in this study is documentary research where the author reviewed the King's Philosophy and the initiatives demonstrated in Khao Hin Sorn RDSC from various books, RDSC reports and websites, related research, and articles. The UN SDGs' knowledge was reviewed directly from the UN SDGs websites. The author then analyzed the initiatives and activities in Khao Hin Sorn RDSC and synthesized them into alignment with each UN SDG.

Research results

Objective 1 History and Development of the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center.

The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center (RDSC) was established in 1979, originating from a generous donation by seven villagers who contributed 264 rai of land in Moo 2, Khao Hin Sorn Sub-district, Phanom Sarakham District, Chachoengsao Province to His Majesty the King. The land, initially considered unsuitable for agricultural use due to its poor quality - so degraded that even cassava could not thrive - was envisioned by His Majesty not as a site for a palace but as an opportunity for an agricultural study center. This decision was in line with His Majesty's foresight that such lands if left undeveloped, could contribute to broader environmental degradation. His Majesty's proposal was met with agreement from the villagers, allowing the land to be repurposed for agricultural research and development (Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, n.d.).

To address the degraded state of the land, His Majesty initiated several key interventions. The first step involved requesting the Irrigation Department to construct a dam and reservoir, aiming to benefit the lower-lying areas with an improved water supply. Despite initial skepticism from various officials about the feasibility of rehabilitating the degraded soil, His Majesty was resolute. He recognized that many areas in Thailand faced similar challenges and that without intervention, significant portions of the country could risk turning into desert. Consequently, a collaborative effort was set in motion to explore and implement development strategies for the area. Over time, the project expanded with an additional 1,139 rai donated by villagers and contributions from the botanical garden surrounding the monument of King Phrapinklao, resulting in a total area of 1,869 rai. Detailed analysis revealed that the land suffered from sandy soil with minimal mineral content, a result of historical

deforestation, the cultivation of corn and cassava, and erosion (Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, n.d.).

The operation of the Khao Hin Sorn RDSC involves a coordinated effort among 11 government agencies, with overall management overseen by the Land Development Department. Key initiatives at the center include; (Klomkul & Suvuddhiko, 2024)

1. Forest Restoration: Reforestation efforts are undertaken by planting perennial trees and promoting the significance of forests to local communities.
2. Water Development: The Center has constructed nine reservoirs, restored natural water sources, and implemented pond systems in villagers' fields to improve irrigation efficiency.
3. Soil Nurturing: Practices such as using green manure, compost, and organic fertilizers, along with ground cover crops, plant rotation, and vetiver grass cultivation, are demonstrated to improve soil health.
4. Alternative Occupations: Research and development of alternative crops and livestock suitable for local consumption and sale, including rubber trees, mushrooms, specific rice varieties, and various types of poultry and amphibians.
5. Cottage Industry Support: Encouragement of local handicrafts and industries, such as vetiver grass weaving and iron smithing.
6. Educational Initiatives: Establishment of the Royal Rice Mill in 1982 to teach cooperative management to villagers.

In addition to its development activities, the Khao Hin Sorn RDSC serves as a Living Natural Museum and a "One Stop Service" center. It offers knowledge on agricultural development, transferable technology for occupational development, training for farmers, seed and animal breeding, and educational resources. The center operates on principles of sustainable agriculture, simplifying practices for local adoption and promoting resource conservation (Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, n.d.).

Objective 2 Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global commitment to address pressing challenges such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. Launched on September 25, 2015, during the United Nations General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the

SDGs encompass a comprehensive agenda aimed at ensuring a sustainable future for all. With 17 goals and 169 targets, this framework serves as a global roadmap to align national strategies with international commitments (Thailand included). The goals are monitored through global indicators, and countries are expected to develop their national indicators to track progress. Although the SDGs are not legally binding, nations are encouraged to adopt and implement them within a national framework.

People Dimensions:

Goal 1: No Poverty aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, focusing on eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. Extreme poverty is defined as living on less than \$2.15 per person per day (adjusted for 2017 purchasing power parity).

Goal 2: Zero Hunger seeks to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, recognizing that food insecurity impairs productivity and exacerbates disease, creating barriers to economic improvement.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being strives to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages. This includes ending epidemics of communicable diseases like AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, achieving universal health coverage, and providing access to safe medicines and vaccines.

Goal 4: Quality Education aims to provide free primary and secondary education for all children by 2030 and ensure equal access to vocational training and higher education. Education is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty and achieving other SDGs.

Goal 5: Gender Equality focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Addressing issues such as sexual violence, unpaid care work, and discrimination in public office is crucial for a just and sustainable world.

Prosperity Dimensions:

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy aims to ensure access to reliable, sustainable, and modern energy. Clean energy is vital for development in various sectors, including agriculture, business, education, and healthcare.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all. This includes increasing job opportunities, reducing informal employment, addressing labor market inequalities, and improving access to financial services.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure emphasizes the need for resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, and innovation. Investments in these areas are crucial for economic growth and addressing climate change.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality aims to reduce inequality within and among countries, recognizing that inequality undermines social and economic development and impedes poverty reduction.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities seeks to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. With more than half of the global population living in urban areas and a projected increase to 70% by 2050, addressing urban challenges is critical.

Planet Dimensions:

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ensure access to safe water and sanitation for all. Increasing demand for water and the effects of climate change threaten water availability, making sustainable water management essential.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns. Addressing resource depletion, food waste, and shifting to sustainable energy sources are key aspects of this goal.

Goal 13: Climate Action calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Rising greenhouse gas emissions and changing weather patterns necessitate significant climate action to prevent severe consequences.

Goal 14: Life Below Water focuses on conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas, and marine resources. Oceans are vital for life on Earth, providing resources, regulating climate, and supporting biodiversity.

Goal 15: Life on Land aims to manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, and halt biodiversity loss. Protecting terrestrial ecosystems is essential for maintaining environmental balance and supporting livelihoods.

Peace Dimension:

Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions promote just, peaceful, and inclusive societies. Ensuring access to justice and building effective, accountable institutions are vital for maintaining peace and security.

Partnership Dimension:

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals emphasize the need for global partnerships to achieve the SDGs. Collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society is

essential for sustainable development.

The SDGs offer a comprehensive framework to tackle the root causes of conflict, human rights abuses, climate change, and environmental degradation, with the overarching aim of ensuring that no one is left behind (United Nations, n.d.; SDG Move, 2022).

Objective 3 Alignment of Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center with UN SDGs

The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center (RDSC) significantly contributes to sustainable agriculture in Thailand, aligning with several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Here's how the center supports these goals:

Goal 1: No Poverty

The center empowers villagers with knowledge and skills to generate income through diverse activities like frog farming, mushroom cultivation, herb planting, lime growing in cement wells, and raising stingless bees. By adopting the 'New Theory' farming system, villagers can achieve regular earnings from their land and labor.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Khao Hin Sorn RDSC teaches villagers effective land management techniques, including improving soil quality, selecting appropriate crops and animals, and using compost. This guidance ensures that even those with small plots can achieve food security and self-reliance through sustainable agricultural practices.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Villagers benefit from producing their own clean food, including rice, vegetables, fruits, and meat. This not only supports their nutritional needs but also promotes physical and mental well-being through a natural and collaborative lifestyle.

Goal 4: Quality Education

The center offers continuous vocational training, allowing villagers to learn, apply their skills, and become trainers themselves. This education extends to their children, who can attend school due to reduced poverty.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Training on gas and bio-charcoal stove production enables villagers to efficiently use agricultural waste for cooking and soil improvement. This practice reduces air pollution and provides a sustainable energy solution.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

By equipping villagers with practical skills and knowledge, Khao Hin Sorn RDSC helps them create jobs with minimal investment and foster partnerships for further funding. This supports sustainable economic growth and job creation.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

The center enhances villagers' livelihoods and incomes, thereby narrowing economic disparities within and among communities.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Sustainable rural development reduces the need for villagers to migrate to urban areas, alleviating urban overcrowding and contributing to safer cities.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

The center has constructed dams and reservoirs to ensure water availability. The 'New Theory' farming system incorporates water management, which supports both agricultural needs and sanitation.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Khao Hin Sorn RDSC promotes moderate consumption and waste reduction through practices like bio-charcoal production and compost use, aligning with the principle of sustainable production.

Goal 13: Climate Action

The center's emphasis on planting perennial trees and maintaining green spaces contributes to climate resilience and environmental conservation.

Goal 15: Life on Land

Efforts in forest restoration, soil management, and sustainable farming practices, including growing vetiver grass, enhance land conservation and biodiversity.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Khao Hin Sorn RDSC fosters community cooperation through collective initiatives, enhancing social cohesion and stability.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

The center exemplifies effective collaboration among government, private sector, and civil society, demonstrating Thailand's commitment to the SDGs.

The three SDGs not directly aligned with Khao Hin Sorn RDSC's activities are Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, and Goal 14: Life Below Water.

Discussion

The congruence between King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), as exemplified at the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reveals a significant interrelationship between localized sustainable development methodologies and overarching global sustainability paradigms. This discourse situates the outcomes of this investigation within the expansive academic literature, accentuating the contributions, strengths, and prospective domains for augmenting the synthesis of indigenous philosophies with international objectives.

Prior investigations have thoroughly chronicled the efficacy of SEP in fostering sustainable development throughout Thailand. Phra Rajvaramethi and Lampong (2019) highlight SEP's emphasis on moderation, rationality, and self-sufficiency as instrumental in cultivating sustainable agricultural practices, optimizing natural resource stewardship, and enhancing community resilience. These tenets have been adeptly applied in various Royal Development Projects, including the Khao Hin Sorn Center, which has effectively addressed regional environmental and economic challenges, thereby making substantial contributions to poverty alleviation and community advancement (Jitsuchon, 2019).

This inquiry substantiates these assertions by demonstrating how the initiatives at the Khao Hin Sorn Center correspond with several SDGs, particularly those pertinent to sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), and climate action (SDG 13). The Center's cohesive strategy concerning land and water resource management, epitomized by the "Khok Nong Na Model," exemplifies SEP's capability to concurrently address multiple sustainability objectives (Phramaha Hansa Dhammadhoso et al., 2022). Moreover, the Center's commitment to community-centered sustainable practices aligns with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), further underscoring SEP's comprehensive applicability to varied dimensions of sustainable development (Barua & Tejativaddhana, 2019).

The correlation of SEP with the SDGs has garnered increasing acknowledgment in contemporary research. The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations (n.d.) and SEP4SDGs (n.d.) initiatives have accentuated SEP's promise as a framework for the realization of the SDGs, particularly within developing nations. This study amplifies these revelations by presenting tangible instances from the Khao Hin Sorn Center, illustrating how localized development strategies grounded in SEP can significantly contribute to global sustainability

endeavors. These outcomes resonate with the findings of Bangkaew (2018) and Siriwan and Thanaphon (2017), who observed the Center's contribution to enhancing agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability through knowledge dissemination and practical demonstrations.

Furthermore, the pragmatic applicability of SEP in advancing the SDGs underscores the critical importance of localized methodologies that take into account the distinct cultural, environmental, and economic circumstances of diverse regions. The achievements of the Khao Hin Sorn Center present an exemplary model for merging traditional knowledge with contemporary sustainability practices, offering invaluable insights for policymakers, development practitioners, and scholars alike (Chaipattana Foundation, 2017).

In conclusion, the study reinforces the growing body of literature advocating for the integration of local sustainable development philosophies like SEP with global frameworks such as the SDGs. The alignment between King's Philosophy and the SDGs not only demonstrates the potential for other countries to adopt similar localized frameworks to meet their sustainability goals but also underscores the relevance of traditional wisdom in contemporary global challenges. The success of initiatives like those at the Khao Hin Sorn Center highlights the need for continued research and policy support to leverage local philosophies in achieving global sustainability objectives (Feigenblatt et al., 2022; United Nations, n.d.).

New Knowledge from Research

This study offers several new insights into the integration of the King's Philosophy with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting its practical implications and theoretical contributions:

1. Practical Application of the King's Philosophy in a Global Context

The study provides concrete examples of how King's Philosophy, particularly the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), is effectively applied in the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center. It illustrates the practical application of SEP principles to achieve SDGs, offering a model for how traditional wisdom can address contemporary global challenges. This practical application of SEP in local development projects adds depth to the understanding of how culturally rooted philosophies can contribute to international sustainability efforts.

2. Synergies Between Local and Global Frameworks

One of the significant contributions of this study is its demonstration of the alignment between SEP and the SDGs. By showing how the Khao Hin Sorn Center's projects align with specific SDGs such as Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), and Climate Action (SDG 13), the study highlights the potential for localized development strategies to support global sustainability goals. This finding emphasizes the importance of integrating local philosophies into broader development frameworks to enhance the effectiveness of sustainability initiatives.

3. Evidence of the Effectiveness of SEP in Multi-Dimensional Development

The study offers new evidence of the SEP's effectiveness in addressing multi-dimensional development issues. It demonstrates how the SEP's focus on moderation, self-immunity, and resource management contributes to improvements in agriculture, water management, and community resilience. This evidence supports the idea that SEP can be a comprehensive approach to sustainable development, capable of addressing various aspects of sustainability simultaneously.

4.. Model for Integrating Traditional Knowledge with Modern Development Goals

The study introduces the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center as a model for integrating traditional knowledge with modern development goals. It provides a detailed analysis of how the center's practices reflect SEP principles and contribute to achieving the SDGs. This model can serve as a reference for other regions looking to combine traditional wisdom with contemporary sustainability frameworks, offering insights into how such integrations can be practically achieved.

5. Framework for Evaluating the Alignment of Local Initiatives with Global Goals

The study contributes a framework for evaluating the alignment of local development initiatives with global goals. By systematically analyzing the Khao Hin Sorn Center's alignment with the SDGs, the study offers a methodological approach that can be applied to other development projects. This framework can aid researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in assessing and enhancing the alignment of local initiatives with international sustainability objectives.

6. Enhanced Understanding of SEP's Role in Sustainable Development

The study enhances the understanding of SEP's role in sustainable development by providing a detailed examination of its application in a specific context. It adds to the body of

knowledge on how SEP principles can be operationalized to achieve sustainability goals, offering new insights into the philosophy's practical implications and effectiveness.

In summary, this study not only reaffirms the relevance of King's Philosophy in achieving sustainable development but also provides new insights into its practical application, effectiveness, and integration with global frameworks like the SDGs. These contributions offer valuable knowledge for enhancing the alignment of local and global sustainability efforts, promoting a more cohesive approach to addressing contemporary development challenges.

Conclusion

The King's Philosophy represents the comprehensive corpus of knowledge and wisdom imparted by King Bhumibol Adulyadej, which emerged from his endeavors to ameliorate, safeguard, or resolve socio-economic issues for the enhancement of the Thai populace. The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy constitutes the cornerstone of the King's philosophical framework, while the 'New Theory' agricultural system serves as a tangible illustration operationalized within the context of the SEP. Royal Development Study Centers are designed to function as integrated service hubs that facilitate research, experimentation, and the demonstration of successful operational practices across diverse sectors. The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center was the inaugural center established in Thailand, yielding demonstrable results on sustainable agricultural practices. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were instituted in 2015, with Thailand actively participating in this international accord. The initiatives and outcomes generated by the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center directly contribute to 14 of the 17 goals (encompassing all five dimensions). Consequently, the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center exemplifies a model that other national and international entities may emulate in their pursuit of achieving their respective SDGs.

This study investigates the congruence between the King's Philosophy, as exemplified in the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It offers a thorough examination of how local development strategies grounded in the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) correspond with global sustainability paradigms, elucidating several pivotal insights:

1. Alignment of SEP with SDGs: The study elucidates that the SEP, which prioritizes moderation, self-sufficiency, and resource optimization, is well-aligned with various SDGs. The initiatives undertaken by the Khao Hin Sorn Center in sustainable agriculture, water resource

management, and community resilience embody the tenets of SEP, thereby contributing to the realization of objectives such as Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), and Climate Action (SDG 13). This alignment accentuates the significance of merging local philosophies with overarching global sustainability frameworks.

2. Practical Implications: The pragmatic implementation of SEP at the Khao Hin Sorn Center provides a valuable paradigm for the integration of time-honored wisdom with contemporary development objectives. By illustrating how SEP principles can effectively address current global challenges, the study serves as a reference point for other regions aspiring to combine traditional knowledge with modern sustainability practices.

3. Framework for Evaluation: The study proposes a framework for assessing the alignment of local initiatives with global objectives. This evaluative framework, exemplified through the analysis of the Khao Hin Sorn Center, can assist researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in evaluating and enhancing the efficacy of local development initiatives in contributing to international sustainability goals.

4. Contributions to Knowledge: This research enhances the expanding corpus of literature focused on the synthesis of local and global sustainability endeavors. It underscores the practical implications of SEP to the SDGs and provides novel insights into the effective operationalization of traditional philosophies to attain contemporary development aspirations.

In conclusion, the study reinforces the importance of aligning local development philosophies with global sustainability frameworks. The Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center exemplifies how localized approaches rooted in traditional wisdom can contribute significantly to achieving the SDGs. The findings offer valuable knowledge for enhancing the coherence between local and global sustainability efforts, promoting a more integrated approach to addressing global development challenges. Future research should continue to explore the effectiveness of such integrative models and seek to scale successful practices to broader contexts, further bridging the gap between traditional knowledge and global sustainability objectives.

Suggestions

While SEP aligns with the SDGs, improvements are needed for enhanced efficacy. Future research can elucidate the integration of local philosophies with global sustainability frameworks for superior development outcomes. Future research could focus on:

Impact Measurement and Evaluation: Research must develop metrics to assess the impact of SEP on specific SDGs, creating evaluation frameworks to measure local initiatives' contributions to global sustainability.

Scalability and Replication: Investigate methods for expanding successful models like the Khao Hin Sorn Center to diverse contexts, adapting principles for comparable sustainability outcomes.

Policy Integration and Framework Development: Examine integration of SEP within national and international policies, exploring mechanisms that support traditional wisdom in sustainability strategies.

Comparative Analysis: Conduct studies comparing various local development philosophies to the SDGs, identifying effective approaches and best practices for local-global integration.

Longitudinal Studies: Execute longitudinal studies to evaluate the lasting impacts of local initiatives based on traditional philosophies, assessing their contributions to the SDGs over time.

Community Perspectives and Participation: Explore community engagement's role in development model success, focusing on how local involvement influences alignment with global objectives.

By pursuing these avenues, future research can elucidate the integration of local philosophies with global sustainability frameworks for superior development outcomes.

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