

NOBLE HAPPINESS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE AGRONOMY TO SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT: ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVES FROM CASE STUDIES OF THAILAND'S
MODEL COMMUNITIES TOWARDS CONTINUE, SUSTAINABLE, AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The aim of this research is threefold: 1. to gather knowledge related to the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) towards Continuity, Sustainability, and Development, 2. to compile indicators of success factors in Sustainable Agronomy derived from the application of the SEP in the dimension of Noble Happiness from model communities, and 3. to extract lessons from organizations/model communities that have applied the SEP leading to sustainable practices aligned with health goals using SDG 16 (Peace) as a comparative measure. This will be achieved through qualitative research methods, involving the examination and analysis of data derived from documents or research, by reviewing relevant concepts, theories, and literature including data from The Community Development Department. To collected data from villages around 6 Royal Initiative Development Study Centers, a total of 145 villages, including Chanthaburi, Chachoengsao, Phetchaburi, Narathiwat, Chiang Mai and Sakon Nakhon provinces. Primary data inputs from qualified experts in related fields via focus group with 20 Key informants. The study found that key dimensions: 1. Social aspects, such as fostering community bonds and solidarity, establishing community learning centers, and having knowledgeable local teachers within the community, 2. Economic aspects, including households effectively managing expenses to increase income, promoting the community as a tourism destination, and creating platforms for economic education to enhance income, and 3. Environmental aspects, such as sharing practical knowledge among households within and outside the village, having core organizational groups

within the community for natural resource conservation and environmental. The SEP from King Rama IX and during the reign of King Rama X, continuing the Continuity, Sustainability, and Development of the Royal Philosophy, can undeniably create true happiness for the Thai people. This aligns with SDG16, which promotes peaceful coexistence. protection. These three dimensions are crucial in guiding the application of the SEP alongside the adoption of new agricultural theories focusing on water management and appropriate land allocation. This ensures farmers have sufficient food resources, addressing livelihood challenges and contributing to overall economic stability in the country.

Keywords: Sustainable Agronomy, Noble Happiness, Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), Model Communities

Introduction

Thailand and the Thai people are considered fortunate to have been bestowed with the extraordinary principles of Sufficiency Economic Philosophy: (SEP) by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX). This philosophy, also known as 'The King's Philosophy,' encompasses sustainable development across all dimensions, including economic, social, and environmental aspects. It is pivotal in the development and enhancement of the quality of life and the spiritual well-being of the Thai people. As previously noted by the former Director-General of UNESCO, Irina Georgieva Bokova, 'The far-reaching royal vision brings about changes not only in Thailand but globally, in both the economic and social realms. His Majesty has created a significant legacy in the 20th century, and his vision, which stated, 'The royal wisdom will create a history of the 21st century,' foretells an impactful contribution that extends into the 21st century. (WBU, 2023). When visiting Thailand, one encounters the image of Thais as kind-hearted, compassionate people, the land of the flourishing Buddhist religion or the land of enlightenment. It maintains a rich heritage of traditions, customs, and various forms of cultural arts, which has helped us navigate through various crises. In some cases, we accept foreign influences to foster progress and modernization aligned with national development goals, such as in technology and management approaches. Once accepted, we strive to adapt them appropriately. (The Journalist Club, 2021)

Sustainable Agronomy” is regarded as a successful model encompassing both tangible and intangible aspects. It involves the application of knowledge from the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, new Agronomy Sustainable theories, along with the principle of Dhamma (neutrality),

and the practice of continuous study until achieving practical outcomes. From the words of Phra Dhammasasakayawongwisut (Anilman Thammasakiyo), who said that the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), when actually practicing, involves 3 steps that are like the middle path, consisting of morality (moderation), concentration (immunity), and wisdom (reasonableness) from the SEP. If applied to further develop Sustainable Agronomy, a road map called the 'Civilized path' has been created. We will have a way to become a Sustainable Agronomy using the principles of cause and effect, namely the eightfold Path, consisting of four causes that are physical matters (Action) and four results that are a matter of the heart that must come from within (Mental) or scientifically called action (Dynamic) and the knowledge inside (Static).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of 17 global goals comprising 169 interconnected and supportive sub-goals. To effectively advance these goals, it's necessary to work on all of them simultaneously. The United Nations has set 247 indicators to track and assess the progress of development. These SDGs are categorized into five interconnected dimensions, known as the 5Ps: 1) People, 2) Planet, 3) Prosperity, 4) Peace, and 5) Partnership. These dimensions work together to drive Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including international cooperation between countries. How can we achieve Sustainable Development Goals? Researcher team try to used Sustainable Agronomy projects as a tool to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on global principles that have been critically evaluated and driven by principles aiming to create a balanced life. This has gained acceptance from many global scholars and developers, such as Eleanor Bostrom, who stated, "Sufficiency Economy is the key to success in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

Noble Happiness is the 16th important objective of the SDGs. The essence of happiness is freedom, allowing individuals to freely use their thoughts. This leads us towards happiness, peace, justice, and a resilient society, both now and in the future (Building Rmutr, 2021). Such happiness stems from practicing of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and following the guidelines of the agronomy sustainable project, based on the royal initiatives of His Majesty King Rama IX and King Rama X. When we desire happiness, we need only to remember it, and happiness will arise immediately as desired. Therefore, sustainable happiness is integral to the development encapsulated in the Sustainable Development Goals, primarily a matter of the mind.

Model Community Development serves as a guideline for national development aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan and the fundamental policies of the state. Currently, the 20-year national strategic plan is regarded as a framework for managing

national development to attain economic, social, and environmental sustainability in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Wanida Finishkit, 2020).

Sustainable Economics is the Sustainable Development Goal towards genuine happiness. When decoded correctly, Sustainable Development aligns with the essence of His Majesty's Sufficiency Economy, which international scholars recognize as a clear imprint in advancing human dignity and protecting the world excellently due to its shared attributes: 1) Universality, 2) Integration, and 3) Transformative development. What's interesting is that incorporating the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) might help address global issues. By categorizing problems into three groups and using three tools for management moderation, reasonableness, and immunity that connects everything it's necessary to apply the same principles as those of a Sustainable Economy. Both the principles of a Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) share a common objective: balanced development across economic, societal, and environmental aspects for a more equitable global advancement.

However, measuring Sustainability and Happiness shouldn't solely rely on wealth or GDP, which was created to address the economic problems during the post-World War II period. It aimed to salvage the world by creating what's known as "Material Prosperity." However, it's been overlooked that material prosperity doesn't align with the true goal of humanity, which is happiness. GDP measures global prosperity and material wealth, leading to the loss of humanity's balance. Humanity seeks happiness, and it's evident that the path of sustainable economics can guide the world toward the true happiness that everyone seeks.

Objectives

1. To gather knowledge related to the Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) towards Continuity, Sustainability, and Development.
2. To compile indicators measuring the success factors of Sustainable Agronomy through the application of the principles of a Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) in the dimension of Noble Happiness from model communities.
3. To extract lessons from organizations/model communities that have applied the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) leading to sustainable practices aligned with health goals using SDG 16 (Peace)

Literature Review

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development objectives aimed at making the world a better place by 2030. They focus on holistic development based on the balance of natural resources, cultural wisdom, and inclusivity of all groups of people, fostering cooperation, mutual respect, self-reliance, and equal quality of life. Various entities, including educational institutions, government bodies, and private companies, have adopted and planned sustainable development strategies to align with these international goals. There are 17 key development goals set at the global and international levels (Building Rmutr, 2020).

King Rama IX has bestowed concepts and theories that are comprehensive and relevant to the development process in many fields. “Royal Initiative Development Study Centers” have been established in various regions to serve as comprehensive service centers and demonstrations in various fields such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, as well as social development, arts and crafts work. Later, the Royal determination of His Majesty King Vajiralongkorn, King Rama X, Continuity, Sustainability, and Development on the Royal Initiative. These three aspects are crucial in the implementation of the 'Application of Sustainable Economic Philosophy' in conjunction with the emphasis on using “New Agricultural Theory.” From the implementation of the project of the Royal Initiative Development Study Centers of King Rama IX, who has been gracious to the Thai people and respond to the royal wishes of His Majesty King Vajiralongkorn, King Rama X, in Continuing, Sustainable, and Developing on the royal initiatives. As well as in order to disseminate the royal initiatives of King Rama IX into the practice of the people by practicing "Continuity, Sustainability, and Development", able to gather all 3 aspects of change, consisting of 1) social dimension, 2) economic dimension, and 3) environmental dimension. (Royal Initiative, 2023)

Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), the legacy left by the King Rama IX, a valuable guideline for global cooperation in creating Sustainable Development and addressing social and economic issues worldwide. In the reign of King Rama X, there has been an effort to simplify the understanding of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by linking them with Sustainable Agronomy, under the framework of 5Ps: 1) People, addressing who we are to emphasize human development, 2) Planet, concerning our world and environment to focus on geography and land, 3) Prosperity, focusing on how to achieve development towards societal prosperity from various perspectives, 4) Partnership, focusing on collaborative efforts, business relations, and creative cooperation, and 5) Peace, aiming for ultimate life happiness, focusing on seeking paths to inner peace and mental well-being. Introducing new knowledge to solve problems through the 5P

framework will emphasize the importance of coherent and interconnected practices or chains within this framework. (Phratammasakawongvisutthi, 2022).

The Development of Thailand or Global Development according to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be based on the principles of, Continuity, Sustainability, and Development the country into an archetype. This aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposed by the United Nations, which consist of 17 goals, namely the 5Ps (People, Prosperity, Planet, Partnership, and Peace). To effectively achieve the United Nations' policies, Thailand should have its own version of the SDGs. During the King Rama IX, a significant legacy was bestowed regarding the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP). This philosophy serves as a crucial key to advancing towards the global goals of the United Nations. Coupled with the Royal Initiatives of King Rama IX, King Rama X bestowed an exposition known as "Sustainable Agronomy." This concept materializes by adhering to the royal initiatives concerning continuity, Sustainability, and development, forming a model to achieve Socio-cultural development in Thailand. It serves as the fundamental basis for the 5 principles of sustainability, encompassing 1) People, 2) Planet, 3) Prosperity, 4) Partnership, and 5) Peace.

The development towards becoming Sustainable Agronomy begins by developing individuals into "People" first. Being a "People" involves a relationship with the socio-cultural aspect, which represents the "Planet." The development intended to be created must align with "Prosperity," which means development that doesn't disrupt the economy, society, and environment. Through collaboration from all sectors, it should become a "Partnership," leading to the realization of "Peace" in global society, a holistic happiness that encompasses social, economic, and environmental aspects. Success in Sustainable Agronomy, or thriving in an "Araya" (sufficiency) manner, adheres to the principle of balance, aligning with the sustainable development goals of the United Nations, particularly Goal 16, which concerns "Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions." This leads to "Araya Sukha" or Noble Happiness, revolving around the core concept of "the spiritual value of individuals". (United Nation, 2022)

In this regard, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not distant aspirations for Thai people. This is due to the Royal Utterance of His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn (King Rama X), where he expressed, "He will, Continue, Sustain, Develop and govern the land justly for the benefit of the Thai people indefinitely. His Majesty integrates the wisdom of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), new Agricultural Theories, amalgamated with the principles of moderation (Buddhist Middle Path), and practical actions to study and produce effective results in line with the path set by the reign of King Rama IX. The notion of "Continuity, Sustainability,

and Development" stems from the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP). In this economic theory, Sufficiency doesn't merely denote monetary value; it pertains to household management. Material prosperity must align with the genuine absence of development loss since there are hidden implications of destruction within it. Derived from the Royal Utterance, shall Continue, Sustain, Develop, and rule the land with righteousness for the lasting welfare of the people in the nation. Upon careful consideration of its significance, we found that continuity involves a rational process, seeking truth, and serves to respond to the welfare of the people. Therefore, continuity is about preservation (Continuing), which involves considering what is good and should be preserved, such as the distinctiveness of the Thai smile and the fundamental principles of the sufficiency economy that need to be maintained without deviation or loss. Thus, preservation is about conservation (Sustainable), the Continuation, and Development of what is already good to expand its benefits further, fostering a creative and innovative extension or innovation of these valuable elements to help build a more peaceful, happier, and more livable global society. Therefore, development is about progress (Development) (Phratammasakawongvisutthi, 2022).

Sustainable Development Goal 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. This goal aims to: Reduce all forms of violence and related mortality everywhere. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children, Reduce illicit financial and arms flows, and Combat corruption and bribery in all its forms. Achieving these targets is crucial for fostering peaceful societies, ensuring access to justice, and promoting accountable governance worldwide.

Concept of the Sustainable Agronomy developing sustainable Agronomy in a balanced manner is crucial for achieving the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The Developing Sustainable Agronomy aligns with these goals by focusing on five categories: People (Arayachan), Planet (Arayabhumi), Prosperity (Arayapatta), Partnership (Arayakrit), and Peace (Aryasuk). Aryasuk, or Peace, is a purely mental state, supported by three components: Arayachan, Arayabhumi, and Arayapatta. By integrating these five categories, the Sustainable Agronomy aims to develop a holistic and sustainable approach to benefits people, the planet, and future generations.

Sustainable Community Development serves as a guideline for national development aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan and the fundamental policies of the state. Currently, the 20-year national strategic plan is regarded as a framework for

managing national development to attain economic, social, and environmental sustainability in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Wanida Finishkit, 2020). From the implementation of the project of the Royal Initiative Development Study Centers of King Rama IX, who has been gracious to the Thai people and respond to the royal wishes of His Majesty King Vajiralongkorn, King Rama X, in Continuing, Sustainable, and Developing on the royal initiatives. As well as in order to disseminate the royal initiatives of King Rama IX into the practice of the people by practicing "Continuity, Sustainability, and Development", able to gather all 3 aspects of change, consisting of 1) social dimension, 2) economic dimension, and 3) environmental dimension. In summarized as follows: (Royal Initiative, 2023).

Methodology

Qualitative Research by data collection through literature review from Secondary data source pertaining to knowledge associated with the Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) towards Continuity, Sustainability, and Development, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study collecting secondary data from various related documents, including secondary data from The Community Development Department, 2022. the Development Studies Centers inspired by Royal Initiatives. From data collected from villages around 6 Royal Initiative Development Study Centers, a total of 145 villages, including Chanthaburi, Chachoengsao, Phetchaburi, Narathiwat, Chiang Mai and Sakon Nakhon provinces, in adopting the Royal Initiative Guidelines go apply and continue to expand the success to other villages has selected exemplary villages focusing on three aspects: 1) Social, 2) Economic, and 3) Environmental. Primary data inputs from qualified experts in related fields via focus group with 20 Key informants. Then analyzes this information, interprets statements made by interviewers, and processes observed data. This encompasses data gathered through participatory and non-participatory observations following fieldwork from the research team. Data analysis involves gathering information from various sources including geographical data collected and compiled from books, journals, research papers, information databases. Finally, both positive and negative aspects of the collected data are synthesized to present study findings.

Results

1. To gather knowledge related to the Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) towards Continuity, Sustainability, and Development. If we consider the period when

Thailand faced the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, it's evident that many people from various parts of the country returned to their hometowns. There were several findings from different villages that benefited from the support and promotion provided by the Development Studies Centers inspired by Royal Initiatives. From data collected from villages around 6 Royal Initiative Development Study Centers, a total of 145 villages, including Chanthaburi, Chachoengsao, Phetchaburi, Narathiwat, Chiang Mai and Sakon Nakhon provinces, in adopting the Royal Initiative guidelines go apply and continue to expand the success to other villages. The Community Development Department has selected villages focusing on three aspects: 1) Social, 2) Economic, and 3) Environmental. These three aspects are crucial in the implementation of the Application of Sustainable Economic Philosophy (SEP) in conjunction with the emphasis on using "New Agricultural Theory." This agricultural system emphasizes water resource management and appropriate allocation of agricultural land, enabling farmers to have self-sustenance in rice and fish production, thereby addressing the livelihood issues of farmers and fostering overall economic stability in the country. From the implementation of the project of the Royal Initiative Development Study Centers of King Rama IX, who has been gracious to the Thai people and respond to the royal wishes of His Majesty King Vajiralongkorn, King Rama X, in Continuing, Sustainable, and Developing on the royal initiatives. As well as in order to disseminate the royal initiatives of King Rama IX into the practice of the people by practicing "Continuity, Sustainability, and Development", able to gather all 3 aspects of change, consisting of 1) Social Dimension, 2) Economic Dimension, and 3) Environmental Dimension. In summarized as follows:

1. Social Dimension

The key findings: 1) Fostering community unity and mutual support creates a strong sense of purpose and generosity; 2) Learning and applying the Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) promotes sustainability and serves as a model for others; 3) A volunteering spirit supports social causes like tree planting and community development; 4) Local communities sustain livelihoods with diverse income-generating activities; 5) Households serve as learning hubs for integrated agriculture and SEP; 6) Community learning centers provide educational resources on SEP; 7) Communities gather and share knowledge through various formats and collective activities; 8) Knowledgeable individuals teach and share expertise; 9) Groups are established to assist the elderly and disabled, involving knowledge transfer in management and organization.

2. Economic Dimension:

Key discoveries include: 1) Engaging in income-generating activities and vocational training provides new opportunities, especially during crises like COVID-19; 2) Households can lower

expenses and ensure food security by keeping income records; 3) Promoting tourism boosts local income; 4) Increasing the value of agricultural and community goods enhances earnings; 5) Diverse income sources from supplementary livelihoods, waste recycling, and community forests support economic stability; 6) Self-sufficient economics learning bases help reduce costs; 7) Learning centers focus on self-sufficient economics for increased income; 8) Savings and community stores enhance financial stability; 9) Online distribution channels improve income; 10) The community serves as a tourist destination and learning hub, preserving Thai wisdom and generating income.

3. Environmental Dimension:

Key discoveries include: 1) Creating a sustainable ecosystem through reforestation, organic waste management, and proper disposal; 2) Environmental synergy from chemical-free vegetable cultivation and animal husbandry; 3) Knowledge transfer leads to improved agricultural practices and a balanced Agro-ecosystem; 4) Decreased deforestation and forest fires due to diverse plant cultivation and fire prevention measures; 5) Community-driven forest preservation and sustainable practices; 6) Planning and activities raise awareness about conserving natural resources; 7) Constructing barriers to aid moisture distribution and forest restoration; 8) Reforestation efforts in various areas; 9) Learning centers focus on sustainable economic and environmental conservation.

2. To compile indicators measuring the success factors of Sustainable Agronomy through the application of the principles of a Sustainable Economy Philosophy (SEP) in the dimension of Noble Happiness from model communities. The success factors of Sustainable Agronomy through the application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) in the dimension of Noble Happiness from prototype communities. The success factors aligned with Noble Happiness based on data collection from prototype villages conducted in the area, including the gathering and summarization from prototype villages developed following the Royal Initiative. These were honored as “Prototype Villages from the King Rama IX National Economic and Social Development Plan: Upholding, Preserving, and Perpetuating.” This documentation was carried out by the Department of Community Development, Community Development Fund Office, and Community Financial Organization Bureau, Ministry of Interior. The assessment involved examining agricultural factors concerning public health for sustainable development by applying SDG 16 - Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. This study emphasized the significance of “Noble Happiness” in SDG 16's goals: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, as outlined in the

Sustainable Development Report 2023. Thailand's SDG 16 in 2023 defined the indicators as follows:

1. Summarizes the success indicators of individual factors aligned with Noble Happiness using SDG16 as a reference.

The integration of royal agricultural guidance, visionary community leadership promoting learning and the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), environmental conservation efforts, and the importance of self-reliance and modest living for sustainable development within families and communities. Displays profound respect towards the institution of monarchy, actively integrates the agricultural principles from the royal guidance of His Majesty the King Rama IX, instilling the new agricultural theories in practice, preserving and transmitting the knowledge from the developmental learning centers derived from royal initiatives to be used within the family (Continue and Sustainable). The community leaders must possess a vision and lead the change, cherishing learning, self-development, and community development. They should exhibit creativity and dedication for the community, recognizing the value of Thai wisdom, demonstrating strength, and guiding others in practicing the principles of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) as a way of life. This includes applying the royal guidance to ignite innovative thinking among community members. Additionally, community leaders must embody a spirit of sacrifice (Continue, Sustainable and Development). The text emphasizes fostering a love for the homeland by encouraging villagers to care for and protect natural resources through balanced environmental initiatives like reforestation. It also advocates for households to embrace self-reliance, manage their families wisely, and live modestly for sustainable development.

2. Summarizes the indicators of societal success aligned with Noble Happiness using SDG16 as a comparison."

The importance of forming knowledge-sharing teams within communities to foster professional development and interdependence. It emphasizes the role of participatory processes, leveraging internal and external networks for planning and activities, and the fertile conditions in Thailand for sustainable agriculture. Continuous evaluation, embracing age diversity, and pursuing new knowledge through learning are key to fostering determination, commitment, and long-term community sustainability, with a focus on using cultural capital and local wisdom for economic resilience. The statement presents a positive perspective on the potential benefits of knowledge management, cultural capital, and local wisdom for promoting economic sustainability and community engagement. (Penpim, P., 2024)

3. To extract lessons from organizations/model communities that have applied the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) leading to sustainable practices aligned with health goals using SDG 16 (Peace)

This study emphasizes the importance of 'Noble Happiness' in alignment with the SDG 16 goals of peace, justice, and strong institutions. This study reveals that adhering to the principles of the self-sufficiency economy of the 9th reign that bestowed immense kindness upon the Thai populace and in response to the royal aspirations of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama IX) and in the reign of His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn (King Rama X), continuing the Continuity, Sustainability, and Development of the Royal Philosophy, can undeniably create Nobel Happiness for the Thai people. Related with Puchiss, 2024 that in Thailand from Development of Employee Happiness in The Workplace Pathum Thani Province guidelines for consist of: 1. Create organizational culture, 2. Encourage personnel participation, 3. Develop a pleasant working environment, 4. Create and promote commitment in the organization, 5. Supplementation physical health, 6. build morale in terms of welfare, and 7. Promote continuous development of work performance.

Discussion

The new agricultural theory aligns with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) under the guidance of His Majesty the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Rama IX, who bestowed this agricultural theory on December 4th, 1997. During a severe economic crisis that profoundly impacted Thailand, this new agricultural theory emerged as an ethical and foundational concept for the sufficiency economy. If a self-reliant economic system could be established, even half or just one-fourth of the entire economic system, it would significantly enhance the nation's stability compared to the current export-dependent economic model. The new agricultural theory is a royal initiative under the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), emphasizing production to meet the food needs of households and communities independently, without relying on external production factors. The principle of the 'New Theory' is an economy-based self-sufficient agricultural production system, where farmers can sustain themselves at a saving level. A portion of the land must be dedicated to rice cultivation, as rice is a staple that every household needs to grow for year-round consumption. It requires a reserve of water throughout the year for cultivation during the dry season or when rain is scarce. This involves a proportionate distribution of land at a ratio of 30:30:30:10, allocating areas for various purposes. Regardless of owning less or more than 15 rai (about 6 acres), 30% involves digging reservoirs to store water,

ensuring consistent water supply throughout the year. Rainwater is collected during the rainy season, supplementing crop cultivation in the dry season or when rain is scarce. The remaining 30% of the land is for rice cultivation, providing daily food for households year-round. The rest, another 30%, is used for growing vegetables, fruits, cash crops, perennial plants, and herbs in the same area, serving as daily food sources. Any surplus from consumption can be sold. The remaining 10% serves as residential space.

The concept of 'Continuity, Sustainability and Development' applies the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), emphasizing self-reliance, reducing expenses, increasing income, living moderately, and planning thoughtfully while considering the collective benefit as a primary focus. by promoting informed and responsible management, utilizing existing resources wisely, and maximizing their benefits while concurrently revitalizing resources to ensure maximum sustainability, technology is appropriately applied to align with environmental needs (social ecology). This application benefits a broader population, emphasizing the principle of nurturing forests within people's hearts, underscoring the crucial significance of forests in human life. The absence of forest conservation would make human existence much more challenging, prompting communities to turn back and care for and protect forests. "Reforestation implies the local communities taking charge and rejuvenating forest resources themselves. The key lies in perpetuating learning about forest conservation and the environment, disseminating knowledge on forest conservation, supporting tree species in replanting, fostering community participation, promoting composting of plant and food remnants to reduce agricultural costs and restore soil conditions, managing waste to create sustainable environments, and establishing waste banks to foster participation and promote household waste segregation. Under the principles of Continuity, Sustainability, and Development, Royal Philosophy, proactive leadership involves. **Continuity:** implementing the principles of self-sufficiency, the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP), the principles of sufficiency economy, the knowledge on the royal philosophy. **Sustainability:** involves adapting the principles of royal initiatives in conjunction with existing local wisdom. And **Development** the progress: Related organizations should actively join and support the developmental activities aligned with the principles of the Royal Initiatives. This involvement aims to foster innovation in developmental practices aligned with these initiatives, generating new insights or knowledge to elevate the advancement of individuals, groups, networks, and localities.

Support from outside agencies Participating in support consists of 1) Royal Development Study Center, 2) Subdistrict Administrative Organization Waste management training, etc., 3)

District Agriculture Office Training in the use of fertilizers, etc., 4) District Community Development Office, training in various areas related to the sufficiency economy, 5) Office of the Promotion of Non-Formal and Informal Education (NFE) to strengthen knowledge in various fields, 6) District Livestock Office Promote knowledge about raising animals, and 7) Health Promotion Hospital (Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital) supports various activities. "By instilling motivation and fostering the desire for development, the aim is to ensure that the villagers live well, eat well, create a foundation for learning about a self-sufficient economy, and facilitate the dissemination of diverse knowledge within the community. All of these can effectively address Sustainable Agronomy challenges towards sustainable development through an analytical approach from the case study of Thailand's model communities towards perpetuation, preservation, and global extension, especially SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

Need new Knowledge

conclusions

Suggestions

In the future, it is essential to clearly compare and demonstrate how the application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama IX), who graciously bestowed immense kindness upon the Thai populace, and in alignment with the Royal aspirations of His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn (King Rama X), Continuing, Sustainability, and Development of the Royal Philosophy, correlates with Sustainable Agronomy. This correlation can lead Thailand to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Emphasizing the Continuity, Sustainability, and Development extension will pave the way for Thailand to excel and become a leading nation in achieving the SDGs worldwide.

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