centers in Saraburi Province and 3.To analyze a model of monastery development for people's spiritual centers in Saraburi province.

Methodology was the qualitative research collected data from 26 key informants who were administrative monks, government officers, educational institutes administrators, Buddhists in Saraburi Province and academicians of Buddhism, purposefully selected with structured in-depth-interview form and from 10 participants in focus group discussion, analyzed data by descriptive interpretation.

Findings were as follows:

1. General condition of monastery development for people's spiritual centers in Saraburi Province was that: personnel or administrative monk Factors; monks were more educated and able to preach well. Budgetary factors; there was budget to develop monastery into a happy, clean, clear, pleasant, pleasant to look at, peaceful and green place. Material and equipment factor; the materials and equipment met standard and regulations. Management factor; management was geared for happiness creation for Buddhists.

2. Concept of the roles of monasteries were that 1) education center, 2) welfares provider, 3) resting place for travelers, 4) conflict arbitrators, 5) cultural and arts center, 6) material depot, 7) service center for people development according to Tisikkha; Sila, Samadhi and Panya.

3. A model of monastery development for people's spiritual centers in Saraburi Province was that: 1) Education promotion; education in the past originated in monasteries. Monks had the important roles in providing education, reading and writing, livelihood, family way of life. In the age of education reform with European methods, monks were still had roles in delivery education to society, to people and officers. 2) Social welfares provider; monasteries helped needy people, poor children, people confronting disaster with food, clothes, shelters. Monasteries are as hotels for monks who travel through without charge. 3) resting place for travelers; shelters for students from afar who came to town and cities for higher education. A resting place for those who come to undertake precepts, nun, old people and disable, renting the land for housing project with low price. 4) conflict arbitrator; Buddhism is the important root of politics and government that help people live together in harmony. Monasteries use Buddhadhamma to arbitrate the conflicts among people to create the peace in the world. 5) Cultural and arts centers;