Qualitative study was employed in this study. Data collection were consisted of 2 parts. For part one, data were gathered from 26 key informants who were knowledgeable and expert on development admisnistration and Buddhadhamma. Each key informant was interviewed individually by using structured interview. For part two, focus group discussion was employed to collect data from 13 experts. Data were analyzed by using narrative method.

The results showed that

1) In general, people's quality of life development admisnistration at municipalities in Nakhon Sawan province was consisted of planing, organizing, leading, and control. For planning, they plan for activities that need to be done, along with the appropriate time for each activity. For organizing, activities, along with objectives and responsibilities were allocated to all related unit. For leading, leaders persuated organizational members to follow their orders to fulfill objectivies of working. For control, working control process was employed to evaluate whether each unit could perform activities as they planned.

2) There were 6 domains related to people's quality of life development admisnistration at municipalities in Nakhon Sawan province, including 1) public health and environment, and 2) education, religion, cultural, and recreation. Indicators for these domains were education with quality, building of conscious mind, and provide opportunity to maintain/suppot religion and culture. 3) Social and community welfare. Indicator for this domain was elimination of poverty for people in municipalities. 4) Public utility, public assistance, and tourism. Indicator for this domain was people were able to get services with conveient, fast, and safe. 5) Peace and security. Indicator was related to capability and readiness to prevent and mitigate disaster. And 6) Good admisnistration. Indicator was organization with great adminitration and management.

3) For the intregration of Buddhadhamma for people's quality of life development admisnistration at municipalities in Nakhon Sawan province, Buddhadhamma can be intregrated with 6 supportive domains for people's quality of life development admisnistration at municipalities in Nakhon Sawan province based on the Trisikkha, including sila, samadhi, and panya. For sila, it was related to development administration on behavior, especially behaviors that were related to physical environment or object world, how to live with others in community without encroachment or making anyone suffer. For samadhi, it was development