ABSTRACT

This thesis was a qualitative research. The research data were collected from Tipitaka (Buddhist Scripture), commentaries in Theravâda Buddhist Philosophy in Royal King. Secondary document are general books and other research work.

1. To study sufficiency economy concept.

2. To study the principles support the concept of sufficiency economy.

3. To analyze the principles that support the concept of sufficiency economy.

The results of research were found as follow:

A: The sufficiency economy concept which has been created by the King Rama IX in order to solve the problems of poverty, health and no education, has led to beneficial projects throughout the six decade. The long-team experience of the projects have generated the effective Sufficiency Economy Philosophy presently. The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy has 3 components and 2 conditions.

The 3 components are (1) Moderation (2) Reasonableness (3) Self-immunity

The 2 conditions are (1) Knowledge condition : Prudence, Careful. (2) Moral condition : Integrity, Diligence, Patience, Sharing.
B: The important principles support the concept of sufficiency economy.

1. Sammâditthi: The consistent direct the reason in Sammâditthi and the reason in the sufficiency economy Philosophy are consistent support each other.

2. Santosa: Santosa is the main principle to answer social problems. As caused by the selfishness from of some people or certain groups. Santosa is a reason why the environment is moderate. When they have eating and living with mindfulness, have not greed go to wreck.

3. Kalyânamittâtâ: The good will response and immune protection treatments various disasters both direct and indirect. Both present and future with the compassion of the good person.

4. Vijjâ: (knowledge) used to be a tool for extinction of suffering. There are many levels of knowledge condition of sufficiency economy is to use appropriate knowledge for planning routine life of people. It is rough level of knowledge or the base of Buddhism for conducing right livelihood.

5. Carana: behavior; conduct; good conduct. This precept is control, support, push forward for using Vijja (knowledge) correctly and appropriately for situation. “How to use Vijja” Buddhist have called Carana and Sufficiency Economy Philosophy is called virtue goodness or “Moral Condition”. Sila (precept) has shown the value of human the present and future.
C: Sammâditthi is significant for life development following a middling principle of Buddhist. People can create Sammâditthi:

1. Paratokosa: learning, reading, listening, have good friends and virtuous teach gaining.

2. Yonisomanasikāra: proper attention, proper and wise consideration, analytical reflection of Paratokosa. Sammâditthi is a proper attitude for human being to relate to each other with goodwill and relate to reality with wisdom. There is the base of Human life development and the center of knowledge for solving the problems. It also controls the development process from the first step to the end in addition, Sammâditthi relates to other knowledge which will support the development of mind together.

The principle of Sammâditthi is extensive and it covers the rationality of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as follows.

Santosa: contentment; satisfaction with whatever is one’s own. This precept will respond social problems which cause from mutual human selfishness, competition and to destroy action. The greed will be decreased by Santosa.

Kalyânamittatâ: good friendship: good company; association with the virtuous. This precept will respond and create immunity to protect various dangers direct and indirect.

Vijja: Knowledge, transcendental wisdom. Vijja was used to be a tool for extinction of suffering. There are many levels of knowledge condition of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy is to use appropriate knowledge for planning routine life of people. It is the rough level of knowledge or the base of Buddhist for conducting right livelihood.
Carana: Behaviour; conduct; good conduct. This precept is to control, support, push forward for using Vijja correctly and appropriately for situation. “How to use Vijja”. That is called Carana and Sufficiency Economy Philosophy is called “Moral Condition”.

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