

Factors of Sufficiency Economy as Affecting Sustainability Immunity among Smalls' Agriculturist in Northeast Regions, Thailand

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ABSTRACT

Community capacities development to create a foundation economy based on sustainable development. This is to analyzed and exploring factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist in Northeast regions, Thailand. The collections to analysis and synthesis of documentary study, in-depth interview and survey by questionnaire. Problem state of bringing sufficiency economy into implement of high levels and needs assessment of highest levels, the highest needs of knowledge, immunity. Sufficiency economy factors of 5 factors 20 indicators. Casual factors of sufficiency economy to direct and indirect as sustainability immunity with empirical data at statistically significant levels. Impacts a leading sufficiency economy to implementation of economy, mind, social, cultural, learning. Policy issues as leading of sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity. And the relationship to positive direct with sustainability immunity at statistically significant levels. Policy processes from government and private sectors that is used to tackle poverty.

Keywords

Sufficiency economy factors, affecting sustainability immunity, policy process of smalls' agriculturist

INTRODUCTION

The social change of Thailand, when looking back to the past, traditional society is a society where life is simple, there is a production-based economy to sustain consumption for household and in the community not for the exchange of the raw materials for sustenance, comes from the natural surroundings. These factors where society and community bind an affinity and awareness to express in the beliefs and rituals maintain balance. (PrawasVasri, 2016) Moreover, the relationships of kinship and blood relations correspond to the use of shared resources, including dependence on various aspects. These characteristics Society in Thailand peaceful existence, self-reliant and self-sufficient to conventionally to inherit the identity continued uninterrupted ever since. Social changes to be taking place on the social development of Thailand into the process of the Westerns modernization.

Such phenomena starting on power and privilege in the form of knowledge, assistance came to dominate, act. The 20-year National Strategy Framework of Thailand (2018 – 2037) has a key principle of development which is “stable, wealthy, sustainable” through the development as the philosophy of sufficiency economy, which is the goal of building stability and the limit including competitiveness, human resource development and strengthening, building opportunity and social equality, building growth on environmentally to friendly of the quality of Life. (Office of the Education Council Secretariat, 2018) To build the morality and learning society to focused on strengthening stability and developing to meet needs based on principles for understanding, access, development, and on the basis of reducing inequality.

In all dimensions, including capacity building by integrating cooperation that contributes to stability and in line with sustainable development direction. Changing environment under the global trend of development in many countries all over the world has focused on the economic

development as a result of the continual increase into the growth rate of the world economy. In particular, developments in the industrial sector have led to a movement in the dynamic nature of technology, knowledge, free flow of labor, and such a change in conditions affecting the way of life and well-being of the people of various countries, even Thailand, which is covered by global trends in all areas. Nuttawut Bamrungcham. (2015) the environmental changes that have occurred cannot be denied that it is partly contributing to the modernization of Thai society in various fields (e.g., communication technology, bringing technology to help as the develops). Such developments have to given as some societies of better life and well-being and generating huge income, but at the same time, another view of society has a become to vulnerable of the communities collapse. Sufficiency economy is Philosophy to solicited by King Bhumibol to guide lives and welfare of all Thais. Sufficiency economy is understood most usefully as a primer to help Thais, especially those with modest assets, to make their way among the largely unfamiliar signposts of globalized markets. (Boondao. R, 2011) Sufficiency economy at a meaning as life, living in an economic state that can support oneself appropriately, sufficient for one's own needs.

An Importance of Problems

Transmission of infection from the epidemic of coronavirus- 2019 that spread has affected, the migration of migrants back to the larger agricultural sector, especially in the northeastern part of the labor-age population, has returned to their homeland and made more agricultural careers to Thai farmers' in both economic, social and environmental aspects in their agricultural careers. And economic structural problems are one of the causes of poverty, poverty and inequality among low-income populations, most of them experiencing access to resources, access to capital, and lack of knowledge. Related to development planning, including a lack of savings behavior and a tendency to have chronic accumulated debt. (Rattanaporn Saetio, 2014) Thailand's foundational economic development in the wake of the coronavirus outbreak, 2019 is expected to come up with the correct solutions to poverty and inequality, strengthen the foundation economy, and sustainable by using the mechanism of development in accordance with the sufficiency economy to raise the quality of life of the people for the better, and the community is self-reliant. Pornchai Jedaman (2018) to said that the sufficiency economy can keep pace with the change of globalization, it's not a technique, but has a very broad meaning, as it includes ideologies, worldviews, relationships, and values. Apichai Pansen (2017) to emphasizes on promoting development according to sufficiency economy. United Nations Development Program (2017) this is important that community leaders promote their members to gain knowledge. Community capacities development to create a foundation economy based on sustainable development of small's agriculturist is a responding to fairness and reducing economic and social disparities as through a promoting the strength of the local community economy, and a considering it in the long term, it can be considered to sufficiency economy is a strategy that is important for the development of the effect to self-reliance and sustainable development, from the application of 3 mains of moderation, reason, immunity, and 2 conditions of knowledge, morality for leading the community economy to stability, wealth, sufficiency, and sustainability. Factors of sufficiency economy as affecting the sustainability immunity among small's agriculturist in Northeast regions, Thailand into the objectives of this study aimed to, 1) needs assessment of bringing sufficiency economy into implement as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist, 2) created and developed to factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist, 3) impacts a leading sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist, 4) suggestion of policy issues as

leading sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity among smalls' agriculturist.

LITERARY STUDY AND “KEY” CONTENTS

Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy (2018 - 2037) has a key principle of development which is “stable, wealthy, sustainable” through the development as the philosophy of sufficiency economy e.g., 1) a security from threats of change within and outside the country at all levels of society, communities and individuals, 2) prosperity of the economy continues to expand into high-income countries and reduce the inequality of development that makes the population more equitable, more competitive to generate income and build an economic base and future society, 3) sustainability of development that can increase income and quality of life, conserve natural resources and environment for continuous integrity, foster good culture and traditions, continually focus on education of life, including the access and use of technology as an effective development tool. (Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board and Crown Property Bureau, 2019) Developing the potential of community economy it lays a solid foundation for the economy in the future, by a promoting to community and local economies to be strong, competitive and self-reliant. SunaiSethaboonsang (2016) it is to helps as raise the standard of living, well-being of the people in the community, and lead to the solution of poverty, inequality according to the development goals. Especially by creating opportunities and social equality for smallholder farmers so that everyone can benefit from the development in a thorough and fair manner. The basic economic development is therefore an important goal in reducing the problems of inequality, generating income and employment opportunities to provide farmers with a stable career, family warmth. BamrungBunpranya (2015) it is recognized that the household economy problem of the largest group of members is farmers, which generally includes low-income, unstable occupations, lack of saving, chronic accumulated debts. PriyanuchPibulsarawut (2016) the foundation as an economic development is therefore an expectation for efforts to come up with correct and sustainable solutions in response to the creation of fairness and reduce economic and social inequality at community level and local strength, it will help to raise the standard of living and well-being of the people in the community by bringing sufficiency economy into practice that affects the immunity in the occupation of both farmers. In understanding, self-reliance, professional appreciation, unity, model education, and practice in knowledge, virtue, reasoning, immunity, being modest. (SumetTantivejkul, 2014) Pimdee, P, Jedaman, P, and Others (2017) Philosophy of sufficiency economy base to just not the technique, but has a much broader meaning because of the ideology and worldview, relationships and values that meet or match that represents a real economic sufficiency, implied or otherwise known as cultural were followed:

1. Moderation to 3 mains as, 1) moderation, the fit is not too much, not too little, not too extreme. Must be based on need, not hurting yourself and others to build a strong self, reduce dependency on other, 2) reasonableness, the decision must be based on reasonable grounds and associated factors, regardless of the consequences carefully, honest and unbiased, 3) self-immunity, the prepare for the impact and the change that to the located in a precaution.
2. Located to 2 conditions as, 1) knowledge, the knowledge about science in all-round way on order to put that knowledge to use coherent planning and practice, 2) morality: the awareness of the virtues to honest, have patience, perseverance and wisdom in life, there leniency unity. Chaipattana Foundation (2016) the perspectives to have views on self-reliance development subject to the factors of knowledge, morality, rationality, immunity, modesty in the economy,

mind, society and culture. WittawatRungruangphon (2016), Tham Lanka, S (2013), and SurachetVejchapitak (2015) to a concept of self-reliance and sustainable development to provides the principles and guidelines for communities to self-reliant by knowledge, virtue, reason, immunity.

Self-reliance requires the ability to provide the greatest self-help. Without being too burdensome of other people to create balance, fit in life and be satisfied with the life being. Sufficiency in the sufficiency economy is broader than just self-sufficiency, where self-sufficiency economy is based on economies and unnecessary cost reductions are called self-sufficiency economy of foundation. Sufficiency economy at the level where there is integration to work together, is a network and expansion of various forms of economic activities through cooperation with outside to progressive sufficiency economy. Therefore, sufficiency economy is not just a matter of self-reliance with no involvement with anyone and it's not just a matter of saving but also involvement with others a supporting each other according to the principle of 3 mains and 2 conditions. (PrawasVasri, 2016; PornchaiJedaman, 2018; ApichaiPansen, 2017;; SumetTantivejkul, 2014; Pimdee, P, Jedaman, P, and Others, 2017; Chaipattana Foundation, 2016; WittawatRungruangphon, 2016; Tham Lanka, S, 2013; SurachetVejchapitak, 2015) Research studies on factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist in Northeast regions, Thailand of the contents into six areas to this study of the goals were followed:

- a) Problem state and needs assessment of bringing sufficiency economy into implement as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist of knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty.
- b) Factors and indicators of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist of knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty.
- C) Causal factors of sufficiency economy to direct and indirect as sustainability immunity with empirical data.
- d) Impacts a leading sufficiency economy to implementation as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist of economy, mind, social, cultural, learning.
- e) Policy issues as leading of sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity among smalls' agriculturist of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity.
- f) Relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity with sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist.

RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

A mixed method research of qualitative and quantitative research via participatory rural appraisal for learning & development; PRAL & D, which is based on participatory rural appraisal; PRA, and transformative action and learning research to participatory action learning that relies on a view of multi-contextual and cultural perspectives to make research as complete as possible and to provide results generalization by in-depth interviews, in addition, can be provided to research results that are description- depth to survey by questionnaires a focusing factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist in Northeast regions, Thailand.

Areas/ Key Informants/ Samples

Research areas of the Provinces in the Northeast regions, Thailand have of smalls' agriculturist to successful agriculturist into 4 Provinces as Chaiyaphum, NakhonRatchasima, KhonKaen, and Mahasarakham. Key informants to the exchange of knowledge and interviews, there were the staffs in local government organization, community leaders, and 20 successful smalls' agriculturist in each areas, totaling 80 persons, they all were by purposive sampling and focus groups. Samples in the surveying such as the staffs in the local government organization, community leaders, smalls' agriculturist and people in the communities, totaling 350 persons, they all were by multi-stage random sampling.

Research Instruments

1. The interviews of a structure as opening of, (1) interview to factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity for created and developed to factors and indicators, (2) interview to impacts a leading sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity, there are to item of objective congruence.
2. The questionnaires of semi-structure as 5 rating scales of, (1) questionnaire to needs assessment of bringing sufficiency economy into implement, (2) questionnaire to causal factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity, (3) questionnaire to relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity with sustainability immunity, there are to item of objective congruence and confidence value to the whole questionnaires of 0.85, 0.87, 0.88, respectively.

Data Collections

The collections methods to the data of this the research to divided of 4 phases with the procedures for conducting and collecting data in orders as follows;

- Phase 1:- Study the problem state and needs assessment of bringing sufficiency economy into implement as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist.

(1) Survey by questionnaire with 350 samples for analyzed the problem state and needs assessment of bringing sufficiency economy into implement as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist that a quantitative data.

- Phase 2:- Created and developed to factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist.

(2) Study documentary and relevant research to overview the details of Sufficiency Economy including as application through document synthesis of factors to Sufficiency Economy as the knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty.

(3) In-depth interviews on a view of multi-contextual and cultural perspectives and groups discussion by interview questionnaire with 80 key informants and study visit the models village of sufficiency economy. Gathers as information to obtained from documentary study, study visits, interviews and exchange of knowledge for analyzed the factors and indicators of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist that a qualitative data.

(4) Survey by questionnaire with 350 samples for analyzed the causal factors of sufficiency economy with empirical data into direct and indirect as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist that a quantitative data.

- Phase 3:- Study impacts a leading sufficiency economy to implementation as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist.

(5) In-depth interviews on a view of multi-contextual and cultural perspectives and groups discussion by interview questionnaire with 80 key informants for analyzed impacts a leading

sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist under 3 mains and 2 conditions that a qualitative data.

- Phase 4:- Study policy issues as leading sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity among smalls' agriculturist.

(6) Participatory rural appraisal for learning and development including of groups discussion with 80 key informants by record form and tape recorder for analyzed policy issues as leading sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity among smalls' agriculturist of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity, that a qualitative data.

(7) Survey by questionnaire with 350 samples for analyzed the relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity with sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist that a quantitative data.

Data Analysis

Respondents were asked to inquiry methods on qualitative data to analyzed by triangular check using three mains stages including data reduction, data organization, and data interpretation to conclusion. Quantitative data to analyzed by descriptive statistical analysis including percentage, mean, standard deviation, including Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) statistical technical tool by computer program to verify consistency between the model and the empirical data, relation (r) by Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient, and Modified Priority Needs Index (PNI Modified).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a) Problem state and needs assessment of bringing sufficiency economy into implement.

Problem state and needs assessment of bringing sufficiency economy into implement as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist of the levels and needs assessment to shown as table 1.

Table 1. Mean, standard deviation and levels of problem state and needs assessment.

Problem state and needs assessment	Problem State		Levels	Needs Assessment		Levels	PNI Modified
	Mean	Std.		Mean	Std.		
Knowledge	4.21	0.79	High	4.62	0.38	Highest	0.21
Morality	4.22	0.78	High	4.57	0.43	Highest	0.18
Reason	4.23	0.77	High	4.54	0.46	Highest	0.16
Immunity	4.20	0.80	High	4.58	0.42	Highest	0.19
Modesty	4.22	0.78	High	4.56	0.44	Highest	0.17
Totals	4.22	0.78	High	4.57	0.43	Highest	0.18

On table 1. The Problem state of bringing sufficiency economy into implement as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist of knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty at a level of high levels (Mean= 4.22, Std.= 0.78), and needs assessment at a level of highest levels (Mean= 4.57, Std.= 0.43). When to considered as individually of highest needs (1-3), were the knowledge (PNI Modified = 0.21), immunity (PNI Modified = 0.19), and morality (PNI Modified = 0.18), respectively.

b) Factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity.

Factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist of knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty to shown as figure 1.

Figure 1. Factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunityamong smalls' agriculturist



On figure 1. factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist at a "Key" of 5 factors such as knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty, and 20 indicators such as;

1. Knowledge: The indicators of, (1) continuous learning and building up knowledge to be utilized in the profession to be able to self-confidently, (2) having a wide range of knowledge to build competence and professional skills effectively, (3) creating a learning process from cooperation both within the community and outside the community that is coordinated, emphasizing support and participation, and (4) creating knowledge, skills and experience from real practice for concrete and sustainable results.

2. Morality: The indicators of, (1) community leaders and community groups have virtues in their lifestyles and working in unity within the farmer and community occupation groups, (2) promoting the participation of members within the group, (3) leaders is central to the cooperation of the professional community members, (4) performing with determination and determination, including ethical conduct, and (5) having strong responsibility for one's duties and tasks.

3. Reason: The indicators of, (1) actions as consider to the most cost-effective and having their own work process procedures and professional duties include a being rational to support decision-making in the performance of work, (2) provide an opportunity to express their opinions and a reasoning support for common issues to build participation in work practices and applying natural therapy to their own lifestyles and occupations.

4. Immunity: The indicators of, (1) take to the middle path in the career, economical and not greedy, (2) knowledgeable and diligent occupation, (3) self-awareness and self-reliance in the work of the occupation to the fullest extent of talents and potential, (4) use of technology to support career results for the most cost-effective and efficient, (5) seeking ways to reduce expenses and not make life luxury, and (6) operate as planning accordingly to the steps by steps as taken in a career to create of effective job to meets their of career goals.

5. Modesty: The indicators of, (1) knowing how to develop local resources to generate income for households and cultivate a sense of love for the hometown and saving values, (2) conserving community resources and being friendly to nature, (3) ability to apply community capital, human capital and natural capital to benefit as well as ability to survive in the midst of changing circumstances in areas that arise.

c) Causal factors of sufficiency economy to direct and indirect as sustainability immunity with empirical data.

The causal factors of sufficiency economy to direct and indirect as sustainability immunity with empirical data of 5 factors 20 indicators to shown as figure 2.

*Notes; a symbol of factors and indicators.

KL: Knowledge.

KL 1: Continuous learning and building up knowledge to be utilized in the profession to be able to self-confidently.

KL 2: Having a wide range of knowledge to build competence and professional skills effectively.

KL 3: Creating a learning process from cooperation both within the community and outside the community that is coordinated, emphasizing support and participation.

KL 4: Creating knowledge, skills and experience from real practice for concrete and sustainable results.

MR: Morality.

MR 1: Community leaders and community groups have virtues in their lifestyles and working in unity within the farmer and community occupation groups.

MR 2: Promoting the participation of members within the group.

MR 3: Leaders is central to the cooperation of the professional community members.

MR 4: Performing with determination and determination, including ethical conduct.

MR 5: Having strong responsibility for one's duties and tasks.

RS: Reason.

RS 1: Actions as consider to the most cost-effective and having their own work process procedures and professional duties include a being rational to support decision-making in the performance of work.

RS 2: Provide an opportunity to express their opinions and a reasoning support for common issues to build participation in work practices and applying natural therapy to their own lifestyles and occupations.

IM: Immunity.

IM 1: Take to the middle path in the career, economical and not greedy.

IM 2: Knowledgeable and diligent occupation.

IM 3: Self-awareness and self-reliance in the work of the occupation to the fullest extent of talents and potential.

IM 4: Use of technology to support career results for the most cost-effective and efficient.

IM 5: Seeking ways to reduce expenses and not make life luxury.

IM 6: Operate as planning accordingly to the steps by steps as taken in a career to create of effective job to meets their of career goals.

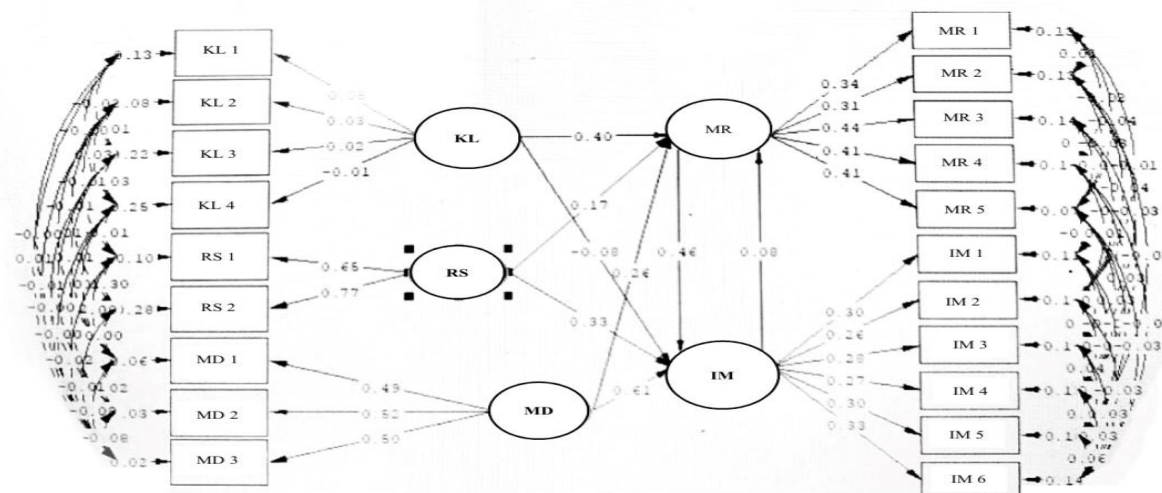
MD: Modesty.

MD 1: Knowing how to develop local resources to generate income for households and cultivate a sense of love for the hometown and saving values.

MD 2: Conserving community resources and being friendly to nature.

MD 3: Ability to apply community capital, human capital and natural capital to benefit as well as ability to survive in the midst of changing circumstances in areas that arise.

Figure 2. Causal relationship factors of sufficiency economy as sustainability immunity.



Chi- square $X^2 = 298.44$, $df=107$, $p=.00$, $GFI=.93$, $AGFI=.87$, $CFI=.98$, $NFI=.98$, $SRMR=.01$, $RMSEA=.065$.

On figure 2. Casual factors of sufficiency economy of knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty to direct and indirect as sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist with empirical data as determine to the levels of harmony between the factors and the empirical data of $X^2 = 298.44$, $df=107$, $p=.00$, $GFI=.93$, $AGFI=.87$, $CFI=.98$, $NFI=.98$, $SRMR=.01$, $RMSEA=.065$. When considering the direct and indirect to influenced as sustainability immunity to found that variables at statistically significant levels of .05.

d) Impacts a leading sufficiency economy to implementation as affecting sustainability immunity.

The impacts a leading sufficiency economy to implementation as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist of economy, mind, social, cultural, learning.

1. Economy: Sufficiency economy is a self-sufficient economy, it provides diligence to pursue a career in order to be self-reliant and to escape poverty. Also, the smalls' agriculturist have to followed as the inherited approach of building knowledge that is appropriate, enabling reduced expenditures and generating more income, being self-reliant, resulting in a happy life according to state.

2. Mind: Sufficiency economy emphasizes the mind that is fit, modest, satisfied with what you have and gratified for what you get without greedy, which is implemented from self-starting, building the mental foundation for stability and living a healthy lifestyle is to sufficient and middle path practice. Smalls' agriculturist to live with moderation and pursue a career with honesty, integrity, pursuing knowledge to be useful.

3. Social: Sufficiency economy aims for peace in society and communities, compassionate and caring people in helping each other, aiming for unity. Smalls' agriculturist to create as the cooperation and help each other, there is generosity and caring between each other, including not taking advantage.

4. Cultural: Sufficiency economy aims to create a culture or way of life that is economical and sustaining, a simple, non-extravagant life and not enslaved by materialism and consumerism. Smalls' agriculturist a living a life that is not lavish, knowledgeable, change a making career results can be self-reliant as well.

5. Learning: Smalls' agriculturist to able to apply knowledge about sufficiency economy in conducting business activities in conjunction with education until success, with factors of success including a learning to reduce costs, utilize local resources, create diversified distribution channels, etc.

e) Policy issues as leading of sufficiency economy to implementation.

Policy issues as leading of sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity among smalls' agriculturist of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity.

(1) Empowering communities as policy an enhancing to social capital, which is an internal factor present in each community, creates a collaborative power in mobilizing communities to solve and develop communities to be self-sufficient and sustainable. Natural resources and environment a funding from promoting and supporting the conservation and restoration of resources as a base for the livelihood of the community, including the access or management of the community's resources and environment. Knowledge, wisdom, and technology capital by promoting knowledge that is both local wisdom and innovative knowledge and modern technology available in the community, supporting and exchanging knowledge within the community itself and from acceptance from outside the community for economy communities to sustainability immunity.

(2) Processes for driving community capacity as policy processes from government and private sectors that is used to tackle poverty, such as building knowledge, understanding about oneself and the environment, managing the environment of the community. Actions for self-sufficiency at the individual, family, community level to build as the stable primary occupation, secondary as supplemental occupation, and additional welfare, thus leading to sustainable self-reliance capacity. Promotion and development in the presence of community welfare funds, community enterprises and create groups to produce products and services that are unique to that community for economy communities to sustainability immunity.

f) Relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity.

The relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity with sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist into relation (r) as correlation coefficient to shown as table 2.

Table 2.relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity with sustainability immunity into relation (r) as correlation coefficient

<i>Policy issues as occupational immunity with sustainability immunity</i>	<i>Correlation coefficient</i>	
	Relation (r)	Sig.
Empowering communities.	0.420*	.05
Processes for driving community capacity.	0.425*	

On table 2. The relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity with sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist were to the positive direct with sustainability immunity at statistically significant levels of .05. However, policy processes from government and private sectors that is

used to tackle poverty, such as building knowledge, understanding about oneself and the environment, managing the environment of the community.

In the results of factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist in Northeast regions, Thailand as the problem state of bringing sufficiency economy into implement of high levels and needs assessment of highest levels, the highest needs of knowledge, immunity. Sufficiency economy factors of knowledge, morality, reason, immunity, modesty. Casual factors of sufficiency economy to direct and indirect as sustainability immunity with empirical data at statistically significant levels. Impacts a leading sufficiency economy to implementation of economy, mind, social, cultural, learning. Policy issues as leading of sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity. Relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity to positive direct with sustainability immunity at statistically significant levels. Also, the factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity such as to continuous learning and building up knowledge to be utilized in the profession to be able to self-confidently, having a wide range of knowledge to build competence and professional skills effectively, creating a learning process from cooperation both within the community and outside the community that is coordinated, emphasizing support and participation, community leaders and community groups have virtues in their lifestyles and working in unity within the farmer and community occupation groups, having strong responsibility for one's duties and tasks, actions as consider to the most cost-effective provide an opportunity to express their opinions and a reasoning support for common issues to build participation in work. Pimdee, P, Jedaman, P, and Others (2017) to said of modernization brings a major shift into the development process in the society, sufficiency economy is demanded for fully responding to modernization era such as the mentally strong awareness and realization that good, the independence of thought and action, creativity generosity and compromise, social and economic to link a strong network, to have a careful planning in managing existing assets, to have a backup plan in immune system of the risks and alternatives, the value and development to the appropriate values. A very subjective is a look inside the minds of the people will have enough sense not equal. Some of it isn't enough. Some are small enough. BamrungBunpranya (2015) to result of community culture approach to sustainable development, important dimension of at least seven aspects as enough for everyone no economic abandoned well, mind just make to love and generosity to others the environmental sufficiency is the preserve and enhance environmental sustenance and livelihood haven, the social economic, cultural and community to strong enough to the integration of a strong is able to solve different, sufficiency problem is learning together in practice and adapt constantly, based on adequate cultural, the economy should grow out of relationships and cultural base to be stable, sufficiency security is not just flushes it until to get a sudden, do not eat the unemployed. knowing how to develop local resources to generate income for households and cultivate a sense of love for the hometown and saving values, conserving community resources and being friendly to nature, ability to apply community capital, human capital and natural capital to benefit as well as ability to survive in the midst of changing circumstances in areas that arise. PornchaiJedaman, PramukSrichaiwong, and Others.(2020). Philosophy of sufficiency economy a using driven and developed to be sustainability. impacts of sufficiency economy a driven of sustainable community including economy, social, mind, cultural, and learning. Boondao. R (2016) the success of development a necessary condition of civic norms and networks between the various groups and the public sector continuous for strengthen on the basis of civil to self-management. Sufficiency economy of a sequel to the lifestyle of the people and human needs on the whole in physical needs was the basic needs of life and mental image needs was society needs mental way in

addition to the physical of the situation to have a craving, and the splendor passion don't want to be there are such as needs love and joy that their expectations, the prestigious honor to society. (Darren, N, 2016) Sufficiency economy to just not the technique, but has a much broader meaning because of the ideology and worldview, relationships and values that meet or match that represents a real economic sufficiency, implied or otherwise known as cultural. Social sustainable of immunity as a reflecting the development of a holistic approach that balances three aspects including the quality, intelligence and learning, the solidarity and generosity towards each other. Amalia. R. (2012) within to an emphasis on community and social of center developed and owned initiative and participate in decision-making process is important. Incorporation of quality benefits individuals and society. Sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist to take to the middle path in the career, economical and not greedy, knowledgeable and diligent occupation, self-awareness and self-reliance in the work of the occupation to the fullest extent of talents and potential, use of technology to support career results for the most cost-effective and efficient, seeking ways to reduce expenses and not make life luxury, and operate as planning accordingly to the steps by steps as taken in a career to create of effective job to meets their of career goals.

Suggestion

The successful implementation of sufficiency economy including to mechanical factors both policy measures and the favorable to the creation of channels of participation, The need to keep evolving as an open system, there is the democracy, transparent and inspection. Realization of social and community issues and interests to have the ability to sense and wisdom in handling the problem of experience and learning, and factor developers and development organizations to has been an active in promoting stimulus, awareness permitting and development process.

CONCLUSION

Factors of sufficiency economy as affecting sustainability immunity among smalls' agriculturist at a "Key" factors of, (1) knowledge to continuous learning and building up knowledge to be utilized in the profession to be able to self-confidently, having a wide range of knowledge to build competence and professional skills effectively, creating a learning process from cooperation both within the community and outside the community that is coordinated, emphasizing support and participation, creating knowledge, skills and experience from real practice for concrete and sustainable results, (2) morality such as the community leaders and community groups have virtues in their lifestyles and working in unity within the farmer and community occupation groups, promoting the participation of members within the group, ethical conduct, having strong responsibility for one's duties and tasks, (3) reason to actions as consider to the most cost-effective and having their own work process procedures and professional duties include a being rational to support decision-making in the performance of work, provide an opportunity to express their opinions and a reasoning support for common issues to build participation in work practices and applying natural therapy to their own lifestyles and occupations, (4)immunity to take to the middle path in the career, knowledgeable and diligent occupation, self-awareness and self-reliance in the work of the occupation to the fullest extent of talents and potential, seeking ways to reduce expenses and not make life luxury, operate as planning accordingly to the steps by steps as taken in a career to create of effective job to meets their of career goals, (5) modesty in a knowing how to develop local resources to generate income for households and cultivate a sense of love for the hometown and saving values, conserving community resources and being friendly to nature, ability to apply community capital, human capital and natural capital to benefit as well as ability to survive in the midst of changing circumstances in areas that arise. Casual factors of

sufficiency economy to direct and indirect as sustainability immunity with empirical data at statistically significant levels of .05. Impacts a leading sufficiency economy to implementation of economy, mind, social, cultural, learning. Policy issues as leading of sufficiency economy to implementation for sustainability as occupational immunity of empowering communities, processes for driving community capacity. And the relationship of policy issues as occupational immunity to positive direct with sustainability immunity at statistically significant levels of .05. Policy processes from government and private sectors that is used to tackle poverty, such as building knowledge, understanding about oneself and the environment, managing the environment of the community.

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