

# การบูรณาการ การศึกษา ศาสนา วัฒนธรรมและสถาบันพระมหากษัตริย์

(Integration of Education, Religion, Culture and the Monarchy)



**ถนอม อินทรกำเนิด, Ed.D.**

**1 มกราคม 2567**

# มุมมองทางวิชาการ (Academic Perspective)

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- การบูรณาการสี่สถาบันหลัก คือ การบูรณาการศาสตร์สองสาขาวิชานั้น คือ สังคมศาสตร์ และมนุษยศาสตร์ (Integration of Social Sciences and Humanities)
- มาทำความเข้าใจกับศาสตร์สองสาขาด้วยกันก่อน



# The Social Sciences

- **Social science** is a category of academic disciplines, concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science)). It is the scientific study of human society and social relationships.
- It helps to explain how society works and exploring everything from the triggers of economic growth and causes of unemployment, to what behaviors make people happy.
- This information is vital and can be used for many purposes. Among other things, it helps to shape corporate strategies and government policies (Investopedia, July 13, 2014)

- Social sciences as a whole have many branches. It includes, but is not limited to: business studies, civics, communication studies, criminology, demography, economics, education, environmental studies, law, media studies, psychology, public administration and sociology.



# Humanities

## Differences between Humanity and Humanities

### Humanity

- Humanity by definition (Merriam-Webster) refers to the quality or state of being human, joined together by common characteristics: compassion, sympathy, generous behavior or disposition.
- Wikipedia defines humanity as a virtue associated with basic ethics of altruism derived from the human condition (<https://en.wikipedia.org>)
- In Western perspectives, humanity reflects the act of love, care, altruism and social intelligence are typically individual strengths consistent across all cultures ([https://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanity\\_\(virtue\)](https://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanity_(virtue)))

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# Eastern Perspective

- Confucian philosophy believes that humanity, or “Ren”, is a “love of people”, stating “if you want to make a stand, help others make a stand.” The Confucian concept of Ren encompasses both love and altruism.



- Buddhism believes that man is his own master, and there is no higher being or power that sits in judgment over his destiny. The Buddha admonished his disciples to be a refuge to themselves, and never to seek refuge in or help from anybody else. He taught, encouraged and stimulated each person to develop himself and to work out his own emancipation, for man has the power to liberate himself from all bondage through his own personal effort and intelligence.

(Rev. Dr. W. Rahula “What the Buddha Taught”, 2006)



# Humanities

- **Humanities** are academic disciplines that study aspects of human being and culture. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities>) These studies intend to provide general knowledge and intellectual skills rather than occupational or professional skills.
- The humanities use methods that are primarily reflective, critical, or speculative, and have a significant historical element as distinguished from the mainly empirical approaches of the natural sciences.
- The fields of the humanities include anthropology, archaeology, ancient and modern languages, history, literature, philosophy, religion, law and politics, human geography, performing arts and visual arts.



# The Importance of the Social Sciences and Humanities

- The study of the social sciences and humanities brings about understanding of human behavior, culture, and social organization and process.
- Applying the knowledge and skill of social sciences and humanities contributes to social equality, stability and harmony.
- Every facet of life requires skills in these disciplines; the skills of critical thinking, analytical ability, human relations, and communication (both written and verbal) are learned mainly from the social sciences and humanities.
- These skills are enduring, unlike some professional and technical skills that change over time.

- In conclusion, social sciences (science of society) and humanities (science of humans) as multiple disciplines contribute immensely to people and society in almost every aspect of development; social security and stability, quality of life, equality opportunity, effective and efficient organization and harmonious co-existence. However, the study of these two fields use different approaches. Humanities primarily apply critical, speculative and reflective methods while social sciences based on scientific methods.

# การบูรณาการ 4 สถาบันเสาหลัก (Integration of the Four Institute Pillars)

- ความสำคัญของการบูรณาการ (Importance of Integration)

- In the heart of Southeast Asia, Thailand stands as a nation that seamlessly weaves together the threads of education, religion, culture, and monarchy into a harmonious tapestry. As the country strides into the 21 st century, the integration of these elements forms a unique blend that reflects both tradition and adaptation to the contemporary world.

- Thailand, a nation steeped in history and tradition, presents a captivating narrative as it intricately weaves together the threads of education, religion, culture, and monarchy. In the 21st century, this Southeast Asian gem stands as a harmonious tapestry where the past and present converge to shape a distinctive identity.
- Integrating education, religion, culture, and the monarchy can be a complex and nuanced endeavor, as each of these elements has its own unique set of values, traditions, and perspectives. However, there are several approaches that can be taken to foster a harmonious and mutually beneficial relationship between these four pillars of society.

# EDUCATION

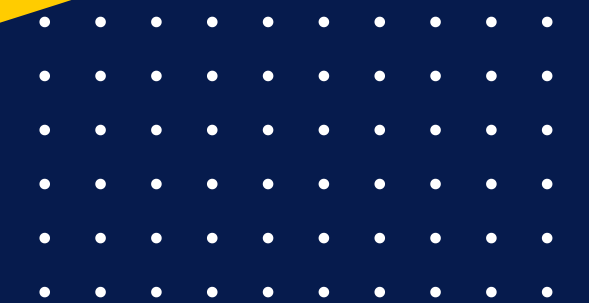
การศึกษาตามปรัชญาพัฒนาการ (Progressive education) หมายถึง การจัดประสบการณ์เพื่อให้ผู้เรียนซึ่งเป็นเอกัตบุคคลและสังคมโดยรวม เกิดความเจริญเติบโต (Education is growth individually and collectively.)


- เอกัตบุคคลเจริญเติบโตสมบูรณ์ทางด้านร่างกาย สติปัญญา (IQ) อารมณ์ (EQ) และสังคม (SQ)

- สังคมโดยรวมการศึกษาสร้างทรัพยากรกำลังคนที่มีความรู้ความสามารถ เป็นสังคมสร้างสรรค์ ช่วยพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจและสังคม


# การศึกษาตามทัศนะนักวิชาการของ chat GPT AI และ bard.google

- Education plays a crucial role in shaping individuals' understanding of the world around them, including their religious beliefs, cultural heritage, and respect for the monarchy. By incorporating these elements into the curriculum, students can gain a deeper appreciation for their own identity and the diverse perspectives of others. For instance, teaching about the history of religion can foster tolerance and understanding of different faiths, while exploring cultural traditions can promote appreciation for the richness and diversity of human expression. Additionally, educating students about the role of the monarchy in society can instill a sense of civic duty and respect for institutions





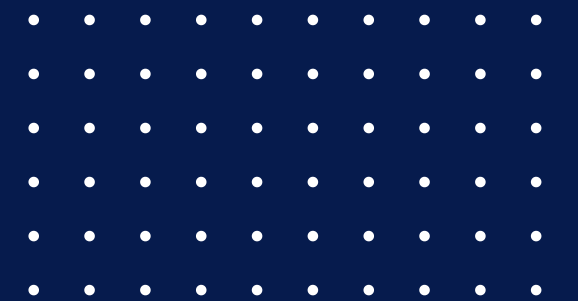
- Education serves as the bedrock for societal progress. Integrating education into the broader cultural and religious framework allows for a holistic approach to learning. In Thailand, this integration ensures that the younger generation not only acquires academic knowledge but also cultivates an understanding of their cultural heritage and values.



-In response to the demands of a rapidly evolving global landscape, Thailand has undertaken ambitious educational reforms. The curriculum now focuses not only on academic excellence but also on cultivating critical thinking, creativity, and technological proficiency. This forward-looking approach ensures that Thai students are well-equipped to navigate the complexities of the modern world while remaining rooted in their cultural heritage.

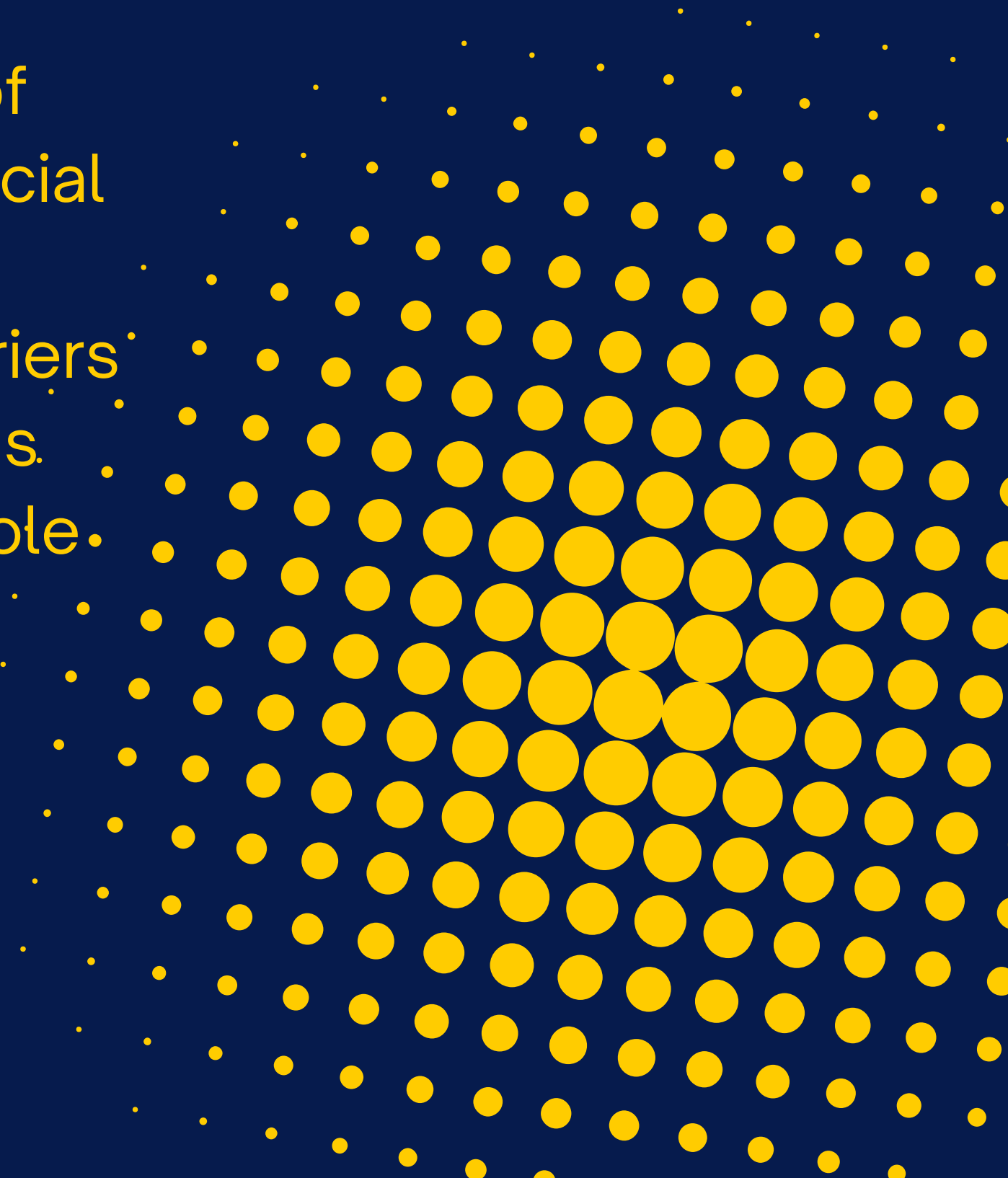


- Thailand's commitment to education in the 21st century is evident in its comprehensive efforts to foster a holistic and forward-thinking curriculum. The educational landscape is evolving to emphasize critical thinking, creativity, and technological literacy. By embracing both traditional knowledge and modern advancements, Thailand is preparing its youth to navigate the challenges of the globalized world.



# RELIGION

- Religion can provide a moral compass and a sense of purpose in life, while also fostering community and social cohesion. By promoting religious tolerance and understanding, education can help to break down barriers between different faiths and create a more harmonious society. Additionally, religious institutions can play a role in providing education and social services to those in need, further contributing to the well-being of society.



## **- Religious Harmony: Unity in Diversity**

Known as the Land of Smiles, Thailand prides itself on religious tolerance and coexistence. Buddhism, deeply embedded in the nation's identity, serves as a unifying force. The government actively promotes religious harmony, encouraging mutual understanding among followers of various faiths. This inclusive approach ensures that Thailand's cultural mosaic remains vibrant and interconnected.

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## - **Religious Diversity: Unity in Pluralism**

Thailand, known for its cultural diversity, celebrates religious pluralism. Buddhism, the predominant faith, serves as a unifying force, but the nation embraces the coexistence of various religions. The government actively promotes interfaith dialogue, fostering mutual respect and understanding among its citizens. This inclusive stance contributes to the social cohesion that defines Thailand's harmonious tapestry.

**- Religious Harmony: Buddhism as a Unifying Force:**

Buddhism, deeply ingrained in Thai culture, serves as a unifying force that transcends societal divisions. The government, in collaboration with religious institutions, promotes religious tolerance and inclusivity.

This approach not only fosters harmony but also preserves the spiritual essence that has been integral to Thai identity for centuries.

**- Religion: Nurturing Moral Values and Social Harmony:**

The integration of religion into the educational system promotes the development of moral values and ethical principles. In a country like Thailand, where Buddhism is a predominant religion, this integration fosters a sense of compassion, mindfulness, and social responsibility among the populace. It contributes to the creation of a harmonious and tolerant society.

# CULTURE

วัฒนธรรม ความหมายโดยกว้างตามสากล คือ สิ่งที่มีมนุษย์สร้าง ทั้งสิ่งที่มีรูปร่างมองเห็นได้ จับต้องได้ (tangible) และสิ่งที่ยังจับต้องไม่ได้ (intangible) แล้วนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ในชีวิต ที่พิสูจน์ได้ว่าเป็นประโยชน์จึงมีการสืบสาน ถ่ายทอด สืบต่อกันไปจากยุคหนึ่งไปสู่ยุคหนึ่ง

นัยแห่งความหมายนี้ ตรงกันข้ามกับสิ่งที่ธรรมชาติสร้าง เป็นต้นว่า แม่น้ำ ป่า เป็นสิ่งที่ธรรมชาติสร้าง ไม่เป็นวัฒนธรรม แต่เมื่อมนุษย์สร้างเป็นฝาย เป็นเขื่อน และเป็นสวนเป็นนา จึงเป็นวัฒนธรรมตามนัยนี้ วัฒนธรรมจึงเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของชีวิต เป็นสภาพแวดล้อมของชีวิต และเป็นสิ่งสร้างสรรค์ชีวิตและสังคมของมนุษย์



## นักวิชาการของ chat GPT AI และ bard.google ได้กล่าวถึงการบูรณาการทางวัฒนธรรมไว้ดังนี้

- Culture encompasses the shared values, beliefs, and traditions of a group of people. It is passed down through generations and provides a sense of identity and belonging. By preserving and celebrating cultural heritage, education can help to strengthen social bonds and promote mutual respect. Additionally, cultural exchange programs can foster understanding between different cultures and break down stereotypes.



## - **Culture: Preserving Identity and Heritage:**

Culture is the essence of a nation's identity. Integrating cultural education into the formal system ensures the preservation of traditions, customs, and artistic expressions. This not only instills pride in one's heritage but also fosters a deep sense of connection among the citizens. In Thailand, with its rich cultural tapestry, this integration becomes a celebration of diversity.

## - **Cultural Fusion: Balancing Heritage and Innovation**

Thai culture, with its colorful festivals, traditional arts, and rich heritage, is a source of national pride. The country's commitment to cultural preservation is complemented by a willingness to innovate. Festivals and cultural programs provide a platform for both tradition and modernity to coexist, allowing the Thai people to celebrate their roots while embracing contemporary expressions of their identity.

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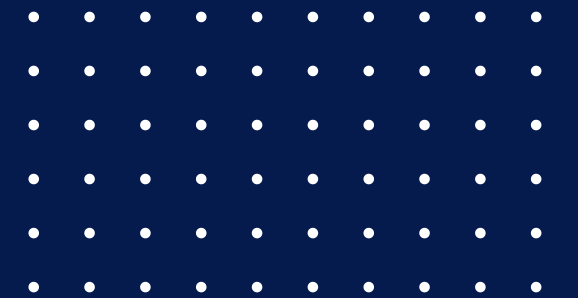


## - **Cultural Preservation: Balancing Tradition and Modernity:**

Thailand's cultural richness is a testament to its historical legacy. Efforts to preserve and promote traditional arts, dance, music, and crafts are complemented by initiatives embracing modernity. This delicate balance allows Thailand to celebrate its cultural heritage while evolving to meet the demands of the contemporary world. Festivals, museums, and educational programs play a crucial role in ensuring that cultural knowledge is passed down through generations.

# THE MONARCHY

- The monarchy can serve as a symbol of unity and stability in a society. It can also play a role in promoting cultural heritage and traditions. By educating students about the history and role of the monarchy, education can help to foster respect for this institution and its place in society.



## **- Monarchy Institution: Upholding Tradition and Unity:**

The monarchy institution in Thailand has a unique and revered position. Integrating it into the broader framework of education, religion, and culture reinforces a sense of national identity and unity. The monarchy becomes a symbol of continuity and tradition, contributing to the stability and strength of the nation.

## **- Monarchy as a Stabilizing Force: A Symbol of Continuity**

The Thai monarchy, deeply revered by the people, plays a pivotal role in maintaining stability and continuity. King Rama X, the current monarch, actively engages in initiatives that promote education, social welfare, and national development. The monarchy serves as a symbol of tradition and unity, fostering a sense of national identity and pride.



# Vitalizing Role of Education Regarding the Monarchy

-Education plays a crucial role in shaping individuals' understanding of the world around them, including their religious beliefs, cultural heritage, and respect for the monarchy. By incorporating these elements into the curriculum, students can gain a deeper appreciation for their own identity and the diverse perspectives of others. For instance, teaching about the history of religion can foster tolerance and understanding of different faiths, while exploring cultural traditions can promote appreciation for the richness and diversity of human expression. Additionally, educating students about the role of the monarchy in society can instill a sense of civic duty and respect for institutions. The followings are the points of focus:

# 1. Imperial Qing Restoration Organization Advantages of Monarchy

## 1.1 Patriotism:

Monarchs, by their very nature, are more patriotic than either Prime Ministers or Presidents. They hold great affection for their respective countries: a Prime Minister or President may be at the same post in other countries but Monarchs never have this conflict of interest. So, fundamentally, it is in the interest of any monarch to work towards greater patriotism. Every monarch makes a considerable contribution in the building of his or her nation. One who contributes or invests in anything has more affection for the result - and thus Monarchs love their countries. So Monarchy serves the interest of patriotism far better than a Republican system.



## **1.2 Civilization :**

World history proves that the civilization of any country is built by the monarchy; It is difficult to imagine civilization growing in India without the influence of Mughal Emperors Ashok and Akbar. Whether the Great Wall of China or the Pyramids of Egypt, Monarchy builds great things. There is no civilization living today which did not originate in the work and effort of Monarchy. Thus, Monarchy is a force for civilization. Conversely, Republics are founded upon destruction. They are established following the deaths of thousands of people. The destruction of Monarchy in Cambodia resulted in the death of 1.7 million people. The existing unrest in Iran, Iraq, Serbia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, throughout the former Soviet Union and the African Continent is due to the destruction of monarchy.

### 1.3 Qualification :

Monarchs are generally born to be Monarchs. They are born in the palace, which becomes both a home and a school. They are trained for good governance, taught to be polite, calm, patient, obedient and helpful and hence a healthy lifestyle is established. Eventually a monarch becomes mature enough to rule the nation, even at a young age. By contrast, Prime Ministers and Presidents start their political activities from a certain age, and end their careers while still learning. Thus, a Monarch is more qualified than a Prime Minister or a President and hence Monarchy is a far better system in terms of experience.

## **1.4 Efficiency :**

If a monarch is in power, decisions concerning the response or reaction to a crisis are quickly determined without any delay from legislative or external governing bodies. But in a Democracy or a Republic, each and every issue goes through a process which cannot be implemented quickly.



## **1.5 Impartiality :**

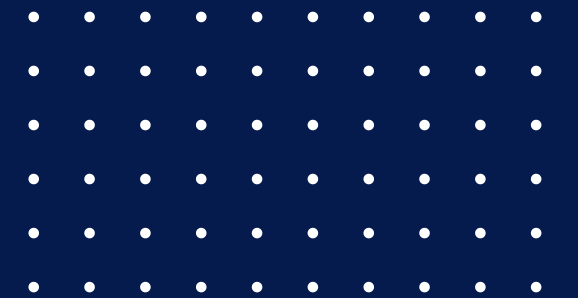
Presidents and Prime Ministers come to power after expensive and difficult elections, and are accountable to the voters. They have many commitments to the voters who bring them to power. Thus, an elected official must satisfy a populist 'mob rule'. But a monarch is not accountable to lobby groups, political parties or institutions. Neither have they gained the position with the help of individuals. Monarchs are above the influence of any group or party. They are free, and every citizen is equal in their eyes. Their hands are not tied by political debts or appeals to popularity, thus a monarchy is better than a Republic regarding impartiality.

## 1.6 Corruption :

A President or Prime Minister may be corrupt. They are approved by a particular group and thus have a commitment to please them. Next, they have to take part in the election process. When resources are not sufficient to fulfill their requirements, politicians become corrupt and may also become involved in organised crime. But a monarch has no such obligation or political debt, and hence is beyond corruption.

## **1.7 Representative :**

A President or Prime Minister represents a minority group or political party, whereas a Monarch represents a whole society or nation. Until the head of the state represents the whole nation, the actions there of cannot reflect the will of the people.





## 1.8 Political stability :

Political stability is essential to solve long-term issues. The primary issue of one political party may be a secondary issue to others. If the party fails in the next election, the long term project may not succeed. But a Monarchical government does not have this problem as a Monarch reigns for life. Thus monarchy gives continuity over a long period of time.

## **1.9 Conservation of democracy :**

History has proved that democracy is safe only in nations with reigning Monarchs. In a Military Dictatorship, the army holds power, and in a Presidential Republic power is held by a political minority. Monarchy, however, provides equal opportunities to all citizens because a Monarch does not belong to any party or group.

## **1.10 Check & Balance :**

Most countries in the world today have two or more political parties. Each has its own set of values and policies. Any party which forms a government has no means to control the actions of others, and thus no means to reach a settlement. A monarch is required to balance the interests of all political parties.



## 2. Comparing the Average GDP per capita of Monarchy and Non-Monarchy Countries \*

In 2023, the average GDP per capita for monarchy countries was 34,071 US dollars while the average GDP per capita for non-monarchy countries was 11,205. US dollars.

Here is a table comparing the average GDP per capita of monarchy and non-monarchy countries in different regions of the world in US dollars.

	Monarchy countries	non-monarchy
World	34,071	11,205
Region		
- Europe	42,214	32,123
- Asia	21,032	8,213
- Africa	12,012	6,321
- Americas	42,023	15,231

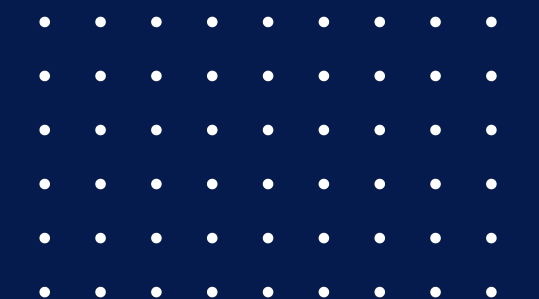
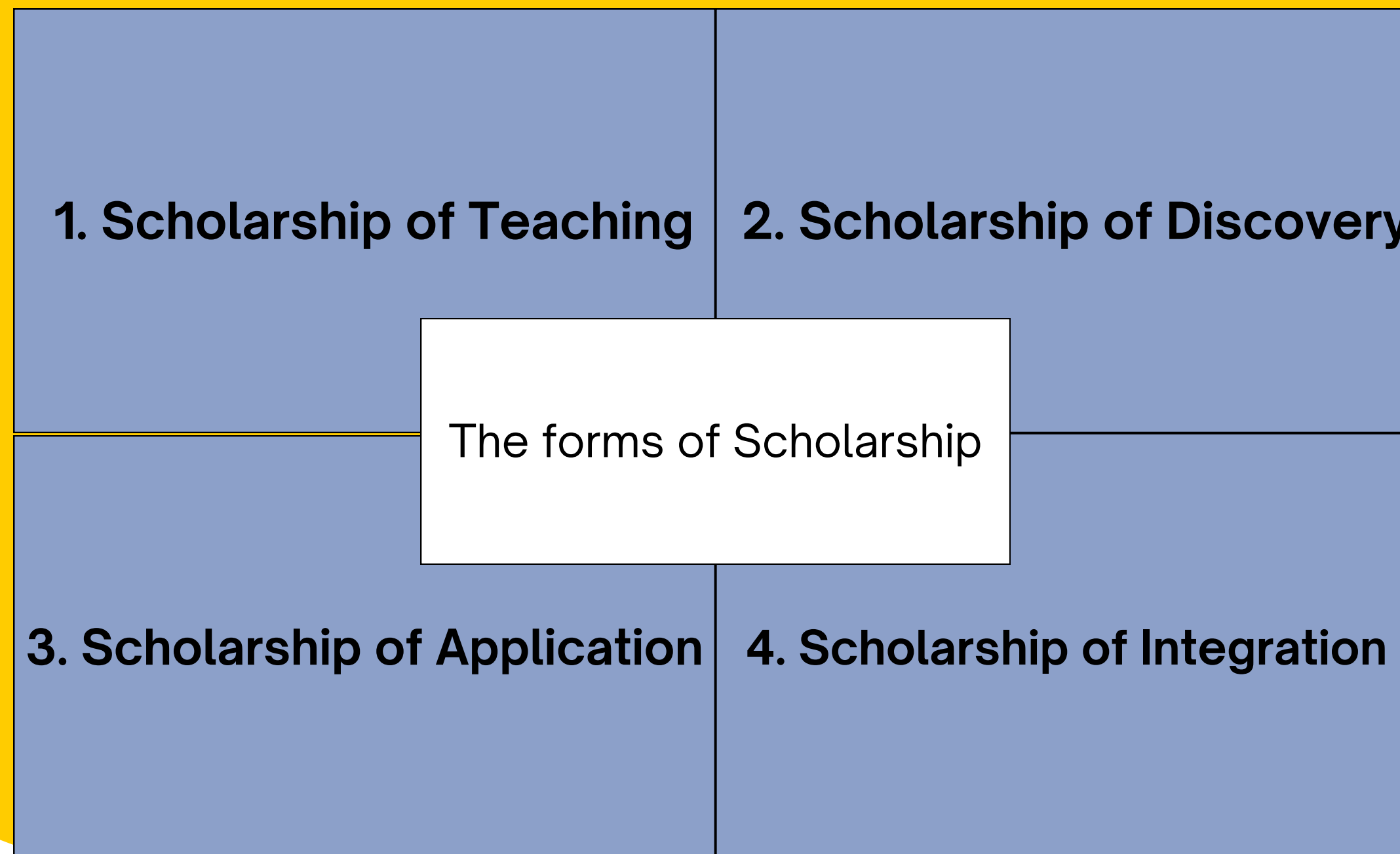
\* From : [bard.google AI](https://bard.google.com/)

### **3. บทบาทหน้าที่ของสถาบันการศึกษาในการบูรณาการสถาบันหลัก: การศึกษา ศาสนา วัฒนธรรม และสถาบันพระมหากษัตริย์**

3.1 สถาบันการศึกษา เป็นสถาบันทางวิชาการ การดำเนินงานบูรณาการต้องตั้งอยู่บนหลักวิชาการ ตามภาระหน้าที่ของสถาบันการศึกษาแต่ละระดับ ตั้งแต่ระดับพื้นฐานการศึกษา (อนุบาล ประถม มัธยม) อาชีวศึกษา และอุดมศึกษา

3.2 รูปแบบ (form) ของความเป็นวิชาการ เขียนเป็นภาพสรุป ดังนี้

# รูปแบบความเป็นวิชาการของสถาบันการศึกษา



3.3 กล่าวเฉพาะด้านความเป็นวิชาการทางการสอน (scholarship of teaching)

ซึ่งหมายถึง การจัดหลักสูตร กระบวนการเรียนการสอน และการพัฒนาตัวผู้เรียนให้มี  
ความเจริญเติบโตโดยสมบูรณ์ ทั้งทางด้านร่างกาย สติปัญญา อารมณ์และสังคม

3.4 ระดับการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน ประกอบด้วย สาระการเรียนรู้ 8 กลุ่ม ดังที่ กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ  
ประกาศในราชกิจจานุเบกษา ลงวันที่ 20 กุมภาพันธ์ 2566 ประกอบด้วย :

## กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาไทย

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้วิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยี

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้สุขศึกษาและพลศึกษา

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้การงานอาชีพ

## กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้คณิตศาสตร์

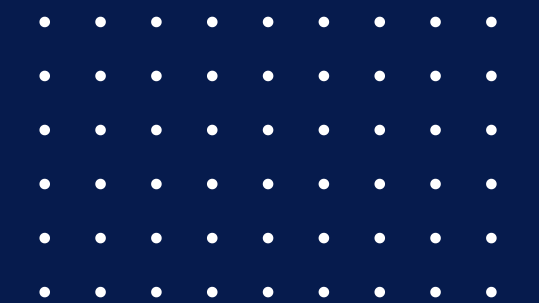
กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้สังคมศึกษา ศาสนา และวัฒนธรรม

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ศิลปะ

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศ



**3.5 การบูรณาการสถาบันหลักทั้งสี่ คือการจัดหลักสูตร กระบวนการเรียนการสอน กิจกรรมเสริมหลักสูตรของกลุ่มสาระที่มีเนื้อหาโดยตรงหรือเนื้อหาที่สัมพันธ์กับสถาบัน โดยอาจจะจัดในรูปชุดการเรียนรู้ (module of learning) หรือจัดหน่วยการสอน (unit of teaching) และที่สำคัญคือการจัดกิจกรรมนักเรียนให้เกิดการเรียนรู้ ทั้งในโรงเรียนและนอกโรงเรียน เกี่ยวกับสถาบัน**



# 4. รูปแบบการบูรณาการสถาบันทั้งสี่ ระดับพื้นฐานการศึกษา

## หลักสูตรกลุ่มสาระ

- เนื้อหาสาระของหลักสูตร
- ชุดการเรียนรู้
- การสอนแบบหน่วย

## กระบวนการเรียนรู้

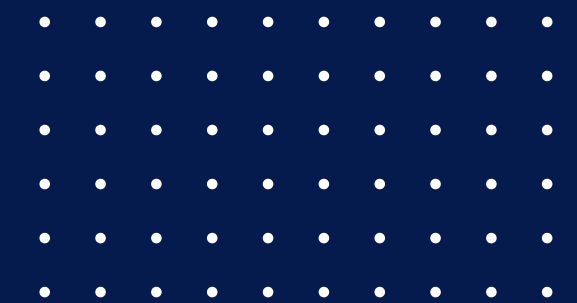
- การสอน
- การศึกษาค้นคว้า
- ทักษะศึกษา
- การสร้างความรู้ (constructivism)

## กิจกรรมนักเรียน

- กิจกรรมประจำสัปดาห์
- กิจกรรมในโอกาสสำคัญ

# 5. รูปแบบการบูรณาการสถาบันทั้งสี่ ระดับอุดมศึกษา

General Education	Specialized Education	Student Affairs
- Intellectual Skills	- Professional training	- Student activities
- Well-rounded man	- Practical Skills	- Volunteerism minded
- Social responsibility	- Specialize in the fields	- Working as a team
- Appreciation of Knowledge	- etc.	- Human - relations
- Ethical reasoning		- Democratic training
- Appreciation of National Identity		- Activities related to Religion culture and the monarchy



ขอบคุณที่ทำให้ความสนใจ