

Buddhism and Health Enhancement under the Arts and Culture Charter in Khwao Sinarin District, Surin Province

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Abstract: The purposes of this research were 1) to study the context and potential of self-management in the local social and health of the community in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province, 2) to study the process of creating a community charter in arts and culture for health in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province and 3) to present a community charter for the health of the community according to the Buddhist principle in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. Action research and quantitative research were used and research tools were interview form and questionnaires. Data were collected from the in-depth interview, focus group discussion. Qualitative data from 13 key informants were analyzed by using content analysis whereas quantitative data collected from 327 samples were analyzed by using descriptive statistics. Results indicated that the villagers in this district are mostly females, 60 years old, average income 5,001-10,000 Baht, agricultural career, self-management potential in local arts and culture of community in this district found that overall is very high. The process of creating a community statute on the arts and culture for health along with the condition of welfare in this district has 7 steps: the first step, holding a local forum, step 2 common responsibility, step 3 establish community committee, step 4 agreement rules of coexistence, step 5 meeting to revise community statute draft, step 6 enactment of the statute, and 7 steps of the community's arts and culture is published and distributed to the villagers for the creation of and to present a community charter for the health of the community according to the Buddha-dhamma in this district from the co-operation of the public sector, civil society. The establishment of a community committee, drafting the community statute by bringing the condition of welfare the unity of the villagers in the community the bases of sympathy justice for mutual relief, and the principle of 4 Bhavana to improve the quality of life of people in the community, and the use of the art and culture's charter for the health of the community in the local area.

Index Terms: Buddhism, Health Enhancement, Art, Culture, Charter, Sinarin District, Surin Province

1. Introduction

The situation of social change, technological advancements, and climate disasters is because natural disasters are increasing. In future development, the challenge of Thailand is to lead the country to "the country is stable, prosperous, sustainable, a developed country according to the philosophy of sufficiency economy. The development direction is in the -20year National Strategy (2036–2017) to create opportunities for equality and social equality by using the arts and cultures that are the existing capital of society to create stable social value. E-equality and fairness Create reconciliation and harmony, create strong communities, families are warm. Life is stable and having a stable job, and income is enough to live. It is based on local communities and sets out the right approach to allowing local communities to manage.

The local community is the foundation of a country that is an important source of resources and environment that contributes to careers, work sources, and lifestyles that are inherited as cultures, incubators, tying hundreds of people with a wide range of ties, from kinship to interconnected careers and religious beliefs to society. If all local communities can't handle their problems, they'll be able to get the help the state will offer. Lack of power to learn How can a nation develop into stability, prosperity, and sustainability. Therefore, self-management of the community has the potential to learn. Adapting and properly managing their important issues is critical to strengthening communities to cope with change both internal and externally derived.

Combining community power for self-management with an important tool is the "Community Constitution", a process that reflects the democratic authority of local communities that do not view the state as central. Nevertheless, it is due to its management with the capital of each community, such as historical capital. Culture, belief, knowledge, wisdom, there are many ecosystems and there are many differences. Bring up rules, rules, agreements on relationship management. The policy of joint development by the local community is defined by the so-called "Constitution", which is the direct operation of the rights and authorities of the community. According to the study, there are seven similar processes in the process of establishing community-level constitutions: Concepts and methods of establishing the constitution of sample areas Procedures for appointing a working group The process of organizing a forum for public hearings to draft community constitutions Procedures for drafting the Constitution Procedures for hearing public opinion for the improvement of the draft constitution The process of improving the constitution until it is recognized by the people and the process of enacting the Constitution. Although local communities in

many areas have shown that they have the potential to manage themselves well and found that there are 43 community-level constitutions in Thailand in 15 provinces, almost all of them are health justice. [1]

The area of Surin province is one of the border provinces of the Lower Northeast or “South I-san”, where the public sector has been developed and the concept has been adapted. Due to its historical, civilized, and cultural history of various nations, especially ancient Ghem culture, which has been incorporated and blended into Isaan Thai culture, it is unique and distinctive. “Surin is the Land of Gigantic Elephant” to achieve sustainable self-reliance and dependence on the community. It uses the community’s shared learning process and uses funds within existing communities or social capital as a tool to drive activities and connect local parties to support local community leaders as the backbone of development. under “Local Community Rehabilitation Strategy” It is based on community organizations to be involved in tackling their poverty. To establish status for public organizations in coordination with other government-development agencies on the behalf of “Surin Community Organization Procession”, and it has continued to evolve to date, which is the era of community planning and integrating plans at all levels. The budget has been approved and descended into local organizations in the province, integrating and linking all development parties, including government, locality, private sectors, community organizations, and citizens. Later, the provincial development agenda was set under the concept of guidelines and plans for improving the quality of life of local communities in Surin province (2015-2025). “Sa Ren Nou Jai Main Soi” for moving towards well-being. In 2025, the creating a change in the local community for Surin people to live happily and formulate a strategy. “Civic Power Surin Manages Himself to Live Well, Happy, Occupied, Sleep Warm, Capital with Reduced Debt.” The important mission is to support the Surin Community Organization procession to be self-managed with local authorities and all development agencies driving the development of Surin Province.

However, studies have shown that in Surin province, community constitutions are created that are about community health, such as The Phai Health Constitution No. 1, 2010, of Phai Sub-district, Rattanauburi District, Surin Province. [2] For the Bua Khok Community Health Constitution, the first pilot was announced in Tha Tum District, Surin Province. On May 22, 2017, the Health Constitution is a tool that enhances the development of public health systems and is an important tool to help guide the preparation of a practical community health plan based on the participation of all parties. Also, the Health Constitution is like “The Book of Life” that can help people have the opportunity to live their lives. “U Yen Pen Sukh- Stay in Peaceful and Happiness.” It’s all over the place. [3] As similar to Ba sub-district, Ta Thum district Surin province. This is traditionally local with abundant natural resources and the environment. Nowadays, the changing lifestyle of vegetables and herbs for household consumption has changed with the current external demands. Farmers grow medicinal plants according to the needs of merchants. Then, it buys ready-made food, as well as vegetable crops, from the external market. The origin of the production and chemical production is unknown. As a result, there are more patients with the chronic non-contagious disease (NCD) such as diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, which is both elderly and in middle age as well. The District Council is aware of the problem and the situation, with a common consensus that chemical control Toxic substances in the farmer’s sector require community rules or sub-district constitutions and other issues to balance mutual utilization from the natural resources base. To create participation from all sectors in the preparation of the Sub-District Constitution until it can be declared. [4] The important goals of Surin province are to restore wisdom and local communities to live well. Happy by 2025 in line with the 20-year national strategy by developing local cultural arts potential and prominence to create opportunities, equality, and social equality. Therefore, the researchers were interested to study ways to create community constitutions in restoring wisdom and local communities to build the foundation of living together to live well. For the strength of the community in Surin province and to achieve the strategic goals set out.

Therefore, the researchers were interested in studying “Buddhism and health enhancement under the arts and culture charter in Khao Sinarin district, Surin Province” by studying the local cultural context and community potential to manage themselves to strengthen the community. The system and mechanisms of operation as well as past operations in creating community constitutions and studying the creation of arts and culture constitutions for the well-being of the community with Buddhist principles in Khao Sinarin district, Surin Province.

2. Research Objectives

The purposes of this research were:

- 1) to study the context and potential of self-management in the local social and health of the community in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province.
- 2) to study the process of creating a community charter in arts and culture for health in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province.
- 3) to present a community charter for the health of the community according to the Buddhist principle in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province.

3. Research Methodology

Mixed methods research was used for research design. Action research and quantitative research were used and research tools were interview form and questionnaires. Data were collected from the in-depth interview, focus group discussion. Qualitative data from 13 key informants were analyzed by using content analysis whereas quantitative data collected from 327 samples were analyzed by using descriptive statistics. The statistics used include frequency, percentage, average, and standard deviation based on the issues defined in the research objectives. A tool used in quantitative research is a questionnaire about the potential for self-management in the arts, culture, well-being of the local area in five areas: (1)cultural life, (2)cultural language, (3)cultural religion, (4)art and aesthetics, and (5) social, economic and political from a sample of 327 household representatives living in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province. Qualitative research by tools based on in-depth interviews, local forums, and group discussions from those involved in the creation of the cultural and cultural constitution for the well-being of the Buddhist community in the use of specific methods of choice, including representatives of local administrative organizations and representatives of the Khwao Sinarin district, representatives of 77community leaders. Qualitative data analysis by inductive summary.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS

1. Context and potential for self-management of local cultural well-being of communities in Khwao Sinrin District, Surin Province

General information context of the people living in the area in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province. The data was compiled from 327 respondents found that in Khwao Sinarin district. The majority of the 185 females accounted for 56.6%, 104 adults aged 60 and over-represented 31.8%, 139 elementary school educators accounted for 42.5%, average monthly income of 5,001 - 10,000 baht, 99% 30.3%, 138 percent of agricultural occupations. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province found that it is included in a large scale ($\bar{x} = 2.65$, S.D. = .102). Considering the sides, sorted in descending order, found that the most average aspects are social. Economy and Politics ($\bar{x} = 2.88$, S.D. = .417), second only to religion ($\bar{x} = 2.80$, S.D. = 1.99), language ($\bar{x} = 2.71$, S.D. = .220), cultural Life ($\bar{x} = 2.55$, S.D. = .319), and the fewest are artistic and aesthetics ($\bar{x} = 2.30$, S.D. = .419).

2. The process of creating a community constitution in arts and culture for well-being has adopted the principles. Aarihaniya-dhamma (condition of welfare) is applied with 7 important steps as follows: First step: Meeting the villagers' forum, Step 2: Shared Responsibility, Step 3: Establish a Community Committee, Step 4: Draft community constitution or agreement Coexistence Rules, Step 5: Meeting to Improve The Amendment of the Community Constitution Draft, Step 6:Announcement of the Arts and Culture Constitution for The Well-being of the Community, and Step 7: Publish the booklet and distribute it to the villagers.

3. Creating and presenting community constitutions for the well-being of the community according to Buddhist principles in Khwao Sinrin District, Surin province from the cooperation of representatives in each sector. Led by local administrative organizations, head of sub-district, head of the village, religious leaders, the 10 communities leaders, the elderly Club, club of Or. Sor. Mor., and the various group of networks. On this connection. The process of creating a community constitution for the culture and culture for well-being according to the Aarihaniya-dhamma (condition of welfare) in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province, found that creating community constitutions for the well-being of the community in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province, using kinship relationships to cooperate in the drafting of community constitutions. Following the principle of Sanghavatthudhamma (social service) for peaceful coexistence, and the principle of 4 Bhavana (development). It is a way to improve the quality of life of people in the community. The established committee has drafted a summary of the contents, compiled it into a system. Bringing draft community rules to public service in every village The Board of Directors signed and witnessed, under the Arts and Culture Constitution for the well-being of the community, and then experts adopted the draft constitution to carry out the classification under the intent of the villagers and under good laws and moral principles, and to proclaim the fairness of arts and culture for the well-being of the community. In the Khwao Sinarin district to be used together. The community health arts and culture constitution in the Khwao Sinarin district was prepared in 1st B.E. 2562 (2019) under the National Health Act B.E. 2550 (2007) section 5, Article 46, Article 47, and Article 48, which governs the National Health System Constitution as a tool and mechanism that provides opportunities for people to join with government agencies and the private sector. Public Health Care Under the potential of the resource appropriately, there is consistency, the context of the area, and preparation. On this point "The community of health arts and culture constitution No. 1, 2019" under the philosophy and concept as mention that "cultures are still persistence, communities know love unity, villagers care and be generous to each other, maintain and bond with traditional traditions, promote good health, be safe in life and property, live to know the natural way and environment, develop people to create jobs without debt.". It is divided into 11 sections: section

1: philosophy and concepts of Khwao Sinarin district, section: 2 culture persistence, section 3: community knows love unity, section 4: villagers care and be kind to each other, section 5: traditional culture, section 6: good health-promoting, section 7: Safety in life and property, section 8: consumption a natural and environmental way, Section 9: develops occupation and creators debt-free, section: 10 committees of the community constitution and advisory board, and chapter 11 interim chapter.

5. Discussion

The findings of the study, there are important points that researchers can use to discuss the results in detail, are as follow:

a. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province.

The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. It was found that the overall picture is very high, considering the key roles in order as follows:

1. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province has the potential to manage itself in social aspects. The economy and politics are in the most order. This is because most community residents protect and maintain assets that are in the public interest of the community and have contributed to local politics. Also, we have helped the community's business willingly and respectfully and have joined together to create jobs and careers for the community in line with the research of Wallabhach Sukhsawasdi [5] found that the trust in political officials and trust in individuals, one of the elements of social capital, has a very high influence in strengthening participation in the preparation of self-managed constitutions.

2. The potential for self-management of the local health arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province has the potential to manage itself in the cultural field. This is because most people in the community like to make merit or give food or educate others. Responsible for the community according to its roles and behave under the rules. Regulations of groups or communities that are always defined. Besides, good-hearted people recommend useful things to encourage co-operation within the community, as well as to continue the traditional religious traditions by participating in local merit-making activities such as making merit in the village. (Chanting at Khwao Sinarin) complies with Ou-aue Singhkham and Nonglek Khunvaradisai [6] studies have shown that the process of creating holistic well-being in the Buddhist way makes people healthier and have a good heart. It has sacrifices, generosity, a strong temperament, and creates the power to help others who suffer to be healthy and to improve the well-being of society. Phra Soontharakittikun [7] Studies have shown that Buddhist concepts discuss three holistic living elements called three-training, namely (1) development in relations with the environment, both physical and social environments. Sila (Morality), (2) develops mental and health into a good, strong, happy mind with charitable and conducive intellectual use. In short, Samadhi (Concentration), and (3) develops the Panya (wisdom) aspect, in which this lifestyle is an organization, including the three areas that must be constantly related and connected.

3. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. The potential for cultural self-management language is second in order this is because of the villagers in the community pride themselves on communicating in tribute or Khmer and communicating Khmer in the household and within the community. This includes speaking, listening to Khmer or tribute languages in line with the concept of Bumrung Boonraksa. [8] which had said that culture is the capital of the community, something that reflects the way of life and things that people in the community have created and inherited. And this history has influenced people at the lower levels of all societies, whether peasants or workers. Because lower-level citizens have a homogeneous history in the whole society, and in link with the concept of Kanchana Kaewthep [9] that the language is a crystallized source of the phenomenon and social relationships. The wording that appears in community cultures will reach the "value system" and the social relations system.

4. The potential for self-management of local cultural well-being in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. The potential for self-management on the cultural life side is second to none. This is because the villagers in the community have traditional wisdom, taking into account the coolness that has the characteristics of "prosperity". Eating foods that focus on the use of local vegetables that can be found in the community when in times of illness has brought the properties of folk herbs to treat diseases. However, there are not as many colorful patterns as Surin people, which concern the concept of Dejrat Sukkam and Group [10] that said, living happily and being happy involves several factors. Existence is eaten adequately. Having a wide range of foods, good quality, free from toxins. It has an easily accessible source. There is enough food for consumption and sharing with relatives, neighbors, and merit.

5. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. Aesthetics is the least of its potential for artistic self-management and aesthetics. Joining each other in the community is a group called "Engagement", not so much as before, as well as to participate in major festivals in society such as Kantruem performance, Ram Un Re performance, Ram A Yai performance, etc. less. Attending a sacrifice ceremony to please the supernatural It organizes sacrifices, dances, and folk plays, as well as participating in annual dances or carnivals such as ordinations, etc. with fewer. This is because advances in information technology have increased individuality. As well as the popularity of traditional cultural arts, western culture has increasingly played a role in Thai society, causing locals to neglect traditional cultural arts as Seri Pongpit [11] said that the only remaining weapons culture of the community, demonstrated in many communities that today is not as weak and collapsing as many others. The strong communities that exist across the country can be strengthened because of the important factors: cultural foundations that have been restored with proper learning and development processes unleashed. Communities from the deep dominance of leading power in a society that creates new cultures, new value systems. It allows people to succumb to modern tools in capitalism and consumerism.

B. The process of creating a community constitution for cultural well-being along the Aparihaniyadhamma (welfare service) in Khwao Sinarin district in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province.

The process of creating a community constitution for the health of arts and culture along with the prime in the Khwao Sinarin district in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. There are seven important steps.

First step: Villagers Forum Meeting- all parties must participate in the joint understanding and search for people who have volunteered in the area to find out the needs of the villagers and to find problems in the community. At the same time, stakeholders are required to attend the meeting. Using the forum for communication to recognize and understand issues/problems, and to help push forward conclusions as a way to resolve the issue by establishing a common community constitution which the concern with Son Rupsong [12] had said that the constitution is a constitutional authority that empowers people to self-manage in decentralization of power to local administrative organizations and increases the participation of people and communities with the honor and the right of citizens to exercise the powers outlined in this ultimate law to manage themselves to address various community issues.

Step 2: Responsibility Sharing - By defining a shared role to explore the problems and needs of the community. Explore basic community information such as resources, environment, lifestyle, culture, plan for solutions to provide peace and people with good quality of life, and define activities together with consciousness of responsibility of people in the community following Son Rupsong [13] That said, the concept of the process is for the public. poor people. Rich people of all professions of all ages exercise their right to share their needs, leading to policeman and community development planning in all areas that meet the needs and solve problems of fair communities, as well as jointly implement the plan and monitor local collaboration. Local and community.

Step 3: Form a Community Committee- from recognized individuals to qualifications, qualifications such as elders, knowers, elders must be moral and ethical individuals, leaders can find solutions to problems for the community as well. Experienced knowledge or wisdom is defined as strategically defined teams, coordinating teams, and operational teams. Cooperation across all other relevant sectors is in line with the concept of Rattanasiri Siripanichkul [14], who said that the appointment of a working group to take responsibility for the implementation of the community-level constitution process within the area.

Step 4: Draft community constitutions or agreements Rules of Coexistence: At this stage, the constitution is defined as its own "Think for yourself, write yourself, do it yourself for your community". Thus, the local traditions should be inherited forever, and setting the goals for the well-being of the villagers in the community together to maintain public interests, preserve and promote Thai identity, love, cherish, maintain to remain with the community, behave within good moral boundaries. Bring a community culture with kinship relationships that are generous to each other, and taking into account those underprivileged providing extra help and care. It is prevented from being exploited or treated unfairly to be able to live with quality. Encourage people in the community to behave healthily, treat members of the community equally, be honor and respect for mutual rights and freedoms in line with Busakorn Watthanabut. [15] There is a concept that Buddhist principles will help people to think evenly, knowledgeable, understanding, believed, and evenly idealistic. Therefore, if a person has a common opinion, the problems that arise will be out of the question, because it is because there is a disagreement between the person and the society. When there is a mismatch, there is a quarrel or hatred.

Step 5 Meeting to revise the community constitution draft: Review community constitutions must not violate laws, morals, good ethics. Categorized according to community needs in line with the concept of PhramahaSakorn Suparamethee (Dearnchhaban), [16] It is said that holistic well-being is based on the natural truths of life. Physically and mentally, it must be related to the environment. Wisdom is an important element in the relationship with the

environment and conditions of the mind. Interested in all parts of patient life emphasize the individuality of the patient. The principle of human development of Buddhism is called 4 Bhavana (development).

Step 6: Announcement of the Arts and Culture Constitution for The Well-being of the Community: At this stage, the declaration of the Constitution, which must be able to solve the problem and meet the needs of the people of Kho Sinrin district comprehensively, represents the potential self-management of the community in line with the research of Wanthanang, K. [17] found that The four stages of self-reliance community knowledge management process are knowledge creation, knowledge collection, and knowledge collection. Knowledge sharing and application of knowledge This includes knowledge of natural resources and environmental management, financial management knowledge, lifestyle knowledge, occupational knowledge, and knowledge of group welfare by social capital of self-reliant communities concern with the community of knowledge management. Social capital in the structural dimension is characterized by a pattern of social contact between individuals, groups, and communities, which provides individuals, groups, and communities with channels that provide access to information. Knowledge Experience also contributes to participation in knowledge activities. The results of the study led to the development of social capital integration with knowledge management to self-reliant communities. This explains that social capital is a resource that communities have created based on social relationships. Social capital has encouraged the knowledge management process to contribute to the pursuit of knowledge, exchange of experiences, practical learning, and transfer of lessons from operations to the analysis and synthesis of old knowledge and new knowledge suitable for the community. It leads to new knowledge that contributes to self-reliance within the community.

Step 7: Publish the book and distribute it to the villagers: This is a factor in the success of participation of all sectors as a guide to collective action. [18] Research was conducted to establish sufficient stability for the lives and coexistence of communities in a sustainable manner. The relationship of local organizational groups occurs. Creating community organization processes There is a knowledge management system, tangible wisdom, lessons to communicate to the public and other communities. People in the community are happy. Have community ownership There are rules of coexistence. There's a bond left with each other. Emphasize the regular participation of people in the community. There is a common relationship between everyone in the community. Build a system for developing people from generation to generation. There is a new generation to inherit the will.

C. The creating and presenting community constitutions for the well-being of Buddhist communities in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province.

The cooperation of representatives in each sector, including the government sector. The head of the sub-district, and the head of the village, the religious leader, the community's leaders, the elderly club, Or. Sor. Mo. club and the variety of group networks by holding a meeting of the village forum to establish a community committee, draft a community constitution or agreement. Rules of coexistence. On this connection, from this participating brainstorming process through the process of using Abrihanyadhamma (social welfare service) to create a harmonious application for the unity of the villagers in the community. The principle of Sanghavatthu (social service) for mutual relief, and the principle of 4 Bhavana (development) for improving the quality of life of people in the community which is a concept that Buddhists are very acquainted with. The established committee has drafted a summary of the content, systematically composed it, bringing draft community rules to public hearings in all villages so that many local people can participate in creating rules in their communities, and the committee has co-signed and witnessed. Under the Community health arts and culture constitution, there are 8 aspects of targeting people in the district:

1. It is a sub-district that maintains wisdom, culture, language, traditions, and a good way of life.
2. The people of the sub-district are loving, harmonious, and good participation in the community.
3. The people of the district live according to the principles of religion and philosophy of sufficiency economy.
4. Juveniles are good people, and they can well preserve the traditional traditions of the tributes and Khmer people.
5. The people in the district are healthy, physically and mentally
6. The people of the district are safe in life and property.
7. It is a sub-district with good natural resources and an environment.
- 8 . People in debt-free District.

All people in the district will strictly adhere to the Community Happiness Constitution for the common well-being of the people of the district and the future of the Khwao Sinarin district with the oath that everyone will act seriously and sincerely in line with the research of Prayoon Imwat and Group. [19] The results showed that the

productivity of ideas, processes, cooperation from various parties was clearly expressed as a driver of the common rules and rules of the community because the community had the belief that the community could be strengthened, it would require cooperation from people in the community together to determine the direction of development, self-management, basic public health, and cohabitation. Maintaining natural resources and the environment in the community, as well as local culture and wisdom, can therefore be considered a change for the better of the local community.

D. Determination of arts and culture constitutions for the well-being of communities in the district Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province, by experts bringing the draft constitution to implement the classification under the will of the villagers and good laws and moral principles, and to proclaim the fairness of arts and culture for the well-being of the community in the Khwao Sinarin district to be used together. The community health arts and culture constitution in the Khwao Sinarin district was prepared under the national health Act B.E. 2550 (2007) section 5, Article 46, Article 47, and Article 48, which governs the national health system constitution, is a tool and mechanism that provides opportunities for people. Governing local sectors, including government agencies, private sectors, used as a means for public health supervision, under the appropriate potential of resources, and bring into line the context of the area with the principle of participation and self-reliance from the participation of the people in the area. Those who recognize the importance of community health culture have joined forces with all networking parties to create "The constitution of arts and culture for the Well-being of the community No. 1, B.E. 2562". On this point under the philosophy and concept that "Culture persists, communities love unity, villagers care and are kind to each other. Love and bond with the original tradition, promote good health, be safe in life and property, live to know the natural way and environment, develop people to create jobs without debt." It is divided into 11 sections: section 1: philosophy and concepts of Khwao Sinarin district, section: 2 culture persistence, section 3: community knows love unity, section 4: villagers care and be kind to each other, section 5: traditional culture, section 6: good health-promoting, section 7: Safety in life and property, section 8: consumption a natural and environmental way, Section 9: develops occupation and creators debt-free, section: 10 committees of the community constitution and advisory board, and chapter 11 interim chapter. This is because this community constitution is due to the participation of all sectors in the Khwao Sinarin district, in line with the problems and needs of the Khwao Sinarin district villagers and accordance with the research of Vallapat Suksawat [20] which has shown that social capital is associated with public political participation. It also found that trust in political officials and trust in individuals, one of the elements of social capital, had a very high influence on strengthening participation in the preparation of self-managed constitutions and also aligned with them. Prayoon Imwat and Group [21] Research have shown that the process of solving problems is caused by three individuals: community leaders. Local government officials and people participated in the brainstorming discussions, formulated methods, and peacefully came to a common conclusion in the drive to create a "people's constitution."

6. Conclusion

A. General information context of the people living in the area of Kheao District Sinrin, Surin

Transcript for general information context study of people Living in Khwao Sinarin district Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. According to data from 327 respondents, Khwao Sinarin district villagers were found to be in the area. Most of them are female, aged 60 years and over, with primary education. Average monthly income 5,001 - 10,000 baht and agricultural occupation.

B. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province.

The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province found that the overall picture is very high, considering the key self-management potentials in order as follows:

1. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province. Have the potential to manage themselves socially. The economy and politics are in the most order. For the reason that most community residents protect and maintain assets that are in the public interest of the community and have contributed to local politics. It also helps the community with willingness and respect and inclusion to create jobs and careers for the community.

2. The potential for self-management of the local health arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province has the potential to manage itself in the cultural field. This is because most people in the community like to make merit or give food or educate others. Responsible for the community according to its roles and behave under the rules. Regulations of groups or communities that are always defined. Also, good-hearted people recommend useful things to encourage co-operation within the community, as well as to continue the

traditional religious traditions by participating in local merit-making activities such as making merit in the village. (Chanting at Khwao Sinarin)

3. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. The potential for cultural self-management language is second in order this is because of the villagers in the community pride themselves on communicating in tribute or Khmer and communicating Khmer in the household and within the community.

4. The potential for self-management of local cultural well-being in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. The potential for self-management on the cultural life side is second to none. This is because the villagers in the community have traditional Thai wisdom, taking into account the coolness that has the characteristics of "prosperity". Eating foods that focus on the use of local vegetables that can be found in the community when in times of illness has brought the properties of folk herbs to treat diseases. However, there are not as many colorful patterns as Surin people.

5. The potential for self-management of the local sanitary arts and culture of the community in Khwao Sinarin district in Khwao Sinarin district, Surin province. Aesthetics is the least of its potential for artistic self-management and aesthetics. Joining each other in the community is a group called "Engagement", not so much as before, as well as to participate in major festivals in society such as Kantruem performance, Ram Un Re performance, Ram A Yai performance, etc. less.

C. The process of creating a community constitution for the culture and culture for well-being according to the Aarihaniya-dhamma (condition of welfare) in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province, found that creating community constitutions for the well-being of the community in the Khwao Sinarin district, Surin Province, using kinship relationships to cooperate in the drafting of community constitutions. Following the principle of Sanghavatthudhamma (social service) for peaceful coexistence, and the principle of 4 Bhavana (development). It is a way to improve the quality of life of people in the community. The established committee has drafted a summary of the contents, compiled it into a system, bringing draft community rules to public service in every village. The board of directors signed and witnessed, under the arts and culture constitution for the well-being of the community, and then experts adopted the draft constitution to carry out the classification under the intent of the villagers and good laws and moral principles, and to proclaim the fairness of arts and culture for the well-being of the community. In the Khwao Sinarin district to be used together. The community health arts and culture constitution in the Khwao Sinarin district was prepared in 1st B.E. 2562 (2019) under the National Health Act B.E. 2550 (2007) section 5, Article 46, Article 47, and Article 48, which governs the National Health System Constitution as a tool and mechanism that provides opportunities for people to join with government agencies and the private sector. Public Health Care Under the potential of the resource appropriately, there is consistency, the context of the area, and preparation. On this point "The community of health arts and culture constitution No. 1, 2019" under the philosophy and concept as mention that "cultures are still persistence, communities know love unity, villagers care and be generous to each other, maintain and bond with traditional traditions, promote good health, be safe in life and property, live to know the natural way and environment, develop people to create jobs without debt.". It is divided into 11 sections: section 1: philosophy and concepts of Khwao Sinarin district, section: 2 culture persistence, section 3: community knows love unity, section 4: villagers care and be kind to each other, section 5: traditional culture, section 6: good health-promoting, section 7: Safety in life and property, section 8: consumption a natural and environmental way, Section 9: develops occupation and creators debt-free, section: 10 committees of the community constitution and advisory board, and chapter 11 interim chapter.

7. Suggestion

The study of the creation of the Arts and Culture Constitution for the well-being of the community with Buddhist principles in the Khwao Sinarin District, Surin Province, has the following recommendations to implement the findings:

a. Policy Recommendations

As a result of this research, there have been interesting issues regarding the community's self-management potential to join groups to create jobs and careers for the community, eating foods that focus on using local vegetables that use local herbs to treat diseases, but dressing with Hol fabrics with colorful patterns that are unique to Surin people is not as much as it seems, including participating in play/ See fewer local shows such as Kantruem, Raum-Ayai, etc. Therefore, the researchers have policy recommendations on each of the following issues:

1) The potential for self-management of the community to join the group to create jobs and careers for the community. If the government encourages the elderly, which is considered to be social capital on knowledge of wisdom, villagers can use it to create career-building jobs such as vegetables, herbs, folk remedies, and medicines. Weaving unique local silks by promoting marketing more efficiently to generate income for the community.

2) The campaign to promote Hol fabrics with colorful patterns is unique to Surin people. Thai fabrics are an invaluable legacy of local wisdom, whose ancestors have created, inherited, and developed to date. It uses natural fiber raw materials created locally, which are important for processing into many products such as clothes, pillows, blankets, bags, etc. It can build a reputation for local tourists to appreciate and make money for the community as well. Besides, in today's Thai society, Children, youth and the majority of people behave in an increasingly foreign culture. Such behavior will deteriorate the good Thai culture. It is seen by the dress values of Thai teenagers who like to plagiarize the dress of artists, singers, performers of foreign countries. This is especially inappropriate to dress openly. Therefore, the public and local governments should promote the uniqueness of the area in terms of cultural identity. Traditions, lifestyles, and local wisdom to be sustainable.

b. Recommendations for implementing research results

For those interested in implementing this finding, the researchers have the following recommendations:

According to the study, the process of creating a community constitution for cultural well-being along the lines of the in Khwao Sinarin District, Surin Province, found that there are seven important steps: the first step, the meeting of the villagers, and the participation of volunteers to find problems and needs of the community, step 2: taking responsibility together by determining their roles and duties. Plan for solutions to problems for peace and people have a good quality of life, step 3: Establish a community committee from recognized individuals, including qualifications, age, morality, ethics, leadership, and find solutions to problems for the community as well, step 4 to draft community constitutions or agreements. The rules of coexistence by "self-thinking, self-written, self-made, for their communities," should have a cultural inheritance. Local traditions jointly maintain public interests, preserve and promote Thai identity. The villagers behave within the moral realm, goodwill for each other, and have proper health behavior, which treats members of the community equally, honor and respect their rights and freedoms.

1. Public relations and dissemination of information about the preparation of community constitutions should be provided with a variety of channels continuously.

2. Information centers should be provided to develop and utilize the information for the creation of community well-being.

3. The data center should be responsible for surveying data and analyzing data and presenting or delivering it to the agencies, community organizations, and people in need.

4. To encourage agencies, community organizations, and people to continuously learn and create a process for managing the power of community health knowledge.

2. Suggestions for the Further Research

For those who are interested in doing the next research, the researchers have suggested that there should be research on the constitution to improve the quality of life for the elderly. "Mission" to "Energy". Also, research on the Agricultural Constitution should be conducted as a tool for everyone to participate in the design of the Constitution for health management, quality of life management in an agricultural way, using knowledge, competence, and skills consisting of four sectors: local, academic, government, community organization, and farmer. Finally, establish a constitution to improve farmers' quality of life to be free from diseases caused by harmful chemicals and health-friendly agriculture and the environment.

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