

Ake Kosaikanond 2014: A Comparative Study on Environmental Conservation in the Thought of Buddhadasa Bhikkhu and Fritjof Capra. Master of Arts (Philosophy and Religion), Major Field: Philosophy and Religion, Department of Philosophy and Religion. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Praves Intongpan, Ph.D. 163 pages.

The purpose of this research is to study the concepts of environmental preservation between Buddhadasa Bhikkhu and Fritjof Capra, and to apply the teachings of them for environmental conservation.

The results showed that the cause of environmental problems was consistent, but only Buddhadasa Bhikkhu view more profound perspective. In Buddhadasa Bhikkhu concept, environmental problems from human mind warp fixation on an object until excess and ignore the mind until crisis for the global environment. The solution is to force the mind to remain in power. Buddhist called Practice mindfulness as a spiritual force, not to become slaves of objects. Education is required to be used for intelligent control selfishness, cooperative principles used to live together in community to help each other. But Fritjof Capra concept of environmental conservation, that the cause of the environmental problems caused by the fixation on objects of consumption, consumerism, consumption and lavish excess. Solution is reform, economic structure adjustment in relation to social and environmental concepts. The correct action for nature coexist harmoniously with nature and do not look natural as a source of wealth for the benefit.

Practices to conserve the environment of them have a different method. Buddhadasa Bhikkhu is mental enforcement authority over the object with is deeper in the spiritual sense. But in terms of Fritjof Capra method is called counter-current economic model to reduce the size of the economy and society. But both of them are focused on how to live with nature, simple and friendly to each other, applying the concept of them is to know conscious use coupled with smallness. To control the consumption of materials to suit the social and environmental problems will make the environment more efficiently.

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