

# Buddhist Making Decision Model of Primary School Administrators in Socialist Republic of Vietnam

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## ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are 1) to study the current state of decision-making of primary school administrators, 2) to study methods for developing Buddhist making decision of primary school administrators, 3) to propose a making decision model based on Buddhist principles of primary school administrators in The Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Mixed methods research has been used for research design. Quantitative research has used a population of 629 people, and qualitative data has been collected by interviewing 10 key informants and focus group discussion participated by 10 experts. Research results indicated that the current state of making decision of primary school administrators overall, administrators and teachers have opinions at a high level. In descending order is management seeks to understand the problems that arise in the administration, be able to analyze and correctly identify problems, and listen to the opinions of all participants to analyze the best options and decide on the best solution, putting the decisions into practice and evaluate them further. Methods for developing decisions according to the Buddhist principles of the executives indicated 5 making decision steps: 1) problem definition, 2) education, alternative approach, 3) selection of alternatives, 4) alternative compliance, 5) evaluation and correction of defects. A Buddhist making decision model of primary school administrators, in The Socialist Republic of Vietnam consists of 4 parts: Part 1 the lead part is the environment, both inside and outside the school, Part 2 the model consists of a work system, which is a 5-step making decision process namely, making decisions, knowledgeable, competent personnel with principles by integrating with the four Noble Truths, knowing the problem, knowing the root cause of the problem. Part 3, knowing how to solve problems and follow the correct solution. Part 4, conditions for success which depends on the context of management decisions.

## Index Terms

Buddhist making decision, Administrators, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

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## Introduction

Providing education in Vietnam is a decentralized system. Each province is responsible for providing their own education, for example in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon City, there are two systems of education in Vietnam ; formal education and non-formal education. System For formal education, is organized from kindergarten to university. Vietnamese children aged 5 will attend Kindergarten, at age 6 they will attend elementary school for 5 years form age 6-11, after that they will enter into junior high school for 4 years from 11-15 years old and senior high school in another 3 years from 15-18 years old, and then enrolled in a university for higher education. Vietnamese students study in bachelor's degree for 4-6 years, master's degree 2-3 years and doctoral degree 3-4 years. [1]

Therefore, the Vietnamese education is organized as is a 5: 4: 3: 4 system, i.e. 5 years of elementary education, 4 years of junior high school, 3 years of high school and 4 years of bachelor's degree (unlike Thailand, which is organized as a 6: 3: 3: 4 system). The academic life of Vietnamese children began to change at the end of junior high school due to the need for entrance examinations to attend schools or high school classes nationwide. Rather, it is an examination organized by the provincial educational districts in each province, students who pass the exam will be selected to enter into the province's high school, and continue to study in a university. For those who fail the exam, they will continue to enter the junior vocational school and the late

vocational school. And can go out to pursue a career or take university entrance exams as well upon completion of the early vocational education But if he doesn't pass, he goes on to study at the end of a diploma level at a vocational college which takes 2 years to complete [2]

Vietnamese compulsory education is 9 years, i.e. from primary education 5 years and lower secondary education 4 years in a total of 9 years for Ho Chi Minh City. Compulsory education is 12 years from grade 1 to grade 6. Informal education is the provision of education to those who are unable or unwilling to enter formal education in the form of lifelong education. with continuing education centers to teach from literacy to secondary education recreation and short-term careers for workers and then by spending time studying at night. And in colleges and universities in general, non-formal education is taught to workers who have studied part-time as well.

The Education Administration of Ho Chi Minh City has a program of educational reform between 2000-2015, divided into 3 phases of five years. The compulsory education extension is for 9 years, i.e. Grade 1- m 3, the second five-year term. It is sending teachers and students to study abroad. And the third five year term It is the development of modern education and teacher development. Educational management in Ho Chi Minh City has a number of initiatives including recruiting 100% of 5-year-old children to attend Kindergarten and promoting English language skills for both high school and vocational students.

In addition, private individuals are encouraged to invest in education according to government programs. And

international schools, other foreign languages are being offered, for other languages besides English such as German, French, Chinese, Japanese and Korean in schools. And language centers, particularly in Vietnam, have school assessments based on high school entrance examinations, and Vietnamese language quality assessment, Vietnamese literature, English and mathematics

Currently, Vietnam has five aspects of education management: 1) Pre-School Education, consisting of raising children, children of 6 months to 3 years old and kindergarten for 3-5 years old 2) Ordinary (5-4-3) primary education is compulsory for 5 years, grade 1-5, lower secondary education is 6th- grade. 9. High school level is 10-12 class 3) Technical and vocational education. There are comparable at both the lower and upper secondary levels. 4) Higher education. Divided into associate degrees (Associate degree) and degree level 5) continuing education, it is education for people who missed an educational opportunity in the general and vocational system. Vietnamese 12-year general education is aimed to Give people a spirit of socialism with national identity and have professional abilities [3]

Educational Administration in Vietnam has applied technology to the school administration by using the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB) for monitoring and evaluation. "Attendance" and "Learning Development" for Grade 4, M.2 and M.5 students, which the IDEB Index will be used for assessing the performance of the School and the Director every 2 years by having made public compared with the same national, state and municipal averages

By the said assessment it increases the efficiency of the educational institution administration with the information system and it can make accountability for student academic achievement, transparent contributing to community investigation and engagement. This is a tool for local governments to award good quality schools. and provide a budget for the development of educational institutions facing quality problems in order to reduce educational disparities in the form of an educational institution quality development fund to finance the development of schools that need quality improvement [4]

The problem with primary education management in Vietnam is that the emphasis on teaching children to do well and get high credit, but not interested in the use of the idea has been influenced since feudal times. Because it is thought that students must study well in order to work in government service Master office and focus on wealth Such ideas have resulted in the present society. Study well in order to do a good job and earn money. Because at present various departments in Vietnam, if the Vietnamese who applies for a job is not Con ông cháu cha (Con Chá )ja), it means a high-ranking daughter, the opportunity to do a good job, earn a high salary is are quite a few if the accumulated points are not good after graduation, so nowadays Vietnamese people focus on their children to study well in order to active high marks In order to find a good job, that is the present idea of education. [5] including

1) focus on talent, but not to focus on the knowledge gained after graduation; More than knowledge that will be used in social and organizational development. 3) Not to care about having knowledge to demonstrate credibility in their field. 4) wishing to study higher, but not to care about the roles or

duties that the graduated person would be responsible for his society and the in solved organization, which is consistent with the research of Weerathep Pathumcharoenwattana and the team on "A Comparative Synthesis of Educational Policies and Strategies of Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia and Thailand "The research results indicated that In Vietnam, the Doi Moi policy has been established, and an important mechanism that is the common point of both Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Having an education policy that is continuous and a long-term plan can be put into action, having a department that is responsible for implementing a particular education policy, having a stable political system and a leadership and management of a country with a clear educational vision, and measures to promote cooperation with networks in the management and support of education from a comparative study of educational policies and strategies of the three countries and also Thailand, there are educational policy proposals and strategies for educational reform for Thailand as follows: Policy development and monitoring of educational policy implementation. Teacher Development Policy, Decentralized Education Policy and Policy on building responsibility for education management, and educational measurement and evaluation policies [6]

From history and the importance of the problem, the researcher is interested in studying Buddhist decision-making patterns of primary school administrators, Socialist Republic of Vietnam to find out what are the current management's conditions and decisions. To bring the results of the study to be suggested as a guideline for the management of the educational institution to be effective in

further education administration.

## Research Objectives

1. To study the current conditions in the decision making of elementary school administrators, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
2. To study methods for developing Buddhist decisions of primary school administrators, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
3. To propose a Buddhist decision-making model of primary school administrators, Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

## Research Methods

Step 1: To study the current conditions in the decisions of elementary school administrators. in Socialist Republic of Vietnam comprising 3 steps: 1) to study documents on the current state in executive decision Sources: Books, articles, textbooks, research, website, tools: Study form, Document analysis: Content analysis, Content Analysis 2) to study current state in Executive decision By distributing questionnaires to the executives 629 primary school administrators and teachers. Data analysis: percentage, frequency, mean, standard deviation. Results: Obtaining current state in decision-making of primary school

administrators and 3) interview 10 executives in order to achieve Data analysis by Content Analysis.

The second step is to study the method for developing the Buddhist decision-making of the primary school administrators, comprising 2 steps: 1) by Drafting the method for developing the Buddhist decision-making of the administrators. Source: Results from Objective 1 Tools: Document study form Data Analysis, Content Analysis, Content Analysis Results: A method for developing decision-making according to the principles of the administrators (Draft 1) 2) Developing by a discussion group Source: Experts / Academic / School Directors By selecting the specific criteria for the selection of tools: interview form derived from the method of developing the Buddhist decision-making method of the executives (Draft 1) Data analysis: Content analysis, the results obtained: the method, and Developed Buddhist-Based Decisions of Elementary School Administrators (Draft 2)

Step 3: To propose a Buddhist decision-making model of primary school administrators In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam comprising 2 steps: 1) to check with the advisor / co-advisor Researcher Tool: Forming Study Document, Data analysis: content analysis, Outcome: A Buddhist decision-making model of the primary school administrators in Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2) to revise : revise and present sources of information: advisors / co-advisors, researcher, tools: study documents Data analysis: content analysis Outcome: A Buddhist decision-making model of the primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

### Research results.

1. The study results of current conditions in the decision making of primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the results of the research indicated that administrators, deputy administrators and teachers have opinions on the current situation in decision making of primary school administrators. in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all 5 aspects of the overall opinion are at high level, in descending order is evaluation and correction of defects. The selection of alternatives Education, looking for alternatives in terms of performance of alternatives and definition of problems, respectively, as indicated in Table 1.as follows ,

**Table 1** shows the mean, and the standard deviation of the respondents based on their opinions about the current state of decision making of primary school administrators in Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all 5 aspects are :

	Studied variables	$\bar{X}$	S.D	Level
1.	Problem definition	3.99	0.402	High
2.	looking for alternatives	3.99	0.446	High
3.	The selection of alternatives	4.04	0.463	High
4.	Alternative compliance	3.99	0.433	High
5.	Evaluation and correction of defects	4.04	0.466	High
	<b>Total</b>	4.01	0.309	High

1) Problem definition in descending order, 3 ranks: executives try to understand the problems arising in management There is a search for the source of problems within the school. When problems have arisen arise within the school, The management has identified the essence of the problem, and the one with the least opinion is that the management collects the information, that is a component of the problem leading to problem determination.

The results of the interview are 1) to study the problems that has arisen, how serious the management had to understand the current situation and analyze the external and internal environment that impacted the organization. Reality Potential of various factors 2) Identify the problem, starting with the decision-maker must accurately analyze and identify the problem to be able to implement steps shitter it is possible, can achieve these goals or not, and working on research to find existing problems, identify symptoms of the problem and, considering the importance of the problem

2) educational options sorted out from descending to least 3 ranking, namely executives listening to opinions and reasons of all parties. Executives use their experience in alternative education creatively, and management determines how to solve problems based on various information and the environment is generally assembled and the one that has the least opinion is that when there is an operational problem, the administrators have a solution to the problem that has occurred.

The results of the interviews are 1) searching for solutions to problems following more than one or two different approaches to analyze the best approach; to count that the decision is correct Information for decision making 3) Based on information in 3 areas: information about oneself Information about society or environment and information about knowledge or academic source.

3) selection of alternatives meets is a high level of opinion. Sorted out from descending to less, the top 3 ranks are: executives using their experience in creative selection of alternatives. The management has the potential risks and benefits to be compared for a decision making, and executives adopt various rules by evaluating those information honestly in every aspect with due diligence. And with the least opinion, management is aware of the responses to subordinates' choices by :the interview results are 1) analyzing the best options, then deciding on the best solutions and implementing steps to solve the problems; 2) analyzing and selecting the best options with information of problem, guidelines for solving problems accompanying selection of alternatives to make a decisive decision. 3) Finding solutions to problems is the 4 Noble Truth principle. Excellent in solving 4 problems: suffering, discomfort, uneasiness, uneasiness, determination of the cause of suffering that arises, to find ways to escape suffering or end suffering and path, the way to end suffering by following the guidelines considered appropriate.

4) Alternative Compliance meets is a high level of opinion. Sorted from descending to less, 3 ranks, including executives, providing a consultation line Discussion held with school administration Administrators following the options they have made and administrators have developed action plans that are consistent with the school objectives. And the one with the least views is that the administrators



inform the teachers and students of news and movements in the education industry.

Interview results include 1) implementing the decision-making results and further evaluating the results by following the alternatives, a procedure must be established; 2) a system must be able to compare the selections into numbers to reach even if it was a measure the figures used for comparison may be form of score, weight or amount of units, with clear indications to be considered and acted correctly. 3) Defining a program of decision-making by specifying schedules, carrying out budgetary work and the person involved in the practice, there should be a clear delegation of authority, and provide a communication system that will help make accepted decisions.

5) Evaluation and correction of defects meets is a high level of opinion. In descending order, 3 rankings are: management takes the evaluation results into consideration of the effectiveness of the alternatives, the management used the evaluation results to improve options, and management organizes various performance assessments using group-based and the one with the least opinion is that the executives use the information assemble in the evaluation of work properly.

The results of the interviews indicated that 1) the establishment of control and evaluation systems This will help management get feedback about the performance that the target has been met or not. Feedback will help management solve the problem, or make a new decision 2) to learn and bring it as a lesson in making decisions in the future, going to correct the flaws of decision-making. 3) Help to recognize strengths, weaknesses, and past mistakes. The results will enable management's future decisions to be systematic and accurate in a faster time.

2. Results of the study of methods for developing Buddhist decision-making of primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is :

Methods for developing decision-making according to the Buddhist principles of primary school administrators by following the 4-part decision development method and 5-step decision-making process: 1) problem definition realized by determining the problem will be different. 2) Educational options consider the importance of factors 3) priority in the selection of alternatives by considering, comparing advantages and disadvantages, utilizing experience in constructive selection of alternatives, 4) implementation of alternatives, by planning appropriate action, 5) evaluation and remediation by monitoring The evaluation results determine the effectiveness of alternatives.

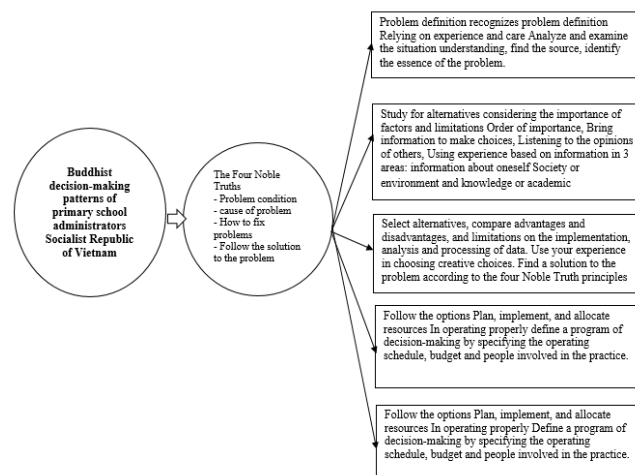
3. to propose a Buddhist decision-making model of primary school administrators, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is Part 1, the leading part is 1) Environment (Environment), both inside and outside the school 2) Principle including decision factor and executive decision behavior 3) Objectives and importance of the 3 decisions side.

Part 2: The model consists of 1) the work system (System) consists of a 5-step decision-making process, namely (1) problem definition (2) alternative education (3) alternative selection (4) practice Select (5) Evaluation and improvement of deficiencies 2) Management Process: consists of 8 decision processes, including: Step 1, problem determination, step 2, setting decision criteria, step 3, Importance in each criterion, Step 4, Develop alternatives,

Step 5, Analyze options, Step 6, Choose appropriate options, Step 7, Navigate to action Step 8, Evaluate decisions.

Part 3: The implementation process consists of 1) Structure, interconnection of components, 2) Decision Making, such as administrators, teachers and personnel with knowledge, competence, principles, and a place to support budget, Salary 3) Assessment guidelines, Establish meant of guidelines and tools for model evaluation. For the purpose of examining how much the patterns function as they have designed, in accordance with the Four Noble Truths, to replace from suffering by problem, to replace the cause that causes suffering by cause of problems, to replace the way to end suffering by a solution and follow the correct solution in order to get the desired result.

Part 4 : conditions for success, depending on the context of management's decisions, there may be environmental factors: 1) limited time, 2) limited information, 3) limited costs, 4) habit restrictions, and 5) limitations. The limit action on tools and appliances is not enough, and it is important to know. Decision-making abilities of elementary school administrators, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Figure 1)



## Discussion

The researcher found important points to be discussed about the Buddhist decision-making patterns of primary school administrators in The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is as follows :

1. The study results of current conditions in the decision making of primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam The results of the research indicated that administrators, deputy administrators and teachers have opinions on the current situation in decision making of primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all 5 aspects of the overall opinion are of high level in descending order in Evaluation and correction of defects. The selection of alternatives Education, looking for alternatives, Alternative compliance and sequential problem definition assertively.

1) Problem definition In descending order, 3 ranks: executives try to understand problems that arise in management. There is a search for the source of problems within the school, and when problems arise within the school, the management has identified the essence of the problem. And the one with the least opinion is that the

management collects the information, that is a component of the problem to lead to problem determination

1) Study the problems that arise, how serious they are, the management must understand the current situation and analyze the external and internal environment that affects the organization. Reality Potential of various factors 2) Identify the problem, starting with the decision-maker must accurately analyze and identify the problem to be able to implement steps. to find out whether it is a possible to achieve these goals or not, and to work on research to find existing problems, identify symptoms of the problem, and consider the importance of the problem

2) educational options sorted from descending to least 3 ranking, namely executives listening to opinions and reasons of all parties. Executives use their experience in alternative education creatively. and management determines how to solve problems based on various information And the environment is generally assembled, and the one that has the least opinion is that when there is an operational problem, the administrators have a solution to the problem that has occurred.

The results of the interviews are 1) searching for solutions to problems following more than one or two different approaches to analyze the best approach; to count that the decision is correct Information for decision making 3) Based on information in 3 areas: information about oneself Information about society or environment and information about knowledge or academic source.

3) selection of alternatives meets is a high level of opinion. Sorted from descending to less, the top 3 ranks are: executives using their experience in creative selection of alternatives. The management has the potential risks and benefits to be compared for a decision making. And executives adopt various rules by evaluating those information honestly in every aspect with due diligence. And the one with the least comments is that management is aware of the response to the subordinates' choices. The results of the interview are 1) to analyze the best options and decide on the best solution and must be implemented as a step towards solving the problem 2) Analysis and selection of the best options with information on the problem. Guidelines for solving problems accompanying selection of alternatives to make a decisive decision. 3) Finding solutions to problems is the 4 Noble Truth principle. Excellent in solving 4 problems: suffering, discomfort, uneasiness, determination of the cause of suffering that arises, to find ways to escape suffering or end suffering and path, The way to end suffering by following the guidelines considered appropriate.

4) Alternative Compliance meets a high level of opinion. Sorted from descending to less, 3 ranks, including executives, providing a consultation line discussion held with school administration Administrators follow the options they have made, and administrators develop action plans that are consistent with the school objectives. and the one with the least views is that the administrators inform the teachers and students of news and movements in the education industry. The interview results are :1) The decision-making results are put into action and further evaluated by following alternatives, a procedure must be established; 2) a system must be able to compare the selections into numbers, even if they are to be measured.

The figures used for comparison may be form of score, weight or amount of units, with clear indications to be considered and acted correctly. 3) to define a program of decision-making by specifying schedules, carrying out budgetary work and the person involved in the practice, there should be a clear delegation of authority, and provide a communication system that will help make accepted decisions.

5) Evaluation and correction of defects meets a high level of opinion. In descending order, 3 rankings are: management takes the evaluation results into consideration of the effectiveness of the alternatives. The management used the evaluation results to improve options, and management organizes various performance assessments using group-based, and the one with the least opinion is that the executives use the information assembly in the evaluation of work properly, and the results of the interview indicated that 1) Establishing a control and evaluation system. This will help management get feedback about the performance that the target has been met or not. Feedback will help management solve the problem, or make a new decision 2) to learn and bring it as a lesson in making decisions in the future going to correct the flaws of decision-making. 3) Helping to recognize strengths, weaknesses, and past mistakes. The results will enable management's future decisions to be systematic and accurate in a faster time.

The above research has indicated that administrators, deputy administrators and teachers of elementary school in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is of a step-by-step decision-making process. Problem definition studying for alternatives, select alternatives, alternative practice and evaluation and bug fixes which is consistent with the research of Phra Kru Phalad Krai Sorn Dhammaramsee (Khamnoi) who has researched on "Buddhist decision-making models for school administrators. Office of the Secondary Educational Service Area in Bangkok " [7]

The research results are found that current problems concerning the decision of the school administrators Area office Secondary Education Area 1, Bangkok Both in personnel management, academic administration, general administration, budget management, in general, it was found that in a high average. For current problems, decision making in all 4 areas such as teachers lack of knowledge and expertise. Recruitment and selection of personnel lack of budget for training seminars, continuous human resource development, monitoring the work of personnel teaching and school activities, personnel training lack of training in good personnel management, general administration work, working to improve problems and obstacles in operations. Security maintenance building use public relations to disseminate the school's work and affairs, promoting and supporting policy work, education is policy-based.

2. Results of the study of methods for developing Buddhist decision-making of primary school administrators in The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the method for developing the Buddhist decision-making of elementary school administrators, namely, the 4-part decision development method and the 5-step decision-making process are 1) Problem definition realized by determining the problem will be different. 2) Educational options. Considering the importance of factors 3) priority in the selection of alternatives. Considering comparing advantages and

disadvantages, utilizing experience in constructive selection of alternatives, 4) implementation of alternatives, planning appropriate action, 5) evaluation and remediation. Monitoring the evaluation results determine the effectiveness of alternatives.

The results of this research are consistent with the research of Jaruwan Wichitwongwan [8] studying the decision making of administrators and the performance of elementary school teachers. The research results are found that 1) Executive decisions Elementary school 12 found that by the common picture and each aspect in a very high order The descending arithmetic mean is (1) problem definition, (2) study of alternatives and (3) selection of alternatives. 2) Performance of elementary school teachers in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 12, found that :

The common picture and aspects are at high level, the first three descending arithmetic mean values are (1) acting as a good example for learners, (2) collaborating with others in a creative educational setting, and (3). A) making decisions on activities With words about the results that will happen to the students, 3) Executive decisions on the performance of primary school teachers in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have a relationship with statistical significance.

3. Propose a Buddhist decision-making model of primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is :

Part 1, the leading part is 1) Environment (Environment), both inside and outside the school 2) Principle including decision factor and executive decision behavior 3) Objectives and importance of the 3 decisions side.

Part 2: The model consists of 1) the work system (System) is the 5-step decision-making process, namely (1) problem definition (2) alternative education (3) selection of alternatives (4) practice Select (5) Evaluation and Correction 2) Management Process including the 8-step decision-making process is: Step 1, Problem determination, Step 2, Determination of decision criteria, Step 3 Focus on each criteria, Step 4, Develop alternatives, Step 5, Analyze alternatives, Step 6, Choose Appropriate Options Step 7, Navigate to Action Step 8 Evaluate Decisions

Part 3: The implementation process consists of 1) Structure, interconnection of components, 2) Decision Making, such as administrators, teachers and personnel with knowledge, competence, principles, and a place to support budget, Salary 3) Assessment guidelines, establishment of guidelines and tools for model evaluation. For the purpose of examining how much the patterns function as they have been designed, in accordance with the Four Noble Truths, to replace suffering by problem, to replace the cause that causes suffering by cause of problems, to replace the way to end suffering by a solution and to follow the correct solution in order get the desired results.

Part 4 conditions for success depending on the context of management's decisions, there may be environmental factors: 1) limited time, 2) limited information, 3) limited costs, 4) habit restrictions, and 5) limitations. The limit on tools and appliances is not enough, and it is important to know. Decision-making abilities of elementary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The research results of decision-making models according to the Buddhist principles of primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam indicated that making

decisions according to the Buddhist principles requires knowledge and competence of the administrators, integrated with the principles of Buddhism, the Four Noble Truths and the 5 Research Procedures by which the research results are consistent with the research of Jaruwan Wichitwongwan [9] who has studied the decision of the administrators and the performance of elementary school teachers. The research results are found that 1) Executive decisions Elementary school 12 found that by the common picture and each aspect In a very high order The descending arithmetic mean value is (1) problem definition, (2) alternative study, and (3) alternative selection. 2) Performance of elementary school teachers in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 12, it is found that the common picture and the individual aspects are at a high level. The first three descending arithmetic mean values are (1) acting as a good example for learners (2) cooperation with others and (3) decision-making to perform activities with words about the results that will happen to the students 3) Executive decisions on the performance of primary school teachers in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have a relationship with statistical significance, and research work of Phra Phrabat Krai Sorn Dhammarat (Khamnoi) [10] who has conducted research on "Buddhist decision-making models for school administrators. The secondary education service area office in Bangkok. The Buddhist decision-making model for the school administrators was found that the Buddhist decision-making for the school administrators The principles of Buddhism are applied to decision making according to the 7-step Phangate and Attner theory using the "DDM Model" which is the model for decision making, academic administration, budgeting, personnel work and general work in accordance with the Four Noble Truths. With yonisomnsikarn Is the outcome of a decision and is used in the management of the work with best efficiency.

## Conclusion

Buddhist decision-making models of primary school administrators in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has important steps in making decisions including: 1) defining problems, recognizing problems, relying on experience and carefully analyzing and exam Ming the situation, understanding, finding sources, and classifying the essence of the problem. 2) Studying for alternatives. considering the importance of factors and limitations of order of importance, bringing information to make choices, listening to the opinions of others, using their experience based on information in 3 areas:

Information about yourself, Society or environment, and knowledge or academic 3) selecting alternatives, to compare advantages and disadvantages, including limitations in the practice, analysis and data processing using your experience in choosing creative choices, finding a solution to the problem according to the 4 Noble Truth principle.

4) following the alternatives Plan, implement, and allocate resources in operating properly, defining a program of decision-making by specifying operating schedules, budgets, and people involved in the performance. 5) Evaluating and fixing deficiencies, following up, examining, analyzing and processing data in operations, considering the effectiveness of alternatives. The results of the assessment are used as

information for improving options, Arrange meant for various performance assessments using group-based, all 5 processes integrate with the Four Noble Truths to solve problems at every step, to make decisions as complete as possible

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