



Tentative Itinerary
The 7th NIDA Summer Camp
“Economic Development versus Sustainable Development”
National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
11 – 20 June 2018

Monday 11th June 2018	Day 1: Arrival Day
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All Day	Arrival at Suvarnabhumi International Airport or Don Mueang International Airport Check-in at Hotel
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Tuesday 12th June 2018	Day 2: Orientation – Ice-breaking activities – Campus Tour - Welcome Reception Party
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09.00 – 09.30	Orientation for campers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Address by Asst. Prof. Dr. Kanokkarn Kaewnuch Assistant to the President for International Affairs • Welcome Address by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pradit Wanarat, NIDA President • Itinerary Overview and Group Photo Shooting
09.30 – 12.00	Ice-breaking activities by Asst. Prof. Dr. Kanokkarn Kaewnuch, Assistant to the President for International Affairs
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 14.30	NIDA Campus Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIDA Library / Thanat Khoman Asean Library / NIDA Museum • Conference and study rooms • Indoor Sports Center • Saimaan Waterfall / Pattanatara Aquatic Garden
14.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel
15.30 – 17.00	Prepare the performance for Welcome Reception Party at Hotel
17.30	Depart from Hotel to NIDA
18.30 – 21.00	Welcome Reception Party (*National costume required) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening ceremony • Cultural performance from the campers
21.00	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Wednesday 13th June 2018	Day 3: Economic Development
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on <i>Process of Economic Development</i>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch

13.30 – 16.30	Lecture on <i>Challenge in Economic Development</i>
16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Thursday 14th June 2018	Day 4: Thai Language Class – Walk Rally – Asiatique
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on <i>Thai Language Class</i>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Walk Rally
16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to ASIATIQUE (1)
18.30 – 20.30	Leisure time at ASIATIQUE
20.30	Depart from Asiatique to Hotel

Friday 15th June 2018	Day 5: Sustainable Development - The Guideline of His Majesty the King Rama 9
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on <i>Sustainable Development</i>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Lecture on The Guideline of His Majesty the King Rama 9
16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Saturday 16th June 2018	Day 6: Bang Pa-In Palace - Ayutthaya Historical Park – Wat Phanan Choeng
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07.00	Depart from Hotel to Ayutthaya Province (2)
09.00 – 12.00	Visit Bang Pa-In Palace, (3)
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Visit Ayutthaya Historical Park (4)
15.00 – 16.30	Visit Wat Phanan Choeng (5)
18.00	Dinner
19.00	Depart to Hotel in Nakhon Nayok Province (6)

Sunday 17th June 2018	Day 7: Khun Dan Prakarn Chon Dam – Bhumirak Dhamachart Project, Prachinburi Province
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08.00	Depart from Hotel
09.00 – 11.00	Visit Khun Dan Prakarn Chon Dam (7)
12.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Visit Bhumirak Dhamachart Project, the Royal Nature Conservative Center (8)
17.30	Depart to the restaurant
18.30	Dinner
19.30	Depart to Hotel at Prachin Buri Province (9)

Monday 18th June 2018	Day 8: Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center – Project Presentation
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08.00	Depart from Hotel
09.00 – 14.00	Visit Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center (10)
14.30	Depart to Hotel
16.30	Group Project
18.30	Dinner and Project Presentation

Tuesday 19th June 2018	Day 9: The Grand Palace and the Emerald Buddha Temple (Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram) - The Royal Chitralada Projects - Certificate Ceremony
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07.00	Depart from Hotel to the Grand Palace
09.00 – 12.00	Visit the Grand Palace and The Emerald Buddha Temple (11)
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	Visit the Royal Chitralada Projects (12)
16.15	Depart to Hotel
18.00	Certificate Ceremony
18.30 – 19.00	Dinner

Wednesday 20th June 2018	Day 10: Departure Day
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Depart from Bangkok to your home destination

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Notes:

- (1) **Asiatique The Riverfront** is a large open-air mall in Bangkok, Thailand. It is situated in the former docks of the East Asiatic Company, and faces the Chao Phraya River and Charoen Krung Road. The complex opened in 2012 after extensive renovation of the site.
- (2) **Ayutthaya Province:** Ayutthaya (officially Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya) is a province in central Thailand, north of Bangkok. Its capital city, also called Ayutthaya, was the seat of the Kingdom of Siam and a prosperous trading port from the 14th century, until it was razed by the Burmese in 1767. The old city ruins, with Buddhist temples, monasteries and statues, now form the Historic City of Ayutthaya.
- (3) **Bang Pa-In Palace:** This summer palace was first built in the reign of King Prasat Thong (1629-1656) in the Ayutthaya period. It was frequented by the king and his successors until the fall of Ayutthaya in 1767. Late on, the palace was restored by King Rama IV (1851-1868). But it was not until the reign of King Rama V (1868-1910) that Bang Pa-In Palace was fully developed and took its present shape. During his reign, several magnificent buildings in the Western style were constructed, such as Utthayan Phumisathian and Warophat Phiman Mansions. Also, the two-storeyed Chinese-style palace, Wehat Chanrun, was built and presented to the King in 1889 by Chinese merchants as a token of the long-lasting brotherly relationship between the Thai and Chinese peoples.
- (4) **Ayutthaya Historical Park:** Rest on the island framed by three significant rivers: Chao Phraya, Lopburi and Pasak, the historic temples, palaces and remaining architectures of the ancient kingdom of

Ayutthaya are one of Thailand's most precious historical sites. The 715-acre area has been listed the UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991 as it portrays the heydays of one of the largest kingdoms in Indo-China history. Highlights include Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Wat Mongkhon Bophit, Wat Na Phra Meru, Wat Thammikarat, Wat Ratburana and Wat Phra Mahathat temples, all of which can be easily visited on foot. In the south of Wat Phra Si San Phet finds Viharn Phra Mongkol Bophit where Thailand's largest bronze Buddha image is enshrined.

- (5) **Wat Phanan Choeng:** Wat Phanan Choeng is famous for its enormous seated Buddha image, considered to be one of the most beautiful in the country. According to legend tears shed from the eyes of the image just before the destruction of Ayutthaya by the Burmese in 1767. The temple is located on the banks of the Pa Sak river opposite the South East tip of the historical island. The temple's main attraction is its huge of 19 Meter tall Buddha image. The brick and mortar image named Phra Chao Phanan Choeng is seated in the posture of subduing Mara, otherwise known as Calling the Earth to witness. The richly gilded U Thong style image is also known as Luang Pho To. It is flanked by two disciples in adoration, Sariputta and Moggallana, who were the Buddha's closes disciples. The image was built in 1324, several decades before Ayutthaya was founded. After its completion the image stood outside, as the viharn had not been built yet.
- (6) **Nakhon Nayok Province:** Nakhon Nayok is a small province in central Thailand, northeast of Bangkok. In the east are the mountains, forest and grassland of the vast Khao Yai National Park, home to diverse wildlife including bears, elephants, macaques and rare birds. The park's waterfalls, including the 9-tier Namtok Sarika waterfall with its natural pools, and the high Haew Narok waterfall, gush during the rainy season.
- (7) **Khun Dan Prakarn Chon Dam:** The Khun Dan Prakan Chon Dam was completed in 2005. It is 93m high, 2720m long and an incredible 5.5 million cubic meters of concrete. It has a storage capacity of 224 million cubic meters of water. It is the biggest dam in Thailand. It is also the largest and longest roller compacted concrete (RCC) dam in the world. His Majesty King Bhumipol initiated the dam project. Nakhon Nayok had long suffered from a cycle of floods and drought. He personally came to inspect the area in 1993. He spoke to local people about their problems, inspected the area on foot and by air. He concluded that a water management and irrigation system could solve many of Nakhon Nayok's problems and initiated the Tha Dan Dam project. Construction of the dam commenced in 1999.
- (8) **Bhumirak Dhamachart Project, the Royal Nature Conservative Center:** Bhumirak Dhamachart Centre is the royal land of His Majesty King Bhumibol that was established by the Chaipattana Foundation and Vajiravudh College Alumni Association under the Royal Patronage. The Natural Resource Management Exhibition Centre Project initiated to display His Majesty King Bhumibol's self-development concept and theory. The exhibition area comprises an exhibition building to welcome tourists, a conference building, shops, outdoor activity demonstration plots, Monkey's Cheek (Kaem Ling) theory demonstration plots, vetiver glass plantation plots, the New Theory plot, and energy demonstration locations at the outdoor theatre, or the light and sound museum, which also exhibits key royally-initiated projects. The management idea is divided into four major parts: soil management, water management, forest management, and human management.
- (9) **Prachin Buri Province:** Prachin Buri is a province in central Thailand, east of Bangkok. The rural temple Wat Ton Pho Si Maha Pho is home to the province's symbol, a giant Bodhi tree believed to be more than 2,000 years old. The nearby Si Mahosot Archaeological Site encompasses the remains of an ancient city dating to the 6th century. White-water rafting on the Sai Yai River's Kaeng Hin Phoeng rapids is popular during the rainy season.

- (10) **Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Center:** Khao Hin Son Development Education Center is 17km from Phanom Sarakham in the Chachoengsao province. It is an education centre for new agricultural development, with the cooperation of public and private sectors. The area inside has been divided for demonstration and experiment for farmers and other people. Projects here are land development, livestock, fishery, arts, and herb garden.
- (11) **The Royal Chitralada Projects:** His Majesty the King initiated the “Royal Chitralada Agricultural Projects” within the compound of his residence, Chitralada Villa, to solve many problems and struggles especially in agriculture occupations that are respected as the backbone of the country. Since 1961, the Royal Chitralada Projects have been implementing a diverse range of activities for experimentation and research purposes, aimed at solving various problems concerned with agriculture, and also implementing His Majesty the King's initiatives called “Sufficiency Economy” that encourage the villagers to become self-sufficient and improve their long-term quality of life. Once they yield results, the projects are used for demonstration purposes and so that those interested members of the general public could visit and study them and make use of the knowledge thus gained for their own purposes. In addition, the projects operate on a non-profit basis.
- (12) **The Grand Palace and the Emerald Buddha:** This is the most famous place that is a must for all tourists. The Grand Palace and the Emerald Buddha were built after King Rama I ascended the throne as the founder of the Chakri Dynasty on 6 April 1782 and have undergone several repairs and renovations.