



Tentative Itinerary
The 8th NIDA Summer Camp
“Creative and Innovative Economy”
National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
June 30 – July 8, 2019

Sunday 30th June 2019	Day 1: Arrival Day
All Day	Arrival at Suvarnabhumi International Airport or Don Mueang International Airport Check-in at Hotel
Monday 1st July 2019	Day 2: Orientation – Ice-breaking activities – Campus Tour - Welcome Reception Party
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 Prof. Dr. Kamphol Panyagometh, 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
Tuesday 2nd July 2019	Day 3: Thai Language Class – Walk Rally – Asiatique
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

Wednesday 3rd July 2019	Day 4: Creative and Innovative Economy – Digital Transformation
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on Creative and Innovative Economy
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Lecture on Digital Transformation
16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Thursday 4th July 2019	Day 5: Workshop “Design Thinking”
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on Workshop “Design Thinking”
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Lecture on Workshop “Design Thinking”
16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Friday 5th July 2019	Day 6: Open Innovation Center
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07.00	Depart from Hotel
09.00 – 12.00	Visit Open Innovation Center
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.00	Visit Open Innovation Center
16.00 – 17.30	Depart to Ayutthaya Province (2)
17.30 – 19.00	Dinner
19.30	Depart to Hotel in Ayutthaya Province

Saturday 6^h July 2019	Day 7: Bang Pa-In Palace - Ayutthaya Historical Park – Wat Phanang Choeng
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07.00	Depart from Hotel
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 Phanang Choeng (5)
16.30 – 18.30	Depart to Bangkok
18.30 – 19.30	Dinner
19.30	Depart to Hotel

Sunday 7th July 2019	Day 8: The Grand Palace and the Emerald Buddha Temple (Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram) - Certificate Ceremony
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07.00	Depart from Hotel to the Grand Palace
09.00 – 11.30	Visit the Grand Palace and The Emerald Buddha Temple (6)
11.30 – 13.00	Lunch
13.30 – 15.30	Visit Rattanakosin Exhibition Hall (7)
16.00	Depart to Hotel
18.30 – 21.00	Certificate Ceremony and dinner

Monday 8th July 2019	Day 9: 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 closest 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) **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.
- (7) **Rattanakosin Exhibition Hall** is an interactive self-learning centre with state-of-the-art multimedia technologies giving information on history, arts and culture of the Rattanakosin era (since 1782). In a renovated building, there are altogether 9 exhibition rooms each representing a part of the grandeur of Rattanakosin, the capital of Thailand.