



The 1st Walailak University Cultural Camp

Theme: In Remembrance of the Late King Bhumibol Adulyadej

Location: Walailak University and Samui Island, Thailand

Date: 25th June – 1st July 2017

Day/Time	Tentative Program
DAY 1	Sunday, 25th June 2017: Arrival Day
9 AM – 9 PM	Arrival of Campers and Hotel Check in at WHC # Pick up service is at either Hat Yai International Airport or Nakhon Si Thammarat Airport
DAY 2	Monday, 26th June 2017: Orientation, WU Campus Tour, Opening Ceremony, Welcome Reception (National Costume Required during the Opening Ceremony ***)
7.45 – 8.45 AM	Breakfast at WHC
8.45 – 9 AM	Move to the Meeting Room at Innovation Building
9 – 9.30 AM	Orientation for Participants and Ice-Breaking Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome Speech and Program Overview by Dr. Pongsathorn Dechatiwongse Na Ayuthaya, Director of International Affairs Office - Ice-Breaking Activities
9.30 – 12.00 AM	
12 – 1.30 PM	Lunch
1.30 PM – 3.30 PM	WU Campus Tour To see Administration Building, Thaiburi Auditorium, Sport Complex, Botanic Garden, Smart Farm and State-of-the-art Laboratories
3.30 PM – 6 PM	Thai Cooking Class
6.15 – 9 PM	Opening Ceremony and Welcome Reception Party at WU Square <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome Speech by Prof. Dr. Sombat Thamrongthanyawong President of Walailak University - Cultural Performances from host and campers - Dinner
9 PM	Return to WHC
DAY 3	Tuesday, 27th June 2017: Sightseeing around Historical City of Nakhon Si Thammarat Visiting Royal Initiatives in Pakpanang District (Camp shirt required***)
7.45 – 8.45 AM	Breakfast at WHC
8.45 – 9 AM	Move to the Meeting Room at Innovation Building
9 – 10.30 AM	Lecture on “King Bhumibol Adulyadej and His Royal Initiatives in Nakhon Si Thammarat”

10.30 – 11 AM 11 AM – 12 PM	Travel from WU to NST Meet with Governor of Nakhon Si Thammarat Mr. Chamroen Tippayapongthada
12 – 1 PM	Lunch
1 – 2.30 PM	Visit Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan
2.30 – 3 PM	Move to Pakpanang District
3 – 6 PM	Visit to Royal Residential Hall and Royal Initiative of Pakpanang
6 – 7.30 PM	Dinner cruise at Pakpanang Basin
7.30 – 8.30 PM	Return to WHC
DAY 4	Wednesday, 28th June 2017: Trip to Koh Samui
7.45 – 8.45 AM	Breakfast at WHC
8.45 – 10.30 AM	Depart WU to Donsak Port
10.30 AM – 12 PM	Take Ferry from Donsak Port to Koh Samui
12 – 12.30 PM	Travel from Nathon Port to SRU Pavilion
12.30 – 2 PM	Lunch
2 – 6 PM	Sightseeing around Koh Samui
6 – 8.30 PM	Dinner
8.30 – 9 PM	Return to hotel and Rest
DAY 5	Thursday, 29th June 2017 Koh Samui - WU
7.45 – 8.45 AM	Breakfast and Check out
8.45 AM – 12 PM	Sightseeing around Koh Samui
12 – 1.30 PM	Lunch
1.30 – 3 PM	Sightseeing around Koh Samui
3 – 4.30 PM	Take Ferry from Nathon Port to Donsak Port
4.30 – 6 PM	Travel from Donsak Port to WU
6 – 7.30 PM	Dinner
DAY 6	Friday, 30th June 2017: International Night & Farewell Party (National Costume Required during the Farewell Party***)
7.45 – 8.45 AM	Breakfast at WHC
9 AM – 12 PM	Group Presentations
12 – 1.30 PM	Lunch
1.30 – 5 PM	Participants prepare for Group Performance
5 – 9 PM	International Night & Farewell Party <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Camp Report by Dr. Pongsathorn Dechatiwongse Na Ayuthaya, Director of International Affairs Office - Farewell Speech by Prof. Dr. Sombat Thamrongthanyawong, President of Walailak University - Participants' Speech - Certificate Presentation - Group Performances

9 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dinner - Group Photos Taking Return to WHC
DAY 7	Saturday, 1st July 2017: Departure Day
Departure Day to participants' home countries	

1 Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, the second largest province in the south, lies 780 kilometers south of Bangkok. The capital of Nakhon Si Thammarat is one of the most ancient cities in Thailand, formerly the capital of the Kingdom of Ligor, which was an independent kingdom for many centuries and a historical center of Buddhism in ancient Thailand. Today Nakhon Si Thammarat is renowned for its shadow puppets, its beautiful countryside, and its beautiful and diverse temple architecture. Today Nakhon Si Thammarat is renowned for its shadow puppets, its beautiful countryside, and its beautiful and diverse temple architecture.

For more information: <http://www.tourismthailand.org/About-Thailand/Destination/Nakhon-Si-Thammarat>

2 Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan, Nakhon Si Thammarat is the main Buddhist temple of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, the largest province in Southern Thailand. It is located on the main sand bar of Nakhon Si Thammarat on which the ancient town and the present town of Nakhon Si Thammarat were built. The ancient town of Nakhon Si Thammarat developed from the early state of Thailand called Tambralinga and the name of which is mentioned in the Pali canon of the Buddhism as one of the prosperous port towns of the Eastern world, and thereby archaeological evidence found at many sites in Nakhon Si Thammarat supports the literary evidence. Tambralinga became a flourishing port town and was ruled independently since the 5th century CE. and continued onwards. At some points of times it joined a union with Sri Vijaya, the Mahayana Buddhist Kingdom, which was famous for the world maritime trade networks during the 8th to the 12th century CE. For more information: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5752/>

3 Royal Residential Hall of Pakpanang is located at Hulong sundistrict, Pak Panang district, Nakhon Sri Thammarat province. Reputed as the first and only royal residence in Thailand to be conceived by cooperation of Thai people, Pakpanang Royal Residential Hall manifests love and reverence of Pak Panang residents in deep gratitude for their beloved His Majesty King Bhumibol who graciously grants His compassion upon their homeland.

In the past, the area of Pak Panang district, Nakhon Sri Thammarat province, particularly Pak Panang river basin had faced environmental problems which rendered serious impact of flooding, fresh water shortage, acid soil, and salinity intrusion. The damage resulted in low productivity, poverty, and labor migration, leaving this once prosperous “rice bowl” basin the poorest area of the country.

To help people living in the area, His Majesty the King has given advice to solve problems at the Pak Phanang River Basin on several occasions, leading to the Royal-initiated PakPhanangRiver Basin Development Project which focuses on irrigation and water resource management of the river basin, covering over 1.9 rais of land. "Uthokvibhajaprasid" barrage or Pak Panang water gate was constructed to address problem of salinity intrusion, wastewater, fresh water shortage, and flooding, etc. In addition, projects for irrigation system as well as agricultural and career development have been implemented to encourage local residents back to their homeland. For more information: http://palaces.thai.net/day/index_pp.htm

4 Koh Samui

Koh Samui (Samui Island) is a cosmopolitan melting pot, attracting budget travellers staying for a month or two in simple beachside bungalows, to the wealthiest holidaymakers dropping in for a weekend at one of the many luxury resort or villa on the many white sand beaches of Koh Samui. From the hustle and bustle of Chaweng Beach to the lively yet relaxed atmosphere of Lamai Beach to the timeless feel of Bophut's Fisherman's Village to the tropical beach paradise of Maenam, Koh Samui is unique among Thailand's islands in maintaining a broad appeal for everyone. This helps to give the distinctive relaxed atmosphere that sets it apart. Not convinced yet? See our 10 Must See and Do list. For more information: <http://www.kosamui.com/>

5 Big Buddha Temple

Big Buddha temple sits majestically on a small rocky island off Koh Samui's north-eastern corner. Known locally as Wat Phra Yai, its golden, 12-metre seated Buddha statue was built in 1972 and remains one of the island's most popular attractions. Set on Koh Faan, Big Buddha temple is reached by a causeway that connects it to the main island. The Big Buddha can be seen at a distance of several kilometres and is often the first landmark people see when arriving to Samui by air. The Big Buddha sits in the Mara posture, with the left hand's palm up resting on the lap and the right hand facing down, the fingers hanging over the knee and grazing the ground. It depicts a time during Buddha's journey to enlightenment where he successfully subdued the temptations and dangers thrust at him by the devil-figure Mara by meditating and remaining calm. The pose is a symbol of steadfastness, purity and enlightenment.

6 Namuang Waterfalls

Na Muang Waterfalls, a majestic set of two cascades on Koh Samui, show that the island's beauty is not limited to its beaches. Found inland about 12 kilometres south-east of Nathon Bay, the Na Muang falls are reached by taking a walking path from the entrance to the park. The first waterfall, Na Muang 1, flows down into a pretty natural pool that provides a cool escape from the heat. About 30 minutes by foot further uphill is the smaller yet equally inviting Na Muang 2. **Namtok Na Muang, or 'Purple Waterfalls'**, are so named because of the striking purple shade of their rock faces. There are other waterfalls to visit on Koh Samui, but these are considered to be among the most scenic. Na Muang is a popular place for families to relax and swim, and there is an elephant safari camp nearby where you can organise a ride through the jungle. Many Samui tours include a refreshing stop at the Na Muang Waterfalls on their itinerary

Read more at: <http://www.kosamui.com/attractions/namuang-waterfall.htm?cid=ch:OTH:001>