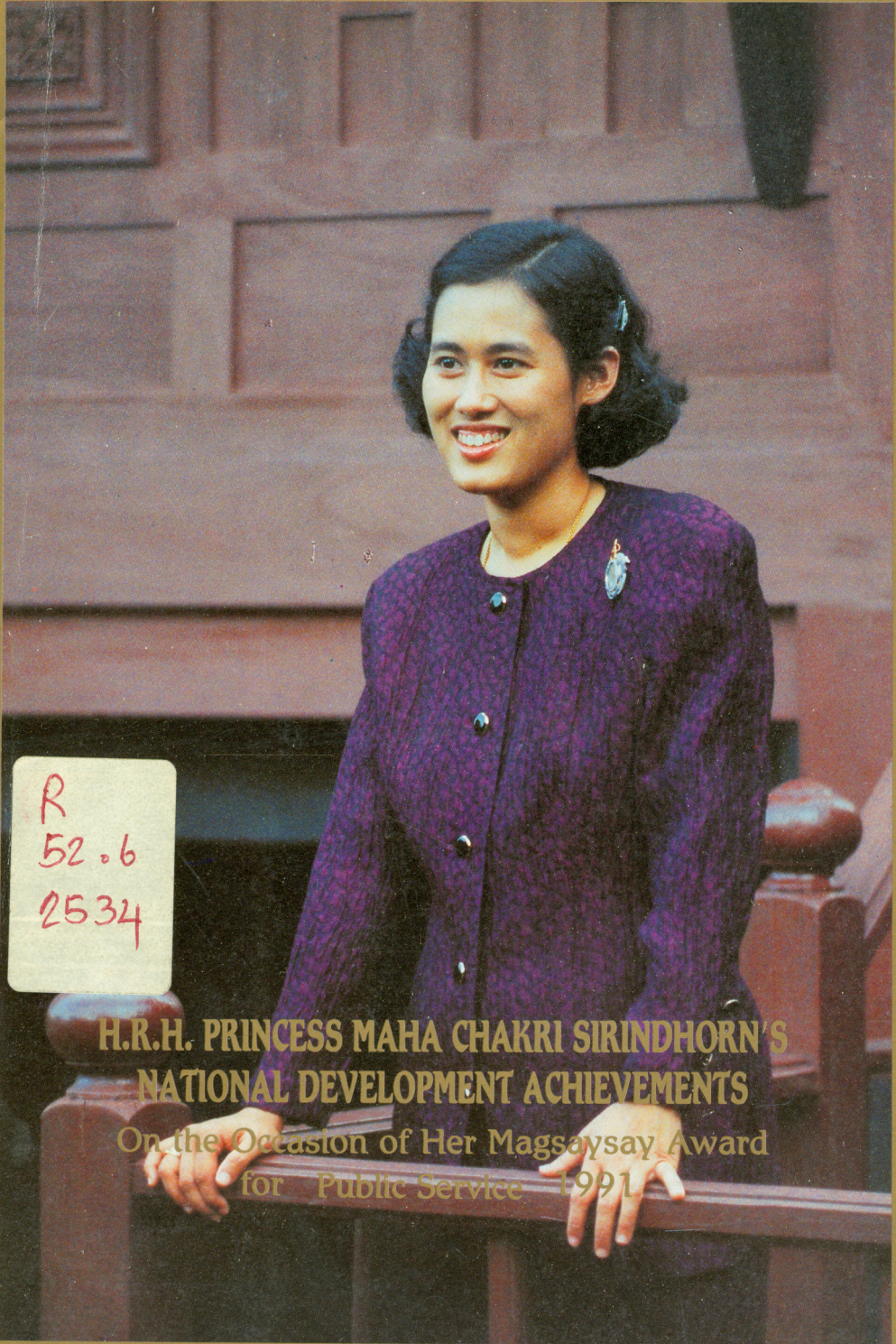




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**H.R.H. PRINCESS MAHA CHAKRI SIRINDHORN'S
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS**

**On the Occasion of Her Magsaysay Award
for Public Service 1991**

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ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRINCESS WINNING
A MAGSAYSAY AWARD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE
31 AUGUST 1991

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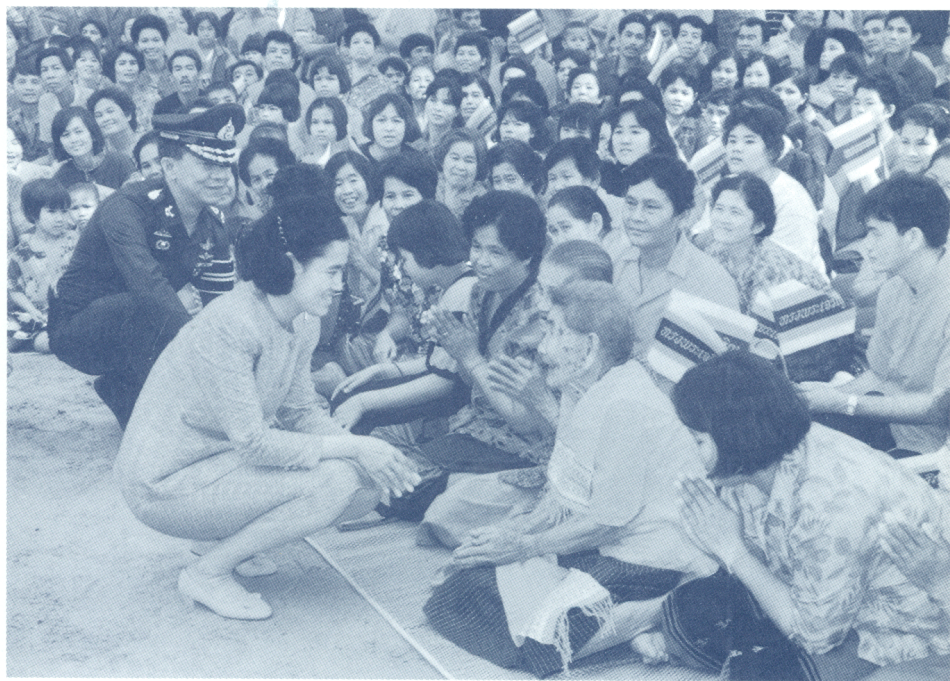
FOREWORD

This year, Thai people from all over the nation are celebrating three cycles of our beloved H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. At this auspicious time, everyone was even happier to learn that H.R.H. the Princess was chosen by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Committee to receive the Magsaysay Award in Public Service for 1991.

The Ramon Magsaysay Award acknowledges individuals and organizations in Asia who have rendered unselfish service to humanity, without regard to race, creed, sex or nationality. Without doubt, Her Royal Highness's work during the past decades has merited this distinguished honor. Moreover, we believe that H.R.H. the Princess's achievements should not only be known among the Thai people, but also to people from around the world. With the Princess's kind and gracious permission, we have published the English version of Her nomination for interested organizations and individuals. Since Her Royal Highness's work spans many areas, this document can only present a brief overview of her achievements. More information about specific areas can be acquired from other sources.

We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of several persons who have contributed to this publication. These include Thanpuying Manatnit Vanikkul, Associate Professor Khaisri Sri-Aroon and Associate Professor Surin Pookajorn who kindly supplied us with many photographs, pamphlets and related publications. Sincere gratitude is also expressed to Professor Dr.Sakorn Dhanamitta, Ms.Tanuma Dhusnanchalee , Mr.George Attig and Mrs.Siriporn Kosoom for their assistance in producing this publication.

Professor Dr.Aree Valyasevi
Miss Jintana Yhoung-aree
Institute of Nutrition
Mahidol University at Salaya
Thailand
August 1991



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MAHA CHAKRI SIRINDHORN



**Patroness of Rural and National
Development**



THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

The Royal Family and the Thai people are inseparable. The concerns and activities of Their Majesties the King and Queen, moreover, are reflected in their children and the nation's accomplishments. As the King and Queen of Thailand, they comport with their people as if they were all one family.

Their persistent resolution is to improve the quality of life of all people, but especially those living in remote rural areas who are poverty-stricken, under-privileged, and under-served. In their quest, they have travelled to all corners of the Kingdom with no single place being left by the wayside. In the vast majority of their travels, they have spent their valuable time determining ways to extricate people from their poverty and ill-health. Simultaneously, they have sought



answers to illiteracy and civic inertia which plague the rural poor. Whenever they are successful, be it in helping a single person or an entire community, they revel in their people's happiness.

At a formal audience, His Majesty the King advised governors that the peace and prosperity of all Thai people, and especially rural community members, should be foremost in the nation's development process. This should not only be done for humanitarian reasons. More importantly, the nation's security and future betterment rest on insuring that every person, without regard to social or economic status, has the right to live a full and productive life. This right extends not only to one individual person but also to his or her children and their children's children.

Since 1952, the Royal Family has undertaken more than one thousand rural and community development projects. These have come under many disciplines, but all emphasize the principles of effective program management, suitable local resource utilization, appropriate technology, and environmental conservation. Over the past four decades, five project types have taken precedence. The first is the Royal Research Project which operates out of Chitralada Palace. This project is mainly concerned with the feasibility testing of new food crops, animal husbandry methods, and technological developments in agriculture and related fields. After testing, project results have been disseminated to the people through governmental channels for broad-based implementation.

The second project type involves purposive programs aimed at alternative occupations, income-generation, and improved natural resource management by the hilltribes of Northern Thailand. Traditionally, hilltribe people have practiced swidden agriculture, wherein forests are cut, burned and then turned into fields for crop cultivation. When the fields become unproductive, the hilltribe community moves to a new area and clears it in the same manner. His Majesty the King realized that while this practice may have been acceptable in the

past, continued activities destroy natural resources, causing inundation and other associated environmental disasters. He thus suggested that the hilltribes begin integrated cash crop raising. This method allows the soil to remain productive, while maintaining, if not improving, the natural environment.

His Majesty the King also conducts Royal contemplative projects. These are diverse nationwide programs planned and launched in remote communities where prior governmental programs and development work have not been implemented. Conducted by both civil and military servants, these projects have spanned several areas. However, all aim to improve the health, social, educational and economic status of community members in line with national rural development objectives.

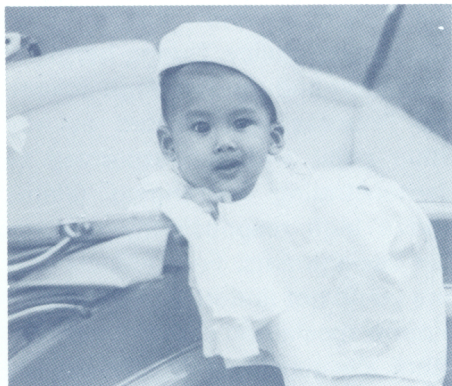
In addition, His Majesty the King supports projects conducted by Non-Governmental Organizations through financial and manpower assistance. He also serves as Royal Consultant on projects undertaken by other project administrators and agencies. In each case, projects have the goal of serving disadvantaged groups, providing them with the means to obtain basic necessities, while also giving them the knowledge, guidance and tools to become self-reliant.

Managing such diverse development programs is not without impediments and constraints. It requires conscience, benevolence and endurance to attain the goals and objectives set forth by the King himself. But over the years His Majesty's developmental triumphs have been shown to be second to none in their merit and success. Consequently, of the 25 Kings in the world today, the International Press extolled His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand as the hardest working and most dedicated in striving to improve the lives of his people and the world. Of greatest significance, though, is that His Majesty's development principles, activities and humanitarian concerns are being continued through his daughter, Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MAHA CHAKRI SIRINDHORN

Born into such an active Royal family, an astute Crown Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has followed in the steps of her Royal Parents and The Princess Mother, her grandmother. The patrimony given to her is a remarkable sensitivity to values, the importance of culture and understanding in the

development process, and a resolve to assist all Thai people to her utmost ability.



This is no small undertaking. Thailand today has a population of over 56 million people, approximately 70 percent of which live in rural areas. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess realizes that these people's lives and livelihoods are intimately intertwined with the land upon which they live. Of highest importance are its water resources, manpower, climate, and diverse occupational opportunities. If any of these factors is disregarded, it will adversely influence each family's income, food availability, educational freedom, and health status. Poverty-stricken families, for example, are often forced to leave their lands and migrate to large urban centers. But soon they discover that while they were poor in their rural village, they are just as poor, if not

more so, in their new home. Solving rural development problems, therefore, is complex, and it involves not only the rural sector but also its urban counterpart.

When asked how and why she was inspired to become involved in rural development activities, Her Royal Highness revealed that since she was a child, she had seen her Royal Parents and the Princess Mother working hard to improve the quality of life all rural people. The Royal Parents repeatedly taught her that to help the underprivileged and needy regardless of socio-economic status, religion, age, sex, culture, or race is the duty of the Royal Thai Family. But for her personally, giving assistance to needy people fills the Princess with happiness and a sense of deep satisfaction.

The experiences she has gained from accompanying her Royal Parents in every development activity have permeated the Princess's mind. The Royal Parents have taught her step-by-step how to diagnose communities to identify persisting problems, and then find innovative and long-term solutions to their needs. The Princess is known as His Majesty the King's secretary, and as such she has taken to heart the rural development goals held by her Royal Father. That is, the Royal Family's responsibility is to improve people's capabilities in: 1) becoming self-reliant through the use of local resources, 2) producing

adequate food for consumption, 3) maximizing income generation, 4) increasing access of adequate health services and optimal educational opportunities, and 5) increasing their understanding of the importance and use of appropriate technology. The Princess herself concedes that development work is a perpetual task; it extends beyond one's lifetime. To maintain and improve it, younger generations must be given guidance to take over responsibilities from their elders. Over the years, the Princess has developed her own diverse set of interests, and she has dedicated her efforts to follow the examples and work of her Royal Parents.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS



H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn began her schooling when she was three years old at the Chitralada School, which was established by and founded upon His Majesty the King's own educational policy. During her early education and up until high school, the Princess was treated as any other pupil, and she responded by demonstrating far-ranging talents and a high responsibility towards her assignments. For subjects that she could not understand or wished a more specialized learning environment, she consulted Her Majesty the Queen and was given a special



tutor. Although Her Royal Highness often accompanied her Royal Parents on up-country travels, a tutor was always in attendance so her absence from class did not deprive her of a full education. Apart from her classroom lessons, the Princess also enjoyed participating in extra-curricular activities such as sports, the library committee, school fairs, and the like. For inter-school activities, she sometimes acted as the school representative.

Their Majesties the King and Queen always encouraged their children to read, for they considered knowledge to be priceless in its ability to develop the minds and hearts of people and determine each person's future. Towards this end, Her Majesty the Queen took it as her special responsibility to acquaint each child with outstanding literature from different nations as well as the classics. Thus the Princess has developed the habit of reading, and she is affectionately known among her friends and teachers as a "book worm". Due to this early training and a natural aptitude, at the age of twelve Her Royal Highness demonstrated a keen ability to write poetry and short stories.

Her scholarly ability in this and other areas was highlighted when Her Royal Highness completed her high school education and was ranked number one in the nation.



Needless to say, she was then admitted to the Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University. The Princess regarded her university training as invaluable for it increased her knowledge, gave her a deeper understanding about life, a greater opportunity to meet many people from all walks of life, as well as a chance for greater personal independence. The Princess noted especially that her university experiences heightened her knowledge and strengthened her desire to turn thoughts into actions for others. These experiences made her curious about and enthusiastic towards developing innovative solutions to help society and each of its people.

At the Faculty of Arts, the Princess's favorite subjects were history, archaeology, Thai and oriental linguistics. Again, she was not treated differently from other students, and apart from class responsibilities, she delighted in joining university organizations, particularly those involving Thai classical music and rhetoric. Her Royal Highness was also a member of Faculty organizations for the study of Thai and Oriental linguistics and history.

In 1977, the Princess received a first honor Bachelor's Degree in Arts, representing the first member of Thai Royalty to graduate from a Thai university. Her education did not cease though, for she continued

her studies earning two Master of Arts degrees (i.e., in Pali and Sanskrit Studies from Chulalongkorn University, and in Oriental Epigraphy from Silpakorn University) as well as a Doctorate Degree in Educational Development from Srinakharinwirot University. Even during her post-graduate studies, Her Royal Highness continued her rural development work with her Royal Parents. She viewed it as an ideal opportunity to gain practical knowledge and understanding in complement to the theoretical base she was obtaining at university. Her Royal Highness also realized that Thailand's future rested on its ability to obtain and apply advanced technology for national development purposes. Therefore, she decided attend the Asian Regional Remote Sensing Training Centre at the Asian Institute of Technology in the hopes of applying her new skills for geographic surveys of Thailand's Southern region.

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's educational interests and learning processes span a wide number of areas; they are almost limitless in their scope largely because she recognizes that every bit of knowledge can benefit the people with and for whom she works. Consequently, she is very time conscious, spending each of her days as fully as possible. Helping her is a desire to remain in good health, and Her Royal

Highness exercises almost daily in order to keep her health and strength.

ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND RECOGNITIONS

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has many roles and responsibilities which correspond to her varied activities, and it is difficult to mention her work as separate events in and of themselves. To maintain her organizational prowess, she undertakes her activities in as logical manner as possible, so each complements the other thus making a complete cycle aimed at human resource development. Some of her highlighted works as well as her roles, responsibilities and recognitions can be summarized as follows.

EDUCATION PROMOTION

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn believes that the most important area of human resource development is education and the promotion of literacy. On her own part, the Princess passes her knowledge onto others in several different ways and targeting all levels. For children, she conceives that childhood is the most ideal learning time because children are interested in new and exciting ideas as obtained through stories. Adopt-

ing the views of her Royal Parents, she strongly urges children get into the habit of reading. Meanwhile, teachers are key persons who can most genuinely improve children's reading skills and knowledge base. In the introductory part of the book entitled "Environment for Children", for example, the Princess teaches the reader how to encourage youngsters in realizing the importance of natural resources.



In 1981, the Princess was designated as Chairperson of the committee to renovate the Grand Palace in preparation for the 200th anniversary celebration of the Ratanakosin. Her interests, though, were not limited to building renovation alone; she considered many restoration activities, one of which is called Phra Tamnak Suan Kularb. This pavilion was built in the region of King Rama V, and Her Royal Highness worked to reestablish it as a school for children of low-income civil servants. It is now

known as the School of Phra Tamnak Suan Kularb with an enrollment of 765 pupils up to grade six. The school is administered by Ministry of Education, and Her Royal Highness is the school's consultant. In this capacity, she also created an experimental centre for deaf children to provide them with an educational opportunity which will not make them feel inferior. Rather, they will gain a greater sense of being valuable citizens of Thai society.

Considering her great interest in education and human resource development, the Princess embraces four key concepts, namely: 1) people must have insight into theories; 2) they should have appropriate values, merit and faithfulness; 3) people should handle their roles and responsibilities as artists rather than simply workers; and 4) they should keep themselves healthy both physically and mentally. Along with this concern, one important project undertaken to honor H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn on her auspicious third cycle birthday is the establishment of up-country libraries such as the Chalerm Rajakumaree Public Library, the name of which is derived from that of the Princess. Originally, 38 libraries were launched, and this number is expanding through the work of the Non-formal Education Department of the Ministry of Education. This infrastructural de-

velopment is expected to improve education among people in non-urban areas and help promote the Princess's key concepts.

THE PRINCESS'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is recognized as a research scientist, anthropologist and social scientist because of her academic expertise and distinctive thought. She commits herself willingly and unselfishly to all activities as a natural outgrowth of her strong sense of duty. Unprejudiced assistance is targeted to those who are underprivileged, impoverished, disabled and the like. For Her Royal Highness, development projects are challenging tasks but they provide a wider perspective, increased knowledge, and broader experiences.

In following the development principles of His Majesty the King, her projects deal with improvements in the areas of effective program management, manpower utilization, natural resource management, and the application of appropriate technology. The goal is to increase each person's potential for health, economic and educational improvement. Her Royal Highness envisions that those who can

gain the most from her work, and especially the younger generation, will be able to contribute most in creating happiness within their own villages and the world community. Her national and international presentations concentrate especially on improving health conditions as well as enhancing income-generation, for each goes hand-in-hand in contributing to rural and national development.

Health and Nutrition

The Princess stresses that national development cannot be measured by economic growth alone. Socio-economic progress cannot be achieved or maintained in isolation of other health, education, and environmental goals. One key to improving health, for example, is through proper nutrition. Although Her Royal Highness is not a nutritionist, she has gained much practical experience through her many travels around the Kingdom



and concerning especially the high prevalence of nutritional problems afflicting the rural poor. Consequently, she understands that malnutrition has many core determinants, the most common of which are a lack of basic food and nutrition knowledge, undesirable food habits, improper feeding practices, poverty, etc. She has thus transformed her experiences into several action programs aimed at improving nutritional status amongst the Thai people.

Agriculture for School Lunch Program

Proper food intake both in quality and quantity leads to sufficient physical and mental development. The Princess's concept is simple, and it begins with the promotion of community agricultural practices. Teachers, for instance, are trained to cultivate vegetables and raise animals which can be incorporated into the diet. They are also instructed in the preparation of suitable foods. The teachers then pass their knowledge and technological capabilities to the pupils and later their families. These activities are found in approximately 170 schools supported by the Border Patrol Police around the Kingdom as well as Piyachadpattana School in Nakhon Nayok Province.



In 1955, the Border Patrol Police schools were established by Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother with the purpose of promoting education in remote areas. Because the Princess Mother felt particularly sympathetic to residents living in areas of unrest, many such schools were located in areas of conflict and fighting along the border. To begin the program, she formed a teacher team consisting of border police who were trained as teachers in government academic institutes. This was done in cooperation with the Faculty of Education, Chulalongkorn University. Upon completing their course of study, these teachers returned and worked to upgrade existing schools in the border area. These model schools were then replicated as needs arose. At present, there are about 170 Border Patrol Police Schools around the country.

Since H.R.H. Princess Sirin-dhorn has realized the importance of nutrition, she built upon the Princess Mother's mission by assuming responsibilities as per food and nutrition. Requesting assistance and cooperation from close friends, a charity fund was established which served as the starting point for an agricultural school lunch program from 1977-1979. The latter emphasized the integrated application of agriculture, food and nutrition knowledge along with health education in three pilot Border Patrol Police Schools. The strategy is composed of a complete cycle including food production, preparation, and the promotion of proper consumption. Thus far the program has been successful and, through the Ministry of Education, launched on a more wide-spread scale. It has also drawn recognition from abroad as well as support from organizations within Thailand and elsewhere (e.g., German Agro Action).

The Princess's School Lunch Program model was modified at the Piyachadpattana School in Nakhon Nayok Province, which has an enrollment of 298 students from largely agricultural families. Since these students have a basic, practical understanding of agricultural, Her Royal Highness felt that they could build upon this by teaching the students how to grow such basic agricultural products as vegetables.

Their knowledge could then be transferred to their homes and increase self-reliance in the production and consumption of nutrition foods. The products grown by the children were then distributed through cooperative channels. In this manner, the children also had the opportunity to learn how to manage the product's distribution system as a cooperative system. The Princess added that in the process of undertaking a cooperative system effectively, the pupils will gain greater sincerity, faithfulness, a sense of unity, and perseverance. After they complete their education, these children will be better able to conduct their own occupations and gain a higher sense of self-worth.

Nutritional Improvement Program for Preschool Children in Narathiwat Province, Southern Thailand



Narathiwat is one of the southern border provinces whose residents are mainly Muslim. Within this province, malnutrition is high among children under five years of age. In 1988, approximately 70 percent of the children were weighed, with results showing that moderate and severe degrees of malnutrition were 1.32% and 0.05%, respectively. Data from Provincial Health Office showed that malnutrition was usually due to a lack of basic nutritional knowledge, undesirable food habits and feeding



practices owing to cultural beliefs, poor communication facilities, and language constraints. In addition, poor environmental sanitation and inadequate maternal nutrition were

noted. In September 1988, H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn visited the people in this province, and she realized that protein energy malnutrition was an urgent problem needing an effective solution. On an immediate basis and working with the provincial health office and related sectors, she applied her own funds along with those of the government to establish a program aimed at eradicating moderate and severe malnutrition by December 1990.

This integrated nutrition program began in January of 1989 and it involved many organizational levels, from the village to the province. For academic support, the project coordinated with local educational institutions (e.g., the Provincial Agricultural College) to design and implement integrated nutrition programs which were founded upon people participation. On its part, the agricultural sector concentrated its efforts on means to improve food availability. This included home gardening (corn and groundnut) as well as the raising of livestock and poultry. Fisheries were established in areas where environmental conditions were suitable. The community development sector worked to support child care centers, of which the Princess served as patroness to eleven. In each center, children consumed nutritious foods and were taught appropriate food habits.



Nutritional surveillance was also an important component. For children experiencing moderate or severe malnourishment, they were given a food coupon worth 3 baht which they could exchange for nutritious food items (e.g., eggs, milk, meat) at village shops and under the supervision of nutrition volunteers. Members of leading local organizations and village volunteers were also trained in growth monitoring, especially child weighing. Basic nutritional knowledge was disseminated through booklets, printed materials, videos, health personnel, and other media and community channels. Health services emphasized improved maternal and child health, including ante-natal care, home visits, environmental hygiene and sanitation, clean water supplies, and immunizations.

Many results have accentuated this program's value. At its outset, the project succeeded in weighing

over 90 percent of provincial children, as opposed to only 70 percent before the program's initiation. Early on, this gave a better picture of malnutrition's prevalence (i.e., moderate -- 5.14 percent compared to 2.11 percent; severe -- 0.17 percent as opposed to 0.04 percent). After 10 months of program intervention, the prevalence of moderate and severe cases significantly declined to 0.80 percent and 0.02 percent, respectively. The remaining cases had other health complications needing correction.



Contributing to improved child nutritional status was the program's ability to stimulate effective community participation. The project not only increased community members' awareness and involvement, but it also placed malnutrition as an integrated problem focus of primary health care activities. It also made nutrition a part of wider community development concerns (agriculture, education) as identified by the people. To maintain community participation and make it



sustainable over time, Her Royal Highness has cited four areas as being crucial, namely: 1) continued intra- and inter-sectoral coordination, 2) design of a suitable model and approach for on-going community nutritional knowledge campaigns, 3) supervision and support in food production for nutrition, and 4) strengthening income generation activities. Above all every person, and especially the local people themselves, appreciated the Princess's dedication towards this project and its success.

Single Plate Lunch Program in Phra Tamnak Suan Kularb School, Bangkok

This school is located in an urban area, and the children are largely from courtier families. To improve the nutritional status of the 765 pupils, the Princess promoted a model "single plate" lunch program. That is, a suitable combination of nutritious foods were contained on a single plate. This was no small

challenge, since recipes needed to be developed or modified so the foods -- when presented together -- were acceptable in taste, texture and appearance. Through the program, pupils learn to practice proper eating behaviors as well as to understand about the nutritional value of the foods being served. Of special importance to the Princess was that students be instructed in proper food habits so they not only know what to do, but also why. She also stressed, however, that nutritional messages should be simple, understandable and objective-based.

Nutritional Concerns

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's nutritional concerns have permeated several of her keynote addresses during special occasions. On 11 December 1987, the Princess inaugurated the building of the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University, Salaya. On



this occasion, she gave a talk on food distribution to rural communities as well as her insights on childhood nutrition. She stated that nutrition is crucially important for every life cycle stage, from birth through old age. Her interest in nutrition has spanned several years, and she has kept up with its development from the Fourth through the Sixth National Development Plans. Her Royal Highness believes that improving people's food consumption rests on two aspects. First and on a short-term basis, all people should be informed of the status of nutrition within the country, and urged to contribute to its improvement. Resources (manpower, finances) need sharing if we are ever to control existing food and nutrition problems. Secondly, for long-term sustainability food and nutrition development programs should be an integrated part of overall health, agricultural and socioeconomic development.

On 24 October 1988, the Princess gave a keynote address on the prevalence of malnutrition in Thailand, wherein she cited that 13 percent of school aged children suffered from protein energy malnutrition while 29 percent of preschool children were anemic. She is aware that promoting increased food production alone cannot solve these problems outright. Control measures also rest on advocating appropriate eating

habits as well as improving agricultural development and natural resource management.

In May of 1990, the Princess presided over the opening of the 16th Ministerial World Food Council held in Thailand. In her own words, "to combat widespread poverty and hunger must be derived from our mutual determination to eradicate starvation and famine, not only by the provision of temporary relief measures but to eliminate the cause of the economic social and political systems that create and perpetuate this human suffering".

INCOME GENERATION, ENVIRONMENT AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

From her patronage of the Border Patrol Police Schools mentioned above, Her Royal Highness the Princess learned that certain pupils could easily go on for higher education if the opportunity existed in their area. They would then be in a better position to earn a higher incomes and assist their community's to develop and become self-reliant. Thus she established the Border Patrol Police Vocational Training School for students who had completed grade six.

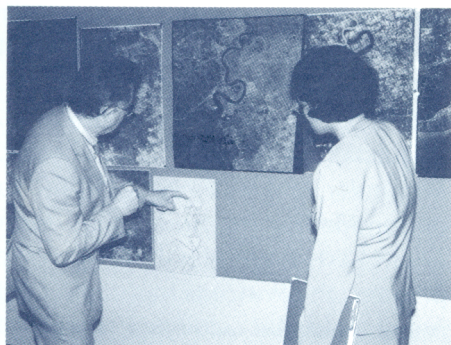
As personal secretary to His Majesty the King, the Princess has participated in many Royal Research Projects. In Southern Thailand, His Majesty the King established Pikulthong's Experimental Research Center in 1982. The Center's main purpose is to solve the problem of acid sulfate in the soil, though it also includes several other fields including agriculture, health, education, and industry. Thus far, many integrated experimental projects have been completed or are on-going, and their final results will be applied among nearby communities.

An enthusiastic traveller, the Princess has transferred modern technology from abroad and applied it for the benefit of Southern Thai people. One example of her efforts includes the research project entitled "The Study of Land Use/Land Cover Map Accuracy Using Digital High Resolution Imagery for Narathiwat Province". Using Landsat and a Thematic Mapper (TM), a

geographical survey is undertaken for classifying land utilization and land formation. TM can also be used to explore historical and prehistoric buildings located in remote, largely inaccessible areas.

CHARITY : THE SAI JAI THAI FOUNDATION

The Princess's motivation in establishing charity funds stems from the encouragement of Her Majesty The Queen, who views the country as one large family. Of its members, many countrymen such as police, soldiers and civil servants are working hard to maintain the nation's peace and security. In the process, many have been wounded or disabled; some were killed, leaving behind suffering families. Everyone is indebted to these guardians, and Her Royal Highness believes that everyone should express their sincerest appreciation to these brave people and their families. On her 20th birthday in 1975, the Princess donated her own money in addition to an amount donated by the Royal Parents to begin a charity fund entitled the Sai Jai Thai Foundation. The original endowment was 102,000 baht, but over the past 16 years the Foundation has grown and now dispenses more than 500 million baht in humanitarian aid. Especially among the disabled, the Princess



provides both financial support as well as vocational training so afflicted individuals can remain valuable, active contributors to society.

Due to her humanitarian concern, H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn was designated as a President of Thai Red Cross since December of 1977. In this capacity, she encourages everyone to express sympathy and compassion for the needy, disabled, and underprivileged people. The Princess has also extended her assistance to people who are not Thai such as refugees from Laos and Cambodia. She is also active in patronizing other humanitarian charities and organizations like the Nutrition Association, the National Library, and the National Boy Scouts Association.

SUPREME PATRONESS OF THAI HERITAGE, ARTS AND CULTURE

Several people, especially amongst the younger generation, have drawn away from classical Thai arts and culture. They feel that in these modern times, such cultural features have become obsolete. As a result, many valuable parts of traditional Thai culture are threatened with extinction. Only in rare circumstances do certain traditions remain as testaments to the country's and the Thai people's

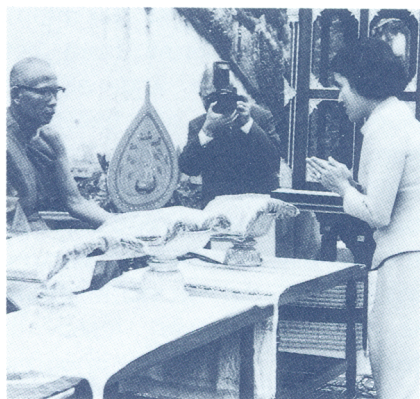
heritage. Fortunately, one member of the Royal House of Chakri -- His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej -- has shown great foresight and expertise in saving and reviving valued Thai traditions. Without reservation, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has also responded to her Royal Parents' perseverance in renovating and preserving Thai arts, culture and heritage.



Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is well-recognized as an outstanding social and cultural anthropologist. Her interest and expertise span several areas including religion, history, archaeology, architecture, literature, linguistic, language, and music. Moreover, she is firmly dedicated to disseminating information on each area of educational purposes. In the process, the Princess has conducted many valuable activities, some of which are the following.

Religion

His Majesty the King is regarded as the Supreme Patron of Thai Buddhism. All members of the Royal Family are expected to take after this example, and H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is no exception. To the Princess, Buddhist temples express the best of Thai arts and architecture. She feels that restoring past temples is one way of insuring the survival of Thai arts and culture. Her Royal Highness the Princess has thus led the way in renovating many temples to their former splendor including The Temple of the Emerald Buddha. Helping her in these activities is the Princess's extensive knowledge and insights into Buddhism. Her Master's degree thesis from Chulalongkorn University focused on "The Tenfold Virtues of Theravada Buddhism." This study is of paramount importance not only for its religious value but also for literature and social studies.



H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is a symbol of a pious Thai Buddhist due to her unceasing devotion to the religion's activities and adherence to its precepts. Annually, the Princess participates in many religious ceremonies such as leading the circumambulation at the Buddha Monthon in Nakhon Pathom on the occasions of Visakha Bucha and Asalaha Bucha Days, attending the "Buddhism Promotion Week" at Mahamakut Sangkha University, presenting "Kathin" rites, raising "Cho fa" (temple roof), laying foundation stones at temples and other places of worship, and attending the great sermon series at Dhammasthan of Chulalongkorn University. Another of her religious concerns is to encourage people to send good wishes through greeting cards on Visakha Bucha Day.

Although H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is a devote Buddhist, she also realizes that each religion plays an important role for its followers. Her mind and heart are open to everyone regardless religion differences. When she travels to Southern Thailand, she makes a special effort to visit local mosques. Without exception, she is reverently and enthusiastically greeted by the Muslim people. For followers of the Christian faith, the Princess has attended or chaired several important religious activities including presiding over the 50th inaugural anniversary of the Sacred Heart

Convent School on 9 January 1987. During her visit to Italy in 1988, H.R.H.the Princess had an audience with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican City. With her unprejudiced personality, H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is recognized as a pious Buddhist and an envoy of all religions in Thailand.

History

Another of the Princess's important roles is as a lecturer of Thai history. She has an interest in this area because history assists learners in investigating events logically. Historical information can also be used to support the people's way of life and facilitate them in adapting to ever changing environmental conditions. Further, the information can predict the trend of social changes. Since the Princess is a scholar of Thai history, she has been invited as a guest lecturer at Chiang Mai University, and in 1980, she was a guest lecturer of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. Due to her insights and knowledge, she was later designated as the Academy's Professor of Historical Studies. The Princess gives classroom lectures as well as study tours to various historical places to provide practical instruction on historical building construction, design and architecture. The Princess is quick to note that what our ancestors have done in the past, represents our present history.

Hence, what we do today will be the history of the future. With this realization, everyone should work for as rewarding a present and future as possible.

Archaeology

Accompanying the Princess's interest in history is her work in archaeology. Archaeology is the study of ancient peoples and cultures through their material remains. Such ancient materials are collected through excavations of historic and prehistoric sites. They can also be obtained as surface materials which do not require excavation. Each artifact sheds light on the culture of past peoples, their daily lives, socio-economic systems, languages, beliefs, folklore, architecture, and so on. To identify these materials precisely, an archaeologist must understand many subjects. H.R.H Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is renowned as a scholarly archaeologist. Her interest in archaeology stems from both scholarly literature and visits to ancient sites. If an excavation uncovers any ancient artifacts, H.R.H. the Princess often goes to observe their location and condition on scholarly, official and personal bases. Even during visits abroad, the Princess never loses the opportunity to visit important museums.

In particular, H.R.H. the Princess is the country's main preserver of national monuments. The Princess realizes that preserving such ancient works of stone is very important because these objects of antiquity represent a particular period of the past and provide important cultural information.



H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn thus continually works to reconstruct monuments and preserve antiques. Many times each year, H.R.H. appears in public presiding over inauguration ceremonies for newly renovated monuments. She also learns from other countries about special preservation techniques so precious artifacts in Thailand can remain as intact as possible. During visits to Pagan in Mayanmar (Burma), Borabadur in Indonesia and the Florence Conservation Institute in Italy, for example, the Princess inquired extensively about how to handle and preserve ancient artifacts. She then shared and applied this new

knowledge in her work. Restored monuments then become supplementary resources for her lectures on historical studies. Some of her preservation works include the Emerald Buddha and the Grand Palace, Phnom Rung Historical Park in Buriram Province, objects of antiquity in Lopburi Province, Three Pagodas Pass in Kanchanaburi, Khmer Temple Phimai, Prasart Sikhorapoom and Prasart Baan Plung, Prasart Muang Singh and many sites in Ayutthya province, former capital of Thailand.



Architecture and Mural Art



Most Buddhist temples in Thailand possess architectural designs stemming from the Ayutthya, Sukhothai and Rattanakosin

periods. The designs reveal how different arts flourished at different historical times as well as their evolution up to and beyond a certain period. Other works of art reveal the influences of foreign cultures. For example, the Grand Palace and the Temple of Emerald Buddha exemplify the architecture of Rattanakosin period. Prasart Hin Phimai and Prasart Phnom Rung denote Khmer architectural influence.

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's devotion to ancient architectural conservation is demonstrated in several other cases. She supervised the restoration of Vimanmek Hall at Dusit Palace, once the royal residence of King Chulalongkorn. Wat Suthat Thepvararam, Wat Thad Suthawaat in Angthong Province and Pha-tam in Ubon Ratchathani also demonstrate H.R.H. the Princess's special attention to historic preservation. In 1982, H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn visited Bad Homburg in Germany where a Thai pavilion still stands. This pavilion was an early a gift to the city by His Majesty King Chulalongkorn in 1910. Unfortunately, the ravages of time had taken their toll, and the pavilion needed restoration. Consequently, H.R.H. the Princess took on this responsibility. As always, her working principle was on restoring the original design as precisely as possible.

Thai Classical Music

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn also takes after her father, His Majesty the King, in terms of her musical aptitude. Her musical talent was first noted when she was very young, and the instruments she first started to learn were the Saw (Thai cello-like violin), and Klui (flute). When she was an undergraduate at Chulalongkorn University, she performed in string ensembles and was able to play Sor Sam Sai. Up until this moment, the Princess is proficient in playing the



Ranaad (xylophone), Ranaad-ek, Saw-duang, and Saw-U. Like other musicians, the Princess paid strict homage to her music masters. She always attended initiation ceremonies particularly in Chitralada School, Phra Tamnak Suan Kulab School and the Chulalongkorn University Thai Music Society.

Her special activities include: 1) leading a grand ensemble at the secondary school student festival, 2) public performances of Thai classical music (e.g., Ranaad-ek, Sor Sam Sai, Klui) on many special occasions

(Coronation Day, traditional ceremonies at Plainern Palace, the Sai Jai Thai Foundation concert, Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy concerts), 3) the rewarding of her trophy for the winner of student music competition, and 4) morally supporting and encouraging everyone to play Thai classical music including deaf children at the Phra Tamnak Suan Kulab School.

H.R.H. the Princess also carries her preservation and conservation activities over to Thai classical music. Among her works in Thai musical conservation is the compilation of Thai classical music notes authored by Somdej Chao Fah Pra Nakhon Sawan (H.R.H. Prince Boribhatr). Over time, these notes had become scattered. Realizing their value for posterity and the nation's musical heritage, H.R.H. the Princess organized specialists in the field to begin compiling the notes. Thereafter, they can be used to teach today's young musicians and those of tomorrow.

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has also expanded her musical preservation efforts in the form of instructional works. In her article on "Children and Music," the Princess describes her experiences and teaches the reader how to persuade a child to become a lover of music. Another article entitled "Thai Classical Music Therapy" proclaims the benefit Thai Music has in releasing stress and promoting mental health.

Traditional Thai Crafts

For many people, Thai crafts represent the basic ideals and necessities of life. Each piece abounds with motifs, designs and meaning which are typical of Thai culture. Historically, there have been many types of crafts known as the "10-group craft" (Chang-sib-moo). This craft group is affiliated with the Royal Institute, and thus Thai classical crafts are closely linked with the Royal Family.

Like other Royal family members, H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has enjoyed painting since her childhood. Her interest grew whenever His Majesty the King demonstrated to her different styles of painting. This art form has thus become the Princess's special skill.



At the same time, her pictures are charming and meaningfully demonstrate her endearing sense of humor. Many of her pictures appear at the end of her articles. The portrait of an elephant blowing a trumpet is well-recognized as representing herself, while a rabbit with trombone represents His Majesty the King who was born in the Thai year of the rabbit. The King's favorite musical instrument is in fact the saxophone, but saxophone is difficult to draw so the Princess drew a trombone instead. Through the years, the Princess's skills have increased and broadened to other types of arts, including drawing, modeling and sculpture.

The Princess's interests and skills in Thai traditional arts and crafts have also been accentuated through many, often challenging, projects. Amongst these are her restorations of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha and the Grand Palace in preparation for Rattanakosin bicentennial celebration. She also took primary responsibility for the cremation of Her Majesty Queen Rambhi Barni. In this event, she strictly abided by classical Thai architectural styles as well as those of traditional fine crafts in the building of the Royal Crematorium. For these tasks, the Princess poured out her scholarly skills derived from literature, historical studies and her own experiences.

The Folk Arts and Crafts Centre at Bang Sai, Ayutthya province, was established under the auspices of Their Majesties the King and Queen. Its important goals include providing a supplementary source of income for rural poor families. Many art objects have been distributed not only within the country but also internationally. As a result, these families have been able to become self-supporting. The Center also provides a forum for training in Thai classical folk arts and crafts, with H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn playing a significant role.

Realizing this Centre's importance, the Princess then expanded upon it and its concept through a new training center named "Palace College". In each place, the Princess has worked to revive and conserve Thai classical arts. She has searched all over the country for professional artists to serve as teachers in each of these centres. Some classical arts have almost disappeared, but their elderly practitioners have eagerly helped to reestablish them through the centres' works. Simultaneously, the Princess herself has acted as both teacher and trainee. Her desire is to experience many art forms in order to understand the philosophy of each. She then uses this knowledge to monitor training activities so each trainee understands as much as possible about the art form's concept. The latter can then be reflected in the art

object itself. Many times, H.R.H. the Princess also has provided moral support when certain components require extensive practice, patience and perseverance.

Through H.R.H. the Princess's efforts, many art forms are now being revived and conserved including miniature palatial dolls, lacquer and silver wares, as well as gold and silver in-lay works called Kram. Kram is a technique for inlaying either gold or silver onto iron tools and equipment. Such items even belong to the Royal Family such as the Royal Saber; other items include a sickle, scissors and a betel nut mortar and pestle. Other arts and crafts entail Gold Nielloware, drawing and painting, bamboo and Yan Lipao basketry, weaving (silk, cotton, chok, rug), embroidery, sculpture rattan-furniture work, wood carving, and hide carving for shadow play characters.

Perpetuating these crafts is not only limited to these centres. In places where these arts continue to exist, the Princess recognizes their local identity. One of the most important is in Wat Kha-none, Ratchaburi province. In this temple is the famous shadow show (Nang-ta-loong). Since the reign of King Rama III, hundreds of characters have been prepared from hide carvings and used in the story telling. The most popular story comes from the Ramakirti which has flourished since the King Rama III

period. The Princess realizes that these characters are valuable and should be collected for museum exhibitions and as examples of the Thai national heritage. Consequently, in cooperation with Silpakorn University and the Tanning Organization, H.R.H. the Princess has worked to make duplicate sets of characters. Then the original ones will be displayed in the museum.

Literature, Language and Rhetoric

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is renowned as a multi-talented artist. She has authored many articles in prose, poetry, as well as songs. A 675-page publication entitled "Mani Ploi Roi Saeng" is a compilation of her written works. Her articles often center around such themes as natural resources, arts and culture, education, history, charity, and important development aspects. The articles have been written not only in Thai but also English and Chinese. Many articles have been distributed to raise money for charities.

One characteristic of her articles is that they describe in detail many of the places she has visited, including their natural scenery, history, culture, customs, people, and the like. This enables the readers know about that place by envisioning the images she trans-

cribes. Wherever she has visited, Her Royal Highness transfers what she has seen to the written page. Hence, during each trip the Princess is busily taking notes which are later developed into travelogues. These travelogues then serve as supplementary reading materials in undergraduate classes at Thammasat University (e.g., Chinese travelogue, "Yam Dan Mungkorn"). Many articles are valuable and meaningful instructional works such as Yam Dan Mungkorn, Children and Music, Thai Classical Music Therapy, Kaew Jome Kaen etc. The Princess's works entitled "Inscription of Prasart Hin Phnom Wan" and "Dusadi Sungwei Klome Chang" are especially noteworthy, for they demonstrate Her Royal Highness's literary and linguistic prowess.



H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn is also well-known as an improviser. In particular, she can make an adept, extemporaneous remark-called "Sakkawa"--with professional poets. The Sakkawa's content derives from famous literary works composed by the great Thai poets. On 23 October 1987 the Princess improvised the Sakkawa under the title of "Sung-thong" at the Asian Cultural Research Centre, Mahidol University. Another important instance was "Pra Apai-mani" a famous poem written by Suthorn Poo. H.R.H. performed this celebrated Sakkawa at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, "Life Style of Thai in the Poems of Sunthorn Poo, the Great Poet". Her performances delighted and entranced audiences. They left each person with a feeling of pride for the art form and in the Princess's eloquence. She is now also affectionately known as the Great Princess of Poetry.

Museum and Information Centre

Thailand is one place where folk art treasures, past historical civilizations and modern society co-exist. To maintain this balance requires expanding historical and anthropological knowledge and compiling historical materials properly. Only in this way can research and education progress. H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn realizes that purposive museums

and information centres would help achieve this aim and benefit all learners, especially children. They would also be mechanisms for promoting the Thai identity and national heritage.

Museums

If priceless art objects and ancient monuments are endanger, H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn makes every effort to preserve and renovate them. In areas where excavations have revealed archaeological artifacts, she visits to provide advice and support. From her efforts, many local, regional and national regional museums have been founded such as the Rama V Period Museum in Vimanmek Hall at Dusit Palace. Her endeavors have also included a music museum and a museum for the shadow puppet show, Nang-ta-loong, found in Wat Kha-none in Ratchaburi Province. For H.R.H. the Princess, such museums are the forums for displaying ancient and historical objects for education and the perpetuation of the Thai culture. They are also the mechanisms for encouraging everyone to understand the principles of national heritage preservation and conservation.



Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre



The study of Asian civilization has attracted many scholars, including H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, as they endeavor to gain a deeper insight and understanding of this part of the world. Thailand is the regional and educational center for these studies and academics, both Thai and foreign, have been conducting research here for many years. Unfortunately, the sources of information involved in studies of Asian civilization, art, culture, anthropology, archaeology, history, architecture, languages, literature and linguistics are widely scattered. There has long been a need for an established center to systematically classify, store, and facilitate retrieval of specific information for further research, as well as to propagate knowledge of new findings.

In honor of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's longstand-

ing efforts in this area, and to commemorate the auspicious occasion of Her Royal Highness's 36th Birthday (3rd cycle) this year, a new center will be established and known as the "Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre (SAC)." This Centre is under the gracious consent of Her Royal Highness whose interests lie firmly in the preservation of art and culture. It will be established by Silpakorn University in collaboration with the Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance.

One function of the Centre will be to establish, maintain and accumulate an extensive library and collection of sample artifacts. Anthropological materials such as books, journals, magazines, maps, illustrations, films, videos, cassettes, rubbings, slides, microfilms, samples of textiles and pottery will be collected. The Centre will also be a vehicle for exchanging information with various organizations and institutions, in Thailand and internationally, via a computerized system which will provide constantly updated information. The Centre will also provide services for researchers, scholars, students and the public wishing to gain access to the available facilities to conduct research. When fully established, the Centre will serve as a valuable source of information which will encourage and support further development in research studies

and education into Thai and Asian culture and civilization.

THAI CULTURAL ENVOY

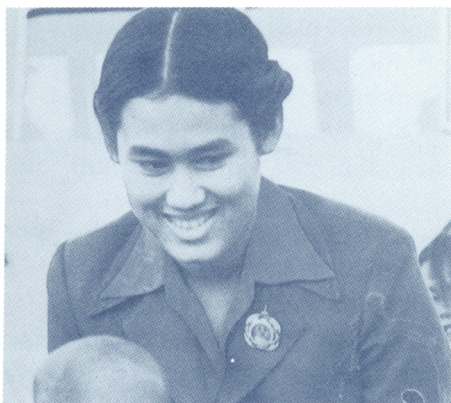
Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess has served as His Majesty the King's representative on several overseas missions. In 1973, she attended the funeral of His Majesty King Gustav Adolph of Sweden. In 1980, she travelled to the Netherlands to attend the Coronation Ceremony of Her Majesty the Queen. In 1981, she participated the Royal Wedding Ceremony of Crown Prince Charles and Princess Lady Diana in Britain. In December of 1983, the Princess officially visited Japan and attended the wedding ceremony of the Emperor's son. Other visits abroad include Iran, Israel, European Countries, Australia, China, Korea and Laos. In each



case, she was able to exchange her ideas and experiences with well-wishers so that on these occasions foreign people could learn about Thailand and the Thai people.

ACCLAMATION

H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn possesses a strong sense of responsibility as well as compassion for the underprivileged, disabled and needy people of our time. Her duties therefore have reflected this orientation and included intensive efforts to help these target groups to improve their quality of life. Though it takes a lot of doing, the Princess has never given up. Even in visiting the remotest of villages, her smile and encouraging words flow like an eternal fountain. She has unendingly and unselfishly applied her knowledge and dedication to all without an conditions whatsoever.



Her warm personality has won the hearts of not only the Thai people but many foreign well-wishers. Due to her dedication, in 1977 on the occasion of the 50th Birthday of His Majesty the King, she was bestowed with the Royal title of Somdej Phra Debaratanarajasuda Chao Fah Maha

Chakri Sirindhorn Rathasimakunakornpiyajat Sayamboromrajakumari by His Majesty the King, the only Thai Princess to have ever been given this distinguished title.

Her accomplishments towards rural and national development have been acclaimed by many universities through their bestowal of Honorary Doctoral Degrees in several disciplines. These include:

Chulalongkorn University

Honorary Doctorates in Arts, Engineering, Architecture, and Political Science.

Kasetsart University

Honorary Doctorates in Liberal Arts (Social Development) and Education (Teaching).

King Mongkut's Institute of Technology

An Honorary Doctorate in Educational Industry.

National Institute of Development Administration

Honorary Doctorates in Development Administration and Social Development.

Mahidol University

Honorary Doctorates in Public Health, Nutrition, Liberal Arts (Cultural Education), and Science (Environmental Technology Administration).



Ramkhamhaeng University

An Honorary Doctorate of Philosophy in Thai Linguistics.

Silpakorn University

Honorary Doctorates in Oriental Epigraphy, Thai Arts, and Decorative (Ceramic) Arts.

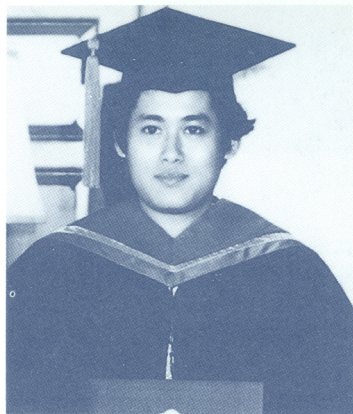


Srinakharinwirot University

An Honorary Doctorate in Music.

Sukhothaithammarajit Open University

An Honorary Doctorate in Education.



Thammasat University

Honorary Doctorates in Social Welfare, Liberal Arts, Social Anthropology, Political Science (Diplomacy), Liberal Arts (Thai Language).

H.R.H. the Princess's research on Remote Sensing Application in Narathiwat Province is one of her most stunning achievements. It's scientific contributions, and, ultimately, humanitarian merits were recognized by the National Research Council of Thailand through its bestowal of the Outstanding Research Award in Geography and Mathematics. In addition, H.R.H. the Princess received the *Karumata* commendation from the Thai Ministry of Education. This commendation recognizes Her Royal Highness's educational concerns and high level teaching skills. Furthermore, she has been given an honorary membership from the Architecture Association of Thailand.



From the Princess's attempts to preserve Thai Arts and Culture, she has gained much admiration among the Thai people. As a result, since 1988 her birthday on April 2nd has been designated as "Thai Cultural Heritage Day." All the Thai people regard H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn as the Supreme Patroness of Thai Heritage.

The Princess's dedication is also acknowledged worldwide. During her visit to Austria in June 1986, the Innsbruck University Council formally designated Her Royal Highness as an honorary senator. She was also presented with the distinguished Gold Chain, the first Asian lady and the youngest ever to be granted this accolade.

Considering her insurmountable efforts, perseverance and sense of responsibility towards rural and national development, H.R.H Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn stands out as one of the most precious jewels to eternally adorning the Kingdom of Thailand.



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