

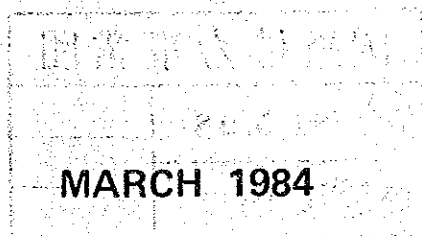
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**BASIC DESIGN STUDY
FOR
SOCIAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL CENTRE PROJECT
IN THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND**

FINAL REPORT

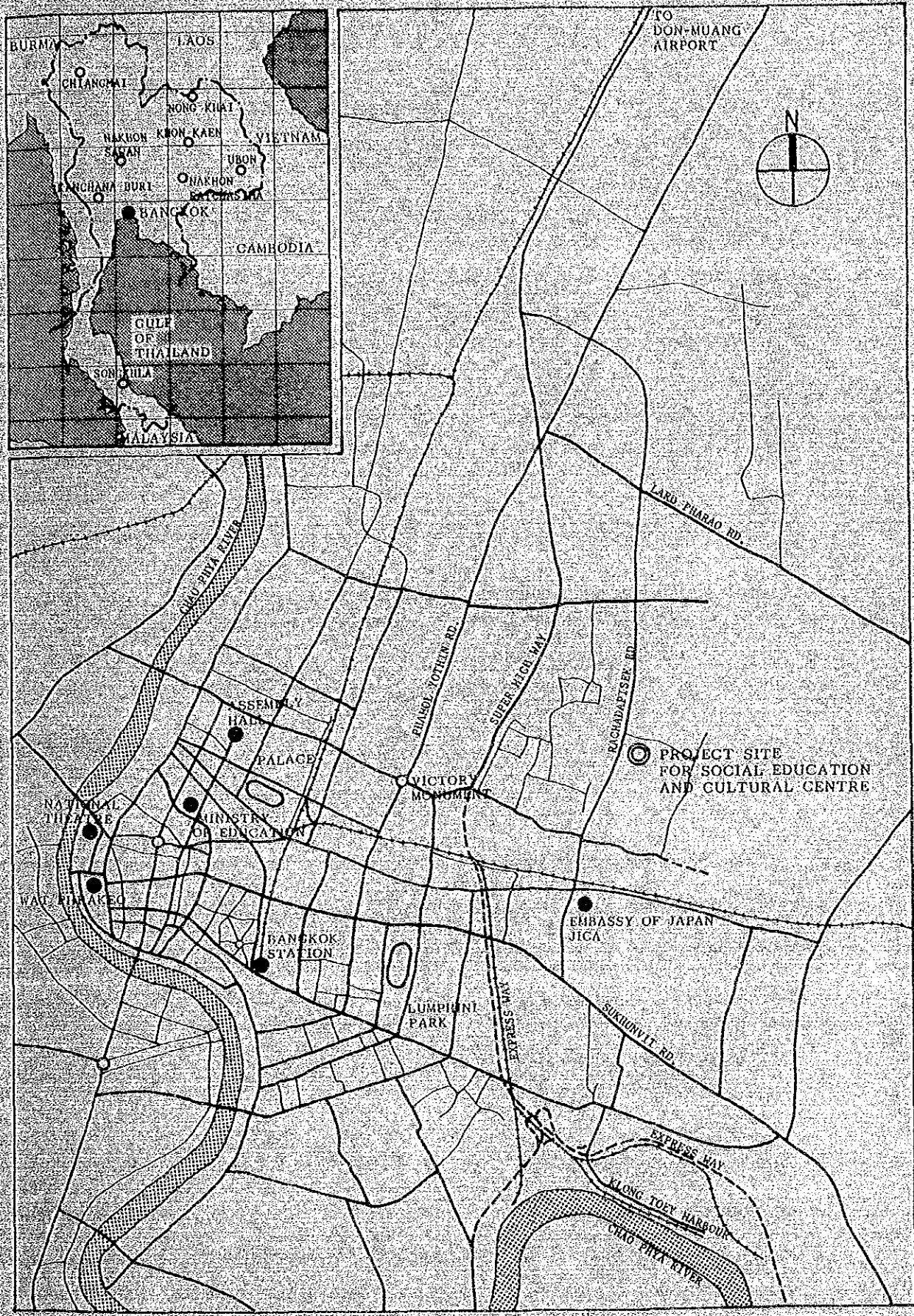
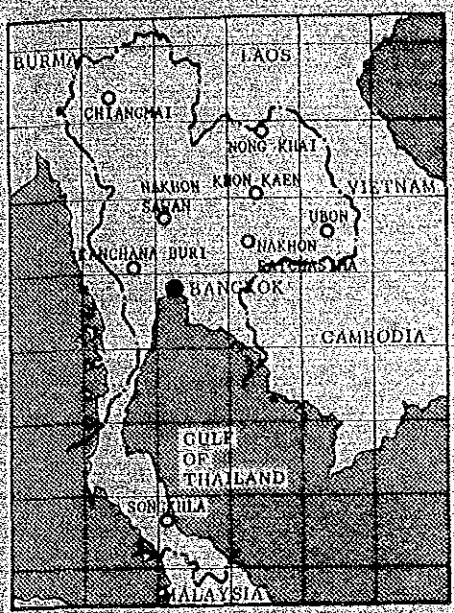


JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

国際協力事業団	
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THE SOCIAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL CENTRE IN THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND FEBRUARY 1984



PREFACE

In response to the request of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Social Education and Cultural Centre Project and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The JICA sent to Thailand a study team headed by Mr. Hideo ENDO, Director, Grant Aid Department, JICA, three times since September 1983.

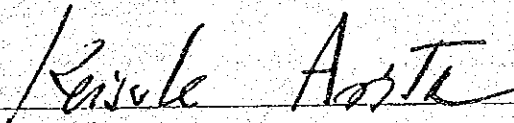
The team had discussions on the Project with the officials concerned of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and conducted field surveys in Bangkok.

After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made and the present report has been prepared.

I hope that this report will serve for the development of the Project and contribute to the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand for their close cooperation extended to the team.

March 1984

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Keisuke Arita", is written over a horizontal line.

Keisuke Arita

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

SUMMARY

Thailand has a long history and rich culture and has been preserving its cultural heritage and traditions. The people of Thailand have been very proud of their own culture, consequently, preservation of traditional culture, creative development of society and culture and enrichment of its education have been historically important objectives of the Government of Thailand.

Having attempted to industrialize the economy and society, the Government of Thailand started to implement the First National Economic and Social Development Plan in 1962. The Government has been promoting the modernization and industrialization for 20 years until the 4th Plan. As a result, the country has achieved remarkable economic development with annual growth rate of more than 7% on the average. On the other hand, because of rapid expansion of the economic activity and material development, the social structure could not promptly assimilate to resultant changes of the social environment and the various social strains were broken out. Trying to correct such social problem, the Government of Thailand is aiming to realize the well-balanced economic development and social stability in the 5th Economic and Social Development 5-Year Plan and the Government is currently implementing programs to achieve such objectives.

Particularly in educational policy, the Government has introduced new 6-3-3 year school system and also improved curriculum in accordance with the national education plan, so as to accomplish equal opportunity for education and upgrading of educational level. Concurrently, the Government has implemented non-formal education and community school projects as a part of social education scheme which direct toward total life-long education to flexibly cope with the various social changes.

In the promotion of such social education and cultural activities, the royal family and temples have been taken on an important role in the past. At the present days, besides these, public institutions like Ministry of Education and private organizations are contributing to it. However, with the rapid social changes and the increased population existing facilities for social education and cultural activities have recently

been found in adequate. It is the present situation of Thailand that the shortage of facilities is a bottleneck in promoting the social educational activities. Also, in the area of arts and cultural activities, preservation of traditional arts and culture are difficult, moreover the presentation of foreign arts can not be adequately done, since there are not enough facilities where people may appreciate or participate in such performances.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Thailand listed the development of social services as one of the objectives to be achieved in the 5th Economic and Social Development 5-Year Plan and planned the establishment of a social education and cultural centre which will become a new core facility of social education and cultural activities, aiming to develop the ability and sentiment of the nation and to establish a society based on cultural and moral sentiment. Thus the Government of Thailand has requested to the Government of Japan the grant aid for the establishment of the centre and the related equipment.

In response to the request, the Government of Japan carried out a several field surveys through Japan International Cooperation Agency to identify the feasibility of the said project under Japan's grant aid.

The objective of the project is to establish the Centre for social education and cultural activity which should become a place to provide social education for the general public, particularly children and youth, by means of making contact with Thai traditional culture and foreign culture as well, and a place to participate in cultural expression through arts and creative activities. Thereby, the Centre shall contribute to improvement of social education activities and development of cultural activities.

The proposed construction site for the Centre is located along Rachadapisek Road at North East district in the City of Bangkok with convenient access within 10 km from any place in the city. Its surroundings are rapidly developing with the opening of the artery road in recent year. The land of 30.1 Rais (approximately 4.8 ha) is reserved for the construction of the Centre. And as to the infrastructures of the area there is no problem for the construction, as

main lines of electrical, telephone, water supply and drainage are laid down along the artery road.

The Centre consists of four main buildings; a main hall building, a small hall building, an exhibition and education building and a canteen. And Thai and Japanese Pavillions will be set at a front plaza. Major rooms and total floor area of each building are as follows;

Main hall building	8,683 m ²
Main hall (2,000 seats), dressing room, rehearsal room, lobby, etc.	
Small hall building	1,641 m ²
Small hall (400 seats), dressing room, lobby, etc.	
Exhibition and education building	6,320 m ²
Library, permanent exhibition hall, changing exhibition hall, L/L, A/V room, small meeting room and administrative office	
Canteen	324 m ²
Kitchen and Canteen	
(Sub-total)	16,968 m ²
Covered walkway	1,617 m ²
(Total)	18,585 m ²

The Government of Japan will be responsible for the construction of the facilities and supply of the related equipment. While, the Government of Thailand will be responsible for the cost of site preparation, construction of access road, provision of utilities and services for construction, which is estimated approximately 36.8 million Bahts.

Project implementation period is estimated 35 months including 6 months for detail design, 3 months for tender procedure and 26 months for construction work.

Project execution body in Thailand is the Ministry of Education (MOE), and actual work of planning and implementation of the project is the responsibility of Task Force (Chairman: Mr. Dejo, Deputy Permanent Secretary of MOE), composed mainly of the representatives from the Departments of MOE and it will prepare budgetary and staff allocation in addition to coordination with authorities concerned.

The project complies with the national policy which aims to realize the well-balanced economic development and social stability, and it is expected to contribute to promote social education and develop cultural activities among the general public. As this project is highly evaluated on account of proving benefits widely among the general public, it is very significant to implement the project by Japan's grant aid program and it is expected to contribute to the promotion of friendly relationship between Japan and Thailand through cooperation to the enhancement of cultural activities in Thailand.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Thailand has a long history and rich culture, and has been preserving its cultural heritage and traditions. Preservation of traditional culture, development of society and culture, and enrichment of its education have been historically important objectives of the Government of Thailand.

Thailand is currently under implementation of the national development plan in accordance with the 5th Economic and Social Development 5-year Plan. In the 5th 5-Year Plan, the policy of the Government of Thailand appears to have shifted toward well-balanced and stable economic growth with consideration of social stability. Therefore, improvement of social education and adult education to develop the intellectual level and the potential of the entire nation is one of the very important factors in the Plan.

Despite of the above new policy, there are not enough facilities which could be used to present the performances of arts to the general public, to conduct the various lectures of social education, and to provide activities and functions to assist self-improvement. Under such circumstance, the Government of Thailand has planned the establishment project of 'Social Education and Cultural Centre of the Kingdom of Thailand', which will serve as a core facility for educational and cultural activities through performing arts, lectures and recreational activities. Then, the Government of Thailand made a request to the Government of Japan for grant aid on the establishment of the Centre.

In response to the request by the Government of Thailand, the Government of Japan dispatched the Preliminary Study Team (Phase 1) in September, 1982, through Japan International Cooperation Agency, for the purpose of studying the contents of the request. As a result of the preliminary study, it was found that there were problems on project implementation body and construction site which could be coordinated within the Thai side, therefore further study was postponed until the Government of Thailand could solve such problems.

Since then, the Government of Thailand decided to establish Coordination Committee (Chairman: Vice Prime Minister Dr. Thanat Khoman with 13 members from the ministries concerned) for the project, which carried out discussions on construction site, and established Sub-Committee (Chairman: Mr. Apilas Osatananda, Director General of DTEC with five members) in November 1982 to carry out actual works.

On the basis of series of the actions by the Thai side, the Government of Japan dispatched the Preliminary Study Team (Phase 2) in January, 1983, to facilitate the progress of the project.

The purpose of the Team were, (1) to confirm the basic concept of the facilities of the project, (2) to confirm the responsible management body of the project and its organization, (3) to discuss the suitability of the construction site, and (4) to confirm scope of works on a basic design study and to discuss implementation of the project. Throughout the discussions during the study, the basic concept of the facilities and the construction site were confirmed to a certain extent, while the implementation body was not decided among the Department of Fine Arts, the Ministry of Education (MOE), Tourist Authority of Thailand (TAT) and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA).

On the basis of examination by the Coordination Committee, the Government of Thailand decided that the MOE should be the project execution body in July 1983. In accordance with the decision, the MOE established the Task Force, project executing committee, which mainly consists of the representatives from the departments concerned of MOE (Chairman: Mr. Dejo, Deputy Permanent Secretary of The Ministry of Education with 13 members), attempting to implement the establishment of the Centre.

Basic Design Study Team (Phase 1) was dispatched to Thailand in September, 1983, to commence a full-scale study. It was decided that the study would be carried out with 3 phases field survey in accordance with the recommendations by the Preliminary Study.

Basic Design Study (Phase 1) was carried out for 20 days from September 25th to October 14th, 1983. Its major objectives were to confirm the contents of the request by Thailand, to confirm the project executing

body, to carry out survey on similar facilities, and to study and discuss the various conditions which form basis for planning of the project. Items, which were agreed by both sides were summarized in the minutes of discussions, and the minutes was signed by and between Mr. Dejo, Chairman of Task Force and Mr. Hideo Endo, Study Team Leader. (See Appendix Part I - 1, 2)

Basic Design Study (Phase 2) was carried out for 10 days from November 30th to December 5th, 1983. The objectives of the Study were to submit the conceptual design and to confirm a basic idea of the facilities of the Centre. For these objectives, the Study Team had prepared a conceptual design and three alternative proposals for external appearance of the Centre. As the result of discussions proposal "A" was selected for the external appearance and the conceptual design was agreed in a whole part by both side. (See Appendix Part I - 1, 2)

Basic Design Study Team (Phase 3) was dispatched to Thailand for 7 days from February 5th to 11th 1984 to confirm the contents of the draft final report of the basic design for the Project. The Thai side has agreed to the design in the Report, as the result Minutes was signed by and between Chairman of Task Force and Study Team Leader.

On the final stage of the study, the shape of the site and the location of the access road were changed a little, consequently, about 30.1 Rais of land was secured and confirmed as the project site of the Centre. The site plan of the Centre was modified slightly according to the above changes by the Team during the Study, then the plan presented and confirmed by the Thai side as the final site plan of the basic design.

This report is to compile the results of Basic Design Studies on 'Social Education and Cultural Centre Project in the Kingdom of Thailand'.

Outline of Social Service Improvement in 5th 5-Year Economic/Social Development Plan

Category	Criteria	Objective	Scope
1. Population/Environment 1) Control of population growth 2) Preservation and restoration of environment 3) Improvement of cultural level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce population growth rate to 1.5% in 1986 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve environmental conditions in major cities, including Bangkok, by adding parks Restoration of water quality in Chao Phrayas, and San Pakon and Eakon river as well as in upper stream of Bangkok port Restoration of costume and tradition in general public including children and youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To spread education on prevention of drug uses in and out of schools To spread education on safety for workers in factories of more than 50 employees and farmers who regularly use insecticide To expand a scope of Workers Compensation Fund to all establishments with more than 10 employees To improve the following facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To construct sports and recreational facilities in 175 Amphoes -To establish 275 libraries in Amphoes and Tambons with more than 15,000 population -To increase and improve parks and religious facilities to serve for recreation of general public
2. Decentralization of social service facilities 1) Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce illiteracy rate from 14.5% in 1981 to 10.5% in 1986 by improving education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve preschool education To raise enrollment rate in primary education to 97% To raise enrollment rate in lower secondary education to 44% To raise enrollment rate in upper secondary education to 30.3% To raise enrollment rate in university education (excl. open university) to 4.8% To conduct out-of-school education for 1.5 million people per year To spread public health service to all Amphoes, Tambon and village levels To raise service ratio for prevention of epidemics to 70% of target population To expand free clinic system for low income classes To supplement foods for infants and children (230,000) under malnutrition To improve nutrition of children at school age To promote education on nutrition for these women (1.3 million) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the number of traffic accident by 3% annually To reduce death rate of traffic accident by 1% annually To reduce accident on work by 3% annually To reduce the number of small/medium factories and arms which violate Labour Protection Act, by 20% annually
2) Public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce morbidity and mortality rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve preschool education To raise enrollment rate in primary education to 97% To raise enrollment rate in lower secondary education to 44% To raise enrollment rate in upper secondary education to 30.3% To raise enrollment rate in university education (excl. open university) to 4.8% To conduct out-of-school education for 1.5 million people per year To spread public health service to all Amphoes, Tambon and village levels To raise service ratio for prevention of epidemics to 70% of target population To expand free clinic system for low income classes To supplement foods for infants and children (230,000) under malnutrition To improve nutrition of children at school age To promote education on nutrition for these women (1.3 million) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide non-formal education for more than 90% of all women To provide opportunities for education and training for women between 12 years - 44 years (51.6 million) so as to earn income of more than 3,000 bahts To provide opportunities for education and training for boys between 6 years - 25 years suitable to local condition To guide 15% of highland people who receive public service to enjoy legal rights, to comply with duties and to possess identifications as Thai national
3) Food/Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate a shortage of protein and calory in 2.2% of per-school children To reduce the number of children at school age under malnutrition to a half of present level To improve nutrition of pregnant and nursing women To reduce crime rate on life to 75 cases per 100,000 population To reduce crime rate on property to less than 100 cases per 100,000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve preschool education To raise enrollment rate in primary education to 97% To raise enrollment rate in lower secondary education to 44% To raise enrollment rate in upper secondary education to 30.3% To raise enrollment rate in university education (excl. open university) to 4.8% To conduct out-of-school education for 1.5 million people per year To spread public health service to all Amphoes, Tambon and village levels To raise service ratio for prevention of epidemics to 70% of target population To expand free clinic system for low income classes To supplement foods for infants and children (230,000) under malnutrition To improve nutrition of children at school age To promote education on nutrition for these women (1.3 million) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide non-formal education for more than 90% of all women To provide opportunities for education and training for women between 12 years - 44 years (51.6 million) so as to earn income of more than 3,000 bahts To provide opportunities for education and training for boys between 6 years - 25 years suitable to local condition To guide 15% of highland people who receive public service to enjoy legal rights, to comply with duties and to possess identifications as Thai national
4) Safety of life and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce crime rate on life to 75 cases per 100,000 population To reduce crime rate on property to less than 100 cases per 100,000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve preschool education To raise enrollment rate in primary education to 97% To raise enrollment rate in lower secondary education to 44% To raise enrollment rate in upper secondary education to 30.3% To raise enrollment rate in university education (excl. open university) to 4.8% To conduct out-of-school education for 1.5 million people per year To spread public health service to all Amphoes, Tambon and village levels To raise service ratio for prevention of epidemics to 70% of target population To expand free clinic system for low income classes To supplement foods for infants and children (230,000) under malnutrition To improve nutrition of children at school age To promote education on nutrition for these women (1.3 million) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide non-formal education for more than 90% of all women To provide opportunities for education and training for women between 12 years - 44 years (51.6 million) so as to earn income of more than 3,000 bahts To provide opportunities for education and training for boys between 6 years - 25 years suitable to local condition To guide 15% of highland people who receive public service to enjoy legal rights, to comply with duties and to possess identifications as Thai national
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 216 Amphoes in 37 provinces To spread development effect to logging areas in Bangkok metropolitan area and major cities For special areas related to international border, development points and national security

CHAPTER 2. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

2-1. Position of the Project in the National Economic and Social Development Plan

It could be safely said that Thai economy has been achieving a relatively steady development after World War II. Particularly the stable economic development after 1960's has been an outstanding achievement in comparison to other developing countries. In 1962, the Government of Thailand formulated and implemented the first general economic and social development plan to intend to change the industrial structure from the agricultural economy mainly depending on rice crop to multiple farming and industrialization. Since then, the government has promoted modernization and industrialization of the country for 20 years, up to the 4th 5-Year Plan. As a result, annual growth rate of the economy exceeded 7% on the average, to make a great contribution to the economic development of the country.

At the same time, the social structure of Thailand could not keep pace with the sudden change of the social environment brought about by rapid expansion of the economic activity and materialistic development. Consequently, Thailand has faced to complex social problems, such as widening of regional and class inequality in areas of production and income structure, consumption pattern and standard of living. Accordingly, cultural and social values, morality and life style of Thai people has considerably changed. Under such circumstance, the Government of Thailand began to shift the development policy, toward the stable economic growth with a good balance in cultural and mental stabilities to correct social inequality and to solve various social problems.

The 5th Economic and Social Development Plan, implemented in October 1981, aims for 'Balanced economic development' in harmony with the social stability on the realization of the following three basic problems:

- 'Deterioration of economy and financial position'
- 'The two problems on natural resources caused by rapid development'
 1. exhaustion of resources caused by uncontrolled development of land and resource.

2. regional difference caused by excessive concentration of social capital and economic activity.

• 'Social problems'

Particularly it is noteworthy that the Plan states the solution of social problems as one of the objectives.

The 5th 5-Year Plan, the Government of Thailand listed "Reorganization of the social structure and improvement of social service" as one of the objectives, aiming 'to develop ability and morality of the nation and to create a society on cultural and moral basis'. Particularly the Government attempts improvement of cultural levels, implementation of non-formal education, and improvement of sport and recreational facilities.

The table on the page 4 summarizes an outline of social services planned and improved by the Government, in order to improve and upgrade facilities for non-formal education and social welfare, to providing social service and facilities and points for activities in poverty regions, and to improve and upgrade levels of social service in Bangkok metropolitan area where population and economic activities are excessively concentrated.

2.2. Present Situation of Social Education and Cultural Activities

1) Basic Concept of Social Education

● The Social Education in Japan

In Japan the term "social education" (Shakai Kyoiku) is used as a general term for organized educational activities (including those for physical education and recreation) mainly for adults and youth, other than those provided in the curricula of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education.

Activities in social education are carried out in different and diversified ways, on the basis of people's voluntary and spontaneous desire for learning. Major public facilities for social education include "public halls", "libraries", "museums", "youth houses", "children's centres", "children's cultural centres", "ladies' educational centres", "audio-visual centres", "cultural centres", "gymnasiums" and other sports facilities, and "social education centres". These facilities are established by the national or the local public entities, or the body corporates or other private individuals.

● Public Halls and Community Centres

Public halls are key facilities for social education in the community. They undertake a variety of educational and cultural programs adapted to the needs of community people.

At present, public halls exist in more than 90% of all municipalities throughout the country. They are carrying on a variety of activities which include the operating of different kinds of courses, classes, lectures and exhibitions, lending of books, and holding of meetings for physical training and recreation. They also open their facilities to the public for their voluntary learning activities. In May 1978 there were 16,396 public halls in Japan.

● The Educational Activities as the Social Education Administration

- i) study and training for new leaders
- ii) information service (study information services by TV spot announcements)
- iii) group study (study or courses of social education)
- iv) meetings (lectures, exhibitions, concerts)

- v) assistance of private study (correspondence schools)
- vi) community activities (assistance of voluntary activities)
- vii) development and the spread of study methods (TV study programs, the production and the lending of educational films)
- viii) help of social education bodies concerned

• The Characteristics of Social Education

The social education is not the compulsory education. It is based upon the study interests, and study is begun by his/her own initiatives. It is not the thing to compel, but it is begun spontaneously and is continued voluntarily. Because social education is initiated by variety of life, its study contents are also various, and then, forms and methods of the study are various. It is important for people to exchange their experiences.

• The Life-long Integrated Education

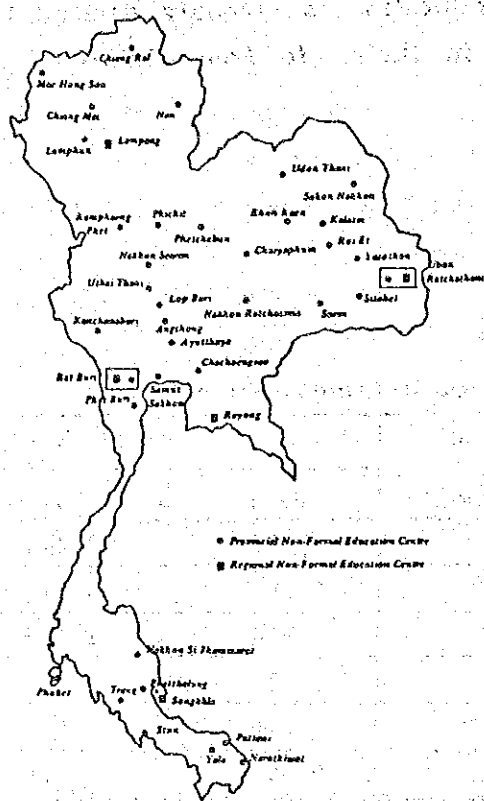
Today, in this dynamic society, new knowledge and techniques appear unceasingly and people's sense of values is a mobile thing. Now, after graduating from schools, we are demanded to study new knowledge and new techniques which appear unceasingly, or to participate in the creation of new things. This is the age of life-long study is demanded.

If life-long study is needed, we have to reconsider the educational functions of society and to ensure the people's life-long study, and with these things as the core, we need to reorganize the life-long study from an integrated viewpoint. For example, the school education is emphasized on the fundamental and the basic educations, and the students to acquire the attitudes and the study mechanisms for them to do the life-long study by themselves. The home education takes care of the basic discipline as the human and the emotional upbringings. The social education confirms the educational values of practical personal relationships and offers the variety of study opportunities for making the study in each period of life possible. We need to reconfirm the each education's role. Upon this confirmation, from an integrated viewpoint, we need to reorganize all educational opportunities and functions in the society for the mutual cooperation.

The fullness of social education is strongly desired by people to offer the study opportunity in their life from children, adults and to the aged.

Statistics of Public Halls and Community Centres in Japan

Orga- nization	Number of local governments	Pulbic hall		
		Main	Branch	Total
Municipality	646	4,467	2,263	6,730
Town	1,984	4,198	3,477	7,675
Village	625	774	1,177	1,951
Cooperative		11	9	20
Others		20	-	20
Total	3,255	9,470	6,926	16,396



NON-FORMAL EDUCATION CENTER

No. of institutes, teachers and students in non-formal education, 1978

AGENCY	Institutes		Teachers		Students	
	Bangkok	Provincial	Bangkok	Provincial	Bangkok	Provincial
Ministry of Education	1,093	3,966	5,900	15,640	128,494	244,525
1. Dept. of Teacher Education (Teacher Colleges, Twilight Course)	5	24	*	*	2,356	16,605
2. Dept. of Physical Education (Physical Education Colleges, Twilight Course)	0	12	*	*	0	3,185
3. Dept. of General Education: Adult Education Division	355	2,573	3,389	12,138	34,525	142,741
3.1 Functional Literacy Schools	22	838	44	808	770	25,721
3.2 Adult General Education Schools, levels 1-5	307	1,543	3,193	9,861	28,912	84,603
3.3 Adult Vocational Education Schools	26	105	152	151	4,843	7,263
3.4 Mobile Vocational Education Schools	0	55	0	131	0	6,809
3.5 Mobile Vocational Training Schools	0	32	0	1,187	0	18,345
4. Dept. of Vocational Education: School Division	4	6	157	111	13,284	7,838
5. Office of Private Education Commission	721	1,293	2,266	2,752	77,789	69,222
5.1 Private Schools (Special Syllabus)	652	880	2,123	901	73,759	23,946
5.2 Islam Teaching Schools	69	413	143	1,851	4,030	45,276
6. Dept. of Religious Affairs	8	58	88	639	540	4,934
OTHER AGENCIES	7 (4)	(4)	752	0	176,213	7,659
1. Sri Nakharinwirot University	1 (1)	(4)	*	*	4,648	7,659
2. Ramkhamhaeng University	1	0	699	*	171,150	0
3. Bangkok Metropolis	5	0	60	0	415	0
3.1 Vocational Training Schools	4	0	45	0	262	0
3.2 Polytechnics	1	0	15	0	153	0
TOTAL	1,100 (4)	3,966(4)	6,659	15,640	304,707	252,184

*drawing on existing teaching force
 (-) = number of campuses

2) Present Situation of Social Education and Cultural Activities in Thailand

The Government of Thailand formulated a national education plan as a part of the 4th Economic and Social Development Plan, and not only implemented school education reform such as introduction of new school system of 6-3-3 and improvement of curriculum so as to upgrade equal opportunity and level of education, but also implemented non-formal education and community school projects as a part of social education scheme which aim for total life-long education to be flexibly adopted to the various social changes.

One of the institutions to deal with social education is the Department of Non-Formal Education of the Ministry of Education, which provide the following activities;

- Adult General Education

Adult education to offer the education equivalent to primary school and secondary school education

- Vocational adult education

In response to public needs, to conduct short term vocational training classes, and thereby to contribute to social welfare

To offer mobile units for classes in rural area in addition to night classes by using existing facilities

- Interest groups programme

Classes flexibly conducted in response to personal interest and request, with government's subsidy to a group of more than 15 persons

- Public libraries

Provincial public libraries, district public libraries and mobile public libraries to serve general public (public libraries in Bangkok are under jurisdiction of BMA)

- Functional literacy programme

To conduct reading/writing classes in schools and temples

- Educational audio-visual unit

To provide remote villages with public announcement and other information by movies (one unit of audio-visual equipments is distributed in each province)

- Mass media for adult education

- To provide information through newspapers, radio and TV
- Non-formal education through radio and correspondence
 - To conduct correspondence courses by radio
- Village newspaper reading centers
 - To aim for attainment of knowledge and development of reading habit among public as well as elimination of illiteracy, by offering opportunities for reading newspapers
- Centre for book donation
 - Center to control donated literature and books and to distribute them to local public libraries and newspaper reading centres
- Regional non-informal education centres
 - To conduct research, production of course materials, preparation of curriculum, education/training of leaders with regard to non-formal education suitable to social needs and locality in each region (5 centers in nation-wide)
- Provincial non-formal education centres
 - Institutions to make subsidy and collaboration on the various non-formal education in response to requests of provinces; currently established in 43 provinces and planned to be established in all 92 provinces within 5 year plan period (see a map on page 10)
- Centre for educational technology
 - To produce visual-audio education materials and to develop and provide electric equipments for education
- The Bangkok Planetarium
 - Largest planetarium in Southeast Asia to be open for public (460 seats)
- The Science Museum
 - In addition to an ordinary function of museum, functioned as a science education center for teachers and students from all over the country to be facility to supplement school education
- The Natural History Museum
 - Under construction in suburb of the City of Bangkok and scheduled to open in 1984
- The Thai History and Culture Museum
 - Currently under planning

In addition to the above, the Department has 72 culture centres throughout the country (15 centres in Bangkok) as a part of activities

by National Culture Commission, to conduct festivals and ceremonies as a key organized activities in communities.

According to statistics of the Ministry of Education (1978), the ministry is responsible for 5059 non-formal education facilities in nationwide, with 373,019 students; the various organizations, led by the ministry, are making an effort to develop non-formal educational activities. However, it is present condition in Thailand that those facilities are almost for vocational education, not for cultural activities and recreation. And yet the Department of Non-formal Education of the MOE and National Culture Commission were organized and established only recently in 1979, and their activities are at incipient stage. Considering social education for 50 million population (incl. 9 million enrolled in school education), the existing social service is not sufficient enough, and is increasingly inappropriate for social needs due to rapid population growth and drastic change in social environment in recent years. As seen in 5th Economic and Social Development 5-Year Plan which lists 'Improvement of social service' as one of the objectives, improvement of social service such as social education and improvement of facilities to back up the service has become one of important tasks for the country.

At the same time, Thailand is a country with long and rich history of social and cultural development, with vitality in cultural and artistic activities which are closely related to social education. For instance, in school education, classes on traditional music and dance are conducted for the purpose of cultural education and succession of traditional culture, while the Department of Fine Arts of the MOE administers 7 dance schools in nationwide to make an effort in succession of traditional culture. However, outside of school systems such artistic and cultural activities and educational activities, to ensure preservation of traditional culture and succession of culture including traditional arts and dance, are losing places and opportunities in the society because of drastic change in social environment in recent years. For instance, in Bangkok there is a performance of traditional arts in the National Theatre once a month under planning and sponsorship of Music and Drama Section of the Department of Fine Arts of the MOE, which is one of little opportunities for citizens to enjoy traditional arts. Furthermore, there is little opportunity to introduce foreign arts and performing arts. Thus it

is desirable to provide places and opportunities for enjoying performing arts as well as participating in creative activities, from viewpoint of cultural activities and recreational activities which are an integral part of social education.

2-3. Present Condition of Social Education Facilities and Cultural Facilities in Thailand

One of fundamental conditions of social education facility is 'to be available to everyone in a variety of age groups, professions and socio-economic classes'. In this respect, the existing social education and cultural facilities in Bangkok are considerably limited; national, university and private facilities are not adequately equipped to be defined as so-called social education facility, as these facilities are not provided with enough equipments to respond to diversified demand by users or are inconvenient to be used by people from a variety of socio-economic classes. Actually, these facilities are used because there is no other facilities available to satisfy the citizens' desire. Among these facilities, Science Museum, managed by the Department of Non-Formal Education, MOE, could be valued as relatively good example of social education facility in the country as it possesses a function of a facility to supplement school education in term of facility and activity. Also it is noteworthy that cultural exchange centers in the city, such as AUA Language Centre and British Council, are continuing rigorous activities under management of private or public organizations to make a great contribution to social education and cultural activities of the citizens.

Thus there is few facilities in the city which could be called social education and culture facility, and similar facilities are described as follows.

■ Theatre/Hall

Major large halls in the city include auditorium at Thammasat University with 2,000 seats, and auditoriums at Chulalongkorn University and King Mongkut's Institute of Technology. Their large capacities appear to reflect many occasions of annual regular events and ceremonies, particularly a presense of the King at graduation ceremonies of national universities to be customarily done. Although some of these halls have a certain design consideration in acoustic and lighting equipment, their locations and facilities are limited to be used as social education and cultural facility due to their original purposes being different from such uses. Also, there is no facilities which have stages and equipment to be fully considered for multi-purpose uses such as theatrical performance,

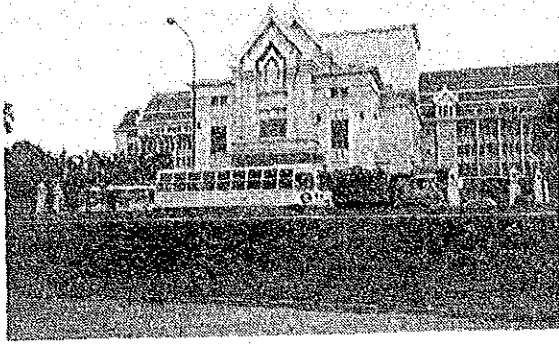
National Theatre's past performances (only for more than 1000 spectators:
June, July, August 1983)

Date	Programme and description	Host, sponsor	No. of audience
June 5	Popular Music	Yamaha	1200
June 17	Variety Show	Fine Arts Dep.	1000
24	Traditional Music and Dance		1162
June 26,27,	ASEAN Festival of	Thai Government	1200, 1400
28,29,30	Performing Arts		1100, 1749
total 13 performances			
July 3	Popular Music	Private	1100
July 8,9	Fund raising programme	Private	1400, 1350
July 10	Variety Show	Private	1250
July 17	Broadway Show	Private	1200
July 21	Concert and Bully	Fine Art	1351
July 22,23,24	Broadway Show	Private	1745, 1715, 1730
July 25,29	Fund Raising Programme	Private	1200, 1150, 1319
			1250
July 30	Variety Show, Traditional Dance and Music	Fine Art Dep.	1063
total 26 performances			
Aug. 1	Variety Shows Traditional Thai Dance and Music	School	1000
Aug. 4, 5, 6	Ballet	Red Cross International	1000
Aug. 13 - 21	Masked Play	Fine Arts Dep.	1288, 1084, 1518
			1625, 1468
Aug. 25	Show (modern dance and music)	Private	1000
Aug. 27,28	Masked Play	Fine Art Dep.	1343, 1524, 1703
total 20 performances			

traditional performing arts and concerts. On the other hand, National Theatre is provided with lighting and stage equipment to ordinary extent, with consideration of traditional performing arts. Yet, it has a drawback in acoustic effects which are not good enough as multi-purpose hall to limit types of events, along with relatively small capacity of 1,350 seats. As to other halls, a gymnasium of Din-Daeng Youth Welfare Centre and an indoor stadium at Huamark have a large capacity of more than 3,000 persons and are frequently used for events such as large popular music concert. But they are not appropriate in acoustic, lighting and stage facilities because their purposes are not for the use as concert hall or theater.

Looking at frequency of the use of above facilities, university auditoriums are used only for annual graduation ceremonies and public lectures, a few times per year, because of their insufficient equipment which more than compensate the large capacity. Even the auditorium at Thammasat University, with good location and frequent use by citizens, is used for general events such as concert once per two months, relatively low frequency of the use. On the other hand, National Theatre is actively used by citizens and private organizations in addition to performances of its own dancing team, with considerable use rate of 600 times per year; in 1983, 298 performances of Thai music and dance, 176 performances of variety show and 50 performances of Western music, of which 20 performances in each month collected more than 1,000 audiences.

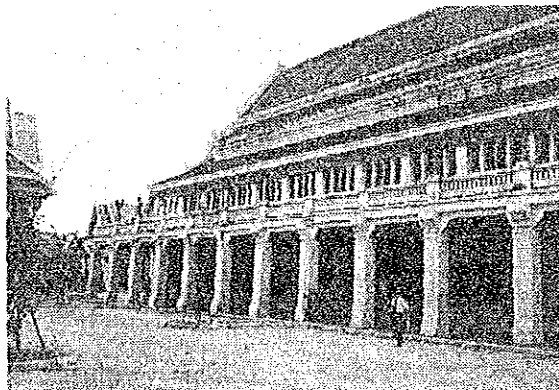
Large Hall (more than 1,000 seats)	(No. of seats)	(Major uses)
Thammasat University Auditorium	2,546	} Lecture/Graduation Ceremony
Chulalongkorn University Auditorium	2,132	
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology	1,553	
National Theatre (Large hall)	1,350	Traditional performing arts/ Theatrical performance



NATIONAL THEATRE



THAMASAT UNIVERSITY



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY



NATIONAL MUSEUM

Small and medium halls include a small hall of National Theatre, national university facilities and a auditorium of AUA Language Centre, and few of which have satisfactory facilities to allow multi-purpose uses from meeting to fine arts and performing arts.

Auditorium of Bhirasri Institute of Modern Arts is a rare case of a facility in the country to intend multi-purpose uses, even though insufficient in term of facility.

Frequency of the use of these halls is much more active than that of large halls, particularly many uses for movies and small meetings. Most of small and medium halls, as listed below, are regularly used 3 - 4 times per week, in addition to the use as rented hall (their rent is around 1,500 bahts per hour).

Medium hall(around 600 seats)	(No. of seat)	(Major uses)
AUA Language Centre	686	Movie/Lecture
AIT Centre Auditorium	600	Meeting/Movie
Thamasat University Small Hall	600	Lecture
National Theatre Small Hall	416	Theatrical performance

Small hall (around 200 seats)	(No. of seat)	(Major uses)
Alliance Française Hall	300	Movie
Bhirasri Institute of Modern Art Hall	300	Multi-purpose (Exhibition/Movie/ Concert)
Vajiravudh Memorial Hall	300	Theatrical performance
ESCAP Hall	263	Meeting
Youth Welfare Centre Hall	214	Events
British Council	92	Movie/Mecture
Goethe Institute	80	Movie/Lecture

■ Exhibition facilities

There are public or private museums and art museums, including Bangkok National Museum which is open to general public and hold the various displays and events.

National museum system has 3 museums in the city and 32 museums in other regions with Bangkok National Museum as a central facility to display ancient fine arts and anthropological materials. Bangkok National Museum has around 400,000 visitors annually. But as it uses an old royal palace, the building is quite old and has insufficient equipments and facilities to properly preserve and maintain displayed items.

In addition to the National Museum, the Science Museum and the Planetarium as a part of social education have already started their activities in the city to aim for improvement of social education facilities, and the Natural History Museum and the History and Culture Museum are under planning. Particularly, the Science Museum has sufficient facilities and received 300,000 visitors annually.

As above museums are mainly for permanent exhibition, facilities for changing exhibition will be required for wide ranged of social education and cultural exchange. At present, there is only one public facility, Bhirasri Institute of Modern Art (managed by a foundation), which is doing changing exhibitions in the city. And department stores and hotels are used for events such as painting contests and fine art exhibitions. Thus, it is desirable to establish public facilities for the purpose in the future.

As the other private facilities, Jim Thompson's House exhibits his personal collections, and museum park 'Muan Boran' (Ancient City) collects old traditional buildings from all over the country. They are open to public and very popular.

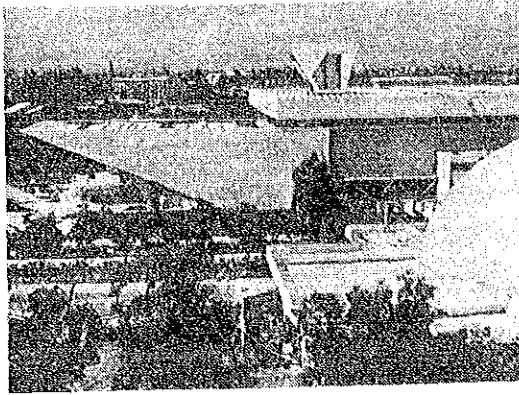
■ Libraries

National libraries and university libraries have a large collection of books and references. Although university libraries could not be provided for public uses, public libraries including national libraries are actively providing service for general public.

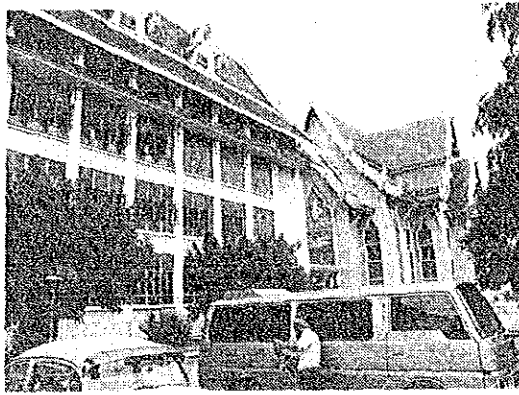
National library system has three libraries in the City of Bangkok and three branch libraries in other regions, with a volume of 1,270,000 books and 800,000 users annually. Also, there are 26 major libraries (total volume of 760,000 books), 375 public libraries and 27 mobile libraries (total volume of 1.6 million) in nationwide. Furthermore, in the City of Bangkok libraries in cultural exchange centres of AUA Language Centre and British Council as well as a small library attached to Youth Centre are operated.

Nevertheless, in the city which has rapid population growth the above libraries are not sufficiently responding to demand for library service by citizens, and a part of which are dependent on private book-lending business.

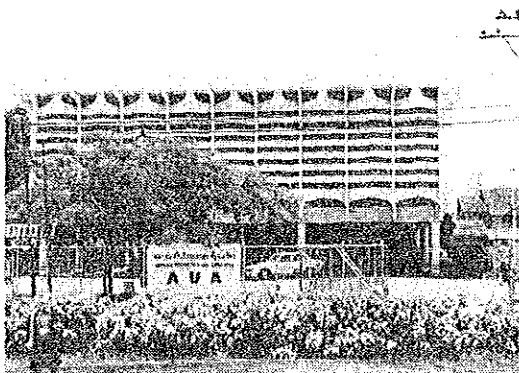
	National Libraries	Major non-Specialized Libraries	Public Libraries
Number of Libraries	1 (with 6 branches)	26	375 (with 27 mobile units)
Number of Volumes	1,270,905	763,950	1,599,386
Number of A/V Documents	17,451	38,465	2,414
Number of Registered Borrowers	No lending services	181,964	30,530
Ordinary Expenditure	13,004,700 ฿	58,037,296 ฿	10,546,650 ฿
Number of Employees	395 (+5 part-time)	1,014 (+37 part-time)	214 (+24 part-time)



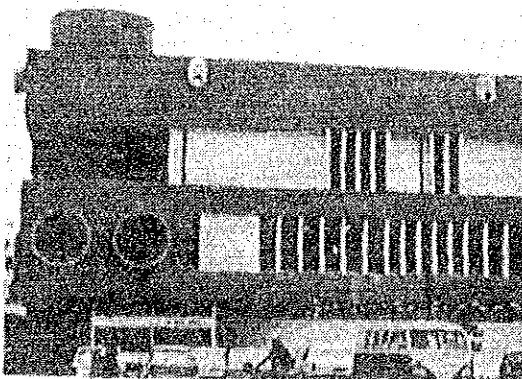
SCIENCE MUSEUM



NATIONAL LIBRARY



AUA LANGUAGE CENTRE



BRITISH COUNCIL

■ Other facilities

There are a several facilities in the city which contribute to foreign language education and cultural exchange. For instance, AUA Language Centre managed by American University Alumni Association (AUAA), facilities of British Council, German Culture Centre 'Goethe Institute', and French Culture Centre 'Alliance Française' conduct their own language education and introduces their culture through movies and literatures.

Especially, AUA Language Centre and British Council are famous for language course among citizens, and along with well equipped library to be the support of social education for the citizens. In addition, there are many vocational training schools in the city, which actively conduct the various courses. The above culture exchange centres offer language courses privately operated, in addition, public culture centres which should be open for anyone are highly requested.