

การพัฒนาแผนที่ความรู้ด้านซอฟต์แวร์จังหวัดนครนายกบนฐานพระราชกรณียกิจของสมเด็จพระกนิษฐาธิราชเจ้า กรมสมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ สยามบรมราชกุมารี: การวิจัยเชิงเอกสาร

Soft Power Knowledge Mapping of Nakhon Nayok Province Grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn: A Documentary Research Approach

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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์: การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวิเคราะห์เนื้อหาความรู้ด้านซอฟต์แวร์ของจังหวัดนครนายก และเพื่อพัฒนาแผนที่ความรู้ด้านซอฟต์แวร์ของจังหวัดนครนายก บนฐานพระราชกรณียกิจของสมเด็จพระกนิษฐาธิราชเจ้า กรมสมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ สยามบรมราชกุมารี เพื่อแสดงความสัมพันธ์เชิงโครงสร้างระหว่างองค์ประกอบความรู้สำคัญที่ค้นพบอย่างเป็นระบบ

วิธีการศึกษา: การวิจัยครั้งนี้ใช้ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยเชิงเอกสาร โดยเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลจากเอกสารทุติยภูมิ 26 รายการ ได้แก่ หนังสือ ตำรา บทความวิจัย รายงานการวิจัย วิทยานิพนธ์ และเว็บไซต์หน่วยงานภาครัฐ คัดเลือกตามเกณฑ์ความเกี่ยวข้อง ความน่าเชื่อถือ ความทันสมัย และความอึดตัวของข้อมูล วิเคราะห์ด้วยการวิเคราะห์เนื้อหา การจัดหมวดหมู่ และการจัดโครงสร้างความรู้แบบฟาเซท

ข้อค้นพบ: ผลการวิเคราะห์พบองค์ความรู้ 5 หมวดหมู่ สังเคราะห์เป็น 3 โดเมนหลัก ได้แก่ พระราชกรณียกิจทุนทางวัฒนธรรม และซอฟต์แวร์สู่เศรษฐกิจสร้างสรรค์ ซึ่งจัดโครงสร้างเป็นแผนที่ความรู้เชิงมนทัศน์ 5 ชั้น โดยการเล่าเรื่องทำหน้าที่เป็นกลไกเชื่อมโยงทุกชั้นเข้าด้วยกัน

การประยุกต์ใช้จากการศึกษา: แผนที่ความรู้สามารถนำไปใช้ในการวางแผนนโยบายซอฟต์แวร์ การส่งเสริมการท่องเที่ยวเชิงคุณค่า และการจัดการความรู้ที่ยั่งยืนสำหรับหน่วยงานภาครัฐ สถาบันการศึกษา และภาคประชาสังคมในจังหวัดนครนายก รวมถึงเป็นต้นแบบเชิงวิธีวิทยาสำหรับงานวิจัยด้านสารสนเทศศาสตร์

คำสำคัญ: แผนที่ความรู้ ซอฟต์แวร์ จังหวัดนครนายก พระราชกรณียกิจ

Abstract

Purpose: This research aimed to analyze soft-power knowledge in Nakhon Nayok province and to develop a Soft Power Knowledge Map for the province, grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. The map was designed to systematically represent the structural relationships among the key knowledge components identified in the study.

Methodology: This study employed a documentary research approach. Data were drawn from 26 secondary sources, including books, textbooks, journal articles, research reports, theses, and government agency websites. The sources were selected based on criteria of relevance, credibility, currency, and data saturation. The collected data were then assessed through content analysis, categorization, and faceted knowledge structuring.

Findings: Content analysis of the selected sources identified five categories of soft-power knowledge, which were synthesized into three core domains: Royal Duties, Cultural Capital, and Soft Power for the Creative Economy. These domains were further structured into a five-layer conceptual knowledge map, with storytelling functioning as the mechanism connecting and linking all the layers together.

Applications of this study: The knowledge map can support soft-power policy planning, value-based tourism promotion, and sustainable knowledge management for government agencies, educational institutions, and civil-society organizations in Nakhon Nayok province. It may also serve as a reference model for other regions to consider. Furthermore, the study offers a methodological framework that may be applicable in other areas of information science.

Keywords: Knowledge map, Soft power, Nakhon Nayok Province, Royal duties

1. Introduction

In today's modern world, international competitiveness no longer depends solely on military or economic power, and it is now increasingly recognized that the concept of "soft power" can serve as a critical instrument of policymaking and influence-building on the global stage. Nye (2004) defined soft power as the capacity to achieve desired outcomes through attraction and persuasion rather than coercion or material inducement, identifying three principal sources of such power: culture, political values, and foreign policy. Nye (2004) further noted that soft power tends to operate indirectly, essentially by shaping an environment

conducive to a state or institution's policy objectives, and that its effects may take considerable time to materialize. In Thailand, the government has actively pursued the concrete advancement of soft power. For instance, in 2023 (B.E. 2566) it established the National Soft Power Strategy Committee to drive the "One Family, One Soft Power" policy, initially with a focus on developing influence through eleven soft-power industries, including food, sport, festivals, tourism, music, film, art, design, and fashion (Public Relations Department, National Broadcasting Services of Thailand, 2023). In this context, there is a clear need to understand the baseline knowledge held at the local level that can contribute to the country's soft-power knowledge base, and to systematically compile and organize this soft-power knowledge held at the local level.

Nakhon Nayok province is a small province in central Thailand, northeast of Bangkok. It possesses considerable potential for area-based soft-power development, owing to its distinctive and rich natural resources—such as the Dong Phrayayen–Khao Yai Forest Complex World Heritage Site and Khao Yai National Park—and its reputation as a readily accessible destination for recreational activities and adventure tourism from Bangkok. The province is also home to several institutions and initiatives of national significance, most notably Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, situated at Khao Chagoke, Mueang Nakhon Nayok District, established under the Royal Initiative of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great. It is at this institution that Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has continuously carried out many Royal Duties as a Special Commandant and instructor of history since 1980 (B.E. 2523) (Committee for the Compilation of the Commemorative Chronicle, 2016). These important historical resources and rich assets constitute a significant foundation upon which soft power with a distinctly local identity could be developed.

During her long years of service to the nation, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has undertaken Royal Duties spanning nearly every domain of benefit to the nation, including projects supporting the improvement of the quality of life of citizens, nutrition, education, the conservation of natural resources and the environment, arts and culture, science, and information technology (Office of the Personal Projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, 2021). These Royal Duties align closely with Nye's (2004) concept of soft power as the capacity of states and institutions to generate influence through their culture, diplomacy, and moral image, relying not simply on coercion, command, or economic power but on legitimacy and attraction. Moreover, Her Royal Highness's exceptional

artistic accomplishments in music and literary composition—through which she has supported the propagation of Thai music as a vital national heritage—together with her diligent and sustained efforts over more than forty years to improve the quality of life of children and the youth, have earned her great recognition at both the national and international levels. Taken together, these accounts demonstrate that the Royal Duties carried out by Her Royal Highness have had a profound and multifaceted effect on the lives of the Thai people, and in particular, carry great significance as a form of soft power that has helped drive economic growth and helped preserve the stability of both Nakhon Nayok province and the wider Kingdom of Thailand in a balanced manner (Samnakngan Changwat Nakhon Nayok, 2025; see Appendix).

Knowledge mapping is an essential tool for managing the knowledge held by organizations and communities. Wexler (2001) noted that a knowledge map can reveal what an organization or community knows, who holds that knowledge, and how it may be accessed, while it can also help an organization or community to anticipate the impact of losing individuals who possess specialized expertise. Within the context of area-based soft-power development, Davenport and Prusak (1998) noted that knowledge maps—whether hierarchical, network-based, or source-based in form—can serve to identify the various components of knowledge that make up the whole knowledge and the linkages among them, which could thereby reduce the costs of locating and accessing critical information. Applying this approach to the soft-power context of Nakhon Nayok province, specifically grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness, should also make it possible to identify and address any knowledge gaps, help plan future development, and help establish more effective systems for translating knowledge into practice. Recent scholarship has advanced digital, knowledge-graph-based approaches to organizing cultural-heritage knowledge within Southeast Asian GLAM institutions (Kwiecien et al., 2025) and has proposed methods for converting hierarchical or narrative knowledge structures into ontologies and graph databases (Huang et al., 2023), yet these approaches have not been applied to synthesizing the province-level soft-power knowledge generated by the Royal Duties of a member of the Thai Royal Family. At present, however, and to the best of our knowledge, no study has yet systematically compiled and comprehensively integrated the body of knowledge in this domain into a useable system.

2. Purpose

1) To analyze the content of soft-power knowledge in Nakhon Nayok province, grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

2) To develop a Knowledge Map of the soft power in Nakhon Nayok province, grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Sources

This research drew on a range of secondary sources, comprising books, textbooks, research articles published in academic journals, research reports, theses, independent studies, electronic databases, and official websites of relevant government agencies and organizations. The books and other printed materials were obtained directly from their publishing institutions and archives (e.g., the Office of the Secretary-General of the National Economic and Social Development Council, the Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, the Fine Arts Department, and the National Archives of Thailand). Journal articles and theses were retrieved through database searches, primarily the Thai Journals Online system (ThaiJo) and university institutional repositories (e.g., Rangsit University). Web-based sources were obtained directly from the official websites of government agencies, foundations, and organizations directly involved in Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's royal duties in Nakhon Nayok province, including the Office of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's Personal Projects, the Chaipattana Foundation, the Nakhon Nayok Provincial Office, the Department of Rice, and Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. In total, the researchers identified 26 relevant information resources (see Table 1; the complete list is provided in the Appendix), and compiled and analyzed the data in those sources.

Table 1 Information resources used in this research study

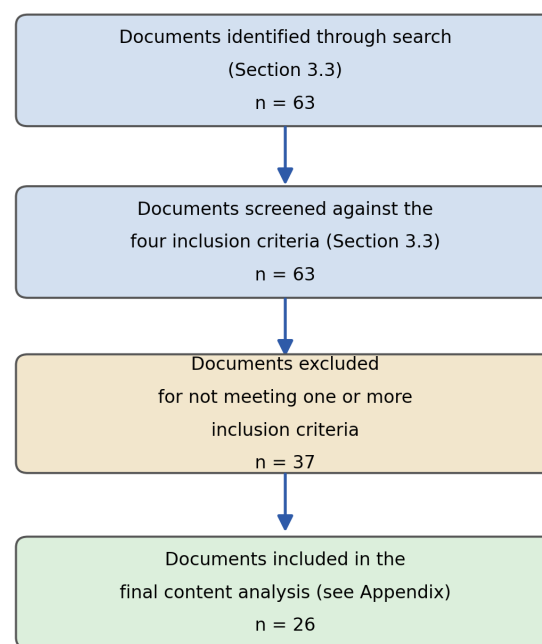
Document Type	Number of Items
Books / Textbooks	8
Journal Research Articles	2
Government / Related-Organization Websites	16
Total	26

3.2 Research Instrument

The instrument employed in this research was a document content-analysis record form, developed by the researchers in accordance with the content-analysis framework of Taylor (1999). The form comprised the following data fields: (1) document title/bibliographic entry, (2) year of publication, (3) issuing organization/author, (4) thematic units appearing in the title, preface, and table of contents, (5) key terms extracted from the document, and (6) preliminary knowledge categories assigned by the researchers. The researchers completed this form for each information source, recording the relevant data for the later content analysis. The form was developed directly from Taylor's (1999) content-analysis framework and applied directly in data collection; it did not undergo a separate expert-validation round or pilot testing prior to use, which is acknowledged as a limitation of this study (see Section 7.1).

3.3 Data Collection

The researchers collected secondary-document data through the documentary research approach, following the document-analysis approach outlined by Bowen (2009). Secondary documents were retrieved through channels appropriate to each document type identified in Section 3.1: the Thai Journals Online (ThaiJo) system and university institutional repositories (e.g., Rangsit University) for journal articles and theses; the official websites of government agencies, foundations, and organizations directly involved in Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's Royal Duties in Nakhon Nayok province (e.g., the Office of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's Personal Projects, the Chaipattana Foundation, the Nakhon Nayok Provincial Office) for web-based sources; and the publishing institutions and archives themselves for books and other printed materials. Key search terms included, in Thai, “สมเด็จพระกนิษฐาธิราชเจ้า กรมสมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ,” “นครนายก,” “พระราชกรณียกิจ,” “ซอฟต์แวร์,” and “ทุนทางวัฒนธรรม,” and their English equivalents (“soft power,” “Nakhon Nayok,” “royal duties,” “cultural capital”). The documents ultimately analyzed were published between 2001 and 2026 (see Appendix). The search itself was conducted during May–July 2026; of the 63 documents initially identified, 37 were excluded for not meeting the four inclusion criteria below, leaving the 26 documents ultimately analyzed.



Note. The 37 excluded documents were not further broken down by specific exclusion reason (e.g., Relevance vs. Credibility vs. Currency vs. Saturation); only the aggregate count is reported here.

Figure 1 Document selection flow, from initial search to final analysis.

The four inclusion criteria applied were as follows: (1) Relevance — documents were required to contain content directly related to the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn in the area of Nakhon Nayok province, or to relate to the concept of cultural soft power; (2) Credibility — documents were required to have been published by an established publisher, a government agency, an academic institution, or a scholarly database that had undergone a quality-assessment process; (3) Currency — priority was given to documents published or updated most recently, so as to reflect the current context of soft-power policy and practice; older documents were nonetheless retained when it was considered that they constituted historical or primary sources whose substantive value does not diminish over time, such as archival records or official reports documenting past events; and (4) Saturation — documents were collected until the point of data saturation was reached, that is, until no new themes emerged from further document review.

To reduce the risk that the Relevance criterion above would cause the findings in Section 4.2 to circularly reaffirm the study's initial assumptions, three safeguards were followed. First, the criterion was defined broadly—requiring only that a document relate to the Royal Duties in Nakhon Nayok province 'or' to the concept of cultural soft power—rather than requiring that

a document support any particular conclusion, so that documents reflecting a range of perspectives could enter the analysis. Second, the documents analyzed were drawn from a range of independent authors and organizations (academic books, peer-reviewed journal articles, official reports, and government websites) rather than from a single source, reducing the risk that document selection alone would predetermine the study's findings. Third, the categorization process (Section 3.4.2) followed an inductive approach, allowing categories to emerge from patterns actually present in the document content, with new categories created whenever content did not fit existing ones, rather than forcing documents into a predefined conceptual framework.

3.4 Data Analysis

The researchers systematically analyzed the retrieved data as follows.

3.4.1 Content Analysis

The researchers conducted qualitative content analysis following the approach of Taylor (1999), examining the substantive content of each item and applying bibliographic reference-analysis principles to identify representative content through various concepts and terms. Concept analysis of the knowledge related to the Royal Duties and cultural capital in Nakhon Nayok province was conducted by defining the unit of analysis as the thematic units that appeared in the main titles, subtitles, prefaces, and tables of contents of the documents. For the 16 website sources, this unit of analysis was applied flexibly according to each site's structure: for websites presenting a small number of pages with directly relevant content, the full text of the page was read in its entirety; for larger institutional websites organized around extensive navigation menus, analysis instead followed the same title/heading-based approach used for printed documents, treating the main menu headings, page titles, and section headings as the functional equivalent of a book's table of contents. Term analysis considered only terms of substantive significance drawn from chapter titles, section titles, subject headings, and back-of-book indexes, with redundancy checked according to three criteria: (1) eliminating content, words, or concepts that were identical and identically expressed; (2) retaining content, words, or concepts that were differently expressed but essentially semantically equivalent; and (3) retaining homographs that were identically written but carried different meanings.

The content analysis and categorization described above were conducted by two members of the research team, working from the content-analysis record form described in Section 3.2. An initial set of codes was drafted based on Taylor's (1999) framework

and progressively refined through an iterative, inductive process as documents were reviewed (see Section 3.4.2), rather than through a separately documented codebook-development phase. Instances of interpretive uncertainty were resolved through re-reading of the original document in question, cross-referencing against the four inclusion criteria in Section 3.3, and discussion between the two researchers until consensus was reached. Data management and the content-analysis forms were maintained using Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word; no specialized qualitative-data-analysis software (e.g., NVivo, ATLAS.ti) was used.

3.4.2 Categorization

For clarity and consistency of terminology throughout this article, "theme" refers to a recurring idea or term observed directly in the source documents (Section 3.4.1); "category" refers to a researcher-assigned grouping of related themes (Section 4.1); and "domain" refers to a higher-order synthesis of several categories into one of the three core knowledge domains (Section 4.2). Knowledge derived from the Royal Duties and cultural capital in Nakhon Nayok province was classified using the knowledge-classification approach of Taylor (1999); specifically, grouping identical content together and placing similar content in proximity, based on three criteria: (1) content that could be grouped together, determined by placing identical or closely related content adjacent to one another; (2) content that diverged or could not be grouped together, which the researchers assigned to the knowledge cluster with the closest thematic proximity; and (3) content that could not be incorporated into any existing cluster, for which a new category was established.

3.4.3 Knowledge Structuring

The researchers analyzed the logical relationships among the categorized body of knowledge following the faceted-analysis approach of Vickery (1960), whereby each category was treated as a facet that could, in principle, be combined with others rather than being mutually exclusive. For clarity of communication, the resulting facets and their subdivisions were then arranged into a hierarchical (tree-like) presentation format, as shown in Table 2; this hierarchical layout is a presentational device only, and it does not imply that the underlying facet relationships are strictly enumerative or non-combinable. This process established the database that could be used for the subsequent development of the knowledge map.

3.5 Development of the Knowledge Map

The researchers developed the Knowledge Map by integrating the findings of the analysis conducted in Step 3.4 above into a conceptual diagram illustrating the structural relationships among five key dimensions: Dimension 1, Royal Duties, referring to the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn in the area of Nakhon Nayok province concerning the development of society, culture, and the quality of life of citizens; Dimension 2, Cultural Resources, referring to the cultural capital present in Nakhon Nayok province that was linked to the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness; Dimension 3, Soft Power, referring to the soft power arising from the integration of Her Royal Highness's Royal Duties with the province's cultural resources; Dimension 4, Storytelling, referring to the communicative techniques employed to convey the cultural value derived from Her Royal Highness's Royal Duties to the public; and Dimension 5, Creative Economy Potential, referring to pathways through which Her Royal Highness's Royal Duties and soft power may be leveraged to generate economic added-value. The resulting knowledge map was designed to depict the logical linkages among these five dimensions, together with the direction of influence and the intensity of these relationships, so as to enable users to be better able to comprehend the overall body of knowledge in a complete and systematic manner.

4. Results

4.1 Categorization of Soft-Power Knowledge

A qualitative content analysis of the secondary documents was conducted following the approach of Taylor (1999), using the thematic units appearing in the documents themselves as the unit of analysis. The analysis identified five main categories of soft-power knowledge in Nakhon Nayok Province grounded in the Royal Duties, as follows.

Category 1: Cultural Heritage and Local Wisdom. This category encompasses knowledge related to arts and culture, customs and traditions, community ways of life, and local wisdom that has been preserved, transmitted, and promoted through the Royal Duties. Knowledge identified in the documents included local traditions distinctive to Nakhon Nayok province, folk handicrafts passed down from earlier generations, and local cuisine and folk performing arts that reflect the community's cultural identity. The knowledge in this category accords with Nye's (2004) concept of culture as one of the principal pillars of soft power capable of generating attraction in external audiences. For example, this category draws on a community-art exhibition documenting Nakhon Nayok's Second World War heritage

(Thimwatthanabanthoeng, 2020) and a recent history of the province published to mark Her Royal Highness's 70th birthday anniversary (Sutthiphong & Wandee, 2025).

Category 2: Education and Human Resource Development. This category comprises knowledge concerning the promotion of education, the development of skills and capacities, and the improvement of citizens' quality of life through educational mechanisms. Document analysis found that the Royal Duties in education in Nakhon Nayok province spanned from basic to higher education, most notably Royal Initiative projects aimed at improving educational quality in remote areas, as well as a well-received school-lunch agriculture project, which integrated the dimensions of both education and nutrition. For example, this category draws on the integrated "Agriculture for School Lunch" learning activity (Office of the Personal Projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, 2021a) and school-development initiatives documented by the Nakhon Nayok Primary Educational Service Area Office (2026).

Category 3: Natural Resources and Environment. This category encompasses knowledge concerning natural-resource conservation and biodiversity, with the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn serving as the principal project that has played a significant role in generating biodiversity-related knowledge in Nakhon Nayok province. Document analysis indicates that knowledge in this category holds strong potential as soft power, especially given the province's abundant and distinctive natural resources. For example, this category draws on a provincial environmental-conservation account (Sukvanich, 2015), the Chaipattana Foundation's Phumirak Nature Center project (2015), and the Plant Genetic Conservation Project's own records (2001).

Category 4: Grassroots Economic Development. This category compiles knowledge concerning livelihood promotion, in particular, application of the sufficiency economy philosophy, and the sustainable generation of community income. Document synthesis found that Royal Duties in this area were closely linked to the promotion of community cooperatives, community-product development, and the promotion of the New Theory of Agriculture—all of which constitute knowledge that could be elevated into soft power within the dimension of sustainable development. For example, this category draws on the province's own development plan (Samnakngan Changwat Nakhon Nayok, 2025) and a community-based aquaculture project documented by the provincial fisheries office (Samnakngan Pramong Changwat Nakhon Nayok, 2020).

Category 5 : Well-being and Quality of Life. This category encompasses knowledge related to health promotion, nutrition, and primary public health. Document analysis found that Royal Duties concerning well-being in Nakhon Nayok province emphasized the integration of the agricultural and health dimensions, most notably the school-lunch agriculture project and nutrition-promotion projects aimed at addressing malnutrition among schoolchildren in remote areas. For example, this category draws on news coverage of school-based health and nutrition monitoring visits (Rueang Lao Khao Kaset, 2023) and a related royally initiated project follow-up (Office of the Personal Projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, 2022).

4.2 Synthesis of Soft-Power Knowledge Domains

Synthesizing the five categories identified in Section 4.1 above, the researchers further grouped the knowledge into three principal domains, applying inductive categorization in conjunction with deductive categorization. The analysis identified three core knowledge domains constituting the axis of soft power in Nakhon Nayok province. Taking the five categories above, Category 2 (Education and Human Resource Development) and Category 5 (Well-being and Quality of Life) were classified as falling under Domain 1, Royal Duties, as it is considered that they originated directly from Royal Initiative projects; Category 1 (Cultural Heritage and Local Wisdom) was classified under Domain 2, Cultural Capital; and Category 4 (Grassroots Economic Development) was classified as falling under Domain 3, Soft Power for Creative Economy. This category builds directly on the social capital—particularly the community cooperatives and occupational groups—identified under Domain 2 (Cultural Capital), and represents the stage at which that social capital is actively leveraged and converted into creative-economy value; Table 2 and Figure 4 should accordingly be read together with this connecting relationship in mind. Category 3 (Natural Resources and Environment) was likewise classified under Domain 1, Royal Duties, as it stemmed from the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under Royal Initiative, a project directly initiated under a Royal Initiative. Further details of each domain are presented below.

Domain 1: Royal Duties Domain. This domain functions as the Core Domain of the entire knowledge map, constituting the point of origin and the essential foundation from which knowledge in all other domains arises. Document analysis identified five sub-components of knowledge within this Royal Duties domain: (1) Royal Initiatives and Royally Initiated Projects; (2) Royal Visits to the People; (3) the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under Royal Initiative; (4) Education Projects; and (5) Public Health Projects. For example, this

domain draws on the Plant Genetic Conservation Project's own records (2001) and news coverage of a royal visit to monitor a school-based project (Rueang Lao Khao Kaset, 2023).

Domain 2: Cultural Capital Domain. This domain functions as the Intermediate Layer of the knowledge map. It covers the diverse cultural resources of Nakhon Nayok province that have been supported, preserved, and developed through the Royal Duties. The conception of cultural capital adopted here draws on Bourdieu's (1986) theory of cultural capital. While Bourdieu (1986) originally identified three interrelated forms of cultural capital—embodied, objectified, and institutionalized—the researchers extended this framework into four locally grounded types that more precisely capture the cultural-capital landscape of Nakhon Nayok province: (1) Tangible Cultural Capital; (2) Intangible Cultural Capital; (3) Natural Capital; and (4) Social Capital. For example, this domain draws on a community-art exhibition documenting local heritage (Thimwatthanabanthoeng, 2020) and a recent history of the province (Sutthiphong & Wandee, 2025).

Domain 3: Soft Power for the Creative Economy Domain. This domain functions as the Outer Layer of the knowledge map, representing the potential of cultural capital to be converted into soft power and creative-economy value. The researchers further classified the knowledge within this domain into five types: (1) Cultural Branding; (2) Cultural Tourism; (3) Creative Economy; (4) Cultural Diplomacy; and (5) Storytelling. For example, this domain draws on the province's own development plan (Samnakngan Changwat Nakhon Nayok, 2025) and a community-based aquaculture project documented by the provincial fisheries office (Samnakngan Pramong Changwat Nakhon Nayok, 2020).

Building on the qualitative content analysis of secondary documents, together with the structuring of the relationships using the faceted-analysis approach, the researchers arranged the extracted knowledge into the hierarchical presentation format described in Section 3.4.3, as shown in Table 2

Table 2 Categories of Soft-Power Knowledge in Nakhon Nayok province grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn

Class	Sub-class	Division	Sub-division
1. Royal Duties Domain (Core Domain)	Improvement of Quality of Life and Society	Education and Human Resource Development	Schools under royal patronage, school-lunch agriculture project, education development in remote areas

Class	Sub-class	Division	Sub-division
		Well-being and Public Health	Health and nutrition promotion projects, addressing malnutrition, primary public health
	Conservation and Heritage Initiatives	Natural Resources and Environment	Plant Genetic Conservation Project, biodiversity in the area
		Royal Activities and Significant Events	Royal visits to the people, archival records, official reports
2. Cultural Capital Domain (Intermediate Layer)	Heritage, Wisdom, and Identity	Tangible Cultural Capital	Historical sites, local architecture, cultural tourist attractions, community products
		Intangible Cultural Capital	Local traditions, rituals, performing arts, herbal-medicine wisdom, weaving and basketry
	Natural Capital and Social Networks	Natural Capital and Landscape	Forest resources, water sources, distinctive landscape
		Social Capital and Relationship Groups	Community cooperatives, occupational groups, civil-society networks
3. Soft Power for the Creative Economy Domain (Outer Layer)	Communication and Awareness-building	Communication Strategies and Narratives	Storytelling techniques, creative media and digital communication
	Value Addition and Area-based Economy	Branding and Cultural Diplomacy	Positive image-building (cultural branding), cultural diplomacy for relationship-building
		Tourism and Creative Economy	Development of cultural-tourism routes, further development of creative products and services

From an information-architecture perspective, the Class–Sub-class–Division–Sub-division structure summarized in Table 2 functions as a four-level controlled hierarchy: the three Classes (Domains) provide top-level navigation categories, the Sub-classes group related content areas within each Domain, the Divisions represent specific topical facets, and the Sub-divisions correspond to the most granular, document-level content items. This layered structure is designed to support both hierarchical browsing (moving from Domain down to

Sub-division) and faceted retrieval (combining Sub-divisions across different Domains, such as linking a specific cultural-tourism initiative in Domain 3 back to the Royal Initiative that originated it in Domain 1), consistent with the faceted-analysis approach described in Section 3.4.3.

4.3 Building Conceptual Relationships

In the analysis, it was found that the three knowledge domains exhibited a concentric-linkage structure, as detailed in Figure 2, with the Royal Duties domain forming the Core, the Cultural Capital domain forming the Intermediate Layer, and the Soft Power for the Creative Economy domain forming the Outer Layer. This pattern of linkage reflects two important theoretical implications. First, the Royal Duties are not merely the point of origin for the creation of knowledge but continue to function as the core that sustains and nourishes knowledge across all the domains on an ongoing basis. Second, storytelling functions as the connecting mechanism among the domain layers, enabling knowledge to move and transform from one layer to another. In sum, the Royal Duties constitute the central point from which positive influence radiates outward, giving rise to and developing cultural capital, which can ultimately be converted into soft power and value for the creative economy. This connecting role is corroborated by two of the analyzed sources whose content is itself structured as narrative: a news account explicitly framed as a “story” of Her Royal Highness’s visit to monitor a school-based project (Rueang Lao Khao Kaset, 2023), and a community-art exhibition built explicitly around Second-World-War-era narratives connected to the Royal Duties (Thimwatthanabanthoeng, 2020). Both illustrate storytelling operating as a communicative device linking the Royal Duties (Core) to community-level reception (Outer Layer), consistent with the pattern described above.

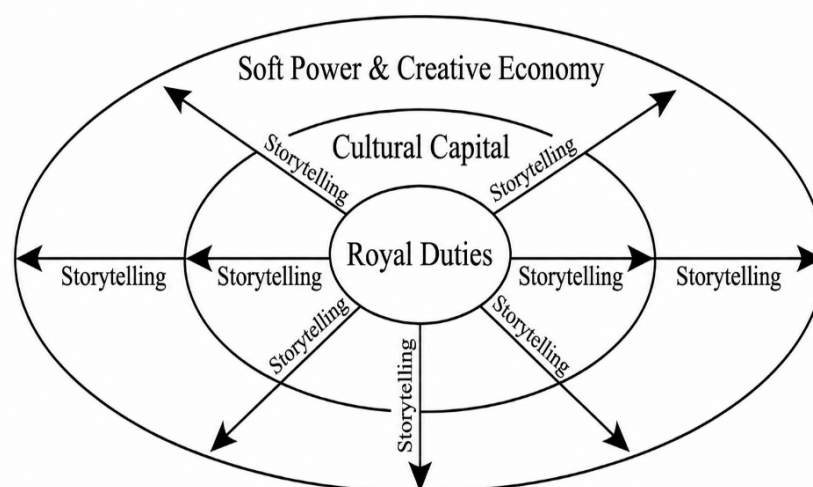


Figure 2 Structural relationships among the knowledge domains.

4.4 Development of the Knowledge Map Model

In order to clarify the relationship among the conceptual frameworks used at each stage of the present research, it should be noted that the five key dimensions specified in the research objectives—Royal Duties, Cultural Resources (subsequently elaborated as the Cultural Capital domain, following Bourdieu, 1986), Soft Power, Storytelling, and Creative Economy Potential—served as the initial conceptual framework that guided the direction of the data analysis throughout the study. In the categorization and knowledge-structuring stages (Sections 4.1–4.3), this initial framework of five dimensions first yielded five categories of soft-power knowledge, as reported in Section 4.1, which the researchers then synthesized into three principal domains (Royal Duties, Cultural Capital, and Soft Power for the Creative Economy) for the ease of presenting a hierarchical structure, before converting this synthesis into the complete knowledge map in the form of a five-layer structure, as detailed below. In short, the analytical progression moved from five initial dimensions, to five empirically derived categories, to three synthesized domains, and finally to a five-layer knowledge map. The Communication Layer and the Leveraging Layer within the knowledge map correspond, respectively, to the Storytelling dimension and the Creative Economy Potential dimension—components disaggregated from the Soft Power for the Creative Economy domain in order to render the underlying connecting mechanism more explicit.

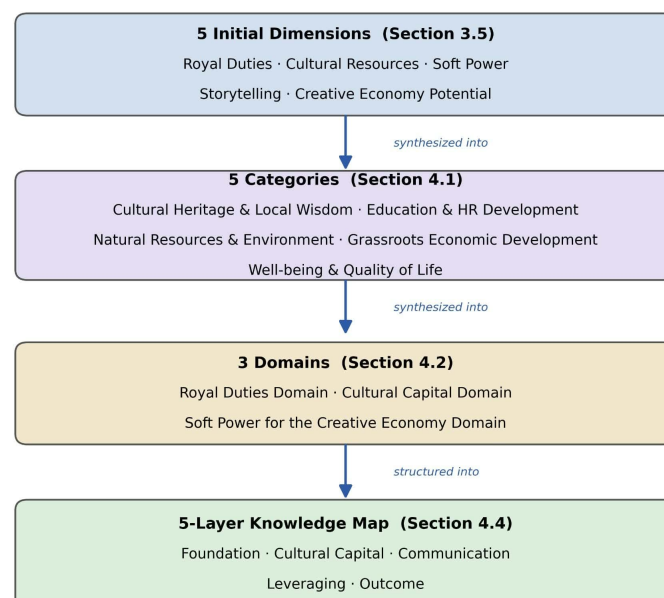


Figure 3 Analytical progression from the five initial dimensions to the five-layer Soft Power Knowledge Map.

As a key output of this study, the researchers developed a Soft Power Knowledge Map for Nakhon Nayok province grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. The resulting knowledge map adopts a hierarchical structure comprising five layers: Layer 1, the foundation layer, directly concerning the Royal Duties as the point of origin of value across the entire system; Layer 2, the cultural capital layer, compiling the elements reinforced by the Royal Duties, encompassing both tangible and intangible cultural capital; Layer 3, the communication layer, functioning as the connecting mechanism that transforms cultural capital into compelling narratives through storytelling techniques, creative media, and digital communication—Note, it should be noted that storytelling is not confined to this layer alone but functions as the central mechanism linking and weaving together all the layers of the knowledge map, as shown in Figure 4, consistent with the discussion in Section 4.3; Layer 4, the leveraging layer, illustrating pathways for converting soft power into value for the creative economy, cultural tourism, cultural branding, and cultural diplomacy; and Layer 5, the outcome layer, presenting the ultimate outcomes directed toward sustainable development, a resilient community economy, improved quality of life for citizens, and a positive image for Nakhon Nayok province, as shown in Figure 4.

The content assigned to Layer 4 (Leveraging) and Layer 5 (Outcome) was likewise derived directly from the analyzed documents rather than inferred independently of them. For example, the provincial development plan (Samnakngan Changwat Nakhon Nayok, 2025; see Appendix) explicitly documents goals for cultural-tourism promotion, area-based cultural branding, and sustainable community-economy development that correspond directly to the Leveraging and Outcome layers presented here. Nonetheless, as noted in Section 7.1, the specific causal pathway by which cultural capital is converted into these documented outcomes has not been independently and empirically tested in this study, and should accordingly be read as a proposition warranting future validation rather than as an established causal claim.

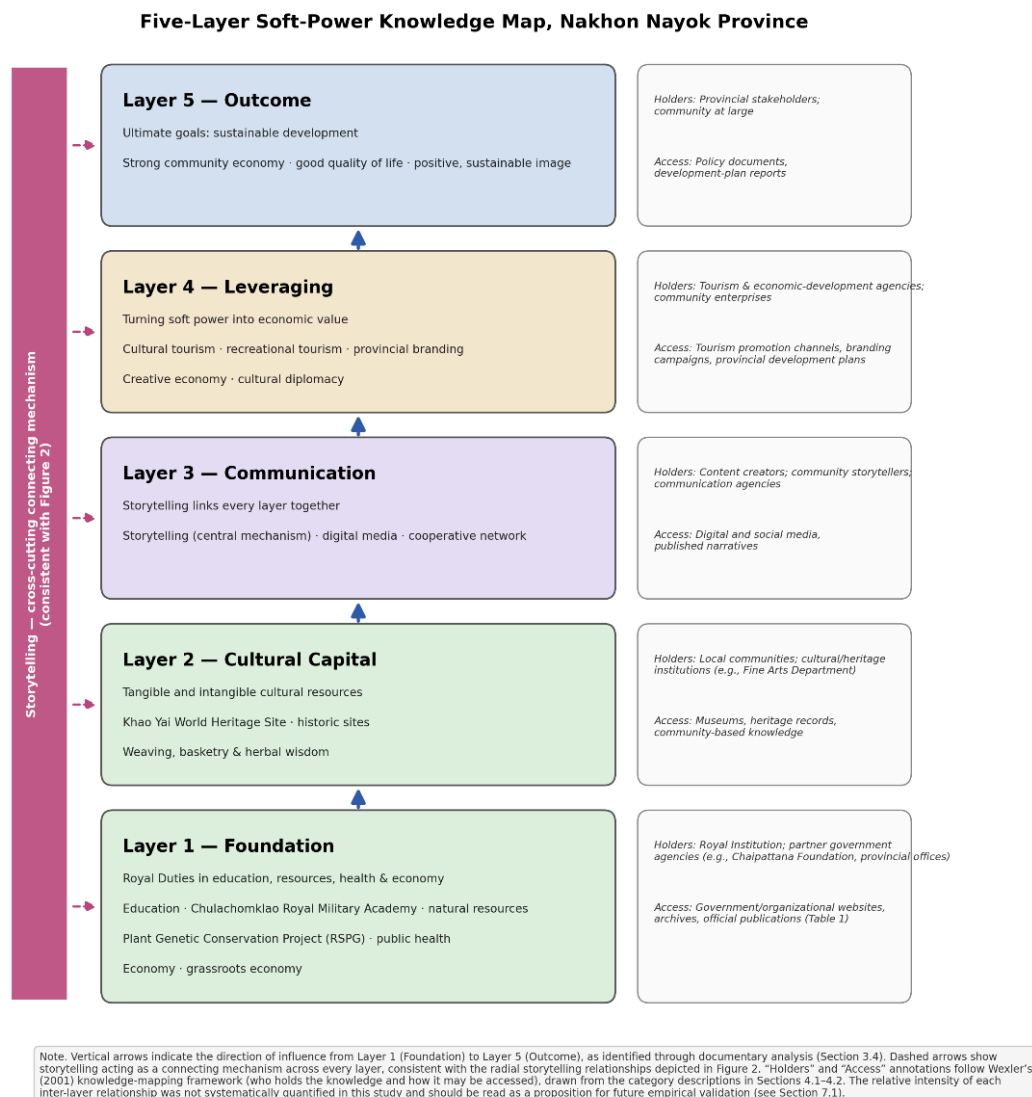


Figure 4 Soft Power Knowledge Map of Nakhon Nayok province grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. *(Revised to show direction of influence, storytelling as a cross-cutting mechanism consistent with Figure 2, and knowledge holders/access per Wexler [2001], per Reviewer 3's comment; see note within the figure.)*

5. Conclusion

This research set out to analyze soft-power knowledge in Nakhon Nayok province grounded in the Royal Duties of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, and to develop this knowledge into the five-layer Soft Power Knowledge Map presented in Section 4.4, using a documentary research approach comprising content analysis, categorization, and faceted knowledge structuring (Section 3.4). Beyond this structural contribution, the principal

significance of these findings is that the Royal Duties in Nakhon Nayok province function not merely as a royal mission to promote social development, but as a critical, ongoing foundation for provincial soft power—generating attraction, inspiration, and persuasion among people at both the local and national levels, and thereby sustaining and further developing cultural value for Nakhon Nayok province and for Thailand itself.

6. Discussion

These findings accord with Nye's (2004) proposition that soft power can arise from the power of attraction rather than from coercion, drawing principally on a state or institution's culture, values, and policy. With respect to knowledge management, the findings accord with Wexler's (2001) concept that a knowledge map can reveal what an organization or community knows, who holds that knowledge, and how it may be accessed—that is, the knowledge map developed in this study makes it possible to delineate the scope of soft-power knowledge in Nakhon Nayok province in a clear and comprehensive manner. The findings likewise accord with the findings of Davenport and Prusak (1998), who observed that knowledge maps in their various forms serve to identify the components of knowledge and the linkages among them, thereby reducing the costs of locating and accessing critical information.

With respect to the dimension of cultural resources, the findings further accord with Bourdieu's (1986) concept of cultural capital, which holds that cultural capital may exist in embodied, objectified, and institutionalized states; in particular, we found that the Royal Duties in Nakhon Nayok province have clearly generated cultural capital encompassing all three of these states. Notably, the capacity of the knowledge map to delineate the storytelling dimension as a systematic connecting component between cultural resources and creative-economy potential accords with Salmon's (2010) proposition that storytelling is a powerful tool for meaning-making and persuasion. It also accords with the findings of Lundqvist, Liljander, Gummerus, and van Riel (2013), who demonstrated that storytelling can generate positive experiences and significant engagement. These findings affirm that communication and narrative transmission constitute a critical mechanism through which cultural capital derived from the Royal Duties may be concretely converted into economic added-value. Furthermore, the integration of information-science principles with the study of sociocultural phenomena in this research demonstrates the potential of interdisciplinary inquiry to generate new knowledge of both theoretical and practical value.

To operationalize this contribution to information science more concretely, the knowledge map developed here can be applied in three practical ways. First, for knowledge organization, the Class–Sub-class–Division–Sub-division structure in Table 2 constitutes a candidate controlled-vocabulary scheme that a provincial archive, museum, or tourism-promotion agency could adopt directly for cataloguing royal-duty-related and cultural-heritage materials. Second, for information retrieval, the five-layer structure could function as a faceted browsing and filtering mechanism within a digital portal, allowing users to navigate from foundational Royal Duties content through to leveraging- and outcome-oriented content according to their information need. Third, for metadata design, the four types of cultural capital in Domain 2 and the sub-domains of Domain 3 (Table 2) could inform the controlled-vocabulary fields of a metadata schema for tagging digital cultural-heritage objects, complementing the ontology and graph-database extension proposed in Section 7.2.

For clarity, this study defines “soft-power knowledge at the provincial level” operationally as the systematically organized body of documented knowledge concerning how the Royal Duties carried out within a specific province generate cultural capital that can be communicated through storytelling, leveraged for creative-economy value, and converted into measurable provincial-development outcomes. Regarding the novelty of this contribution, it lies less in any single component—knowledge mapping (Davenport & Prusak, 1998; Wexler, 2001), soft-power theory (Nye, 2004), and cultural-capital theory (Bourdieu, 1986) are each already well established—than in their integration into a single five-layer structure grounded in a specific royal-duty context, with storytelling made explicit as the cross-cutting mechanism connecting all layers. Compared with conventional organizational knowledge maps, which typically catalogue expertise within a single institution, the present map instead traces how soft power is generated and diffused across an entire province, spanning government agencies, cultural institutions, and local communities alike. This provincial-level focus also distinguishes the present study from existing scholarship on Thai soft power conducted at the national level, such as Nedtranon’s (2019) dissertation on Thai national soft power in the 21st century; whereas that body of work addresses soft power as a matter of national public administration and policy, the knowledge map developed here demonstrates how an individual province can be analyzed as a discrete unit of soft-power knowledge in its own right, grounded in a specific, locally salient source of legitimacy—the Royal Duties carried out in that province. As with the relationship claims discussed above, this integrated structure should be treated as a

proposition warranting empirical validation with relevant stakeholders (Section 7.2) before it can be more firmly established as a general model for province-level soft-power knowledge mapping.

These findings also connect this study to several current streams of scholarship. In the field of digital heritage informatics, Kwiecien et al. (2025) similarly used qualitative content analysis to structure cultural-heritage knowledge held by GLAM institutions across Southeast Asia, while Huang et al. (2023) demonstrated how hierarchically organized cultural-heritage knowledge can be converted into knowledge graphs to improve accessibility and interconnection—an approach consistent with the ontology and graph-database extension proposed in Section 7.2. At the place-based level, the soft-power knowledge map developed here parallels recent scholarship on participatory approaches to cultural diplomacy, such as Maruf et al.’s (2026) framework, which similarly positions local cultural assets as instruments of soft power. The extension of Bourdieu’s (1986) three forms of cultural capital into four locally grounded types adopted in this study is also consistent with Hale et al.’s (2023) systematic review, which found that community-development scholarship frequently reinterprets and extends cultural capital—including through place-based characteristics—beyond Bourdieu’s original formulation. Finally, the central role of storytelling identified in this study’s knowledge map accords with Bassano et al.’s (2019) place-storytelling model for local governments and cultural organizations, and with Kasemsarn & Nickpour (2025) recent review of digital storytelling in cultural and heritage tourism, both of which affirm storytelling’s growing importance as a mechanism for converting cultural resources into economic and reputational value in the digital era.

7. Limitations and Suggestions

7.1 Limitations

This study is subject to several limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings. First, it relied primarily on secondary documentary sources; of the 26 documents analyzed, 16 (61.5%) were government or organizational websites, while only one peer-reviewed journal article and one research report/thesis were included, which may limit the diversity of scholarly perspectives represented and warrants some caution regarding the balance and independent verifiability of the evidence base. Second, the categories, domains, and knowledge-map layers presented here were derived solely through the researchers’

documentary content analysis and have not yet been empirically validated with community stakeholders, local sages, or policy practitioners in Nakhon Nayok province. Third, because this is a single-province case study grounded in a specific set of Royal Duties, the resulting knowledge map may not be directly generalizable to other provinces or contexts without further empirical testing. Fourth, claims regarding the direction and intensity of relationships among knowledge dimensions, and regarding the conversion of cultural capital into economic and social value, should be read as propositions grounded in documentary evidence rather than as empirically confirmed causal relationships; the future research directions outlined below are intended, in part, to validate and refine them. Fifth, the document content-analysis form used to guide data extraction (Section 3.2) was developed directly from an established framework (Taylor, 1999) and was not separately validated by external experts or piloted before use; this is a further limitation to bear in mind when appraising the consistency of category assignment across the 26 documents analyzed.

7.2 Suggestions

1) The knowledge map should be further developed into a digital format that could be conveniently updated and accessed, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of applying this body of knowledge to soft power policy formulation, the promotion of value-based tourism, and the sustained continuation of Royal Initiatives for the lasting benefit of society.

2) Future research should therefore be extended to empirical studies that collect data directly from stakeholders in Nakhon Nayok province, such as community leaders, local sages, local administrative organization executives, and community enterprise operators, in order to verify the consistency of the knowledge map with the practical context.

3) The present hierarchical presentation could be further developed into a formal ontology with explicit semantic relationships, rather than a purely hierarchical schema. Because storytelling functions as a cross-cutting mechanism linking elements across every layer of the knowledge map, a graph-based database—storing knowledge components as nodes and their relationships as edges—may represent these many-to-many (N:M) linkages more faithfully than a relational database, and would provide a concrete technical pathway for translating this knowledge map into an operational knowledge-management system.

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Appendix: List of the 26 Analyzed Documents

The following table lists the complete set of 26 secondary documents analyzed in this study, corresponding to the document-type breakdown reported in Table 1 (Section 3.1). Titles originally in Thai are romanized following the Royal Thai General System of Transcription, with an English translation of the title given in brackets and the notation “(In Thai)” at the end of the entry, consistent with the referencing convention already used elsewhere in this article.

No.	Document type	Reference
1	Book	Achan Rujirachun et al. (2025). <i>70 phansa Chaoying haeng puangpracha [70th birthday anniversary: Princess of the people]</i> . Klum Prachasamphan lae Hong Samut Suriyanuwat, Samnakngan Lekhathikan, Samnakngan Sapha Phatthana Kan Setthakit lae Sangkhom Haeng Chat [Public Relations and Suriyanuwat Library Group, Office of the Secretary-General, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council]. (In Thai).
2	Book	Sukvanich. (2015). <i>60 phansa Somdet Phra Thep Rattanakachasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari kap kan anurak sapphayakon thammachat lae singwaetlom lae kan phatthana khunnaphap chiwit [60th birthday anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn: Natural resource and environmental conservation and quality-of-life development]</i> (2nd ed.). Krom Songsoem Khunnaphap Singwaetlom, Krasuang Thrapphayakon Thammachat lae Singwaetlom [Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment]. (In Thai).
3	Book	Somchai Na Nakhon Phanom et al. (2014). <i>Somdet Phra Thep Rattanakachasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari kap kan anurak moradok Thai: Phiphitthaphansathan borannakhadi lae prawattisat tam roi phrabat Sayam Borommaratchakumari [Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and the conservation of Thai heritage: Museums, archaeology, and history following the Princess's footsteps]</i> . Krom Sinlapakon [Fine Arts Department]. (In Thai).
4	Book	W. Wilanda. (2002). <i>Chaloem phrakiat Somdet Phra Thep Rattanakachasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari song mi phrachonmayu khrop 4 rop [In honor of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's 48th birthday anniversary]</i> (Special ed.). Thantawan. (In Thai).
5	Book	Thimwatthanabanthoeng. (2020). <i>Nitthatsakan chittrakam sinlapa phuea sangsan chumchon: Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanakachasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari kap rueang lao songkhram lok khrang thi song Wat Khao Thurian Changwat Nakhon Nayok [Painting exhibition for community creativity: Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and World War II narratives at Wat Khao Thurian, Nakhon Nayok Province]</i> . Ho Sinlapa Changwat Nakhon Nayok, Sun Sueksa lae Phatthana Chumchon Nakhon Nayok, Krom Kan Phatthana Chumchon, Krasuang Mahatthai [Nakhon Nayok Provincial Art Gallery; Nakhon Nayok Community Study and Development Center, Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior]. (In Thai).
6	Book	Sutthiphong & Wandee. (2025). <i>Prawattisat mueang Nakhon Nayok chak Dong Lakhon su Nakhon Nayok [History of Nakhon Nayok, from Dong Lakhon to Nakhon Nayok]</i> [published in honor of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's 70th birthday anniversary, 2 April 2025]. Rong Phim Matichon [Matichon Publishing House]. (In Thai).

No.	Document type	Reference
7	Book	Krasuang Kan Udomsueksa Witthayasat Wichai lae Nawattakam, Krom Witthayasat Borikan [Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation, Department of Science Service]. (2022). <i>Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari: Phra maha karunathikhun nai kan phatthana khon phatthana chat sang okat duai witthayasat technology lae nawattakam</i> [Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's grace in developing people, developing the nation, and creating opportunity through science, technology and innovation]. Good Head Printing & Packaging Group. (In Thai).
8	Book	Khanakammakan Fai Chattham Nangsue Chotmaiher Ngan Chaloe Phrakiat [Committee for the Compilation of the Commemorative Chronicle]. (2016). <i>Chotmaiher chaloem phrakiat Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Chaofa Mahachakri Sirindhon Sayam Borommaratchakumari nai okat chalong phrachonmayu ha rop song Mesayon songphanhaaroiahahap paet</i> [Commemorative chronicle honoring Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn on the occasion of her 5th cycle birthday anniversary, 2 April 2015]. Samnak Ho Chotmaiher Haengchat, Krom Sinlapakon [National Archives of Thailand, Fine Arts Department]. (In Thai).
9	Webpage	Rueang Lao Khao Kaset [Agricultural News Stories]. (2023, July 12). <i>Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari sadet phraratchadamnoen tittam kan damnoenngan na Rongrian Wat Wang Pla Chit Changwat Nakhon Nayok</i> [Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's visit to monitor project progress at Wat Wang Pla Chit School, Nakhon Nayok Province]. (In Thai). https://www.agrinewsthai.com/domestic-animal/76641
10	Webpage	Khrongkan Suan Phra-ong Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari [Office of the Personal Projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn]. (2021a, April 1). <i>Kan chat kitchakam kan rianru burana "Kaset phuea ahan klangwan"</i> [Integrated learning activity: "Agriculture for school lunch"]. (In Thai). https://www.psproject.org/?p=2721
11	Webpage	Khrongkan Suan Phra-ong Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari [Office of the Personal Projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn]. (2021b, April 13). <i>Phraratchaprawat Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda</i> [full royal title] [Biography of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn]. (In Thai). https://www.psproject.org/?page_id=19744
12	Webpage	Khrongkan Suan Phra-ong Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari [Office of the Personal Projects of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn]. (2022, January 8). <i>Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari song tittam kan damnoenngan khrongkan tam phraratchadamri na Rongrian Ban Nong Kan Kerao, Amphoe Ban Na, Changwat Nakhon Nayok</i> [Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn monitors the progress of a royally initiated project at Ban Nong Kan Kerao School, Ban Na District, Nakhon Nayok Province]. (In Thai). https://www.psproject.org/?p=11673

No.	Document type	Reference
13	Webpage	Rongrian Thahan Kan Sat, Krom Kan Sat Thahan Bok [Veterinary School, Royal Thai Army Veterinary Department]. (2024, July 31). <i>Khrongkan Kaset Ruamchai an nueang ma chak phraratchadamri: Khrongkan Thahan Phan Di [Agriculture United Heart Project, initiated by royal initiative: Good-Breed Soldiers Project]</i> . (In Thai). https://vetarmys.com/ติดต่องานโครงการ
14	Webpage	Krom Kan Khao [Rice Department]. (2025, July 23). <i>Fao rap sadet Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari sadet pai song pluk khao phan mai na Rongrian Nairoi Phra Chulachomklao Changwat Nakhon Nayok [Welcoming Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn on her visit to plant a new rice variety at Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Nakhon Nayok Province]</i> . (In Thai). https://www.ricethailand.go.th/page/58449
15	Webpage	Munnithi Chaiphatthana [Chaipattana Foundation]. (2015, September 8). <i>Khrongkan Sun Phumirak Thammachat, Tambon Hin Tang, Amphoe Mueang, Changwat Nakhon Nayok [Phumirak Nature Center Project, Hin Tang Subdistrict, Mueang District, Nakhon Nayok Province]</i> . (In Thai). https://www.chaipat.or.th/royal-projects-in-various-regions/central-east/10224-2015-sep-08-09-39-51.html
16	Webpage	Munnithi Chaiphatthana [Chaipattana Foundation]. (2024, August 1). <i>Somdet Phra Kanitthathirachao Krom Somdet Phra Thep Rattanasarasuda Sayam Borommaratchakumari sadet phraratchadamnoen pai song pluk khao na Rongrian Nairoi Phra Chulachomklao Changwat Nakhon Nayok [Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's visit to plant rice at Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Nakhon Nayok Province]</i> . (In Thai). https://www.chaipat.or.th/news-all/news-hrh-princess-maha-chakri-sirindhorn-the-royal-siam-very/11994-2024-08-01-05-42-55.html
17	Webpage	Sun Manutsayawitthaya Sirindhon [Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre]. (2021, November 10). <i>Phiphitthaphansathan Haeng Chat Nakhon Nayok Phrabomma Chanokchonlaphat [Nakhon Nayok National Museum, Phrabaromachanokchonlaphat]</i> . (In Thai). https://db.sac.or.th/museum/museum-detail/1607
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