

**DIRECTORY OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS'
RESEARCH PROJECTS
IN THAILAND
IN FISCAL YEAR OF 2009**

APPROVED BY

THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THAILAND



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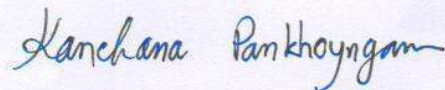
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PREFACE

Enhancing cooperation and collaboration between Thai and foreign researchers is one of major functions of the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT). The promotion of foreign researchers to conduct research in Thailand accordingly has been performing since 1963. Many activities from collaboration lead to a good opportunity for the exchange of knowledge, technical expertise and experience between Thai and foreign researchers. The results can be used to further the country's development and bring about the next step in depth study of Thai researchers.

The Directory of Foreign Researchers' Research Projects in Thailand in fiscal year 2009 (October 2008 – September 2009) consists of the name of research projects, researchers' nationality, proposed and permitted projects, comparison of research projects and foreign researchers from 2005 to 2009. This fiscal year, the research field that foreign researchers was most granted permission to do was agriculture and biology in natural sciences and sociology was the most granted in social sciences. The majority of foreign researchers are Japanese.

I hope that the Directory will be of some use as information to enhance cooperation among institutions and researchers working in similar field.



(Mrs. Kanchana Pankhoingam)

Deputy Secretary – General

For Secretary - General

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Research Council of Thailand by Office of International Affairs, Foreign Researcher Management Section has compiled data from foreign researchers and their research projects that requested and were obtained permission to undertake researches in Thailand during the fiscal year of 2009 (October 2008 – September 2009) in the areas of social sciences and natural sciences. The information are as follows :

- **Number of Research Projects Proposed to NRCT**

There were 75 research applications proposed to conduct researches in Thailand which could be categorized as follows : 1) agriculture and biology : 30 projects, 2) sociology : 22, 3) philosophy : 14, 4) economics : 3, 5) physical science and mathematics : 2, 6) medical science : 2, 7) chemical and pharmaceutical science : 1, and 8) law : 1

- **Number of Foreign Researchers Obtained Permission**

A total of 118 foreign researchers were permitted to conduct research in Thailand. 60 researchers were in natural sciences, on the contrary, 58 researchers were in social sciences. The majority of them were Japanese : 30, American : 22, Chinese : 9, British : 7, French : 7, and others : 50.

- **Number of Foreign Researchers Classified by Occupation**

All of 118 researchers could be classified as follows : lecturers : 57, officers : 26, and students : 35, respectively.

- **Number of Foreign Researchers Classified by Region**

Foreign researchers were widely permitted to conduct research in 5 regions. The majority and respective regions were central, northern, northeastern, southern and eastern regions.

- **Comparison of Research Projects between 2005 – 2009**

It was found that number of research projects in social sciences were slightly higher than in natural science, except in the year of 2008.

- **Comparison of Foreign Researchers between 2005 - 2009**

It was found that number of foreign researchers in natural sciences and social sciences were rather similar, except in 2008. The number of researchers in natural sciences increased threefold.

- **Complete Reports Submitted**

28 complete reports were submitted. 14 reports were in agriculture and biology, 8 reports in sociology, and 6 reports in other fields.

Foreign Researchers'
Research Projects

Natural Sciences

Natural Sciences

Medical Science

- 1. Research Project** Working Condition of Physical Therapists and their Risks Regarding Occupational Safety and Health in Thailand
- Research Duration** October 2008 – September 2010
- Research Site** Saraburi province
- Funding Agency** The Matsushita International Foundation, Japan
- Name of Researcher** Ms. Yamakawa, Michiyo (Japanese)
- B.Sc. (Engineering) : Nagoya University, Japan
- B.Sc. (Health Science) : Hiroshima University, Japan
- M.Sc. student in Health Science
Hiroshima University
Japan
- Thai Cooperative Institution** Ministry of Public Health
- Saraburi Provincial Health Office
- 2. Research Project** Large Scale Production of Recombinant HA Protein of Influenza Virus (H5N1) in 50L Bioreactor
- Research Duration** December 2008 – December 2009
- Research Site** King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Bangkok
- Funding Agency** The National Research Council of Thailand
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Borg, Jorgen (Swedish)
- Ph.D. : Medical Science (Molecular Biology), Lund University, Sweden
- Postdoctoral Fellow
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
Bangkok
- Thai Cooperative Institution** King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
- Pilot Plant Development and Training Institute
Dr. Phenjun Mekvichitsaeng
- School of Bioresources and Technology
Dr. Kanokwan Poomputsa

Dr. Saengchai Akepathumchai

- BIOTEC

Dr. Wairuj Dechmahitkul

Agriculture and Biology

- 3. Research Project** Evolution of Mesozoic Palaeobiodiversity in Thailand
- Research Duration** November 2008 – December 2010
- Research Site** Mahasarakham and Kalasin provinces
- Funding Agency** Carlsbergfondet, Denmark
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Cuny, Gilles (French)
- Ph.D. (Vertebrate Palaeontology): University Pierre and Marie Curie, France
 - Curator and Lecturer
- National History Museum of Denmark
- University of Copenhagen
- Denmark
- Thai Cooperative Institution**
1. Mahasarakham University
 - Palaeontological Research and Education Centre
 - Dr. Komsorn Lauprasert
 2. Department of Mineral Resources
 - Bureau of Fossil Research and Geological Museum
 - Dr. Varavudh Suteethorn
- 4. Research Project** Mound Architecture of the Termite, *Macrotermes carbonarius* in Thailand
- Research Duration** January 2009 – March 2011
- Research Site** Nakhon Ratchasima province
- Funding Agency** Japan Society for the Promotion of Science
- Name of Researcher**
1. Mr. Yamada, Akinori (Japanese)
 - Ph.D. in Science/Ecology : Kyoto University, Japan
 - Postdoctoral Fellow
- Graduate School of Agriculture
- Kyoto University
- Japan

2. Mr. Azuma, Jun-ichi (Japanese)
- Ph.D. in Agriculture/Biochemistry : Kyoto University, Japan
 - Professor
- Graduate School of Agriculture
Kyoto University
Japan

**Thai Cooperative
Institution**

1. Kasetsart University
- Faculty of Forestry
- Dr. Decha Wiwatwitaya
2. Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technologic al Research (TISTR)
- Sakaerat Environmental Research Station (RERS)
- Mr. Taksin Artchawakom

5. Research Project

The Study of Morphological Characters, Social Behaviors and Positional Behaviors on Assamese Macaques (*Macaca assamensis*) at Wat Tham Pla, Chiang Rai Province

Research Duration

December 2008 – January 2009

Research Site

Chiang Rai province

Funding Agency

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Japan

Name of Researcher

1. Mr. Ogawa, Hideshi (Japanese)
- Ph.D. (Science of Primatology) : Kyoto University, Japan
 - Professor
- School of International Liberal Studies
Chukyo University
Japan
2. Mr. Hirasaki, Eishi (Japanese)
- Ph.D. (Human Science) : Osaka University, Japan
 - Assistant Professor
- Graduate School of Human Science
Osaka University
Japan

Thai Cooperative Institution	Chulalongkorn University - Faculty of Science, Department of Biology Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suchinda Malaivijitnond
6. Research Project	The Study of Feeding Behaviors of Long-tailed Macaques (<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>) at Laemson National Park, Ranong Province : Plan for Conservation and Management of Ecotourism
Research Duration	December 2008 – March 2011
Research Site	Ranong province
Funding Agency	1. Center of Excellence for Biodiversity Management, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University 2. Ministry of Education, Singapore
Name of Researcher	Mr. Gumert, Michael (American) - Ph.D. (Primateology) : University of Georgia, U.S.A. - Assistant Professor Nangans Technological University Singapore
Thai Cooperative Institution	1. Chulalongkorn University - Faculty of Science, Department of Biology Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suchinda Malaivijitnond 2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department - Laem Son National Park Mr. Kosol Sriprasart Mr. Tawee Luechar
7. Research Project	Small Cetaceans in Trat Province, Eastern Thailand
Research Duration	January – September 2009
Research Site	Trat province
Funding Agency	Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, Hong Kong
Name of Researcher	1. Ms. Hines, Ellen (American) - Ph.D. (Geography) : University of Victoria, Canada - Associate Professor

San Francisco State University

U.S.A.

2. Ms. Ponnampalam, Louisa (Malaysian)

- Ph.D. (Marine Mammal) : University of London, U.K.

3. Ms. Ilangakoon, Anoukchika (Sri Lankan)

- M.Sc. (Environmental Science/Small Cetaceans) : University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

- Freelance Marine Mammal Researcher and Marine Environmental Scientist
Sri Lanka

Thai Cooperative

Institution

1. Department of Marine and Coastal Resources

- Eastern Marine and Coastal Resources Center

Mr. Somchai Mananansap

2. Trat province

8. Research Project

Exploratory Research on Novel Bioluminescent Substance from Fireflies in
Thailand

Research Duration

January 2009 – December 2011

Research Site

Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden, Chiang Mai province

Funding Agency

Olympus Corporation, Japan

Name of Researcher

1. Mr. Suzuki, Hirobumi (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Biology) : Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan

- Chief Manager

Research and Development Division

Olympus Corporation

Japan

2. Mr. Ogoh, Katsunori (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Molecular biology) : Shizuoka University, Japan

- Senior Researcher

Olympus Corporation

Japan

Thai Cooperative

Institution

1. Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden

- Dr. Suyanee Vessabutr

Dr. Sumyos Silalorm

2. Kasetsart University
 - Faculty of Agriculture
 Dr. Anchana Thancharoen

- 9. Research Project** Parental Analysis in *Idiosepius* (Cephalopoda)
- Research Duration** March – April 2009
- Research Site** Phuket province
- Funding Agency** ASEA-UNINET (Asean-European University Network, Fund) and FWF (The Austrian Science Fund), Austria
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Byern, Janek von (German)
 - Ph.D. : University of Vienna, Austria
 - Postdoctoral fellow
 Faculty of Life Science in University of Vienna
 Austria
- Thai Cooperative Institution** Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
 - The Phuket Marine Biological Center (PMBC)
 Dr. Somchai Bussarawit
- 10. Research Project** Quantitative Sensing of Organophosphate Pesticide Based on Organophosphorus Hydrolase
- Research Duration** February 2009 – January 2011
- Research Site** Bangkok
- Funding Agency** King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Bangkok
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Dau, Anh (Vietnamese)
 - Ph.D. in Microbiology/Environmental Biotechnology :
 International Graduate School of Zittau (IHI) University, Germany
 - Postdoctoral Fellow
 Institute of Biotechnology
 Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology (VAST)
 Vietnam
- Thai Cooperative Institution** 1. King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
 - School of Bioresources and Technology
 Dr. Werasak Surareungchai

2. National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
- Dr. Veerawat Chanpreda

- 11. Research Project** Population Ecology of *Nypa fruticans* Wurmb (Palmae)
- Research Duration** March – April 2009
- Research Site** Pangnga province
- Funding Agency** Carlsbergfondet, Denmark
- Name of Researcher**
1. Mr. Barfod, Anders (Danish)
 - Ph.D. (Tropical Botany) : University of Aarhus, Denmark
 - Associate Professor
 - Department of Biological Sciences
 - University of Aarhus
 - Denmark
 2. Mr. Tommorup, Anders (Danish)
 - B.Sc. (Biological Science) : Aarhus University, Denmark
 - M.Sc. student
 - Department of Biological Sciences
 - University of Aarhus
 - Denmark
- Thai Cooperative Institution** National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department
- Office of the Forest Herbarium
 - Dr. Rachan Pooma
 - Dr. Somran Suddee
- 12. Research Project** Effect of Natural Resource and Land Management on Populations of Water Birds, Aquatic Animals and Aquatic Plants and Utilization of Bioresources in Wetland
- Research Duration** April 2009 – September 2011
- Research Site** Bung Boraped, Nakhon Sawan province
- Funding Agency** Mahidol University
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Round, Philip (British)
- B.Sc. Hons in Zoology, Aberdeen University, Scotland

	- Assistant Professor Faculty of Science Mahidol University Thailand
Thai Cooperative Institution	1. Mahidol University - Faculty of Science Assoc. Prof. Praneet Damrongphol 2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department - Bung Boraped Wildlife Research Station Mr. Krairat Eiamumpai
13. Research Project	Impacts of Inter – rank Cover Crops on the Dynamic of Nutrient in Rubber Tree Plantations in Northeast Thailand
Research Duration	May 2009 – May 2010
Research Site	Khon Kaen province
Funding Agency	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France
Name of Researcher	Mr. Cheylan, Vincent (French) - M.Sc. : University of Montpellier 2, France - Engineer of Research in Agronomy Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) France
Thai Cooperative Institution	Land Development Department - Office of Science for Land Development Ms. Nopmanee Suwannang
14. Research Project	Assessment of Water Uptake by Cultivated Plants Using Electrical Resistivity Tomography : Application to Rubber Tree Plantations in NE Thailand
Research Duration	June 2009 – December 2011
Research Site	Khon Kaen and Buriram provinces
Funding Agency	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France
Name of Researcher	Mr. Robain, Henri (French) - Ph.D. (Soil Science) : Université of Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris 6), France

- Senior Soil Scientist in Surface Geophysics
Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)
France
- Thai Cooperative Institution** Land Development Department
- Office of Science for Land Development
Ms. Nopmanee Suwannang
- 15. Research Project** Establishment of Feeding Standard of Beef Cattle and Feedstuff Database for the Indochinese Peninsula
- Research Duration** June 2009 – March 2011
- Research Site** Khon Kaen Animal Nutrition Research and Development Center, Khon Kaen province
- Funding Agency** Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), Japan
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Hayashi, Keisuke (Japanese)
- Doctor of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Japan
- Post-Doctoral Research Fellow
Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)
Japan
- Thai Cooperative Institution** Department of Livestock Development
- Khon Kaen Animal Nutrition Research and Development Center
Mr. Supachai Udchaon
- 16. Research Project** Spatial Cognition in Khao Yai White-handed Gibbons
- Research Duration** June 2009 – January 2010
- Research Site** Khao Yai National Park
- Funding Agency** Leakey Foundation, U.S.A.
- Name of Researcher** 1. Mr. Asensio, Norberto (Spanish)
- Ph.D. (Ethology, Animal Behaviour) : Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain
- Postdoctoral Fellow
School of Biological and Earth Sciences
Liverpool John Moores University
U.S.A.

2. Miss French, Jessical (British)
 - B.Sc. student in Zoology
 - University College London
3. Mr. Stroh, Randall (American)
 - B.Sc. student in Zoology : Southern Illinois University, U.S.A.
 - Data Entry Assistant
 - Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
 - U.S.A.

**Thai Cooperative
Institution**

1. Chulalongkorn University
 - Faculty of Science
 - Dr. Suchinda Malaivijitnond
2. Mahidol University
 - Faculty of Science
 - Dr. Warren Brockelman
3. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department
 - Khao Yai National Park
 - Mr. Prawathart Chanteap

17. Research Project

Long Term Monitoring of Plant-Animal Interactions and Forest Dynamics on the Mo Singto Plot, Khao Yai National Park

Research Duration

June 2009 – August 2011

Research Site

Khao Yai National Park

Funding Agency

Biodiversity Research and Training Program, Thailand

Name of Researcher

Mr. Brockelman, Warren (American)

- Ph.D. (Zoology/Ecology) : University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.
- Professor
- Mahidol University, Faculty of Graduate Studies
- Salaya, Nakhon Pathom

**Thai Cooperative
Institution**

1. National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
 - Ecology Laboratory
 - Ms. Anuttara Nathalang
2. Mahidol University
 - Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies
 - Ms. Nathsuda Pumijumnong

3. Kasetsart University

- Faculty of Science

Mr. Wirong Chanthorn

4. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department

- Wildlife Conservation Office

Ms. Budsabong Kanchanasaka

- Khao Yai National Park

Mr. Narong Mahannop

18. Research Project

Development of Combined Management Techniques of Agriculture and Forestry to Support Farmers by Planting Beneficial Indigenous Tree Species, Teak

Research Duration

July 2009 – March 2011

Research Site

Nakhon Ratchasima, Nong Bua Lamphu and Udon Thani provinces

Funding Agency

Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science (JIRCAS), Japan

Name of Researcher

1. Mr. Noda, Iwao (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Forestry/Forest Planning) : Kyuchu University, Japan

- Senior Researcher

Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)

Japan

2. Mr. Furuya, Naoyuki (Japanese)

- M.A. (Forestry / Forest Planning) : The University of Tokyo, Japan

- Researcher

Forest Division

Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science (JIRCAS)

Japan

Thai Cooperative

Royal Forest Department

Institution

- Forest Management and Forest Products Research Office

Mr. Sunthorn Watcharakuldilok

- Forest Economics Research Division

Mr. Songsak Vitayaudom

- Silviculture Research Division

Mr. Jesada Luangkame

- 19. Research Project** Importance of Pigtailed Macaques (*Macaca nemestrina leonina*) in Seed Dispersal and Impact on the Ecological Balance of the Tropical Rainforest at Khao Yai National Park, Thailand
- Research Duration** June 2009 – December 2011
- Research Site** Khao Yai National Park
- Funding Agency** French Community of Belgium, Belgium
- Name of Researcher**
1. Ms. Albert, Aurélie (Franch)
 - M.Sc. in Ethology : Université of Paris 13, France
 - Ph.D. candidate in Primatology
 - Department of Environmental Science and Management
 - Faculty of Science, University of Liege
 - Belgium
 2. Mr. Savini, Tommaso (Belgian)
 - Ph.D. : University of Liege, U.S.A.
 - Researcher/Lecturer
 - King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
 - Thailand
- Thai Cooperative Institution**
1. King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
 - Faculty of Bioresources and Technology
 - Assoc. Prof. Narumon Jeeyachok
 2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department
 - Khao Yai National Park
 - Mr. Prawatsart Chanthep
- 20. Research Project** A Comparison of Turf Algal Communities on Dead Coral Substrates from the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand
- Research Duration** July – October 2009
- Research Site** Phuket province
- Funding Agency** Personal fund
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Liddle, Larry (American)
- Ph.D. (Marine Botany) : University of California, U.S.A.

- Professor Emeritus
 Southampton College of Long Island University
 U.S.A.

Thai Cooperative

1. Prince of Songkla University, Hat – Yai Campus

Institution

- Faculty of Science
 Asst. Prof. Dr. Anchana Prathep

2. Phuket province

21. Research Project

Social Behaviors of Assamese Macaques (*Macaca assamensis*) at Wat Tham Pla, Chiang Rai Province

Research Duration

July 2009 – April 2013

Research Site

Chiang Rai province

Funding Agency

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Japan

Name of Researcher

Mr. Ogawa, Hideshi (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Primateology) : Kyoto University, Japan

- Professor

School of International Liberal Studies

Chukyo University

Japan

Thai Cooperative

Chulalongkorn University

Institution

- Faculty of Science, Department of Biology

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suchinda Malaivijitnond

22. Research Project

Socio-ecological Study on the Multi-troop System of *Macaca arctoides* Population in the Khao Krapuk Khao Taomo Non-hunting Area, Petchaburi, Thailand

Research Duration

August 2009 – August 2012

Research Site

Khao Krapuk Khao Tao Mo Non-hunting Area, Petchaburi province

Funding Agency

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Japan

Name of Researcher

Mr. Maruhashi, Tamaki (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Science) : Kyoto University, Japan

- Professor
Musashi University, Tokyo
Japan

Thai Cooperative

Institution

1. Chulalongkorn University
 - Faculty of Science, Department of Biology
 - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suchinda Malaivijitnond
2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department
 - Khao Krapuk-Khao Tao Mo Non-hunting Area
 - Mr. Varayut Nilhueng

23. Research Project

Diversity and Dynamics of Epiphyte, Hemi-epiphyte, and Parasite in Tropical Forests of Doi Inthanon National Park

Research Duration

July 2009 – March 2012

Research Site

Doi Inthanon National Park

Funding Agency

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Japan

Name of Researcher

1. Mr. Kanzaki, Mamoru (Japanese)
 - Ph.D. (Plant Ecology) : Osaka City University, Japan
 - Associate Professor
 - Graduate School of Agriculture
 - Kyoto University
 - Japan
2. Mr. Hara, Masatoshi (Japanese)
 - Ph.D. (Plant Ecology) : Tohoku University, Japan
 - Curator
 - Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba
 - Japan
3. Mr. Ohkubu, Tatsuhiro (Japanese)
 - Ph.D. (Forest Ecology) : The University of Tokyo, Japan
 - Professor
 - Faculty of Agriculture
 - Utsunomiya University
 - Japan

4. Mr. Akiyama, Hiroyuki (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Plant Taxonomy) : Kyoto University, Japan

- Associate Professor

Institute of Nature and Environmental Science

Hyogo University

Japan

5. Ms. Fukushima, Maki (Japanese)

- M.Sc. (Forestry Ecology) : Kyoto University, Japan

- Ph.D. student in Forest Ecology

Graduate School of Agriculture

Kyoto University

Japan

6. Ms. Ando, Naho (Japanese)

- B.Sc. (Forest Science) : Kyoto University, Japan

- M.Sc. student in Forest Science

Graduate School of Agriculture

Kyoto University

Japan

7. Mr. Suginome, Masaki (Japanese)

- B.Sc. (Forest Science) : Utsunomiya University, Japan

- M.Sc. student in Forest Science

Graduate School of Agriculture

Kyoto University

Japan

Thai Cooperative**Institution**

1. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department

- Doi Inthanon National Park

Mr. Jongeli Worapongsatorn

- Forest Herbarium, Department of National Park

Dr. Kongkanda Chayamarit

2. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

- Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden

Dr. Pornchai Preechapanya

Dr. Pratchya Srisanga

Dr. Piyakaset Sugsathan

3. Kasetsart University

- Faculty of Forestry

Dr. Sakhan Teejuntuk

24. Research Project

A Survey of the Moth Flies (Diptera : Psychodidae) of Thailand, with an Emphasis on the Fauna of Khao Yai National Park

Research Duration

April – October 2009

Research Site

Khao Yai National Park

Funding Agency

The University of Tennessee, USA

Name of Researcher

Mr. Curler, Gregory (American)

- M.Sc. in Entomology : Iowa State University, U.S.A.

- Ph.D. candidate in Entomology

University of Tennessee

U.S.A.

Thai Cooperative

1. Kasetsart University

Institution

- Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Parasitology

Dr. Jumnongjit Phasuk

2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department

- Forest Entomology and Microbiology Group

Dr. Watana Sakchoowong

- Khao Yai National Park

Mr. Narong Mahannop

25. Research Project

Social Evolution in Wild Macaque Monkeys

Research Duration

April 2009 – December 2012

Research Site

Chaiyaphum province

Funding Agency

1. Max Planck Society, Federal Republic of Germany

2. University of Gottingen, Federal Republic of Germany

Name of Researcher

1. Mrs. Ostner, Julia (German)

- Ph.D. (Biology) : Wurzburg, Federal Republic of Germany

- Researcher

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
Federal Republic of Germany

2. Mr. Schülke, Oliver (German)

- Ph.D. (Biology) : Würzburg, Germany

- Research Scientist

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
Federal Republic of Germany

3. Ms. Heesen, Marlies (Dutch)

- M.Sc. (Biology) : Utrecht, the Netherlands

- M.Sc. (Primate Conservation) : Oxford Brookes, Great Britain, U.K.

- Ph.D. candidate in Animal Behaviour

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
Federal Republic of Germany

4. Ms. Macdonald, Sally (British)

- M.Sc. (Animal Behaviour) : Durham University, U.K.

- Ph.D. candidate in Animal Behaviour

University of Gottingen

Federal Republic of Germany

5. Ms. Swagemakers, Miranda (Dutch)

- Pro-paduese (Biology) : Utrecht, the Netherlands

- Research Manager

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
Federal Republic of Germany

Thai Cooperative

Institution

1. Kasetsart University

- Faculty of Forestry

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naris Bhumpakphan

2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department

- Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary, Chaiyaphum province

Dr. Kanchana Nitaya

26. Research Project	Role of Ants and Termites on the Soil Respiration Variation in Asia Tropics
Research Duration	September 2009 – April 2012
Research Site	Sakaerat Environmental Research Station, Nakhon Rat chasima province
Funding Agency	Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Japan
Name of Researcher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Ohashi, Mizue (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. in Forestry : Kyushu University, Japan - Associate Professor School of Human Science and Environment University of Hyogo Japan 2. Mr. Yamane, Seike (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doctor in Agriculture : Hokkaido University, Japan - Professor Kagoshima University Japan 3. Ms. Takematsu, Yoko (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doctor in Agriculture : Kyushu University, Japan - Associate Professor Faculty of Agriculture Yamaguchi University Japan 4. Mr. Hashimoto, Yoshiaki (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doctor in Hymenoptera Phylogeny, Ant Taxonomy & Ecology : Kobe University, Japan - Associate Professor University of Hyogo Japan 5. Mr. Kume, Tomonori (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doctor in Agriculture/Forest Hydrology : University of Tokyo, Japan - Assistant Professor National Taiwan University Taiwan

6. Mr. Yamada, Akinori (Japanese)

- Doctor in Science/Ecology : Kyoto University, Japan

- Graduate School of Agriculture

Kyoto University

Japan

7. Ms. Yoshifuji, Natsuko (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Agriculture) : The University of Tokyo, Japan

- Researcher

Kyushu University

Japan

8. Ms. Iwayama, Hiroko (Japanese)

- M.Sc. student in Forest Ecology

School of Human Science and Environment

University of Hyogo

Japan

Thai Cooperative**Institution**

1. Kasetsart University

- Faculty of Forestry

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Decha Wiwatwitaya

2. Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR)

- Sakaerat Environmental Research Station

Mr. Taksin Artchawakom

27. Research Project

Evolution, Systematics, and Biogeography in the Southeast Asian Lizard Genus

Acanthosaura Gray, 1983**Research Duration**

July 2009 – December 2010

Research Site

1. Khao Khitchakoot National Park, Chanthaburi

2. Doi Inthanon National Park, Chiang Mai

3. Sai Yok National Park, Kanchana Buri

4. Khao Nan National Park, Nakhon Si Thammarat

Funding Agency

Villanova University, U.S.A.

Name of Researcher

Mr. Wood, Perry (American)

- B.Sc. (Biology) : La Sierra University, U.S.A.

- M.Sc. student in Biology
 Department of Biology
 Villanova University
 U.S.A.

**Thai Cooperative
 Institution**

1. Chulalongkorn University
 - Faculty of Science
 - Asst. Prof. Dr. Kumthorn Thirakhupt
2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department
 - National Park Research Subdivision
 - Mr. Songtam Suksawang
 - Doi Inthanon National Park
 - Mr. Kriangsak Thanomphan
 - Khao Nan National Park
 - Mr. Anant Charoensuk
 - Sai Yok National Park
 - Mr. Kamon Nuanyai
 - Khao Khitchakoot National Park
 - Mr. Sompong Sungthong

28. Research Project

The Resilience of Coral Reef Tourism to Climate and Disturbance

Research Duration

July – August 2009

Research Site

Phuket and Surat Thani provinces

Funding Agency

Australian Research Council Center of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies, Australia

Name of Researcher

Mr. Biggs, Duan (South African)
 - M.Sc. in Conservation Economics : University of Cape Town, South Africa
 - Ph.D. candidate in Resilience
 James Cook University
 Australia

Thai Cooperative

Chulalongkorn University

Institution

- Southeast Asia START Regional Center
 Dr. Anond Snidvongs

29. Research Project	Co – operative Surveys for an Inventory of Pselaphinae Beetles in Thailand
Research Duration	June 2009 – October 2010
Research Site	Kaeng Krachan and Khao Luang National Parks
Funding Agency	National Museum of Nature and Science, Japan
Name of Researcher	<p>1. Mr. Nomura, Shûhei (Japanese)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. (Agriculture) : Kyushu University, Japan - Senior Curator <p>Department of Zoology National Museum of Nature and Science Japan</p> <p>2. Mr. Ogata, Kazuo (Japanese)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. (Agriculture) : Kyushu University, Japan - Professor <p>Institute of Tropical Agriculture Kyushu University Japan</p> <p>3. Mr. Maruyama, Munetoshi (Japanese)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. (Agriculture) : Hokkaido University, Japan - Senior Curator <p>Kyushu University Museum Kyushu University Japan</p>
Thai Cooperative Institution	<p>National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Entomology and Microbiology Group <p>Dr. Watana Sakchoowong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kaeng Krachan National Park <p>Mr. Suriyont Bhodhibundit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Khao Luang National Park <p>Mr. Montree Buakaew</p>

30. Research Project	Survey for Clouded Leopard (<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>) in Select Thailand Reserves and Evidence for Competitive Exclusion by Larger Felids
Research Duration	September 2009 – August 2012
Research Site	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Khao Ang Rue Nai Wildlife Sanctuary, Chachoengsao province 2. Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, Uthai Thani province 3. Taphaya National Park, Sa Kaeo and Buri Ram province 4. Kaeng Krachan National Park, Phetchaburi province
Funding Agency	Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A.
Name of Researcher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. McShea, William (American) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. in Biology : State University of New York, U.S.A. - Researcher in Wildlife Management Issues Smithsonian Institution U.S.A. 2. Ms. Baker, Megan (American) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B.Sc. (Biology) : Ball State University, U.S.A. - M.Sc. student in Applied Ecology and Conservation Biology Frostburg University U.S.A.
Thai Cooperative Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kasetsart University <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faculty of Forestry Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naris Bhumpakphan Mr. Nattaphol Sisuruk Mr. Ronglap Sukmasuang Mr. Warong Suksawat 2. National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Khao Ang Rue Nai Wildlife Sanctuary Mr. Boonchu Yuphu - Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary Mr. Aphicha Yusomboon - Taphaya National Park Mr. Booncherd Charoensuk - Kaeng Krachan National Park Mr. Chaiwat Limlikit-aksorn

Social Sciences

*Social Science***Philosophy**

- 1. Research Project** A History of Modern Leisure Architecture in Thailand, 1911 to 1976 : Public Space, National Identity, and Modernity
- Research Duration** October 2008 – September 2009
- Research Site** Bangkok
- Funding Agency** Social Science Research Council, U.S.A.
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Chua, Lawrence (American)
 - M.A. (History of Architecture) : Cornell University, U.S.A.
 - Ph.D. candidate in History of Architecture
 Cornell University
 U.S.A.
- Thai Cooperative Institution**
1. Chulalongkorn University
 - Faculty of Architecture
 - Asst. Prof. Takerng Pattanopas
 - Assoc. Prof. Santi Chantavilaswong
 2. The Fine Arts Department
 - Office of National Library
 - Office of National Archives
 - National Film Museum
- 2. Research Project** Lopburi Regional Archaeological Research Project (LORAP): The Role of Riceculture and Bronze Production in the Formation of Complex Societies in 1st Millennium BCE Lopburi Province (Continuous Project)
- Research Duration** November 2008 – April 2009
- Research Site** Lopburi province
- Funding Agency**
1. Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy
 2. Italian Institute for Africa and the Orient (IsIAO), Italy
- Name of Researcher**
1. Mr. Ciarla, Roberto (Italian)
 - Ph.D. : Rome University, Italy

- Archaeologist Director

National Museum of Oriental Art – Rome

Italy

2. Ms. Rispoli, Fiorella (Italian)

- Ph.D. : Rome University, Italy

- Research Director

Italian Institute for Africa and the Orient (IsIAO)

Italy

3. Mr. Sponza, Francesco (Italian)

- Ph.D. (Asian Archaeology) : University of Padova, Italy

- Field Assistant

Arcomai snc.

Italy

4. Mr. Pryce, Thomas (British)

- Ph.D. (Southeast Asian Archaeometallurgy) : University College London, U.K.

- Doctoral candidate in Southeast Asian Archeometallurgy

University College London

U.K.

5. Mr. Bevan, Andrew (British)

- Ph.D. (Archaeology) : University College London, U.K.

- Lecturer

University College London

U.K.

Thai Cooperative

Institution

1. The Fine Arts Department

- The 4th Regional Office of Fine Arts, Lopburi

Dr. Pakpadee Yukongdi

- Office of Fine Arts

Dr. Amphan Kijngam

Mrs. Praphid Phongmas

2. Silpakorn University

- Faculty of Archaeology

Assoc. Prof. Surapol Natapintu

- 3. Research Project** Measuring Performance and Impact of Rural Library Services in Thailand
- Research Duration** October 2008 – June 2009
- Research Site** Pathum Thani and Ayutthaya provinces
- Funding Agency** Asian Scholarship Foundation, Thailand
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Ahmed, Zabed (Bangladeshi)
 - Ph.D. : Loughborough University, U.K.
 - Professor
 Department of Information Science and Library Management
 University of Dhaka
 Bangladesh
- Thai Cooperative Institution**
1. Thammasat University, Rangsit Center
 - Institute of East Asian Studies
 - Dr. Somchai Chatrakan
 2. Pathumtani province
 - Pathum Thani Provincial Office of the Non-Formal and In-Formal Education
 3. Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
 - Amphoe Bang Ban
 - Amphoe Bang Sai
- 4. Research Project** The Socio – Political Organization of a First Millennium CE Moated Town
 Kamphaeng Saen, Changwat Nakhon Pathom, Thailand
- Research Duration** January 2009 – July 2010
- Research Site** Nakhon Pathom province
- Funding Agency**
1. National Science Foundation, U.S.A.
 2. Wenner-Gren Foundation, U.S.A.
 3. Henry Luce Foundation/American Council of Learned Societies, U.S.A.
 4. University of Michigan Rackham Graduate School, U.S.A.
 5. George Franklin Dales Foundation, U.S.A.
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Gallon, Matthew (American)
 - M.A. (Anthropology) : University of Michigan, U.S.A.
 - Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology
 University of Michigan
 U.S.A.

Thai Cooperative Institution	The Fine Arts Department - 2 nd Regional Office of Fine Art Mr. Wasan Thepsuriyanont
5. Research Project	The Thai – French Paleosurvey
Research Duration	November 2008 – November 2009
Research Site	Yasothon province
Funding Agency	Commission des Fouilles-Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres, France
Name of Researcher	1. Mr. Zeitoun, Valery (French) - Ph.D. (Anthropology) : University of Bordeaux 1, France - Anthologist National Research Scientific Centre (CNRS), Mixt Research Unit (UMR) France 2. Mr. Forestier, Hubert (French) - Ph.D. (Archaeology) : Paris X – Nanterre, France - Archaeologist Institut de Francais Recherche pour Le Développement (IRD) France 3. Ms. Guillaud, Dominique (French) - Ph.D. (Archaeology) : Paris X – Nanterre, France - Archaeologist Institut de Francais Recherche pour Le Développement (IRD) France
Thai Cooperative Institution	1. Silpakorn University - Faculty of Archaeology Dr. Prasit Auetrakulvit 2. The Fine Arts Department
6. Research Project	The Inscriptions of Thailand
Research Duration	February – November 2009
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	Thailand – U.S. Educational Foundation (Fulbright), Thailand

Name of Researcher	Mr. Dockum, Rikker (American) - B.A. (Linguistics) : Dartmouth College, U.S.A. - Research Associate Center for Research in Computational Linguistics U.S.A.
Thai Cooperative Institution	The Royal Institute - Prof. Dr. Udom Warotamasikkhadit - Prof. Dr. Prasert Na Nagara
7. Research Project	Network Partnership Research, Developing the Art and Culture in Thailand and South East Asia
Research Duration	February 2009 – September 2010
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	Prince Claus Fund & Arthub, Netherlands
Name of Researcher	Mr. Quadrio, Davide (Italian) - M.A. : Venice University, Italy - Director Arthub Ltd. Hong Kong, P.R. China
Thai Cooperative Institution	Bangkok University - School of Fine and Applied Arts, Department Visual Arts Mr. Ark Fongsmut
8. Research Project	The Status Quo and Evolution of Language Use of the Akha People at Vavee Sub-District, Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai, Thailand
Research Duration	January – February 2009
Research Site	Chiang Rai province
Funding Agency	Central University of Nationalities, P.R.China
Name of Researcher	1. Mr. Dai, Qingxia (Chinese) - B.A. (Linguistics) : Central University for Nationalities, P.R.China - President Central University for Nationalities P.R.China

2. Ms. Hu, Suhua (Chinese)

- Ph.D. (Linguistics) : Central University for Nationalities, P.R.China

- Professor

Central University for Nationalities

P.R.China

3. Ms. Yu, Jinzhi (Chinese)

- M.A. (Linguistics) : Hunan Normal University, P.R.China

- Professor

Central University for Nationalities

P.R.China

4. Mr. Deng, Fengmin (Chinese)

- M.A. (Linguistics) : Yanbian University, P.R.China

- Professor

Central University for Nationalities

P.R.China

5. Ms. Wang, Huixue (Chinese)

- M.A. : Yunnan Nationalities University, P.R.China

- Professor

Yuxi Normal University

P.R.China

6. Mr. Bai, BiBo (Chinese)

- M.A. (Linguistics) : Post graduate School of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, P.R.China

- Professor

Yuxi Normal University

P.R.China

7. Mr. Xu, Xianming (Chinese)

- M.A. (Linguistics) : Payup University, Thailand

- Professor

Yuxi Normal University

P.R.China

8. Ms. Yang, Qiongying (Chinese)

- B.A. (English Literature) : Yunnan Normal University of China, P.R.China

- Professor
Yuxi Normal University
P.R.China

9. Mr. Xue, Yangwen (Chinese)

- M.A. (Linguistics) : Yuxi Normal University, P.R.China
- Professor
Yuxi Normal University
P.R.China

**Thai Cooperative
Institution**

1. Chiang Rai Rajabhat University

- Office of the President
Asst. Prof. Manop Pasitwilaitam
- Chiang Rai University Center for Academic Cooperation at Yuxi Normal University,
Yunnan, P.R China
Miss Thanyalak Saelaio
- Local and Regional Information Center
Miss Amphaka Mata

2. Great Maekong Region University Network Conference on Border Trade and
Inter Ethnic Relations (GMR)

- Mr. Sombat Boonkamyung

9. Research Project

Preserving Thai Identity : the Thai – US Relationship, 1940-1970

Research Duration

April 2009 – February 2010

Research Site

Bangkok

Funding Agency

Arts and Humanities Research Council, U.K.

Name of Researcher

Mr. Phillips, Matthew (British)

- M.A. : University of London, U.K.

- Ph.D. candidate in History

The School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)

University of London

U.K.

Thai Cooperative

1. Thammasart University

Institution

- Faculty of Liberal Arts

Assoc. Prof. Thanet Apornsuan

2. The Fine Arts Department
 - National Archives of Thailand

10. Research Project	Thoughts and Politics of Intellectuals during the Era of Absolute Monarchy in Thailand
Research Duration	April 2009 – October 2010
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	Graduate School of Asian and African Studies (ASAFAS), Kyoto University, Japan
Name of Researcher	Mr. Hinata, Shinsuke (Japanese) - M.A. : Kyoto University, Japan - Ph.D. candidate in Area Studies Kyoto University Japan
Thai Cooperative Institution	1. Thammasat University - Faculty of Political Science Assoc. Prof. Nakharin Mektrairat 2. The Fine Arts Department - National Archives

Law

11. Research Project	Thai Law-Enforcement Procedures and Processes Which Have Impacts for Japanese Companies : Case Study in Anti-Dumping Law and Competition Law
Research Duration	January – April 2009
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Japan
Name of Researcher	Mr. Yoshida, Takashi (Japanese) - LL. M. (Law) : The University of Tokyo, Japan - Researcher Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) Japan

Thai Cooperative Institution Chulalongkorn University
 - Institute of Asian Studies
 Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond

Political Science and Public Administration

12. Research Project The Development of Understanding and Practices of Sovereignty in Southeast Asia
Research Duration January – February 2009
Research Site Bangkok
Funding Agency The Australian National University, Australia
Name of Researcher Mr. Hall, Jason (Australian)

- B.A. (Hons) : The Australian National University (AUS), Australia
 - Ph.D. candidate in International Relations
 Research School of Asia and the Pacific
 The Australian National University
 Australia

Thai Cooperative Institution 1. Chulalongkorn University
 - Faculty of Political Science
 The Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS)
 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thitinan Pongsudhirak
 2. The Fine Arts Department
 - National Library
 - National Archives

13. Research Project Female Politicians and Democratisation in Thailand
Research Duration May 2009 – April 2012
Research Site Bangkok
Funding Agency National University of Singapore, Singapore
Name of Researcher Mr. Nishizaki, Yoshinori (Japanese)

- Ph.D. (Political Science) : University of Washington, U.S.A.
 - Assistant Professor
 Department of Political Science
 National University of Singapore
 Singapore

Thai Cooperative Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thammasart University <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faculty of Political Science Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nakharin Mektrairat 2. The Secretariat of the House representatives 3. The Fine Arts Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of National Archives
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Economics

14. Research Project	Economic Valuation of Diabetes and Its Consequences in Thailand
Research Duration	October 2008 – April 2009
Research Site	Waritchaphum Hospital, Sakon Nakhon province
Funding Agency	Asian Scholarship Foundation, Thailand
Name of Researcher	<p>Ms. Chattopadhyay, Susmita (Indian)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. : University of Calcutta, India - Economist <p>National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases India</p>
Thai Cooperative Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahidol University <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faculty of Pharmacy Assoc.Prof. Arthorn Riewpaiboon 2. Waritchaphum Hospital, Sakon Nakhon province <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Piyanuch Piyausthakit
15. Research Project	The Impact of China on Global Commodity Market : The Case of Thai Cassava Value Chains
Research Duration	December 2008 – March 2009
Research Site	Bangkok and Nakhon Ratchasima province
Funding Agency	The Open University, U.K.
Name of Researcher	<p>Miss Tijaja, Julia (Indonesian)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M.Sc. (Economics for Development) : University of Oxford, U.K. - Ph.D. candidate in International Development <p>The Open University U.K.</p>

Thai Cooperative Institution	<p>1. Khon Kaen University</p> <p>- Faculty of Agriculture</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Suchint Simaraks</p> <p>2. North Eastern Topioca Trade Association</p> <p>- Mr. Pramoty Gungtong</p>
16. Research Project	The Development of Automotive Industry in Thailand : Japan's FDI and the Formation of Local Supporting Industries
Research Duration	March 2009 – March 2010
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	Doshisha University, Japan
Name of Researcher	<p>Ms. Ueda, Yoko (Japanese)</p> <p>- Ph.D. in Economics : Kyoto University, Japan</p> <p>- Professor</p> <p>Faculty of Economics</p> <p>Doshisha University</p> <p>Japan</p>
Thai Cooperative Institution	<p>Chulalongkorn University</p> <p>- Faculty of Economics</p> <p>Dr. Sompop Manarungsan</p>
17. Research Project	SEZs in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region : Cooperation, Economic Transitions and Migrant Labor
Research Duration	February – November 2009
Research Site	Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Tak and Kanchaburi provinces
Funding Agency	Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Award, USA
Name of Researcher	<p>Mr. Arnold, Dennis (American)</p> <p>- M.A. : Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p>- Ph.D. candidate in Geography</p> <p>University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</p> <p>U.S.A.</p>

Thai Cooperative Institution Mahidol University
 - Office of Human Rights and Social Development
 Ms. Bencharat Sae Chua

18. Research Project Innovations in Financial Services Delivery for Excluded Populations and Frontier Areas : A Comparative Study of Policies, Strategies and Lessons in Malaysia and Thailand

Research Duration February – August 2009

Research Site Bangkok

Funding Agency Eastern Twinstars Foundation, the Philippines

Name of Researcher Mr. Estuar, Jose (Filipino)
 - M.Sc. : University of the Philippines, the Philippines
 - President and Chief Executive Officer
 Eastern Twinstars Foundation
 The Philippines

Thai Cooperative 1. Chulalongkorn University

Institution - Institute of Asian Studies
 Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond

2. Community Organizations Development Institute (Public Organization)
 - Mrs. Thiprat Nopladarom

Sociology

19. Research Project The Role Volunteer Tourism Play in Conservation : A Case Study of the Elephant Nature Park in Chiang Mai Thailand

Research Duration March – May 2009

Research Site Chiang Mai province

Funding Agency Personal fund

Name of Researcher Ms. Rattan, Jasveen (Canadian)
 - B.A. Applied Management Hospitality & Tourism
 University of New Brunswick
 Canada

- M.A. candidate in Tourism Policy & Planning
 University of Waterloo
 Canada

**Thai Cooperative
 Institution**

Elephant Nature Park (ENP), Chiang Mai province
 - Mrs. Sangduan Chailert

20. Research Project

Analysis of Biodiversity Conservation Based Poverty Alleviation Initiatives in Thailand and its Implications in the Indian Context

Research Duration

November 2008 – July 2009

Research Site

Suphan Buri, Chai Nat, Chiang Mai and Trat provinces

Funding Agency

Asian Scholarship Foundation (ASF), Thailand

Name of Researcher

Mr. Silori, Chandra (Indian)

- Ph.D. (Wildlife Science/Social Ecology) : Saurashtra University, India
 - Research Fellow

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

Southern Regional Centre, Centre for Environmental Studies

India

Thai Cooperative

1. Silpakorn University

Institution

- Faculty of Architecture

Asst. Prof. Dr. Supaktra Sutasupa

2. Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)

- Mr. Yam Malla

21. Research Project

Northern Thai Community and the Modern World : Land Use, Traditional Values, and the Impact of Modern Ideas

Research Duration

November 2008 – April 2010

Research Site

Chiang Mai province

Funding Agency

Australian National University, Australia

Name of Researcher

Mr. O'Donnell, Peter (Australian)

- B.A. : Griffith University, Australia

- Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology

Australian National University

Australia

Thai Cooperative Institution	Chiang Mai University - Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD) Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti
22. Research Project	Thai Captives, Warfare, and Cultural Exchange in Pre-Colonial Southeast Asia
Research Duration	November 2008 – January 2010
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Award, U.S.A.
Name of Researcher	Mr. Beemer, Bryce (American) - M.A. : University of Hawaii, U.S.A. - Ph.D. candidate in History University of Hawaii U.S.A.
Thai Cooperative Institution	1. Thammasat University - Faculty of Liberal Arts Assoc. Prof. Thanet Aphornsuvan 2. The Fine Arts Department - Office of National Library
23. Research Project	Living with HIV/AIDS : A Study of Social Attitudes and Reactions towards HIV-position People in Some Selected Villages in Chiang Mai
Research Duration	November 2008 – June 2009
Research Site	Chiang Mai province
Funding Agency	Asian Scholarship Foundation (ASF), Thailand
Name of Researcher	Mr. Hasan, Md. Kamrul (Bangladeshi) - M.A. : Dhaka University, Bangladesh - Lecturer Department of Economics and Social Science BRAC University Bangladesh
Thai Cooperative Institution	Chiang Mai University - Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD) Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti

- 24. Research Project** The Women in the Fishery Sector in Asia
- Research Duration** January – April 2009
- Research Site** Nakhon Si Thammarat and Phang Nga provinces
- Funding Agency** The Nippon Foundation International Program Department, Japan
- Name of Researcher** Ms. Lim, Cristina (Filipino)
- Ph.D. : Kagoshima University, Japan
- Director
- Ateneo de Naga University
- The Philippines
- Thai Cooperative** 1. Chulalongkorn University
- Institution** - Institute of Asian Studies
- Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond
2. Nakhon Si Thammarat province
3. Phang Nga province
- 25. Research Project** Converging Interests ? : Exploring Volunteer Tourism as a Development Strategy in Northern Thailand
- Research Duration** February – July 2009
- Research Site** Chiang Mai province
- Funding Agency** Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, U.S.A.
- Name of Researcher** Ms. Conran, Mary (American)
- M.A. (Anthropology) : University of Oregon, U.S.A.
- Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology
- University of Hawaii
- U.S.A.
- Thai Cooperative** Chiang Mai University
- Institution** - Social Research Institute
- Dr. Prasit Leepreecha
- 26. Research Project** Historical Research on the Adoption and Implementation of Universal Health Care in Thailand
- Research Duration** December 2008 – December 2009

Research Site	Bangkok and Chiang Mai provinces
Funding Agency	Fulbright – Hays, U.S.A.
Name of Researcher	Mr. Harris, Joseph (American) - M.A. (Development Studies) : Princeton University, U.S.A. - Ph.D. candidate in Sociology University of Wisconsin-Madison U.S.A.
Thai Cooperative Institution	1. Chulalongkorn University - Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS) Dr. Peter Shearman 2. Chiang Mai University - Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD) Dr. Chayan Wattanaphuti 3. Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation (TDRI) - Dr. Viroj Na Ranong
27. Research Project	Rattanakosin as a Cultural District
Research Duration	1 – 28 February 2009
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	National University of Singapore Staff Research Support Grant, Singapore
Name of Researcher	Mr. Ho, Kong-Chong (Singaporean) - Ph.D. (Sociology) : University of Chicago, U.S.A. - Associate Professor Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences National University of Singapore Singapore
Thai Cooperative Institution	Kasetsart University - Faculty of Social Sciences Department of Sociology and Anthropology Ms. Tanaradee Khumya

- 28. Research Project** Migration and Development on the Thai – Burmese Border
- Research Duration** February – December 2009
- Research Site** Tak province
- Funding Agency** 1. US Fulbright Commission, U.S.A.
2. Thailand - United States Educational Foundation (TUSEF/Fulbright), Thailand
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Aung, Geoffrey (American)
- B.A. (Anthropology) : Columbia University, U.S.A.
- Freelance Researcher
- Thai Cooperative** Chiang Mai University
- Institution** - Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD)
Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti
Dr. Pinkaew Laungaramsri
- 29. Research Project** Single Japanese Women in Southeast Asia : Rethinking Gender, Age Self in Regionalized Asia
- Research Duration** 17 – 25 May 2009
- Research Site** Bangkok and Chiang Mai province
- Funding Agency** National University of Singapore, Singapore
- Name of Researcher** 1. Ms. Thang, Leng Leng (Singaporean)
- Ph.D. in Anthropology (Socio-Cultural) : University of Illinois, U.S.A.
- Researcher
National University of Singapore
Singapore
2. Ms. Toyota, Mika (Japanese)
- Ph.D. (Southeast Asian Studies) : University of Hull, U.K.
- Assistant Professor and Researcher
Department of Sociology
National University of Singapore
Singapore
- Thai Cooperative** 1. Chulalongkorn University
- Institution** - Social Research Institute
Assoc. Prof. Surichai Wankaew

2. Chiang Mai University

- Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD)

Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti

- 30. Research Project** An Investigation in to the Grammatical Structures of Akha
- Research Duration** May 2009 – June 2010
- Research Site** Chiang Rai province
- Funding Agency** University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS),
Endangered Languages Documentation Program (ELDP), U.S.A.
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Terrell, Jacob (American)
- B.A. : University of Alabama, U.S.A.
- Ph.D. candidate in Linguistics
University of Hawaii at Manoa
U.S.A.
- Thai Cooperative** 1. Payap University
- Institution** - Linguistics Department, Faculty of Arts
Ms. Phinnarat Akharawatthanakun
2. Akha Kinship and Holistic Alternatives Foundation
- Mr. Yotsaphong Kukaewkasem
- 31. Research Project** Migration, Remittances, and Development : Interrogating Community, Gender,
and Investment among Rural to Urban Migrants in Bangkok, Thailand
- Research Duration** June – September 2009
- Research Site** Bangkok
- Funding Agency** Santa Clara University, U.S.A.
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Gullette, Gregory (American)
- Ph.D. in Anthropology : University of Georgia, U.S.A.
- Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Santa Clara University, California
U.S.A.
- Thai Cooperative** 1. Thammasart University
- Institution** - Faculty of Liberal Arts
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sayamol Singto

2. Chulalongkorn University
 - Institute of Asian Studies
 - Prof. Dr. Supang Chantavanich

- 32. Research Project** Ayutthaya, Past, Present and Future of a Heritage City
- Research Duration** July 2009 – July 2010
- Research Site** Ayutthaya Historical Park, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province
- Funding Agency** Siam University, Thailand
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Gozzoli, Roberto (Italian)
- Ph.D. : University of Birmingham, UK
 - Foreign Lecturer
 - University of Siam
 - Thailand
- Thai Cooperative Institution**
1. Siam University
 - Hotel and Tourism Studies, Faculty of Liberal Arts
 - Dr. Chollada Mongkhonvanit
 2. The Fine Art Department
 - Ayutthaya Historical Park
- 33. Research Project** The Many Meanings of Traditional Medicine in Thailand
- Research Duration** May 2009 – July 2010
- Research Site** Chiang Mai province
- Funding Agency** Melbourne Research Scholarship, Australia
- Name of Researcher** Ms. Hunter, Assunta (Australian)
- M.A. (Sociology of Health) : Melbourne University, Australia
 - Ph.D. candidate in Medical Anthropology
 - Melbourne University
 - Australia
- Thai Cooperative Institution**
1. Mahidol University
 - Center for Health Policy Studies
 - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pimpawan Boonmongkol

2. Department for Development of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine
 - The Institute of Thai Traditional Medicine
 - Dr. Uncharee Juthaputhi
3. Chiang Mai Province

34. Research Project

Comparative History of Village Community in Japan and Thailand in the Formative Period in the Modern Society : from the Aspect of Popular Weltanschauung and Popular Movement (Kabot Phu Mii Bun)

Research Duration

May 2009 – October 2010

Research Site

Loei, Ubon Ratchathani and Roi Et provinces

Funding Agency

Personal fund

Name of Researcher

Mr. Wakasone, Ryota (Japanese)
 - M.A. : Hosei University Graduate School, Japan
 - Ph.D. student in History
 Hosei University Graduate School
 Japan

Thai Cooperative

1. Chulalongkorn University

Institution

- Social Research Institute
 - Dr. Pinit Lapthananon
 - Faculty of Political Science
 - Dr. Bunyoog Chunsuvimol
2. The Fine Arts Department
 - National Archives
 3. Loei Province
 4. Ubon Ratchathani Province
 5. Roi Et Province

35. Research Project

The Study of Social and Cultural Change of Mien People in Northern Thailand

Research Duration

August – September 2009

Research Site

Chiang Rai and Phayao provinces

Funding Agency

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Name of Researcher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Moribe, Hajime (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology : Nanzan University, Japan - Professor Nanzan University Japan 2. Mr. Takeno, Yoshiyuki (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. : Nanzan University, Japan - Lecturer Faculty of Humanities Tokaigakuen University Japan 3. Mr. Yamada, Taisei (Japanese) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B.A. : Yangan University, Japan - Field Assistant Nazan University Japan
Thai Cooperative Institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chiang Mai University <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faculty of Social Sciences Dr. Kwanchewan Buadaeng 2. Chiang Rai province 3. Phayao province
36. Research Project	The Impact of Lahu Language Media on Lahu Speakers in a Global Context
Research Duration	July – September 2009
Research Site	Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son provinces
Funding Agency	Western Washington University, U.S.A.
Name of Researcher	<p>Ms. Pine, Judith (American)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ph.D. (Anthropology) : University of Washington, U.S.A. - Assistant Professor Department of Anthropology University of Washington U.S.A.

Thai Cooperative Institution	<p>1. Chiang Mai University</p> <p>- Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD)</p> <p>Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti</p> <p>- Social Research Institute</p> <p>Dr. Prasit Leepreecha</p> <p>2. Chiang Mai province</p>
37. Research Project	Interest Diversification and Quality of Life in Thai Primary School Students
Research Duration	August – October 2009
Research Site	Chiang Mai province
Funding Agency	University of Pittsburgh, USA
Name of Researcher	<p>Ms. Garber, Audrey (American)</p> <p>- B.A. Student in Philosophy and Economics</p> <p>University of Pittsburgh</p> <p>U.S.A.</p>
Thai Cooperative Institution	<p>1. Chiang Mai province</p> <p>- Faculty of Medicine</p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Narong Maneeton</p> <p>2. Wat Suan Dok School, Chiang Mai province</p>
38. Research Project	The Social Determinants of Health in Migrants from Burma in the Sangklaburi District of Thailand, and How the Migrants Cope
Research Duration	February – September 2009
Research Site	Kanchanaburi province
Funding Agency	Personal fund
Name of Researcher	<p>Ms. Lehane, Leigh (Australian)</p> <p>- Ph.D. : University of Queensland, Australia</p> <p>- 1. Adjunct Senior Lecturer</p> <p>2. Ph.D. candidate in Public Health</p> <p>School of Health</p> <p>University of New England</p> <p>Australia</p>

- Thai Cooperative Institution**
1. Chulalongkorn University
 - Institute of Asian Studies
 - Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond
 2. Pattanarak Foundation
 - Mr. Seri Thongmak
 3. Kanchanaburi province

Education

- 39. Research Project** Old Wisdom Lost, New Wisdom Discovered : Case Studies of Local Wisdom Standards Implementation in Pattaya City School
- Research Duration** December 2008 – December 2009
- Research Site** Chon Buri province
- Funding Agency** Personal fund
- Name of Researcher** Mr. Dennison, Scott (Canadian)
- M.A. : Michigan State University, U.S.A.
 - Ph.D. candidate in Educational Policy and Administration
 - University of Minnesota
 - U.S.A.
- Thai Cooperative Institution** Bureau of Education of Pattaya City
- Mr. Thawatchai Rattanyu
- 40. Research Project** Education and Social Change in the Highlands of Northern Thailand
- Research Duration** December 2008 – December 2009
- Research Site** Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces
- Funding Agency** Fulbright – Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program, U.S.A.
- Name of Researcher** Ms. Flaim, Amanda (American)
- M.Sc. : Cornell University, U.S.A.
 - Ph.D. candidate in Development Sociology/Education and Migration
 - Cornell University
 - U.S.A
- Thai Cooperative Institution** 1. Chiang Mai University
- Social Research institute
 - Dr. Prasit Leepreecha

2. Chiang Mai province

3. Chiang Rai province

41. Research Project	Understanding the Role of Story Books in the Development of Oral Language in Kindergarten Children Who Are Learning English as a Second Language in Thailand
Research Duration	April – June 2009
Research Site	Bangkok
Funding Agency	Personal fund
Name of Researcher	Ms. Brecknell, Lorraine (British) - B.ED. (General) : University of Tasmania, Australia - B.ED. Honors candidate in Educational Research University of Tasmania Australia
Thai Cooperative	Glory International School, Thailand
Institution	- Mrs. Orasa Chaomuangbon

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Appendix A

**Table 1 : Number of Research Projects Proposed during October 2008 – September 2009
Classified by Research Field**

Research Field	Proposed	Permitted		Pending		
		Fiscal year 2009	Fiscal year 2010	#waiting concerned correspondence	waiting additional information	*Cancelled
<u>Natural Sciences</u>						
- Physical Science and Mathematics	2	2	-	-	-	-
- Medical Science	2	2	-	-	-	-
- Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences	1	1	-	-	-	-
- Agriculture and Biology	30	22	8	7	-	1
<u>Social Sciences</u>						
- Philosophy	14	10	5	2		2
- Law	1	1	-	-		-
- Political Science and Public Administration	-	-	2	-		-
- Economics	3	2	3	-	-	1
- Sociology	22	17	3	4	1	-
- Education	-	-	2	-	-	
Total	75	57	23	13	1	4

Remarks[#]

1. The applications have been waiting for co-consideration from other institutions/departments.

Remarks*

2. The research applications are proposed too soon, so we cannot process the project in time.
3. The cooperators/the researchers cancelled the project.

**Table 2 : Number of Foreign Researchers Permitted between October 2008 – September 2009
Classified by Nationality**

Nationality	Natural Sciences	Social Sciences	Number of Foreign Researchers
American	9	13	22
Australian	-	4	4
Belgian	1	-	1
British	3	4	7
Bangladeshi	-	2	2
Canadian	-	2	2
Chinese	-	9	9
Danish	2	-	2
Dutch	2	-	2
Filipino	-	2	2
French	4	3	7
German	3	-	3
Indian	-	2	2
Indonesian	-	1	1
Italian	-	5	5
Japanese	30	9	39
Malaysian	1	-	1
Singaporean	-	2	2
South African	1	-	1
Spanish	1	-	1
Sri Lankan	1	-	1
Swedish	1	-	1
Vietnamese	1	-	1
Total	60	58	118

Table 3 : Number of Research Projects Granted between October 2008 – September 2009
Classified by Research Field

Research Field	Number of Research Project
<u>Natural Sciences</u>	30
- Medical Science	2
- Agriculture and Biology	28
<u>Social Sciences</u>	41
- Philosophy	10
- Law	1
- Political Science and Public Administration	2
- Economics	5
- Sociology	20
- Education	3
Total	71

Chart 1 : Number of Foreign Researchers Permitted during October 2008 – September 2009 Classified by Occupation

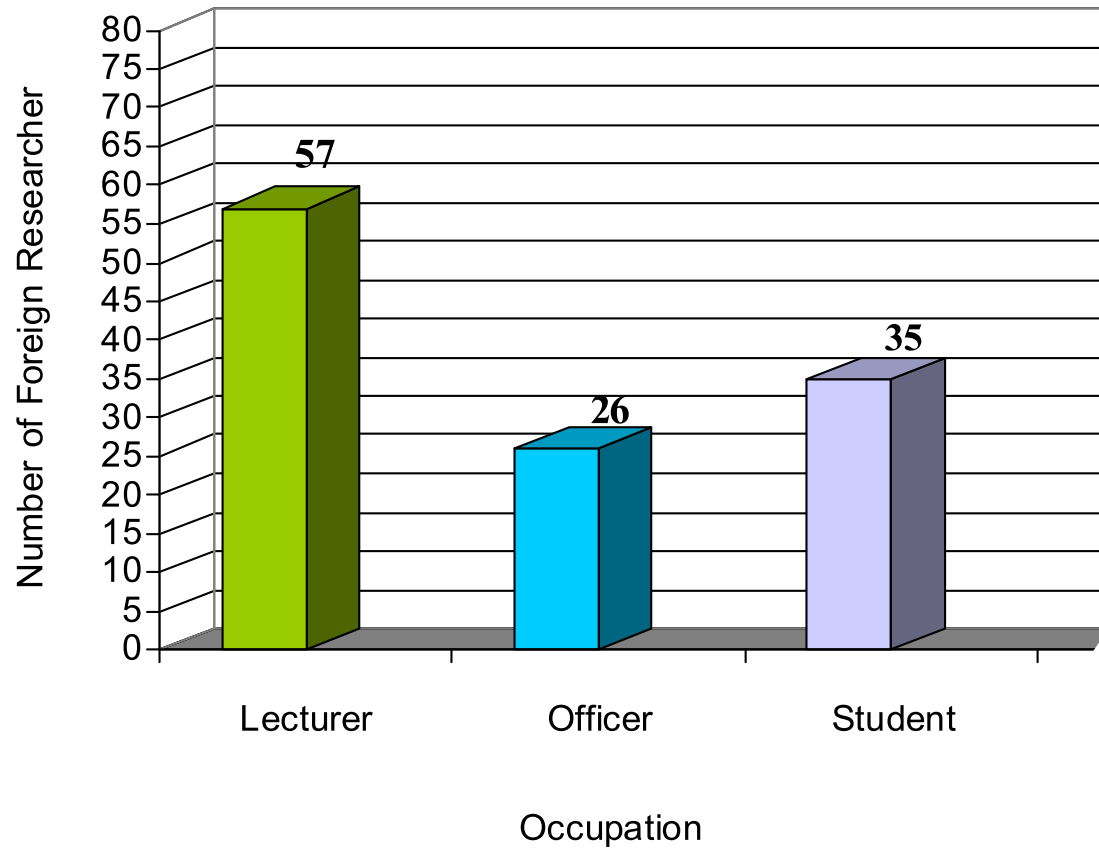


Chart 2 : Number of Foreign Researchers Permitted between October 2008 – September 2009

Classified by Region of Thailand

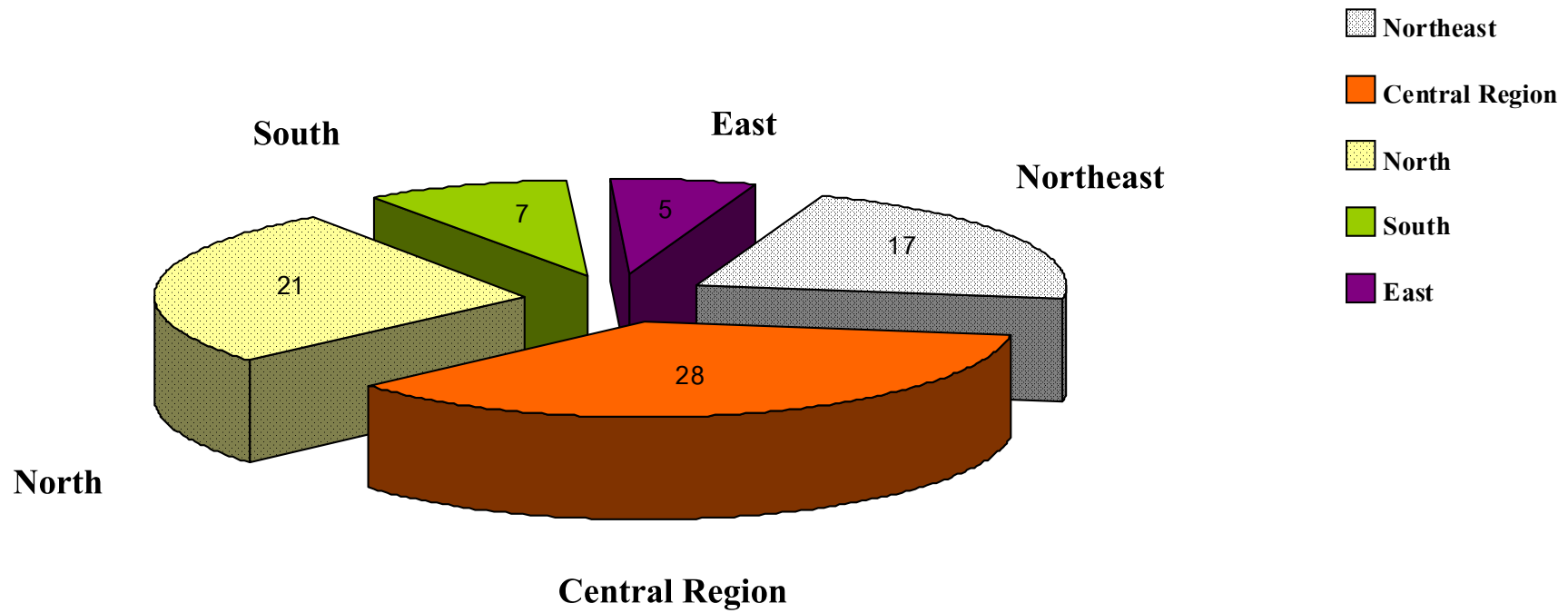
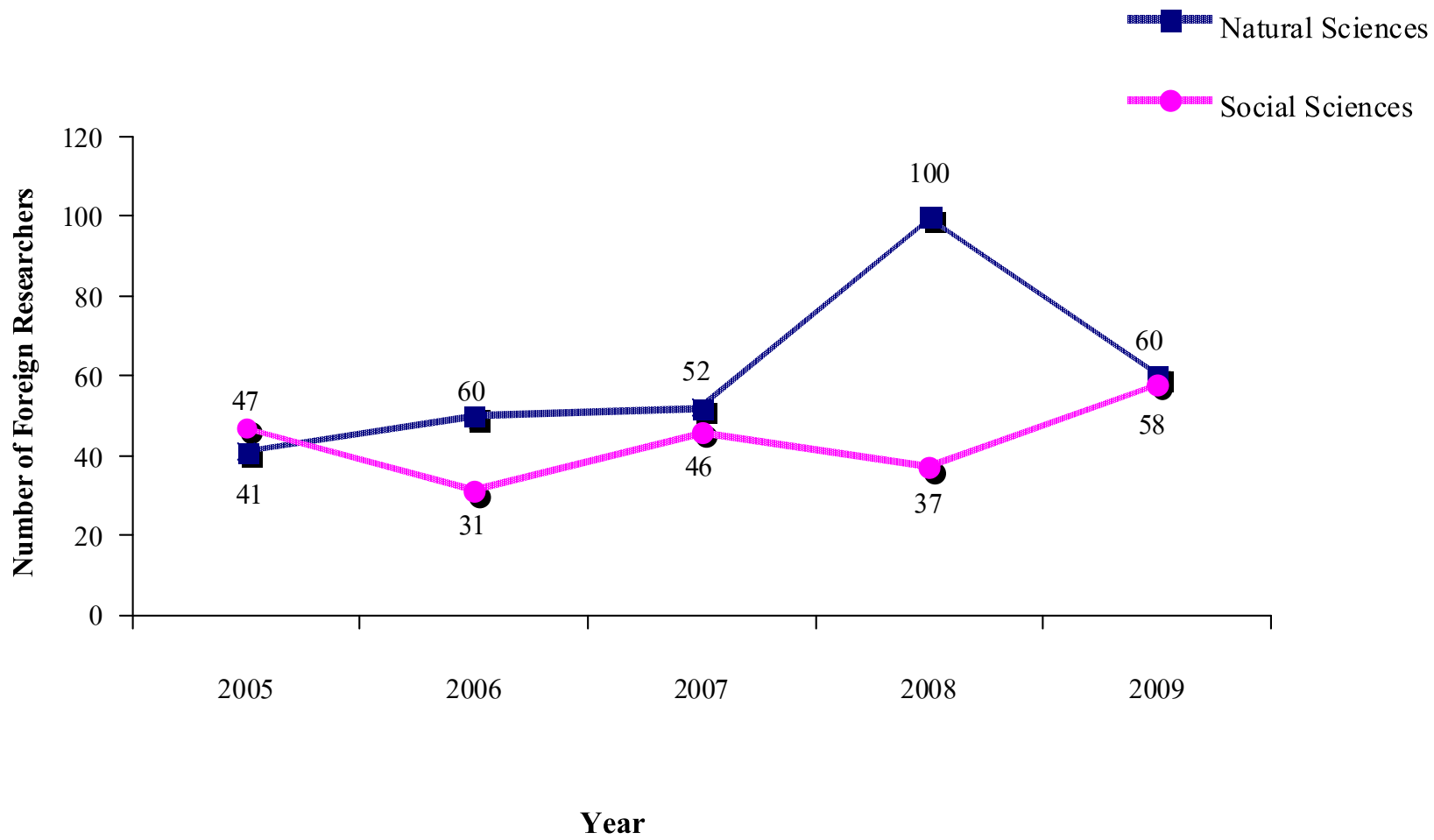
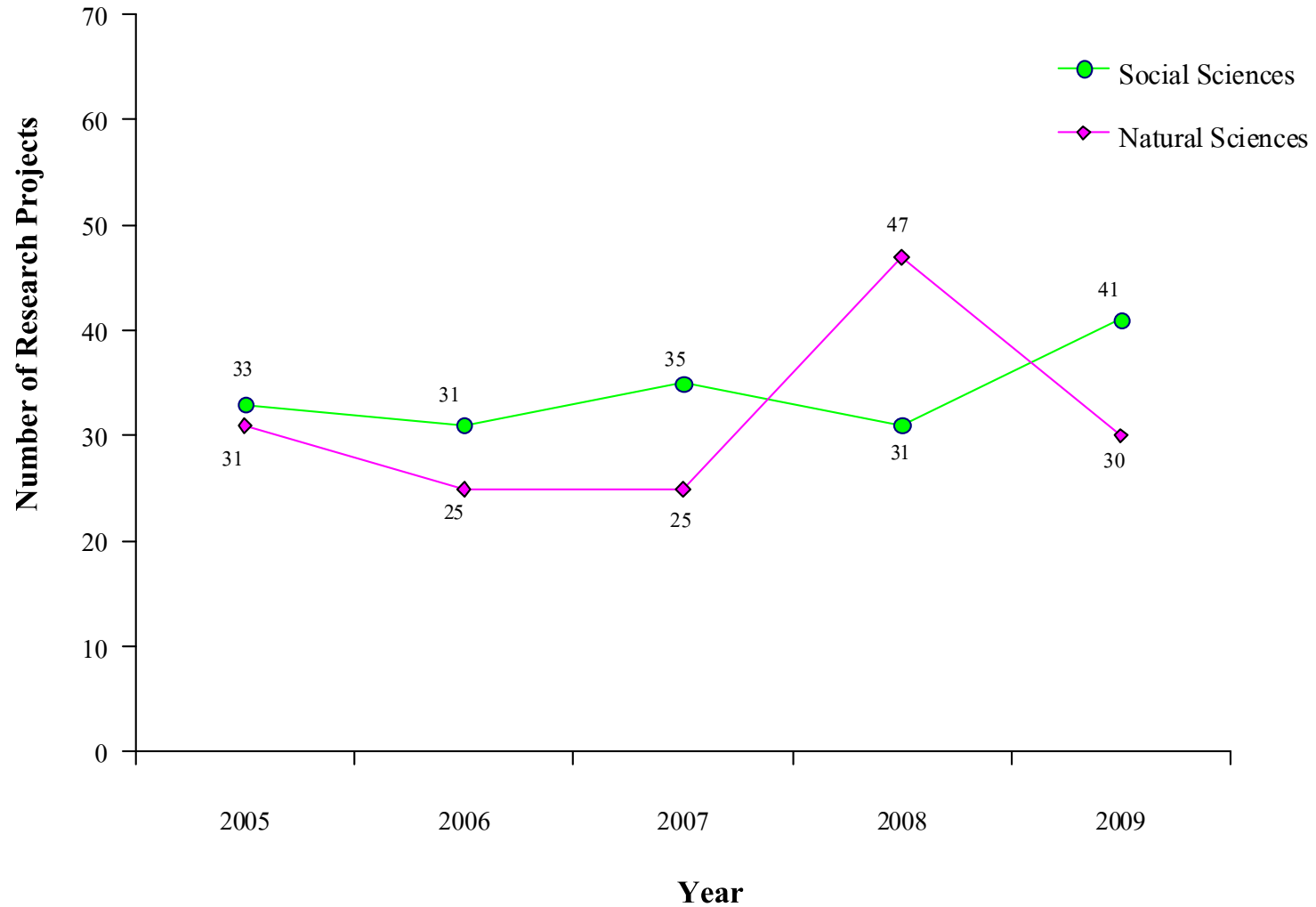


Chart 3 : Comparison of Foreign Researchers Permitted between Natural Sciences and Social Sciences during the fiscal year of 2005 to 2009



**Chart 4 : Comparison of Research Projects Granted during the Fiscal Year of
2005 to 2009 Classified by Natural Sciences and Social Sciences**



Appendix B

**List of Foreign Researchers' Complete Reports Submitted between
October 2008 – September 2009**

Natural Sciences

Physical Science and Mathematics

1. Study on Stone Materials Used for the Khmer Monuments in Thailand and their Provenance: **By Prof. Etsuo Uchida**

Medical Science

2. Towards Realizing the Health-Related Millennium Development Goals for Migrants from Burma in Thailand: **By Dr. Mary Ditton**

Agriculture and Biology

3. Irrawaddy Dolphins (*Orcaella brevirostris*) in Trat Province, Eastern Thailand (2007-2008): **By Dr. Ellen Hines**
4. Coastal Cetaceans in Trat Province, Eastern Thailand(2009): **By Dr. Ellen Hines**
5. Coral Disease: Baseline Surveys in the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand: **By Miss Carly Kenkel**
6. Genetic and Physiological Correlates of Coral Bleaching: **By Mrs. Babara Brown**
7. Causes of Riverine Radiation: Assessment of Morphological and Genetic Differentiation in Species Flock of Viviparous Gastropods (Cerithioidea: Pachychilidae): **By Mr. Frank Kohler**
8. Estimation of the Ecological Effects of Acidic Deposition on Tropical Seasonal Forested Catchment in Thailand Based on the Measurement of Material Balance: **By Mr. Hiroyuki Sase and Mr. Naoyuki Yamashita**
9. Use of Fluorescent Pseudomonads and *Bacillus subtilis* to Suppress Plant Pathogens and Improve the Growth of Crops and Vegetables: **By Dr. Kunihiko Kato**
10. Development of Water Resources and Methods for Efficient Use of Water Suitable to Conditions of Topography and Geology: **By Mr. Hiromasa Hamada**
11. The Study of Weaver Ant's (*Oecophylla smaragdina*) Feeding Behaviour and the Development of an Efficient Ant Feed in order to Develop Thai Ant Farming: **By Ms. Kristine Bollerup**
12. The Evolutionary Biology of *Cordyceps fungi* in Thai Ants: **By David Hughes**

13. The Effect of Logging Ban in Natural Forest on Timber Tree Domestication in Thailand:
By Dr. Yonariza
14. Linking Locals' Knowledge and Satellite Derived Land Use Land Cover Change (LUCC) at the Household Level in Krabi Province, Thailand: **By Ms. Elitsa Peneva-Reed**
15. Morphological Characters, Social Behaviors and Position Behaviors on Assamese Macaques (*Macaca assamensis*) at Wat Tham Pla, Chiang Rai Province: **By Dr. Hideshi Ogawa**
16. Life Histories and Systematics of Lycaenidae in Thailand: **By Mr. Gregory Ballmer**

Social Sciences

Philosophy

17. The Revival of the Theravada Nun Order in Thailand: Scriptural Authority and Cultural Resistance: **By Dr. Matin Seeger**

Law

18. The Modernization of Law Enforcement and Punishment in Thailand, c. 1880 – 1940: **By Mr. James Warren**

Economics

19. Economic Valuation of Diabetes and Its Consequences in Thailand: **By Dr. Susmita Chattopadhyay**

Sociology

20. Bodily Practices and Medical Identities in Southern Thailand: **By Miss Claudia Merli**
21. Living Arrangements and Well-Being of the Elderly in Bangkok: **By Ms. Yoshie Durand**
22. Historical and Anthropological Study of Chinese Surname Associations in Thailand: **By Mr. Kazuo Yoshihara**
23. The Study of Social and Cultural Change of Mien People in Northern Thailand: **By Dr. Hajima Moribe and Dr. Yoshiyuki Takeno**
24. Youth Culture and Identity: Consumerism, Drugs and Gangs in Urban Chiang Mai, Northern Thailand: **By Miss Anjalee Cohen**
25. The Self Divided: Obligation and Solitude in Contemporary Thailand: **By Dr. Steven Garlisle**

26. Student Uniforms and the Logic of Thai Dress: **By Mr. Michiel Omtzigt**
27. Living with HIV/AIDS : A Study of Social Attitudes and Reactions towards HIV-
position People in Some Selected Villages in Chiang Mai: **By Mr. Md.Kamrul Hasan**

Education

28. Female Education in Thailand 1868 – 1932: **By Miss Haruna Miyauchi**

**Summary of Foreign Researchers' Complete Report Translated during
October 2008 – September 2009**

Agriculture and Biology

1. Effects of Hydropower Dams on Downstream Invertebrates and Algae

Name: Mrs. Elizabeth Bergey
Nationality: American
Institution Affiliation: Oklahoma Biological Survey & Department of Zoology
University of Oklahoma, USA
Research Site: Mae Ngat Reservoir, Chiang Mai province

Abstract:

The aim of this research was to examine the effects of a hydropower dam on downstream invertebrates and algae. Researcher surveyed the biodiversity of invertebrates and algae at two sites below the Mae Ngat Sombunchon Dam in Chiang Mai province and tested the desiccation tolerance of algae assemblages and the behavior upon aerial exposure of invertebrates.

Dams are increasing important source of electricity for Thailand. These dams also provide irrigation water, support fisheries and provide recreation in the reservoir. But dams and their resevoirs alter natural riverine habitat by interrupting normal downstream water flow, the upstream-downstream movement of organisms and by altering downstream flow characteristics, water chemistry and water temperature.

This project addressed one type of flow alteration, that was the changes in flow and water level below hydropower dam and it's effects on downstream invertebrates and algae. The habitat below the dam is a brick – lined channel with rubble bottom where flow alternates between high turbulent flow during water release and barely flowing shallow pool when water is not released. The lateral wetland below the Mae Ngat Dam reduces some of the adverse environmental effects of the dam operation on the out flowing river. In vertebrate diversity has doubled from the upstream site and grazing snail are abundant. Because these grazer, the upstream filamentous algae assemblage has been replaced by cyanobacteria mats, which are more grazer resistant.

Algae are the base of food web and thereby affects the biomass of invertebrates and fish. When cyanobacteria are expose to the air for 12 hour periods over two days, biomass

decreases but the algae are still alive. Survival in aerial exposure is increased by shade, night conditions and artificial rain. The survival of filamentous algae was influenced by both aerial exposure and snail grazing.

Because water changes are rapid below hydropower dam, invertebrates may be stranded on land as water levels fall. Stranding was more common when invertebrates were suddenly exposed, whereas invertebrates could often follow the water level down and avoid stranding if water reduction was slower.

The results indicate that the lateral wetland and wider river downstream fix many of the downstream effects of Mae Ngat hydropower dam. Maintaining a small minimum flow has helped recovery in other rivers and would likely further improve the downstream habitat and fish production in Mae Ngat.

2. Irrawaddy Dolphins (*Orcaella brevirostris*) in Trat Province, Eastern Thailand (2007 - 2008)

Name: Dr. Ellen Hines
Nationality: American
Institution Affiliation: San Francisco State University, USA
Research Site: Trat province

Abstract:

This project was the continuation of research in 2003 and 2004 to locate Irrawaddy Dolphins and assess the numbers of animals and the location of population groups along the eastern Gulf of Thailand.

Surveys were conducted by line transect from a 12 meter fishing boat. A team of observers continuously scanned in all directions with naked eye and 7x50 binoculars to estimate abundance. The dolphin group was approached to within 10 m to record the location using a handheld GPS unit. Interviews with local people in villages along the Trat coast focusing on Irrawaddy Dolphins, their relationship with villagers, strandings, pattern of movement, sightings and fishing practice that may affect dolphin.

Little is known about near-shore Irrawaddy Dolphins (*Orcaella brevirostris*) in the Gulf of Thailand. There have been no formal survey. The Irrawaddy is generally found in shallow estuaries. Like the dugong, Irrawaddy are vulnerable to incidental fisheries catch and proximity to coastal development. The Irrawaddy Dolphin has deficient data, indicating that the

information to assess its risk for extinction is inadequate. In Thailand, the Irrawaddy is included under the 1992 Wild Animals Preservation and Protection Act.

While surveying, 248 Irrawaddy Dolphins (*Orcaella brevirostris*), 15 finless porpoises (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*), 12 Indo-pacific humpbacked dolphins (*Sousa chinensis*) had been found. Most dolphins are seen near Trat Bay : Laem Klut, Ban Mai Rat and Khlong Yai. We also were able to document Irrawaddy dolphin mating herd behaviour that has not seen before in coastal population. The middle strata had more sightings and large groups of animals. Based on 109 interviews in local villages, the local people in this area are aware of the significance of conservation. No respondent had ever or currently hunted dolphin. No respondent had found stranded dolphin. All respondents do not feel that dolphins interfere with fishing. Most of respondents believe that the dolphin population is increasing as no one bothers them. Regarding the number of dolphin seen in group, 69 people reported medium groups (5-10). Strata and pooled estimates of cluster density, animal density and the number of Irrawaddy Dolphin in each strata and the study area have been shown. And also, type of employment, fishing gear and boat size of villager had been investigated the potential threat to Irrawaddy Dolphins.

3. Coral Disease : Baseline Surveys in the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand

Name: Miss Carly K. Kenkel
Nationality: American
Institution Affiliation: Marine Science Research Center
 State University of New York, USA
Research Site: Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi, Chumphon, Nakhon Si Thammarat,
 and Songkhla provinces

Abstract:

This pilot study aims to establish a baseline data set for future long – term monitoring comparison on the reefs of southern Thailand. A key objective was to determine the status of coral disease in Thailand. A total of 87 sites were surveyed; 74 in the Andaman Sea and 13 in the Gulf of Thailand.

Throughout the past thirty years, coral disease has become an increasing important issue. Little is known about the presence or prevalence of coral disease in Thailand. Reefs along the Andaman Coast are still in the process of recovering from the Tsunami of 2004.

Anthropogenic disturbances due to tourism, coastal development and other industries are evident on many reefs.

Of the 87 survey conducted, disease occurred on 66% of reefs surveyed in the Andaman Sea and 77% of reefs surveyed in the Gulf of Thailand in levels ranging from rare (0-3 cases per survey) to abundant (25-50 cases per survey). Specific disease observation chiefly consisted of Pink Line Syndrome (PLS), White Syndrome (WS), Black Band Disease (BBD) and Aspergillosis (ASP). PLS was the most frequently observed, occurring on 44% of reefs or 38 sites. WS was observed at 32 sites and was also the most pervasive. BBD was only observed at one site. The ASP variant was only observed the Similan Islands. Overall, eight genera comprising 18 species were observed to be affected by disease, these were *Acropora*, *Anella*, *Diploastrea*, *Echinopora*, *Favia*, *Hydnophora*, *Pavana* and *Porites*.

Several provinces of southern Thailand are the most tourist destination such as Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi, after the land – clearing effect of the tsunami, former forested areas have been developed into more hotels and resorts. The garbage removal and sewage processing facilities were not constructed to deal with the heavy tourism influx to the islands each year. Increase in coral disease have been correlated with deteriorating water quality. Warming trends may be contributing to the increase in global coral disease.

4. Genetic and physiological correlates of coral bleaching

Name: Dr. Barbara Brown et al.
Nationality: British
Institution Affiliation: School of Biology and Psychology
 University of Newcastle, U.K.
Research Site: Phuket province

Abstract:

This research aimed to continue physiological monitoring of coral subject to bleaching effects. The fate of coral reefs during a period of global warming has been concerned reef scientists. The reefs at Phuket have been predicted that it would be subject to annual bleaching from the late 90's onwards with many reefs becoming dominated by macro – algae by 2030. Algal samples isolated from small coral fragments for genetic studies were subject to DNA extraction to provide the genetic identity of the symbiont. Fatty acids were analyzed in order to

establish the correlation between bleaching susceptibility and saturation state of the membrane lipids. Samples of mucus from bleached and unbleached corals during stressful events were collected for analyzing the physical and chemical properties.

The research result showed that corals from the Andaman Sea of Thailand have unique characteristics which may offer some resistance to bleaching induced by increased sea temperature. Molecular genetic analysis of symbiotic algae isolated from corals indicated that up to 19% of coral genera sampled from both inshore and offshore sites on the Thai coastline harboured clade D zooxanthellae. The composition of clade D in the Andaman Sea was diverse and abundant. This clade has shown to be the most thermally tolerant algae known to date. This finding raised the possibility that corals in the Andaman Sea may have some in-built resistance to the effects of rising sea temperature. This work has been done on the shallow water species *Goniastrea aspera*. When comparing fatty acid in east and west sides of corals, results indicated that the profiles are very similar. The ratio of 18 : 1/18 : 4 has been proposed to be indicated of thermal tolerance in coral species. Such results indicate that those parts of coral subject to high irradiance are more thermally tolerant. Mucus thickness studies in a variety of corals indicate that the mucus depth is very dynamic varying both on a tidal cycle and also in healthy versus bleached corals. In some coral species the mucus depth is significantly reduced on bleaching which could lead to greater invasion by pathogenic bacteria and boring organisms.

5. Phylogeny, behavior and evolution of the order Embioptera, a little known order of insects

Name: Mrs. Janice Edgerly Rooks
Nationality: American
Institution Affiliation: Department of Biology
 Santa Clara University, USA
Research Site: Northern Thailand near Chiang Mai province
Abstract:

This report is concerning with the collection of embiid specimens to add to the Order Embioptera. The specific objectives are : 1) Conduct a phylogenetic analysis of Embioptera using molecular and morphological characters 2) Examine the evolution of key aspects of behavior and ecology ; 3) Characterize the evolutionary dynamics of embiid silk genes. Researcher examined the bark of tree and looked in leaf litter along roadsides and trails

near Chiang Mai. The embiids were separated into cultures that were reared at Chulalongkorn university. Adult male specimens have been placed in 95% ethanol and held in the lab freezer to be used in the future for DNA analysis. The silk spinning behavior of adult females have been recorded by filming.

The orders of insects, the taxonomy, phylogeny and natural history of the Embioptera is among the least-known. The lack of embiid systemists has resulted in a severe deficiency of knowledge of the group and inaccessibility by scientists to this taxon.

Research result shows that the Thai specimens are in the families Notoligotomidae, Oligotomidae and Embiidae. The embiid in different taxa have distinct spinning styles and this behavior represents an interesting phylogenetic character. Embiids that spin silk on bark appear to have more complex spinning style than those that live in leaf litter. Bark dwellers rely on silk for protection from predators and rainfall more than those that stitch leaves together. The embiids of Thailand live on bark and leaf litter wherever it is humid. Many sites support more than one species. The Thai embiids are quite diverse and the fauna is almost undescribed. This work is in progress. The silk spinning behavior study and DNA analysis of the Thai embiids will be continued in the future.

6. Causes of Riverine Radiation : Assessment of Morphological and Genetic Differentiation in a Species Flock of Viviparous Gastropods (Cerithioidea : Pachychilidae)

Name: Dr. Frank Köhler
Nationality: German
Institution Affiliation: Museum of Natural History
Humboldt University, Germany
Research Site: Thung Salaeng Luang National Park, Phitsanulok province

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to unravel the origins of Kaek River species flock and to reconstruct the spatial and temporal patterns of its evolution using combination of molecular and morphological studies. A unique and endemic species flock of closed related pachychilid gastropods is found in the Kaek River. Researcher examined adult and embryonic shell morphology, soft body anatomy and radular morphology by use of optical and scanning electron microscopes. Genetic differentiation was studied by amplification of partial sequences of mitochondria genes.

Speciation in the context of radiation is regarded as a key process in creating biological diversity. Riverine species flocks can provide crucial insight into the study of speciation and adaptive radiation.

The Kaek River in Central Thailand is unique in harbouring a diverse species assemblage of viviparous gastropods of genus *Brotia*. A less than 100 km long stretch of this river is inhabited by seven endemic species that are differentiated by their shell morphology. Earlier it has been suggested that this species flock fulfils some basic requirements of a radiation. The present study has shown that there is no strict correlation between radula and shell morphology and the utilization of substrates such as rock and sand. The hypothesis that ecological speciation may have played a significant role on biological diversity is refuted. It is assumed that the high species diversity in the Kaek River results from two phenomena that interdigitate. Firstly, the Kaek River fauna may have originated from multiple species invasions from different source of areas. Secondly, water falls in the Kaek River seem to affect the directionality and amount of gene flow between local populations within the river, not to mention several smaller tributaries. Together with temporally changing water regimes, this highly structured environment may have conserved local genetic differentiation and triggered diversification and speciation in peripheral isolated within relatively short period of time.

7. Estimation of the Ecological Effects of Acidic Deposition on tropical Seasonal Forested Catchment in Thailand Based on the Measurement of Material Balance

Name: Mr. Hiroyuki Sase and Mr. Naoyuki Yamashita
Nationality: Japanese
Institution Affiliation: Ecological Impact Research Department
 Acid Deposition and Oxidant Research Center (ADORC), Japan
Research Site: Nakhon Rachasima province
Abstract:

The objectives of this project were to estimate the ecological effects of acidic deposition on tropical seasonal forested catchment in Thailand based on the elemental budget. The research was conducted at a catchment in tropical dry evergreen forest in Sakaerat Silvicultural Research Station, Nakhon Ratchasima province, Thailand. Surveys on atmospheric

deposition, stream water chemistry and biogeochemical processes in soil were carried out in a small catchment, 35 ha.

Deposition amounts of most ions by throughfall and stemflow increased in the beginning of wet season, suggesting washout process of pollutants suspended in the atmosphere during dry season. The stream water was alkalinized by leaching of base cations and alkalinity in the beginning of wet season, and then, acidified by leaching SO_4^{2-} in the sequent period. The alkalization of the stream water may be caused by significantly large fluxes of dissolved inorganic N (DIN) and cations, which were derived from enhanced mineralization of organic matters and atmospheric depositions in the beginning of wet season. In fact, fluxes of DIN and base cations were larger in the early wet season. The SO_4^{2-} which caused the acidification, might be derived from atmospheric deposition. Since soil pH was lower in dry season than in wet season, the SO_4^{2-} might be tentatively trapped in a soil by strong anion exchange capacity of the soil. As the pH increased, SO_4^{2-} may be released with Ht from the soil into the stream. This mechanism may be one of causes of the acidification with flush of SO_4^{2-} seasonal changes of atmospheric deposition were very clear in Thailand. Moreover, the stream water chemistry may depend on soil characteristics and nutrient fluxes in the ecosystem.

8. Use of fluorescent pseudomonads and *Bacillus subtilis* to suppress plant pathogens and improve the growth of crops and vegetables

Name: Dr. Kunihiko Kato
Nationality: Japanese
Institution Affiliation: Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), Japan
Research Site: Bangkok

Abstract:

The objective of this project was to find the strains of fluorescent pigment-producing *Pseudomonas* (FPP-*Pseudomonas*) and *Bacillus subtilis* which have the biocontrol and plant growth promoting activity. Data were collected by count and isolation of FPP-*Pseudomonas* and *Bacillus subtilis* in the soil and on the root by selective media. Identification of *Bacillus* strains, FPP-*Pseudomonas* strains and in situ antagonism were tested in pot and bag experiments. *Sclerotium* sp. was used as

plant pathogenic fungi in antifungal activity test. FPP-Pseudomonas or Bacillus strains and pathogenic fungi were co-inoculated on YG medium.

The average count of Bacillus strains on B-2 medium ranged from 28 to 1038×10^3 /g dry soil. One hundred seventy strains of Bacillus showed antifungal activity by co-inoculate test. The proportion of the count of antifungal activity positive strains to that of total isolate was 24%

The average number of bacteria counted on YG medium from corn soil, corn root and asparagus root were 29×10^6 , 1989×10^6 and 5.6×10^6 respectively. The average number of FPP-Pseudomonas ranged from 4.3 to 7×10^4 /g dry soil and 2.4 to 1826×10^4 /g dry root. The proportion of the count of FPP-Pseudomonas on P-1 medium to that on YG medium ranged from 0.12% to 0.76%. Antifungal activity of 1185 strains of FPP-Pseudomonas was tested using co-inoculation on petri dish. Thirty-four strain showed antifungal activity.

One hundred and eighty nine isolates of Bacillus species were recovered from soils, plant roots, natto and tua nao by using B-2 medium. These strains were divided into 11 groups, of which four groups belonged to B.subtilis, two groups to B.pumilus, one group to B.megaterium and four to unknown groups on the basis of morphological and biochemical characteristics.

One hundred and twenty six strains of FPP-Pseudomonas were isolated from soil and roots of plants using the P-1 selective medium. These strains were divided into 8 groups. The strains of groups 1, 5 and 8 were assigned tentatively to P.putida biobar A. The strains of group 6 were not assigned. Some strains of group 1, 3, 5 and 8 exhibited antifungal activity against the plant pathogenic fungus, Sclerotium sp.

Selected strains of Bacillus sp. (G-209, G-53) G-137, G-29 and G-142) had biocontrol activity on the early infection of Sclerotium sp. in pot experiments.

Philosophy

9. Becoming Urban : Thai Literature about Rural – Urban Migration and a Society in Transition

Name: Miss Ellen Elizabeth Boccuzzi
Nationality: American
Institution Affiliation: University of California, Berkeley, USA
Research Site: Bangkok

Abstract:

The purpose of this research was to examine the Thai literatures, especially short stories about migration to Bangkok. Analysis of short stories, interviews with writers about personal background and experience of the migration, their inspirations in writing about migration were the methods of data collection.

The earliest stories in the Thai rural urban migration genre produced in the late 1960s and early 1970s, reflect Thai writer first efforts to tell the effect of Sarit's policy of rapid industrialization. The dramatic social changes that these policy brought about including massive migrations to the city. As migrant themselves, these young writers were in a unique position to describe the mass migrations of rural Thais to the city. They could draw on personal experience in their portrayals of migration on the individual, they possessed a sensitive eye to the impact of migration generally because the subject was closed to their heart.

Each chapter of this research report provides insight into the ways that the migrant maps his visions of interpersonal relations to his environment. It offers a window onto the diverse ways that Thais are in the process of becoming urban at individual and societal level. The chapter entitled "The Train" examines the train as a vehicle and icon of migration. "Nature and the City" looks at the migrant's privileged perspective through his personal experience of "becoming urban" on the broader urbanization of the country. "Animal and the City" explores the use of animal imagery in literary depictions migrants in Bangkok, as writer express the dehumanizing effects of the urban environment on the individual. "Migration and the Human Nature" details the myriad ways migrants negotiate the transition from rural to an urban way of life. "Urban Mobility" reveals the intimate connection between transportation and class in Bangkok : for the poor, the interminable wait at bus stop evokes a broader social immobility, while a middle class mobility and access are figured in the ability to escape the bus stop in a taxi. "On the Margins" looks at those left behind in the context of migration. And the final chapter "Return" explores the ways in which the migrant's return to the village throws his experience of migration into light, forcing him to concretize his sense of self and personal identity because the migrant must come to terms with shifts in the rural realm and shifts in himself personally.

10. The Ming Gap and Shipwreck Ceramics in Southeast Asia

Name: Mrs. Roxanna M. Brown
Nationality: American
Institution Affiliation: University of California, USA
Research Site: Bangkok, Phatumthani, Ayuthaya and Chantaburi provinces

Abstract:

The purpose of this research was to examine the shortage of trade ceramics from China from the late 14th and 15th centuries and to describe the Southeast Asian ceramics that take their place. Some 120 wrecksites were organized into relative chronology, covering the years from the first centuries AD to the 20th century. The analysis then focused on 15 sites that cover the period circa 1368-1487. This research used shipwreck archaeological materials in Southeast Asia to discover the extent of trade ceramics shortage from China in the Ming dynasty and to describe the Southeast Asian trade ceramics.

There were two different types of Chinese ceramics shortage; a shortage in general and specific severe shortage of blue and white that has been called the Ming gap. The absence of blue and white ceramics is thought to be part of shortage of Chinese ceramics in Southeast Asia during the early Ming dynasty. It would be a result of Ming ban on private overseas trade that was proclaimed in 1372 in the Hogwu region. Later, in the Hongzhi region (1488-1505), Chinese ware, including a large proportion of blue and white ceramics flooded onto the Southeast Asian market.

Most of the shortage of Chinese ware was filled by Thai ceramics with exports from northern Vietnam second. Thailand's major competitor was Vietnam, but Vietnamese export was sporadic. At least, five production sites in Thailand sent ceramics abroad : Sawankhalok, Sukhothai, Suphanburi, Sankampaeng and Singburi. The Sawankhalok site was established earlier than Sukhothai site. The technical quality of Sukhothai ware is high compared to Sawankhalok ware. One of the most important shipwreck in Southeast Asia was discovered by fisherman in the Gulf of Thailand called Ko Khram wreck. It carried a mixture of trade ceramics from southern China, northern Vietnam and Thailand.

This research report contains tables of chronological list of shipwreck which is comprised of site, age, location and reference. And also, many pictorial illustrations of shipwreck archaeological materials such as coins, metals and ceramics were included.

11. The Revival of the Theravada Nun Order in Thailand : Scriptural Authority and Cultural Resistance

Name: Dr. Martin Seeger
Nationality: German
Institution Affiliation: Department of East Asian Studies
 University of Leeds, U.K.
Research Site: Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Nakhon Pathom provinces

Abstract:

The ordination of Thai scholar Chatsuman Kabilsingh of Buddhism as a female novice in 2001 sparked a frevent debate in Thai society as to whether it was valid and possible to revive the extinct female ordination of Theravada Buddhism

The objective of this research was to study the role of women who are interested in Buddhist teaching and practice and the contestion concerning in the introduction of Theravada bhikkuni order in Thailand. Data collection based on observation, 10 extensive in-dept interviews with various key informants, examined statistical material, material culture and discussed in various media such as newspapers and internet. And also, data concerning history of institutions for Thai Buddhist women and biographies of Buddhist women who excel through their practice of the Dhamma had been collected.

The research result shows that the change and contestion taking place within Thai Buddhism, the meaning and identity of Thai Buddhist women is in flux and complex. The major result can be summarized as the following : There is an increasing number of institutions that allow women to pursue their religious path and aim, for example, Thai Maechi Institution, Sathianthammasthan. There is an increasing number of women who have been able to set a new paradigms for women in general. There have been various initiatives to give maechis a legal status and definition. However the majority of maechis is still not pursuing advanced knowledge of Buddhist doctrine. The situation for maechis might change depending on the policies of the abbot in charge of the monastery. There is an increasing support for maechis and the introduction of a new bhikkuni order both from intellectuals and Buddhist lay. Regarding to the opinions and views of influential Thai thinkers in connection with the interpretation of Pali canonical texts, it seems that the establishment of Theravada bhikknis would not find broad support in Thai society. The mainstream sangha has so far been making clear that a revival of the bhikkuni is impossible

due to technical reason, i.e. the absence of Theravada bhikkuni order which is required in the ordination procedure of valid bhikkuni ordination.

Economics

12. Economic Valuation of Diabetes and Its Consequences in Thailand

Name: Dr. Susmita Chattopadhyay
Nationality: Indian
Institution Affiliation: National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, India
Research Site: Waritchaphum Hospital, Sakon Nakhon province

Abstract:

Diabetes Millitus is now one of the main threats to human health. It is a complex chronic illness that is associated with multiple complications involving diverse organ system. Diabetes along with its major associated complications – cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, ratinopathy and neuropathy – leads to disability, reduced life expectancy and huge health care cost.

The objective of this study was to estimated the cost of illness of diabetes from societal perspective. In Thailand, there exists some studies used provider perspective which presented only direct medical cost of illness. The study was conducted at Waritchaphum hospital of Sakhon Nakhon province of Thailand. Data were collected from 475 diabetic patients who received treatment from this hospital during the financial year 2008. In this study, the cost components consisted of direct (direct medical costs and direct non – medical costs) and indirect costs. Standard costing method was used to calculate the unit cost of medical services. For calculating indirect cost, the traditional human capital approach was used. Informal care contributed about 28% of total cost of illness. Total cost of illness of diabetes was estimated USD 418,696 in 2008 (USD1=THB32). This implied that the disease not only affected the individual but also to the family members, friends and neighbours. Thus, the disease put huge burden on the society as a whole.

The research result showed that 65% of study participants had co – morbidity and 31% had diabetic complications. It was found that 13.47% of the participants were disabled. The cost was significantly higher for the disabled person as compared to independent person. The average cost was varied with the different levels of disabilities. The contributions of direct medical cost, direct non – medical cost and indirect cost in total of illness were 22.66%, 39.87%

and 37.47% respectively. The average cost of illness of diabetes was USD 881.47 in 2008 which was 21% of GDP of Thailand.

Sociology

13. The Hmong Mountains : Cultural Spatiality of the Hmong in Northern Thailand

Name: Mrs. Maren Tomford
Nationality: German
Institution Affiliation: Institute of Anthropology
 University of Hamburg, Germany
Research Site: Chiang Mai province

Abstract:

This research was the study about Hmong culture, the culture's existence in the age of globalization, social relations with other groups, opportunities and impediments confronted by Hmong including the expansion of control of the Thai government and international agencies over the utilization of natural resource. Participant observation and the interviews with focus groups and individuals method and techniques were employed for data collection in Mae Sa Mai village, Pong Yaeng sub-district, Mae Rim district and Ban Pui village, Pang Hin Fon sub-district, Mae Cham district, Chiang Mai province.

Hmong originated in China, around 230-210 B.C. the Hmong clashed with Hun and retreated to the South along the Yangzi river. Hmong in Thailand are part of diaspora dispersed over continents. Hmong in Thailand are divided into White and Green Hmong sub-groups, but the socio-cultural differences between these groups have blurred. Hmong who live in the cities and at universities have organized into non-governmental organizations and interest groups in an attempt to promote Hmong culture which derived from China culture. Hmong culture has two important aspects; religion and kinship. Hmong society is composed of interrelated groups. Hmong individuals are tied up in complex family, lineage and clan obligation. Kinship structures maintains and strengthen social cohesion. The relationships between Hmong villagers and other groups are superficial or restricted to work or trade. Hmong economic activities are focused on agriculture. Traditional Hmong cultivation was three main crops ; opium poppy, dry rice and maize. Today, it is defined by variety of crops such as litchi, cabbage, red onion, carrots and flowers which is a result of input from state and development agencies as the substitution of opium poppy cultivation.

Due to an increasing land scarcity, diminishing natural resource and growing incorporation into Thai educational system, Hmong people recognize that their future is linked to employment in the lowlands, not to agriculture activities on the mountains. Hmong parents realize that education is very important for the future of their children, so they try to send their children to school. In the lowlands Hmong children are students at Thai school. They have to adopt to the Thai setting, but they are trained early on by their parents to seek assistant from other Hmong student during away from home. However, many young Hmong live in more profound contact with Thai lawlanders. They have different experience from older Hmong, sometimes the older Hmong have conflicts with young Hmong.

14. Ethnic Tourism in Northern Thailand Perspectives of the Akha and Karen, Shown by the Example of Two Touristically Differently Developed Hilltribe Villages

Name: Mr. Alexander Trupp
Nationality: Austrian
Institution Affiliation: University of Vienna, Austria
Research Site: Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces

Abstract:

The purpose of this research was to examine the phenomena of ethnic tourism as seen from the points of view of two hilltribe groups : the Akha and the Karen. The main research methods used to gather information were interviews and participant observation in the villages and intensive literature research in the libraries of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces.

Ethnic tourism is a form of tourism that target groups do not fully belong to culturally, socially or politically to the national mainstream society of the state. The Akha and the Karen themselves are the main attraction for ethnic and hilltribe tourists. They represent the taste of exotic and foreign that the tourists are searching for.

Initially, the Thai government showed no great interest in hilltribe butt his changed drastically in the 1950s. The political, economical reasons and drug problem underlie this change and the resulting hilltribe policies. The law that affected the hilltribe the most is the Logging Ban of 1989. This law wrenched an integral part of their livelihood away.

The first tourists to Thailand's mountainous area in the late 1960s and early 1970s were adventurers, backpackers and young tourists who discovered the hilltribes and the

surrounding trekking trail through unconventional guides and agencies. The Akha and Karen are aware of their culture capital and use it for touristic purposes. The sale of souvenirs and handicrafts is the most obvious strategy for attaining economic capital. The hilltribe themselves do not start the tourism but rather the trekking agencies and guesthouses. The collaboration with other players in the tourism industry is an important economic resource for Karen and Akha.

Tourism in developing countries is a typical acculturation process wherein tourists demonstrate their western culture to their hosts. This demonstrative effect arouses identification, imitation and acculturation effects on the side of the host culture. Tourism and tourists are seen positively because they enable villagers to improve their living standard but there are some negative aspects criticized by the Akha and Karen such as amount of trash at tourist sites in the village, tourist clothing style which they see a certain immorality and breaching social norms. Their villages are undergoing process of change that are perceived by tourists and hilltribes such as house building, the switch from wearing traditional dress to pants and shirts. Infrastructure developments mean that some villages have access to paved roads, the expansion of electrical network allows radio and television to homes. These changes cause experienced tourists the hilltribes to identify the villages as unauthentic or even spoiled.

The tourist guides play an important intermediary role between the tourists and hilltribes. They are the primary source of information about the hilltribe's lifestyle and culture. They have to facilitate communication between hilltribe and tourists. Therefore tourist guides should have more detailed education on the culture, livelihood and problem of hilltribes. A local hilltribe guide from village should be employed by the travel agencies.

It can conclude that the phenomenon of ethnic tourism plays a less important role in the minds of the Akha and Karen.

15. Redefining the Asian Space: The Evolving Street Culture and Pedestrian Space Development in Bangkok Thailand

Name:	Mrs. Iderlina B. Mateo Babiano
Nationality:	Filipino
Institution Affiliation:	College of Architecture Eastern Visayas State University, The Philippines
Research Site:	Bangkok

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze and conduct an examination of the streets of Bangkok focusing on influence of local street, culture and the influence of historical trends to understand street morphogenesis, the interplay of movement and non-movement behavior and street space utilization. Data gathering was conducted through the review of historical precedents on street space use, intensive review of primary and secondary resources, observation and interview street users.

Western standards adopted in the Asian context fail to address problems that are uniquely experienced in the contemporary Asian streets and result in an urban pattern not suited to Asian pedestrian.

Bangkok is located on swamp flat land. The river was a critical component in settlement development because it facilitated transportation, communication and trade with other areas. Ongoing trade with India and China shaped Southeast Asia's socio-cultural lifestyle. This evolved into distinctive culture which was also reflected in how people utilized their streets. Pedestrian behavior is described as complex and is composed of both movement and non-movement. Asian pedestrians do not differentiate between public and private space using the communal space as an extension of living area. An area that attracts high pedestrian volume usually has a greater tendency for non-movement activities such as eating places, shopping venue or meeting areas.

The consideration of pedestrian needs is a significant prerequisite in the design of sustainable street spaces. At the best of these needs is the desire for movement. Aside from this, pedestrians have other physiological and psychological needs such as protection, ease, enjoyment, equity and identity. A major component in street space sustainability is social equity. This refers to the accessibility of the streets to all users such as the pedestrian, the informal street economy and other street users. The latter is often considered as obstructions to pedestrian flow. The concept of street takes on the Western view that it is solely for movement. Asian, streets do not only distribute but serve as a market place and trading venue as well. In Asian space, various policies should focus towards encouraging the revival of street culture as well as humanizing of streets within the Asian context.

16. Bodily Practices and Medical Identities in Southern Thailand

Name: Miss Claudia Merli

Nationality: Italian

Institution Affiliation: Department of Cultural Anthropology

Uppsala University, Sweden

Research Site: Satun province

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to analyse of women's bodily practices and medical rituals related to pregnancy and reproduction among Malay Muslim women in a region where the influence of Thai culture and biomedicine plays an important role. Data were obtained from interviews, questionnaires with men and women and also participant observation in Satun province, Southern Thailand.

Women's body in Satun are historically and socially positioned. As the body mirrors the situation of the Muslim culture such as women dressing, rituals of pregnancy, midwifery and physical restoration of women after giving birth. The risk faced by the Malay – Muslims is the assimilation into the Thai society and the loss of their identity. Muslims of Satun are considered more relaxed in their version of Islam and are more susceptible to the assimilation efforts of the government. The study has shown how practices of Muslim women related to reproduction contribute to the maintenance of identity.

This report deals with the discourse of contraception, family planning policies, population control, the pregnancy's experience of women and the services provided by the hospital/health center service and the traditional midwives. The story of lives and work of traditional Muslim and Buddhist midwives. The use of incantation and the training of biomedical technique for child – birth. The attitude of Muslims towards biomedicine. The problem and difficulties of particular cases. The transmission of traditional knowledge to the new generation. The participation of men in the after – birth management. The custom of lying by the fire of female bodies during the postpartum period. The female and male circumcisions, the contrast of Islamic rituals as opposed to Buddhist.

17. Living Arrangements and Well-Being of the Elderly in Bangkok

Name: Mrs. Yoshie Moriki Durand

Nationality: Japanese

Institution Affiliation: Pennsylvania State University, USA.

Research Site: Bangkok

Abstract:

This study examined living arrangement of elderly in Bangkok, Thailand. The specific purposes of the research are three topics: the determinant of living arrangements; the dynamics of living arrangements; and the function of living arrangements. Data were collected by using questionnaire, interviews and participant observation with both elderly parents and their co-residing children in Bangkok.

The total fertility rate of Thailand has declined since 1970s. Life expectancy at birth has increased from less than 60 to almost 70. Growing number of never-married people, particularly in Bangkok have been a new demographic phenomenon. This situation will lead Thailand to an aging society. Co-residence is viewed as a desirable outcome, based on the assumption that family has been providing as the safety-net for the elderly. Co-residence entails costs including the loss of privacy, the elderly may prefer to live independently if they have sufficient economic resource.

The result of analyses confirm that the availability or the number of surviving children is a powerful determinant of co-residence in Bangkok. In particular a never-married child is the most important factor. The study revealed that having a good child who has the intention to live with parents and creating convenient conditions for actually living together are essential for the desire to co-reside with a child. Conflict with children-in-law emerges as a major obstacles for co-residence.

The dynamic of living arrangements suggest the continuity of co-residence from middle to old age. The majority of Bangkok parents remain in co-residence by changing co-residence partners from never-married to married children. The elderly who entered co-residence in later life have more advantageous conditions, they tend to be healthier, married and more active in employment and housework. The financial contribution made by the elderly within co-residence also the non-financial support, such as housework help. Therefore, it is questionable which group, parents or children is dependent in co-residence

In considering the function of living arrangement, the elderly parents' past investment in education is now benefit them because children with better education and with higher earning power can provide more to elderly parents. Among co-residing elderly, the type of co-residence with never-married child are more likely to be contributors rather than receivers of

benefits. It is important to note that economic and housework arrangements of the elderly are based on the continued functional state of the majority of the current elderly population.

Education

18. Female Education in Thailand : 1868 – 1932

Name: Miss Haruna Miyauchi
Nationality: Japanese
Institution Affiliation: Graduate School of Asian and African Studies
 Kyoto University, Japan
Research Site: Bangkok

Abstract:

The objective of the research was to understand the development of female education during the period of 1868 – 1932 by focusing on the relationship between woman and the state, and to clarify what the state expected woman through female education. The research was conducted largely based on historical documents from the Rachini school library, National Archives, National Library and universities' libraries.

The period of 1868 – 1932 in Thailand was regarded as a period of modernization. The events brought about many changes in Thai society. The situation of woman could be the one that greatly changed to the extent that influenced woman up until today. Female education seems to be an important issue for the state in producing the ideal woman.

The following two aspects were remarkable features in the initiation of state, to develop female education and the relationship between woman and the state. One was that female education was regarded by the state as a tool to show Siam's modernity against western power. This can be explained in the context of state's pursuit of making Siam as a civilized modern state to maintain its sovereignty in the late 19th century. Another was that female education was employed as a powerful medium to produce the ideal woman of the state. This latter aspect was understood in the connection of the advent and prevalence of the notion of chat (nation). To implant the notion of chat in the mind of woman, the state present an ideal of female chat – a woman who takes part in the national life through the role of an efficient wife and an educational mother. As clearly reflected in the national educational plan and curriculum.

Appendix C

**REGULATIONS ON THE PERMISSION FOR FOREIGN RESEARCHERS TO
CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THAILAND**

B.E. 2550

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To improve the efficacy of the *Regulation on the Permission for Foreign Researchers to Conduct Research in Thailand B.E. 2525*, the Executive Board of the National Research Council of Thailand issues the following regulations as authorized in Sections 6, 11 (12) and (13) as well as in Section 13 of the *National Research Council Act B.E. 2502*, amended by the *National Research Council Act B.E. 2507*, and the *Announcement of the Revolution Party Vol. 315* dated December 13, B.E. 2515 :

Article 1 These regulations shall be called “*Regulations on the Permission for Foreign Researchers to Conduct Research in Thailand B.E 2550.*”

Article 2 These Regulations become effective on the next date announced in the Royal Gazette.

Article 3 The *Regulation on the Permission for Foreign Researchers to Conduct Research in Thailand B.E. 2525* is repealed.

Article 4 These regulations on the permission for foreign researchers to conduct research in Thailand have been formulated to achieve the following objectives:

- (1) Enhancing cooperation and collaboration between Thai and foreign researchers, and providing opportunities for the exchange of knowledge, technical expertise, and experience
- (2) Promoting research activities in Thailand so that the results can be used to further the country’s development
- (3) Stabilizing the social and economic security of Thailand
- (4) Controlling and regulating the country’s natural resources to ensure that Thailand receives their benefits.

Article 5 In these regulations:
“Research” means scholarly or scientific investigation, exploration, excavation, analysis, or experimentation. The goal of this enterprise is to not only to search for new

principles and knowledge in order to formulate theories or to establish guidelines for implementation, but also to gain in-depth knowledge or develop modern technology in the subject being researched.

“Office” means the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT).

“Thai researcher” means a researcher who is a Thai citizen and conducts research in cooperation with foreign researchers; a Thai university faculty member who serves as a co-advisor, an academic, and/or an official of a participating organization who is assigned to jointly conduct research or collaborate with foreign researchers.

“Foreign researcher” means a researcher who is not a Thai citizen, who resides in Thailand or elsewhere, and conducts research in Thailand as an individual or with a group.

Article 6 The Secretary-General of the Office is charged with administering these Regulations and has the authority to issue announcements or alter procedures related to conformity with these Regulations.

In the event of any ambiguity in these Regulations or other problems regarding procedures not specified in these Regulations, the decision of the Executive Board of the Office will be final.

Chapter 1

General Provisions

Article 7 Research should possess one or more of the following characteristics;

- (1) Useful to each party or participant; not for the benefit of one researcher only
- (2) Fulfills graduation requirements for the degree program of a foreign researcher
- (3) Constitutes a cooperative or assistance program between a foreign government or institute and a Thai institute of governmental branch.

Article 8 Foreign researchers will be classified into one of the following four categories:

Category one - foreign researchers who conduct research in Thailand under an aid program or a cooperative program with the Thai government;

Category two - foreign researchers who conduct research in Thailand under a cooperative agreement between a division of the Thai government and a foreign organization.

Letters of verification including a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by each organization are required.

If a foreign researcher conducts research with a Thai governmental organization or governmental academic institute, a letter of recommendation from the organization is needed.

Category three - foreign researchers who conduct research in Thailand to fulfill graduation requirements for a degree program at a foreign university *

Category four - foreign researchers whose qualifications differ from those specified in the above three categories.

Article 9 Research involving a foreigner must be conducted jointly with a Thai researcher or consultant. However, a foreign researcher can apply to conduct research as an individual. Authorization for research by a foreigner acting as an individual depends upon the decision of the Office and related organizations.

Article 10 Depending on their researcher category, foreign researchers must take responsibility for expenses incurred in Thailand in accordance with the following stipulations:

Foreign researchers in category one will be responsible for all expenses.

Foreign researchers in category two will be responsible either for some or all expenses as specified in the MOU.

Foreign researchers in categories three and four will be responsible for all expenses, including remuneration for Thai researchers, laboratory fees, and the wages of research assistants (if any) unless a Thai organization agrees to take responsibility for such expenses.

* Thai universities or academic institutes where foreign students enroll in classes and undertake research as part of a university curriculum, are required to send student lists and their students' thesis outlines to the Office. The institution should supervise foreign students' research performance to ensure that there will be no negative impacts in Thailand including loss of intellectual property rights

Article 11 The Secretary-General is authorized to require a monetary deposit that will be returned upon submission of the complete and final research report.

Article 12 If a foreign researcher violates these regulations or strays from the stated research objectives or proposed research plan, the Office reserves its right to terminate the researcher's research permit in Thailand.

If a foreign researcher's conduct is deemed to be detrimental to natural resources, the environment, society, or the security of Thailand, the Office reserves its right to terminate the researcher's research permit in Thailand.

Chapter 2

Applying for Permission to Conduct Research in Thailand

Article 13 Foreign researchers must review this document, *Regulations on the Permission for Foreign Researchers to Conduct Research in Thailand B.E.2550* and request an *Application Form for Permission to Conduct Research (NRCT-01)* from the Office.

Article 14 Thai organizations conducting their own projects with foreign researchers in category one are required to provide the Office with information concerning the foreign researcher using the Form “นต/1” within 15 days of the project's commencement.

Foreign researcher under categories two, three and four should submit the following documents to the Office at least 90 days prior to their anticipated starting date:

- (1) *Application for Permission to Conduct Research*
- (2) Letters of recommendation

Article 15 If the foreign researcher is in Thailand when submitting the application, he or she should not start research until receiving the permit from the Office.

Article 16 Upon receiving authorization to conduct research in Thailand, foreign researchers should bring the permission letter from the Office to a Royal Thai Embassy or Consulate to apply for a non-immigrant visa.

Article 17 If a foreign researcher receives the permission letter while he or she is in Thailand, he or she should report to the Office in person or via email within seven days from the date the permission letter was received to complete Form NRCT-02 and receive an identification card and reporting letter(s) addressed to collaborating Thai researchers or other specified organizations.

Chapter 3

Reporting and Paying the Deposit for the Complete Report

Article 18 Foreign researchers must report to the Office in person or via email within seven days after their arrival in Thailand or after the date they receive their permission letter to register (Form NRCT-02), receive an identification card, and receive reporting letter(s) addressed to the collaborating Thai researchers or organization(s).

Article 19 Foreign researchers in categories three and four must pay a deposit guaranteeing submission of the complete research report of 10,000 baht per project.

The deposit will be returned to the foreign researcher upon receipt of the complete report by the Office.

Article 20 Foreign researchers need to meet with their Thai collaborators prior to conducting research.

Chapter 4

Conducting Research in Thailand

Article 21 Foreign researchers must not conduct research other than that described in their research plan and must comply with all pertinent regulations of the Office and of other Thai organizations that have jurisdiction over the research activities or localities of the researcher(s).

Article 22 Should it become necessary to change the research plan, the foreign researcher must inform the Office at least 60 days before the project's scheduled completion date in accordance with the Office's specifications.

Article 23 While conducting research, the foreign researcher must submit a progress report in English or Thai to the Office and to collaborating Thai researchers in agreement with Form NRCT-03 following the time schedule specified by the Office.

Chapter 5

Applying for a Research Permit Extension

Article 24 Foreign researchers who wish to extend the duration of their project must submit the *Application Form for Research Extension Permission* (NRCT-04) to the Office at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of their permit.

The decision to approve the application for extension will be decided by the Office together with the researcher's collaborating Thai organization(s).

Article 25 A summary report in English or Thai and a research plan must be submitted to the Office as a supplement to Form NRCT-04 when applying for a research permit extension.

Chapter 6

Completing Research in Thailand

Article 26 After completing their research in Thailand, foreign researchers must submit a summary of their research activities in English or Thai on Form NRCT-05 to the Office and to their Thai collaborators within one month from the day that their research in Thailand terminates.

Article 27 Foreign researchers must submit all research samples collected during the course of their research together with the summary of their research activities to the Office and/or to a Thai organization(s) approved by the Office.

Article 28 If a foreign researcher needs to take research samples abroad for further analysis, he or she must receive permission from the Office or from the collaborating Thai organization(s) involved.

Article 29 Foreign researchers must submit a CD with a copy of their complete report in English or Thai following the guidelines in Form NRCT-06 to the Office within one year from the termination date of their research activities in Thailand.

If a foreign researcher has requested an extension of their research permit, the deadline for submitting the complete report may not exceed two years after the completion of the research conducted in Thailand.

Article 30 A foreign researcher who has previously received a permit to conduct research in Thailand must submit the complete report from their latest project to the Office before applying for a new research permit.

The Office may allow a foreign researcher to conduct research on more than one concurrent project in Thailand if appropriate.

Article 31 Foreign researchers must submit all published research articles related to their research in Thailand as a hard copy and on CD within three months of publication in the spirit of disseminating research results in their country of origin.

Article 32 Violating the provisions specified in this Regulation, conducting research other than that specified in the approved research project, or failure to submit research reports or other documents in a timely manner are sufficient grounds for the Office to revoke a researcher's permit.

The Office may cancel a foreign researcher's permit or non-immigrant visa by coordinating with the relevant Thai organization(s).

Issued on June 29, 2007

(Mr. Thira Sutabutra)
Chairman, Executive Board

Certified true copy



(Miss Pannee Panyawattanaporn)

Policy and Research Planning Analyst



Project I.D.
.....

3 PHOTOS

Office of the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT)

Office of International Affairs

196 Phaholyothin Road

Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

Phone: +(66-2) 940-6369, 579-2690 Fax: +(66-2) 561-3049

Website : www.nrct-foreignresearcher.org, www.nrct.go.th

E-mail : webmaster@nrct-foreignresearcher.org

APPLICATION FORM FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THAILAND

Please type or print in English

RESEARCH PROJECT TITLE:
.....
.....

PART 1 PERSONAL INFORMATION

1.1 Name: Sex: [] Male
(First) (Middle) (Last) [] Female

1.2 Permanent address:
.....
Postal code: Country:
Phone:

1.3 Current employer:
Address:
.....
Postal code: Country:
Phone: Fax:
E-mail:
Job title:
Job description:

1.4 Passport information
Nationality: Country of citizenship:
Passport number: Expiration date:

1.5 Family information:
In case of being accompanied by family, provide the following information. *Otherwise, skip to 1.6.*
Family: 1) Name:
Nationality: Country of citizenship:

Passport number: Expiration date:

NRCT-01

2) Name:

Nationality: Country of citizenship:

Passport number: Expiration date:

1.6 Highest degree earned

Degree	Major/Specialization	University	Graduation year

1.7 If the applicant is a student, give the degree sought. Otherwise, skip to 1.8

Degree Sought	Major/Specialization	University	Expected graduation year

1.8 Previous research in Thailand (if any, list the most two recent visits):

Year	Length of stay	Submission of complete report

PART 2 RESEARCH PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Research subject :

- Research discipline : (More than one discipline can be ticked.)

- Physical Science and Mathematics Law
- Medical Science Political Science & Public Administration
- Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences Economics
- Agriculture and Biology Sociology
- Engineering and Industrial Research Information Technology & Communication Science
- Philosophy Education

- Research field : Please specify (e.g. Tourism, Environment, Biology, Archaeology , Anthropology).....

2.2 Research duration: From month/year To.....month/year

2.3 Funding agency name:

.....

Grant number: Funding period:

Funding agency address:

.....

Postal code: Country:

NRCT-01

Phone: Fax:

E-mail:

Total research budget (to cover expenses in Thailand)

2.4 Research results will appear as:

- Research report Master's thesis
- Doctoral dissertation Journal/conference paper
- Others. Specify

(Your complete report that has to be submitted to NRCT shall be in the same publication type that your research results will appear.)

2.5 Details of research project proposal (*provide these information as a separate document*):

- Background and rationale
- Conceptual framework
- Objective of research
- Scope of research
- Research methodology
- Research plan
- Needs to conduct research in Thailand
- Research site in Thailand
- Anticipated output
- Expected significance of the results
- Impact to Thailand
- References

PART 3 RESEARCH PROJECT TO BE CONDUCTED IN THAILAND

The applicant must provide information on items asked below in detail (as a separate document, if necessary). Failure to do so may result in a delay in permission process.

3.1 Please check only one box.

- The research project is an aid program that a foreign institution/government is providing to Thai institution/government. (*Verification documents must be attached.*)
- The research project is a joint project between a foreign institution/government and Thai institution/government. (*Verification documents must be attached.*)
- The research project is Thai institution's project
- None of the above.

3.2 Research equipment (s) to be brought into Thailand:

- 3.2.1
- 3.2.2
- 3.2.3

3.3 If the research concerns each following issue, please tick. Otherwise, skip to 3.4

- biodiversity traditional knowledge folklore

3.4 Specimen (s) or sample (s) collected in Thailand :

- 3.4.1.
- 3.4.2.
- 3.4.3.

NRCT-01

- 3.5 Specimen (s) or sample (s) to be taken away from Thailand:
 - 3.5.1.
 - 3.5.2.
 - 3.5.3.
- 3.6 Non-Thai researchers in the project team who will come to Thailand (They have to send NRCT-01 part I):
 - 3.6.1.
 - 3.6.2.
 - 3.6.3.
- 3.7 Collaborating Thai researchers and institutions:
 - 3.7.1.
 - 3.7.2.
 - 3.7.3.
- 3.8 Roles of Thai researchers or institutions:
 -
 -
 -

PART 4 STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING AND COMPLIANCE

- 4.1 I hereby certify that I have read and understood the “Regulation on the Permission for Foreign Researchers to Conduct Research in Thailand, B.E.2550” and all of the information that I have provided is true.
- 4.2 I agree that I shall strictly comply with the said regulation in all aspects.
- 4.3 I agree that I shall submit the progress report and/or summary report according to the schedules set by NRCT.
- 4.4 I agree that I shall submit the complete report within a given time and shall properly acknowledge NRCT, Thai researchers, and Thai institutions for their contributions.
- 4.5 I agree that I shall provide a statement of acknowledgment in all publications that are written on the findings of the research project conducted in Thailand to recognize the contributions of NRCT, Thai researchers, and Thai institutions.
- 4.6 I understand that failure to comply with the said regulation may result in a revoke of the permission to conduct research in Thailand, a rejection of future applications to conduct research in Thailand, or a report of such non-compliance to the funding agency and my current Employer.

.....
(Applicant’s signature)

.....
(Date)

GUIDELINES FOR FOREIGN RESEARCHERS CONDUCTING RESEARCH IN THAILAND *

.....

1. Applying for Permission to Conduct Research in Thailand

- 1.1 Request the “*Regulations on the Permission for Foreign Researchers to Conduct Research in Thailand B.E.2550*” and the “*Application Form for Permission to Conduct Research in Thailand*” (NRCT-01) from the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT). These documents may be downloaded from the following website: www.nrct-foreignresearcher.org
- 1.2 Request a list of any regulations regarding authorization for conducting research from all Thai governmental organization(s) that have jurisdiction over the research activities or localities of the proposed research (if any).
- 1.3 Complete the “*Application Form for Permission to Conduct Research in Thailand.*”
- 1.4 Submit the following documents to the NRCT, allowing at least 90 days from the date of receipt to the intended start date :
 - 1.4.1 *Application for Permission to Conduct Research in Thailand* (NRCT-01)
 - 1.4.2 Details of the project, research plan, expenses and name(s) of Thai researcher(s)
 - 1.4.3 A letter of introduction on official letterhead from the applicant’s supervisor or department head at their home institution to verify their position and institutional affiliation, as well as evidence of research funding from a funding agency (if any)
 - 1.4.4 The complete report from the most recent project completed under the NRCT supervision (if any)

* These guidelines do not apply to foreign researchers in category one.

- 1.5 Foreign researchers should not enter Thailand with the intention of doing research until receiving a letter of approval from the NRCT.
- 1.6 After receiving the letter notifying the applicant that the request to conduct research in Thailand has been approved, bring that notification letter and any other necessary documents to apply for a non-immigrant visa at a Royal Thai Embassy or Royal Thai Consulate.
- 1.7 If a foreign researcher is in Thailand when the request to conduct research in Thailand has been approved, he or she should report to the NRCT in person or via email within seven days after receiving the approval letter to register and pay the complete report deposit fee of ฿10,000 per project. Payment of this fee is only required of researchers in categories three and four.

2. Reporting and Complete Report Deposit Fee

- 2.1 Report to the NRCT in person or via email within seven days of arriving in Thailand to register, and pay the complete report deposit fee of ฿10,000 per project in person or via bank transfer. This fee only applies to foreign researchers in categories three and four.
- 2.2 Report to Thai researcher(s) joining the project and/or the collaborating government organization(s) before beginning the research.

3. Conducting Research in Thailand

- 3.1 Follow the proposed research plan. If it becomes necessary to change the research plan, inform the NRCT at least 60 days in advance.
- 3.2 Submit a progress report in English or Thai to the NRCT and/or collaborating Thai researcher(s) in a timely manner.
- 3.3 Do not conduct research beyond the time period specified on the permit. If a research extension is necessary, submit the following documents (NRCT-04) to the NRCT at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the research permit in Thailand:
 - 3.3.1 *Application for Research Extension Permission*
 - 3.3.2 Previous summary report in English or Thai
 - 3.3.3 Research plan for the requested research extension period

- 3.4 Foreign researchers in categories three or four are required to report to the NRCT in person or via email after receiving the letter granting permission to extend the research period.

4. Completing Research in Thailand

- 4.1 Submit the summary report of activities in English or Thai to the NRCT and to collaborating Thai researcher(s) prior to leaving Thailand.
- 4.2 Return all samples collected in the course of research to the NRCT and/or to collaborating Thai organization(s). If it is necessary to take the samples abroad for experimentation or analysis, permission from the NRCT or the collaborating Thai organization(s) is needed before the samples can be exported.
- 4.3 Submit one copy of the complete, final report in English or Thai as a hard copy and on CD to the NRCT within one year of completing research in Thailand.
- 4.4 Submit one copy of each published research article related to research in Thailand as a hard copy and on CD within three months of publication in the spirit of disseminating research results in their country of origin.



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Office of International Affairs

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