

# **SIU Thesis / Research Publication Manual**

## **A Handbook of Requirements for Format and Arrangement (International Program)**

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January 4, 2016  
<http://library.siu.ac.th/>

# **Introduction**

The purpose of this guide is to provide students with a basic introduction to APA citation style (Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6<sup>th</sup> ed.), including SIU thesis formatting guidelines and thesis template.

Writing academic paper, citing your sources is the first step to avoiding plagiarism. It is your responsibility to document all work that is not your own in the thesis by proper citation of sources. Citations are also used for giving credit to the work of others, helping readers find more information and sharing useful resources. All sources should be included in a reference list at the end of your paper.

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# **Part 1 Parts of a Thesis**

Graduate students must select a thesis (THE)/ research study (RS)/ independent study (IS)/ special study (SS) or project study (PS) and write that paper in an interesting topic by consulting with your advisor. APA style requires both in-text citation and reference list. The thesis must be written in 12-point, Times New Roman font. The entire document must be 1.5 lines. Pages must be formatted top with a 1.5 inch left margin, 1 inch right, top and bottom margins, except the first page of each chapter 1.5 inch.

The thesis format may include the following information:

## **Introduction**

- Background information
- Statement of the Problem
- Purpose of the Study
- Research question/problem
- Research hypothesis
- Definitions
- Delimitations/limitations
- Significance of the study

## **Literature review**

## **Propose methods/ methodology**

- Design of the study
- Development of the instrument/ experimental treatment
- Data collection procedures
- Data analysis procedures
- Method of verification

## **Expected findings and discussion**

## **Conclusion and recommendations**

## **References**

## **Appendices**

## **Biography**

Traditional thesis includes the following three parts:

**1.1 Front Matter or Preliminaries:** Cover page, Blank page, Title page, Approval page or Signature Page, Acknowledgments page, Abstract page, Table of Contents page, List of Figures page, List of Tables page

**1.2 Text or Chapter Titles and Section Headings:** Introduction, Literature Review, Research Methodology, Result and Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

**1.3 Reference or Bibliography:** List of References, Appendices, Biography

*NOTE: Research Study, Independent Study, and Special Study* should follow this guidelines, especially the **general format** and **citing of references**. Text or chapter titles and section headings are not fixed, depend upon the nature of the work and disciplines that you identify with. Details can be discussed with your faculty advisor.

## **1.1 Front Matter or Preliminaries**

Front matter includes of cover page, title page, approval page acknowledgments page, abstract page, table of contents, list of tables, figures and abbreviations.

### **1.1.1 Cover Page**

The cover page is included of:

- 1) The University logo
- 2) Title of publication, all capital letters, font 14 bold
- 3) The word “By”, font 12
- 4) Author’s full name, font 14
- 5) Degree and school, font 12 bold
- 6) Local call number for SIU Library, font 14 bold  
(SIU Type of publication: School-Program-Publication year)

## Cover Page

	1.5 inches	
		SIU logo H: 1.5 inches
	(1 blank line)	
	<b>TITLE</b>	
	(enter title, all capital letter, center page, 14 pt bold)	
1.5 inches		1 inch
	By (12 pt)	
	(1 blank line)	
	Author	
	(enter full name and surname, capitalize only the 1 <sup>st</sup> letter, 14 pt)	
	<b>NOTE</b>	
	Font: Times New Roman, 12 pt	
	Line spacing: 1.5	
	Margins: Left-hand 1.5 inches, Right-hand and Bottom 1 inch,	
	Running Number: By Library	
	<b>Doctor (Master) of</b> (enter program of study, 12 pt bold)	
	<b>School of</b> (enter school of study, 12 pt bold)	
	Shinawatra University	
	<b>SIU XXX:</b> (enter School-Program-Publication Year-Running Number, 14 pt bold)	
	<b>Type of Research Publication</b>	
	(THE-Thesis   IS-Independent Study	
	RS-Research Study   SS-Special Study)	1 inch

### 1.1.2 Title Page

The title page is included of:

- 1) Title of publication, all capital letters, font 14 bold
- 2) The word “A Thesis Presented By”, font 12
- 3) Author’s full name, font 14
- 4) Degree, school and publication year, font 12 bold

#### Title Page

1.5 inches

**TITLE**  
(enter title, all capital letter, center page, 14 pt bold)

.....

A Thesis Presented (Independent Study, etc. 12 pt)  
(1 blank line)  
By (12 pt)  
(1 blank line)  
Author  
(enter full name and surname, capitalize only the 1<sup>st</sup> letter, 14 pt)

1.5 inches

1 inch

**Doctor** (Master) of (enter program of study, 12 pt bold)  
**School of** (enter school of study, 12 pt bold)  
**Shinawatra University**  
(1 blank line)  
**Year** (Publication Year, 12 pt bold)

1 inch

### 1.1.3 Approval Page or Signature Page

Number of committee: 3-5 inclusive of major advisor.

#### Approval Page

1.5 inches	
Headings 12 pt, Bold	<p><b>Title</b> ..... enter title (each word, capitalize only the 1<sup>st</sup> letter, 12 pt)</p> <p><b>Author</b> .....</p> <p><b>Program</b> .....</p> <p><b>Advisor</b> .....</p> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <p>The Thesis (Independent Study) is accepted by the School of enter school, Shinawatra University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of enter degree.</p> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">..... (.....) Dean, School of enter school</p> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <p><b>Committee</b></p> <p>..... Advisor (.....)</p> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <p>..... Co- Advisor (Optional) (.....)</p> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <p>..... Committee (.....)</p> <p><i>(1 blank line)</i></p> <p>..... External Examiner (Optional) (.....)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">..... Month and Year of the thesis final defense date</p>
1.5 inches	1 inch
1 inch	

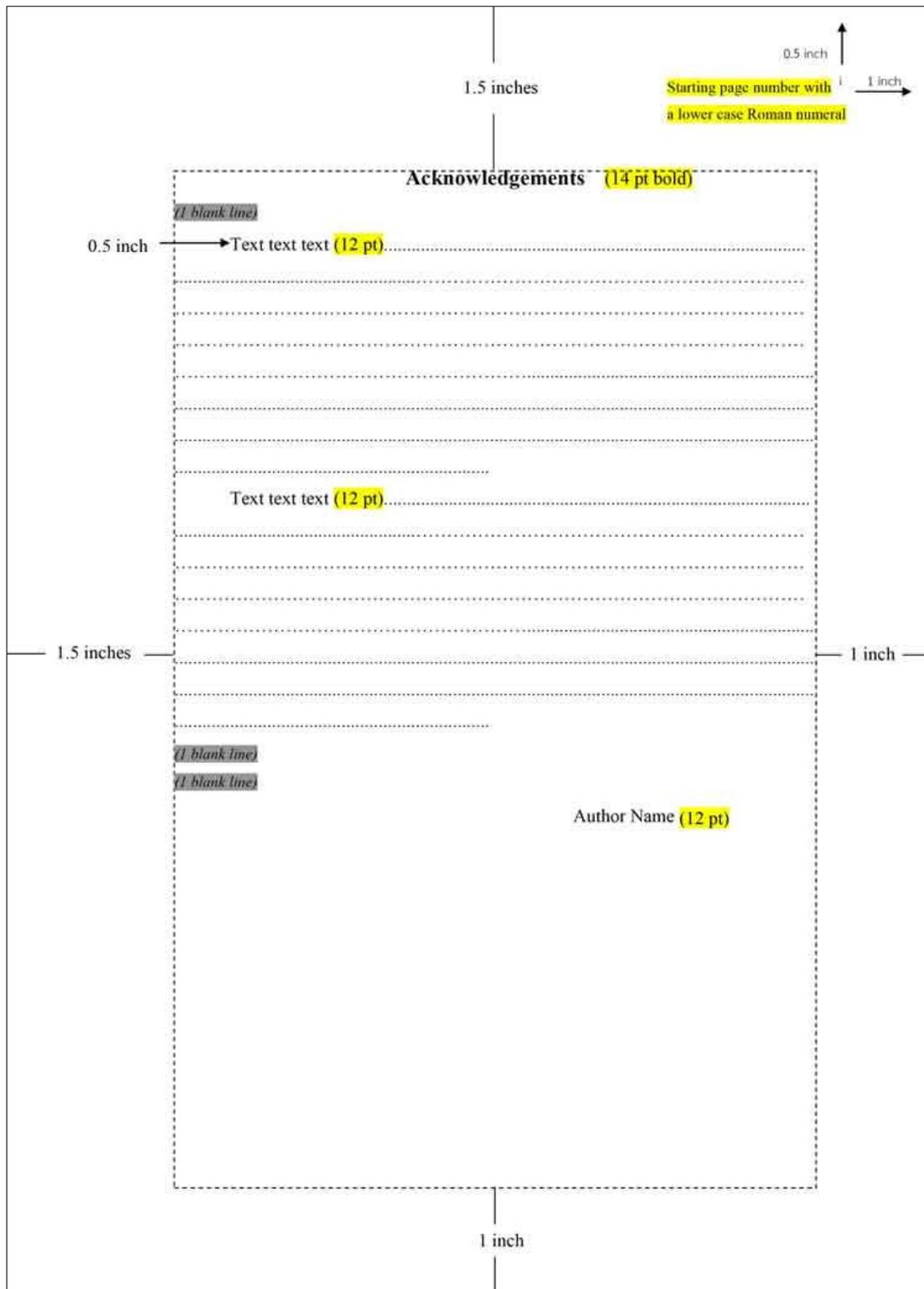
### 1.1.4 Acknowledgements Page

The acknowledgements is optional.

Start to number this page with a lower case Roman numeral i.

The content and phrasing of the acknowledgements are for the author to decide.

#### Acknowledgements Page



## 1.1.5 Abstract Page

Number this page with a lower case Roman numeral.

Abstract part recommended not more than one page. First paragraph, state short background objective, research methodology, populations and results from this research. Second paragraph are for conclusion and suggestion. At the bottom is for keywords.

Keywords will be placed at the bottom at the end of the abstract. You can use major keywords in the content or choosing from online database or subject headings manual.

### Abstract Page

The diagram illustrates the layout of an abstract page with the following specifications:

- Page Numbering:** The page number is a lower case Roman numeral (ii) located in the top right corner, 0.5 inch from the top edge and 1 inch from the right edge.
- Abstract Title:** The word "Abstract" is centered at the top of the main content area in 14 pt bold font.
- Blank Line:** A 1 blank line is placed below the abstract title.
- Headings:** The following headings are listed on the left side in 12 pt, Bold font:
  - Title:** 12 pt font.
  - Author:** 12 pt font.
  - Program:** 12 pt font.
  - Year:** 12 pt font.
- Text:** The text "Text text text" is placed in the first line of the abstract body in 12 pt font. A 0.5 inch margin is indicated on the left side.
- Additional Text:** A second "Text text text" is placed in a later line of the abstract body in 12 pt font. A 1.5 inch margin is indicated on the left side.
- Blank Line:** A 1 blank line is placed below the main text area.
- Keywords:** The heading "Keywords" is in 12 pt, Bold font. Below it, four lines are provided for keywords, each starting with "Keyword" followed by "(Enter keyword 12 pt)".
- Margins:** A 1 inch margin is indicated on the right side of the page.

## 1.1.6 Table of Contents Page

Number this page with a lower case Roman numeral.

Number chapter titles in Arabic numeral.

Omit third level sub-section headings from the table of contents.

The heading of table of contents, chapter, title and page are bold.

Capitalize the first letter of each words except the first word of articles that are the first word in the title.

### Table of Contents Page

<b>Table of Contents (14 pt bold)</b>	
<b>Title (12 pt bold)</b>	<b>Page (12 pt bold)</b>
(1 blank line)	
Acknowledgements (12 pt)	v
Abstract (12 pt)	ii
Table of Contents (12 pt)	iii
List of Tables (12 pt)	iv
List of Figures (12 pt)	v
(1 blank line)	
Chapter 1//Introduction (Capitalize the 1 <sup>st</sup> letter of each words, 12 pt)	
1.1//Sub-Heading Level 2 (Capitalize the 1 <sup>st</sup> letter of each words, 12 pt)	
1.2//Sub-Heading Level 2 (12 pt)	
(1 blank line)	
Chapter 2//Literature Review	
(1 blank line)	
Chapter 3//Model Analysis/ Method of Study	
(1 blank line)	
Chapter 4//Results and Discussion	
(1 blank line)	
Chapter 5//Conclusions and Recommendations	
(1 blank line)	
References	
(1 blank line)	
Appendices	
Appendix A	
Appendix B	
(1 blank line)	
Biography	

## 1.1.7 List of Tables, Illustrations, Figures, and Abbreviations Page

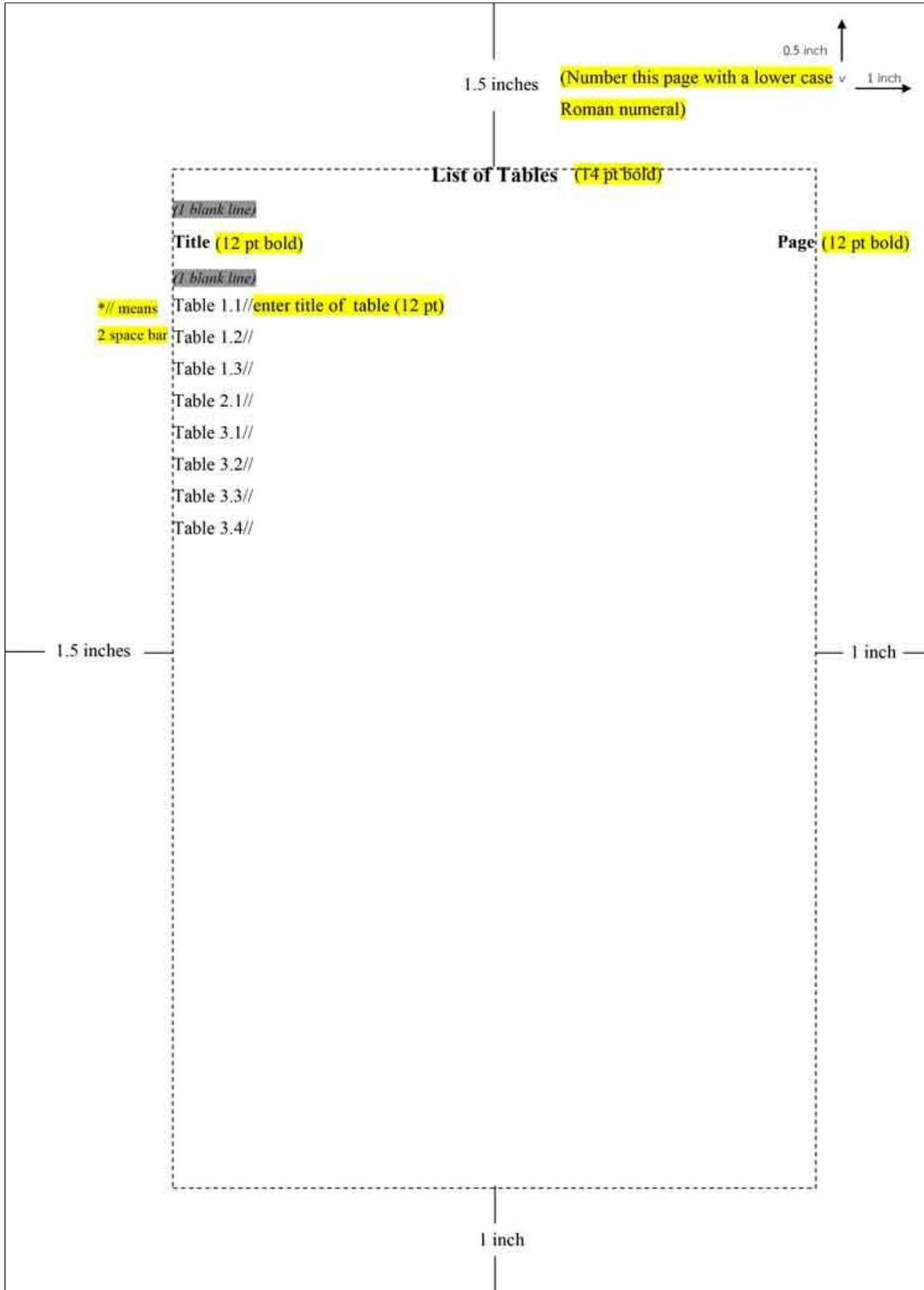
Number this page with Roman numeral.

Style and lay out should match the Table of Contents.

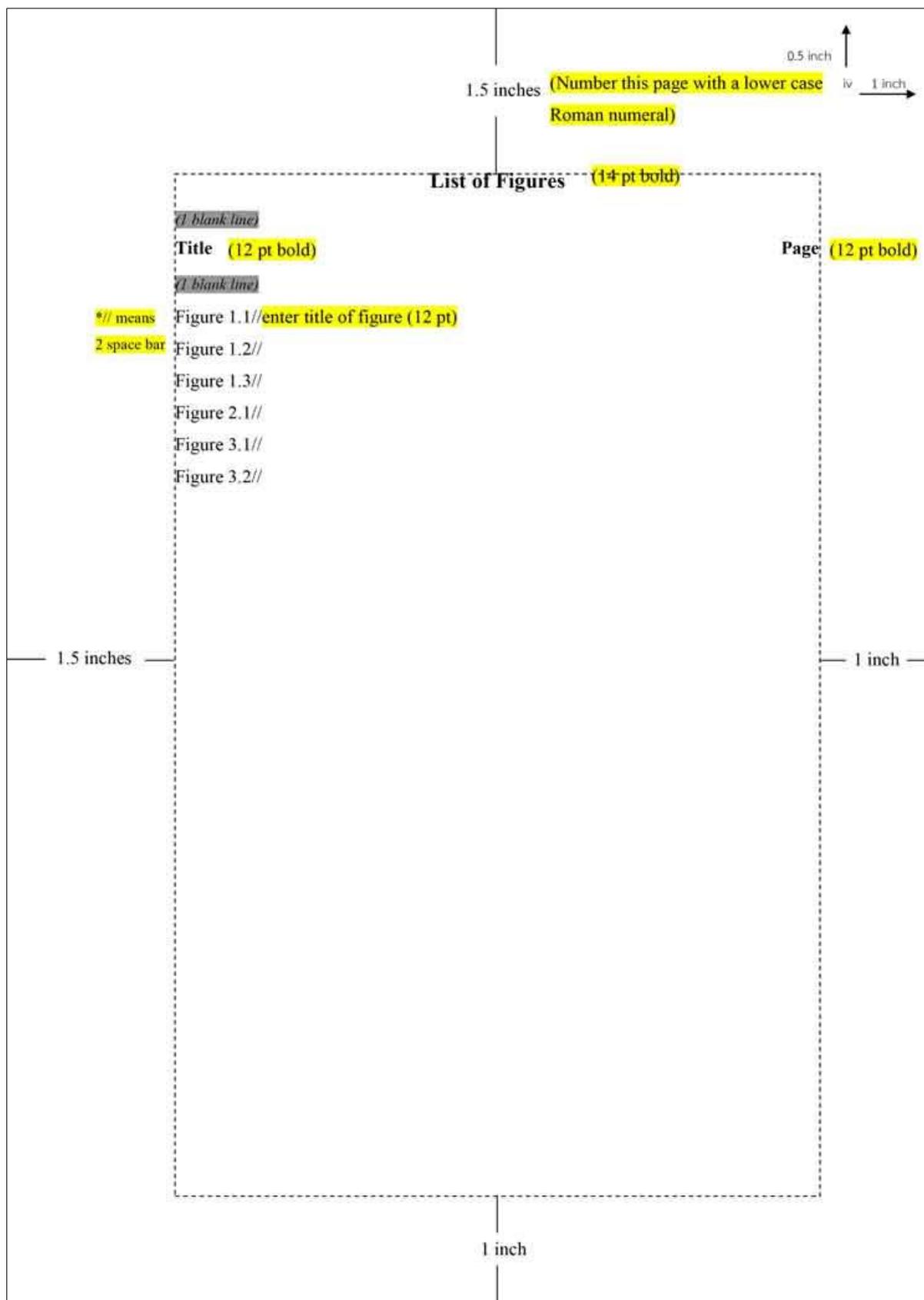
List of Abbreviations can be omitted if it is not necessary.

List of Tables, Illustrations and Figures, running number under chapter number.

### List of Tables Page



## List of Figures Page



## 1.2 Text or Chapter Titles and Section Headings

### 1.2.1 Introduction

Introduction should include background (some relevant key studies), introduce the key variables, constructs, importance of area of inquiry, specific research questions, research hypotheses, definitions, research limitation/ delimitations.

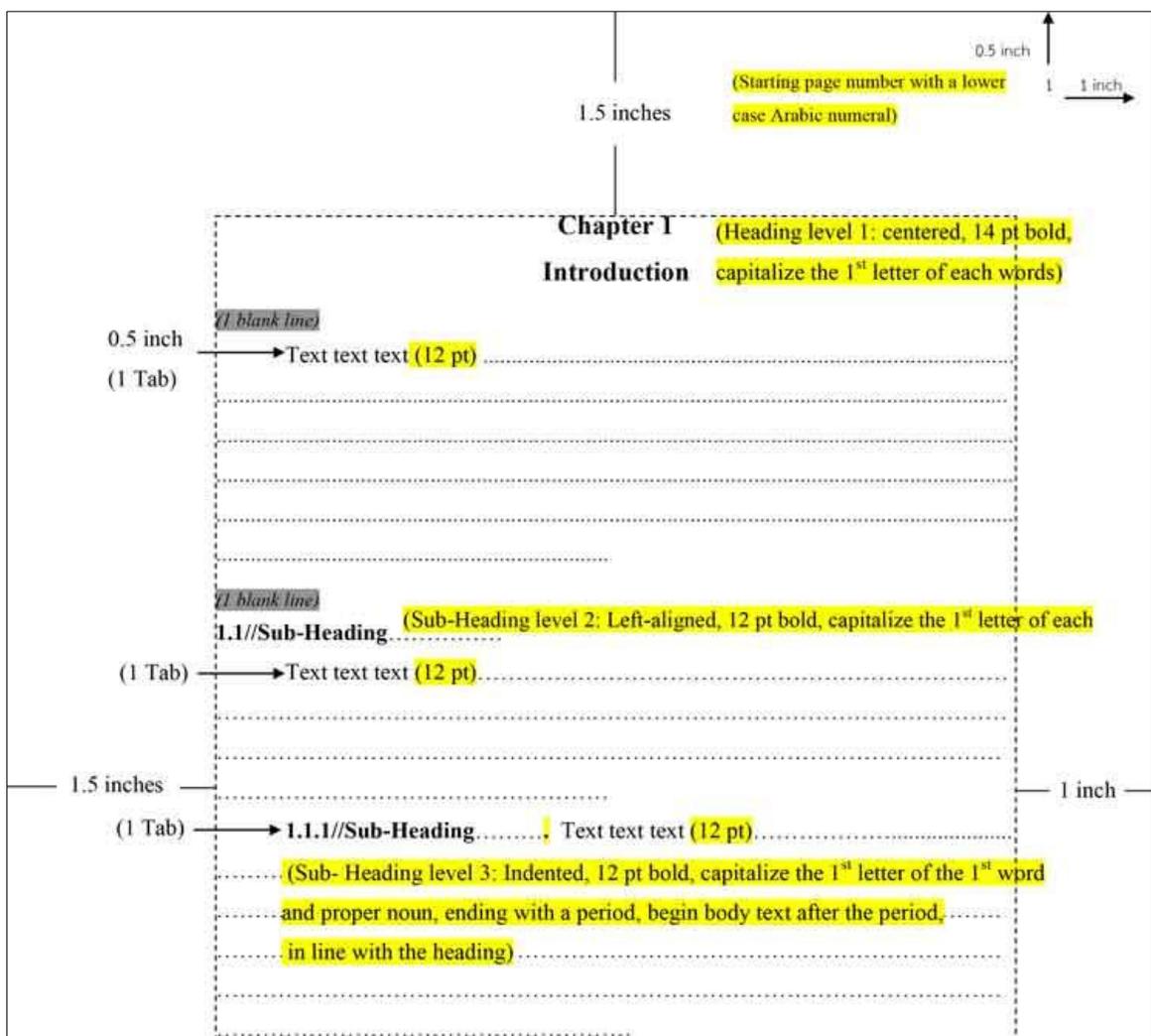
### 1.2.2 Text or Body of Contents

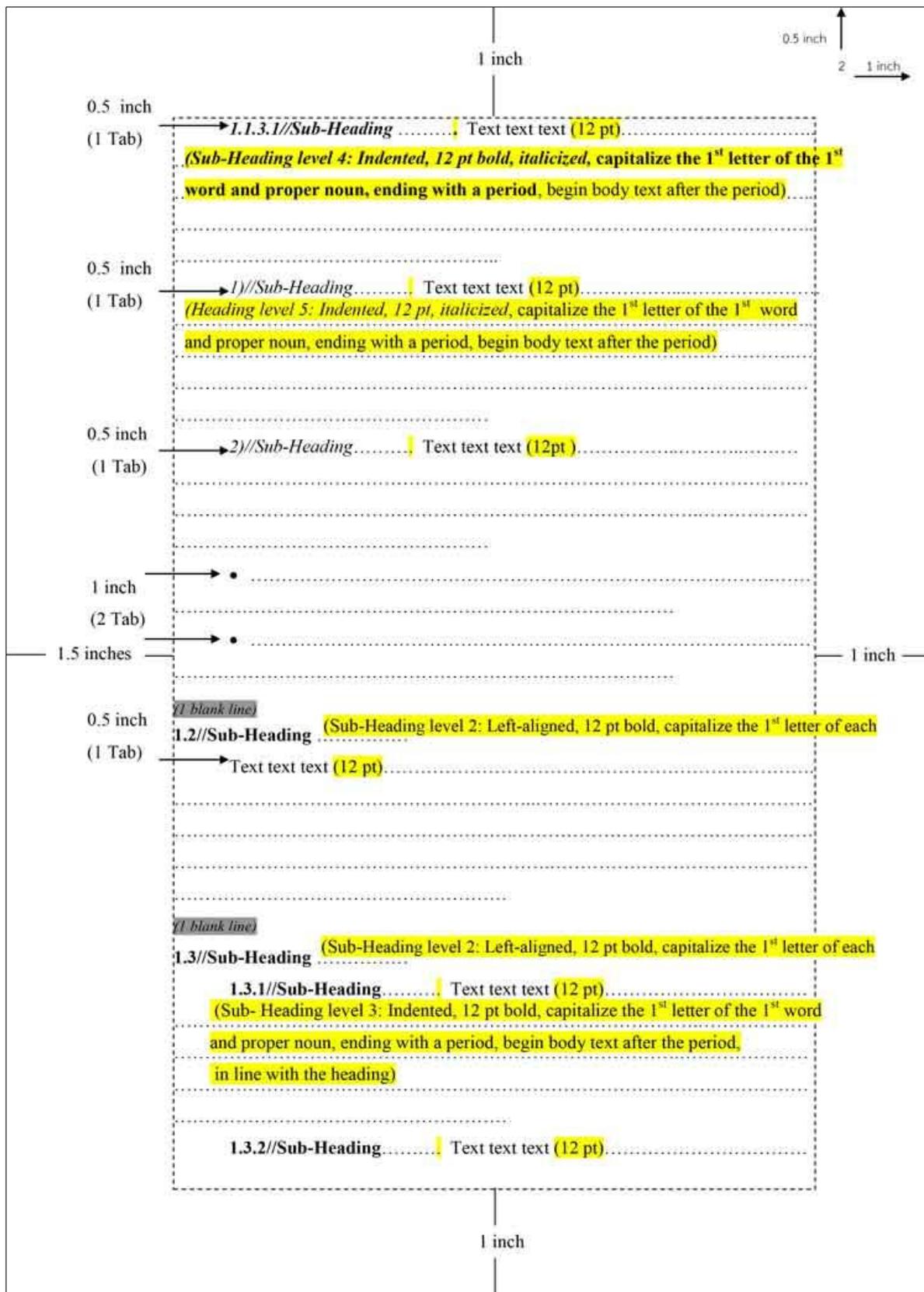
Chapter Titles and Section Headings should give the reader clear indication of the content then they can follow. Discuss appropriate outline with your advisor.

### 1.2.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

Summarize the result including the problem and recommendations.

#### Chapter Page





## 1.3 Reference Section or last section

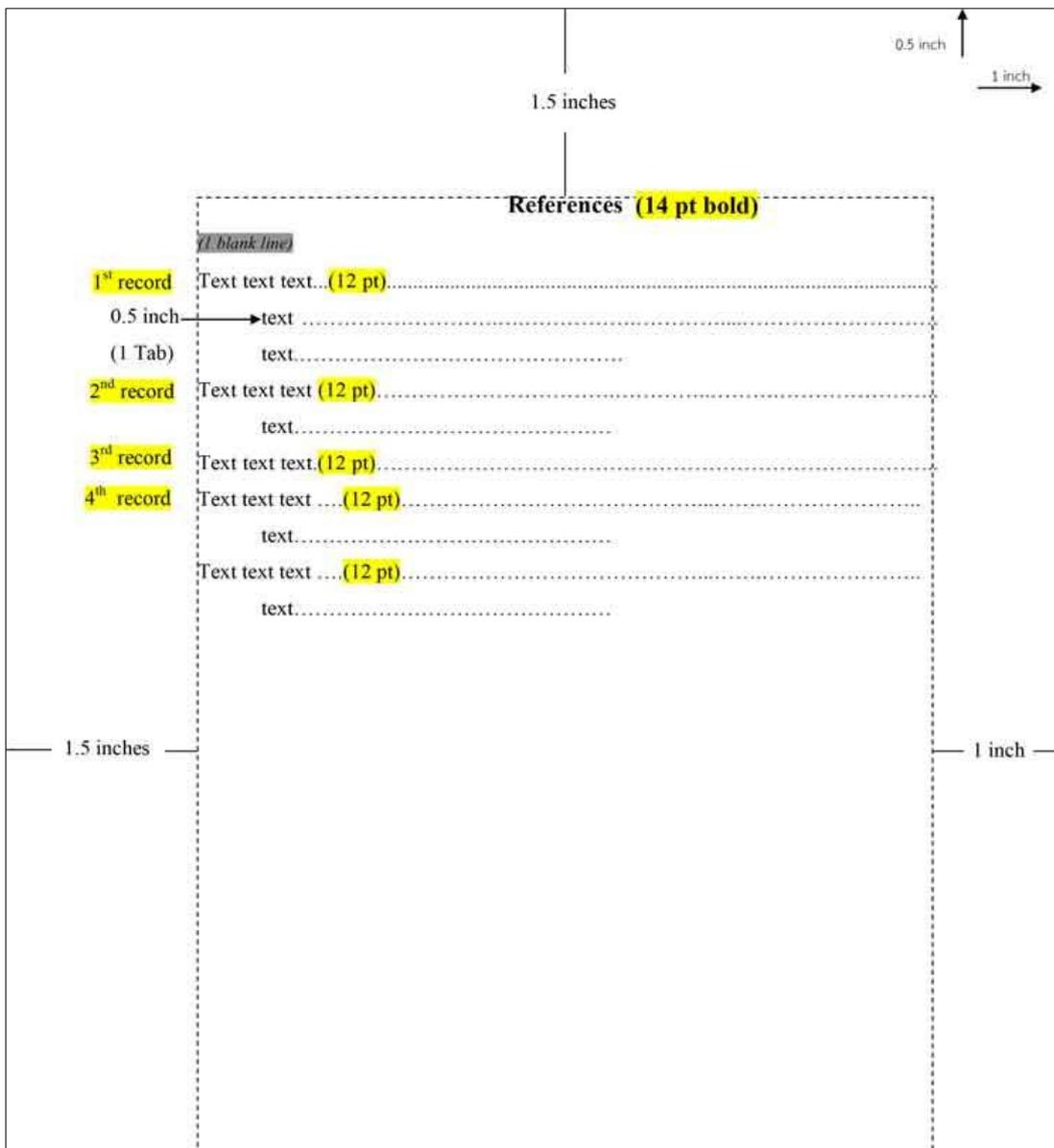
### 1.3.1 Reference Page

Using APA Citation Style, 6<sup>th</sup> Ed. (Publication Manual of American Psychological Association). There are handbooks about APA style are available in the library and on internet.

Reference or Bibliography section is a list of all works that the author has cited or referred to in his text, including all works that the author read and get some information.

List of References or Bibliography is arranged in alphabetic order by last name of author or main entry of document.

### Reference Page



### 1.3.2 Appendix/ Appendices Page

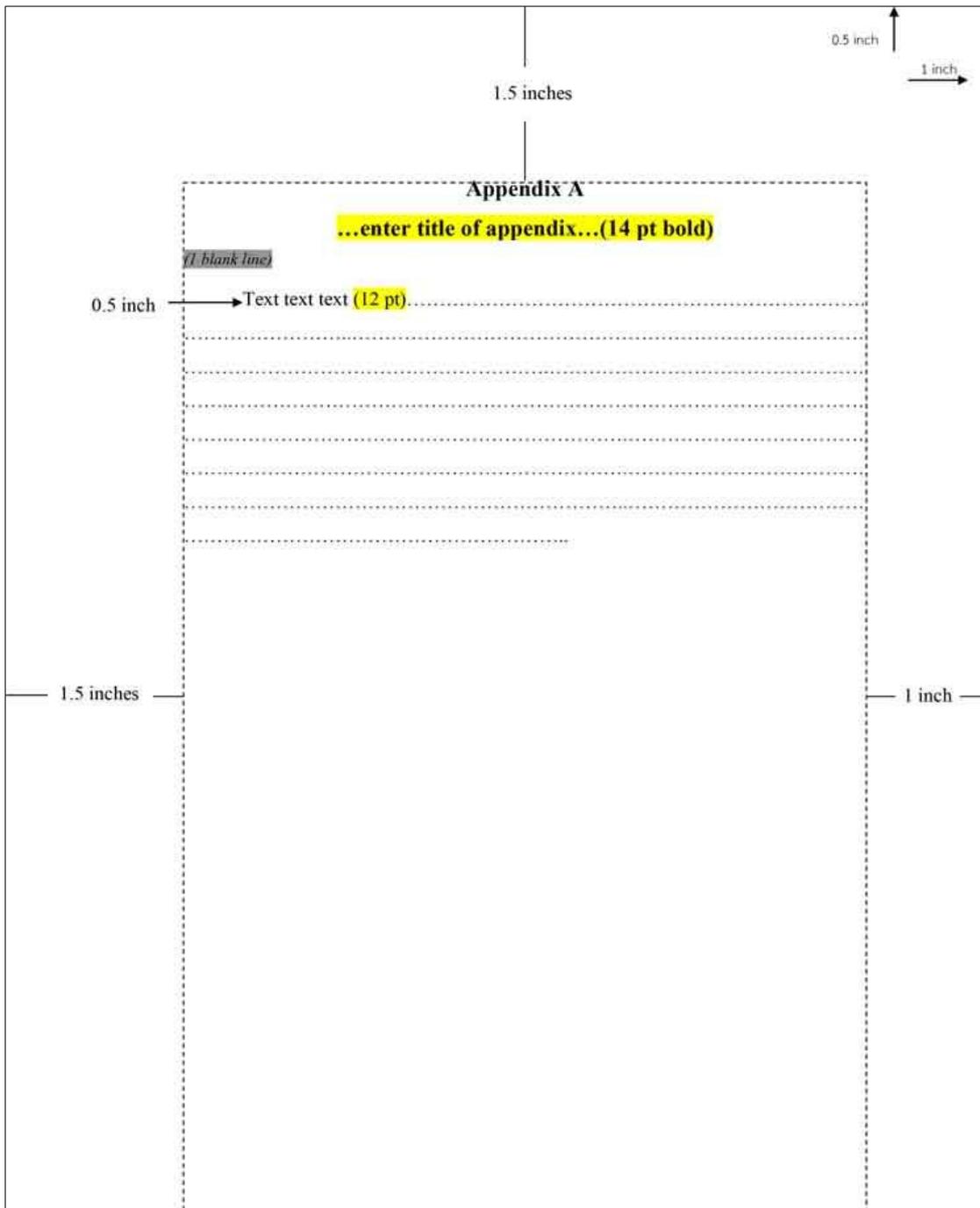
Number or letter appendix/ appendices and give each a title as if it were a chapter.

Example: Appendix  
(Title)

Example: Appendix A  
(Title)

Appendix B  
(Title)

#### Appendix Page



### 1.3.3 Biography Page

Biography Page consists of:

- Name**
- Date of Birth**
- Place of Birth**
- Institutions Attended**
- Position and Office/ Employment Address**
- Home Address**
- Telephone**
- E-mail**
- Publication/ Presentation**

#### Biography Page

The diagram illustrates the layout of a Biography Page form. It is enclosed in a rectangular frame with a 1.5-inch margin at the top and 1.5 inches on the left. The form itself is a dashed-line rectangle with a 1-inch margin on the right. At the top center of the form, the word "Biography" is written in bold (14 pt), with "(14 pt bold)" in yellow. Below it is a greyed-out "(1 blank line)". The form contains the following fields, each with a dotted line for input:

- Name**: (12 pt)...
- Date of Birth**
- Place of Birth**
- Institutions Attended**
- Position and Office/ Employment Address**
- Home Address**
- Telephone**
- E-mail**
- Publication/ Presentation**

Dimensions and margins are indicated: 1.5 inches at the top, 1.5 inches on the left, 1 inch on the right, and 0.5 inch at the top right corner. A 1-inch arrow points right from the top right corner.

## Part 2 Writing and Typing

### Paper, Font and Size

Use white paper, A4. Window program (such as word, page maker, etc.)

Use Times New Roman font with a point size of 14 for heading and 12 for plain text and mathematical symbols should be in italics.

### Levels of Heading

The heading style recommended by APA consists of five possible formatting arrangements, according to the number of levels of subordination:

Level	Format
1	<b>Centered, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Headings</b>
2	<b>Left-aligned, Boldface, Uppercase and Lowercase Heading</b>
3	<b>Indented, boldface, lowercase heading with a period.</b> Begin body text after the period.
4	<i>Indented, boldface, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.</i> Begin body text after the period.
5	<i>Indented, italicized, lowercase heading with a period.</i> Begin body text after the period.

### Line Spacing

The final publication after examination should be 1.5 lines spacing except in case of using mathematic symbols. For Table notes placed below the body of the table, single line spacing.

### Margins

Left margin: 1.5 inch

Right margin: 1.0 inch

Top margin: 1.0 inch, except the first page of each chapter 1.5 inch

Bottom margin: 1.0 inch

## **Folding Oversized Page**

Oversized page, folding should be restricted to one direction. Some long page would require folding in two directions and should be placed in a pocket in the inside back cover. Indicated the location of the page by writing on the lists of tables or figures (inside back pocket) in the contents.

## **Page Numbers**

Page in the Front Matter or Preliminaries are numbered with small Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, etc.), Starting with i on the Acknowledgements page

Starting with the first page (1) of the part 2 (The Text Chapter 1) with Arabic numerals at the upper right corner of each page, 0.5 inch from top margin and 1.0 inch from right margin through the last page of the publication.

## **Spelling**

Spelling should be used consistently throughout the text. You can choose either British or American.

## **Abbreviations**

Use any standard style manual to check on standard abbreviations.

The name of organizations or specific terms when abbreviating write the full name or term the first time it is used then followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. In the text, do not abbreviate ordinary words such as **approximately** or **versus**.

Do not use the ampersand (&) in place of **and**. Do not use a **slash (/)** in place of **and** or **or**.

## **Punctuation**

Take care with spacing before and after punctuation.

There are no leading space before the comma, period, colon, semi-colon or question mark .

There is a space before the opening parentheses and a space after the closing parentheses.

There is no space between the beginning of the first word or the end of the last word inside the parentheses.

The term **as following** or **the following** require a colon (: ) if followed directly by a list of items.

The introducing clause if it is incomplete, punctuate the numbered items with commas or period as if they were clause in a single long sentence. The numbered clauses do not begin with a capital letter and place a period at the end of the last item.

## **Numbers**

Do not begin a sentence with a number, write in words instead.

It is commonly accepted style to write numbers less than ten in words.

## **Quotations**

Short quotations should be included in the text and enclosed in double quotation marks (“”). Long quotations should be indented and no quotations marks are used.

Use ellipsis marks (...) for omitting parts of the author’s original sentence to show what part is missing.

## **Tables, Figures and Equations**

Tables, figures and quotations should be inserted into the text as close as possible to their first mention in the text and should be numbered to indicate the chapter and the sequence in the text. Large tables or figures would appear on the following page.

Each table or figure is given a title as well as a number. Tables are titles at the top and figures are titled at the bottom.

## **Filename**

Two hard copies for SIU library and publications will be converted into SIU Theses database. Electronic file need to be separated into six files as well:

File 1: Cover page, Title page, Approval page

File 2: Acknowledgement page, Abstract page, Table of Contents page,  
List of Tables, Illustrations, Figures, and Abbreviations page

File 3: Chapters and texts

File 4: References

File 5: Appendices

File 6: Biography

## Part 3 Citing and Reference Style Guide

A citation is a way of giving credits to individuals for their creative and intellectual works that you utilized to support your research. Citing is one of the effective ways to avoid plagiarism.

There are many citation styles for citing your sources when writing an academic papers. APA style (American Psychological Association) is widely used in the social sciences, MLA style (Modern Language Association) in humanities, Chicago Manual of style is used broadly in the sciences. SIU thesis used APA 6<sup>th</sup> Edition for references and citations.

A citation must appear in two places in your essay: in the body of your text (in-text citation); and in the reference list (at the end of your paper). Direct quoting and paraphrasing: to quote directly from a source, use double quotation marks to enclose quotation in text; if the direct quotation is 40 or more words, display your quotation in a block of typewritten lines with no quotation marks by starting the block on a new line and indent the block a half inch from the left margin. References page must be in alphabetical order by the first word of the citation. Ignore A, An, or The, if it is the first word of the citation and alphabetize by the second word. Figures or tables from other sources should be referenced in the text and the reference list.

### 3.1 In-Text Citation

#### 3.1.1 Basic format for a paraphrase

There are three writing formats for paraphrase.

*Example 1:*

Towards the end of the 20th century, companies have started to invest millions of dollars in technology to improve operations in its offices (Floyd & Ronen, 1989, p. 20).

*Example 2:*

Several studies (Miller, 1999; Adam, 1999; Storandt, 2007) .....

*Example 3:*

In 2005 Walker found that ..... (p. 25)

### 3.1.2 Basic format for a quotation

**Short quotation:** (fewer than four lines or 40 words) from a source, enclose the quotation in quotation marks, and include author's name, year of publication, and page number preceded by the letter p, outside the quotation marks.

*Example:*

Confusing this issue is the overlapping nature of roles in palliative care, whereby "medical needs are met by those in the medical disciplines" (Csikai & Chaitin, 2006, p. 112).

*Example:*

She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

*Example:*

According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p.199).

*Example:*

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

**Long quotation** (over than 40 words): from a source, create a block quotation, start the quotation on a new line, indent the quotation about 0.50 inch., omit the quotation marks, includes the page number preceded by p. or pp. after the period at the end of the quotation.

Walsh (2013) wrote that:

Creating dams changes the flows of water further downstream and this has numerous impacts on the lives of people living in those regions. Many of this impacts are not yet fully understood because research is only just starting to be conducted. It is certainly the case that dams block the movements of migrating fish and thereby have a negative impact on their breeding patterns.  
(p. 18)

### 3.1.3 Footnotes

Footnotes are used to provide additional content or to acknowledge copy right permission status. A number is placed in the text which refers to the footnote at the bottom of the page. The footnote also contains information about the author and the year of publication. The complete reference list is placed at the end of the text in alphabetical order.

There are a content notes and copyright permission notes.

**Content notes:** Content notes provide supplemental information or point readers to information that is available in more detail elsewhere. Content notes be brief and focus on only one subject.

#### Sample of Content notes

---

<sup>2</sup>See <http://library.siu.ac.th> for SIU theses abstract and academic papers.

<sup>3</sup>Harold F. Graves and Lynne S. Hoffman, Report writing, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1965).

**Copyright permission notes:** Copyright permission notes format is the same as the Content notes for noting copyright permissions. If you quote many words of published material or reproducing a graphic, chart or table from other source you may be in violation of *fair use copyright laws* so you need to request permission from the owner and provide a special note at the bottom of the item that includes copyright information.

#### Sample of Copyright permission notes

---

<sup>6</sup>Items are adapted from *Long-term economic performance in Thailand*, by P. Warr, 2007, p.78. Bangkok: ASEAN Economic Bulletin. Copyright 2007 by ASEAN Economic Bulletin. Reprinted with permission.

## 3.2 Citing Table and Figures

If you are including a table/ figure you found in another source and you copy this table/figure exactly as found in the original source. You have to acknowledge the original source within a note included directly underneath the table/ figure, begin with the word Note in italics.

If you are including a table you found in another source, and you are writing for publication (in a journal, conference paper, website, etc.), you must obtain written permission from the copyright owner to include the table/ figure in your paper as well.

### **Example of Formatting** (Caption below table and figure)

#### **Journal article format**

*Note.* Adapted/ Retrieved/ Reprinted from “Title of Article,” by A. A. Author, B. B. Author, and C. C. Author, year, *Title of journal, volume*(issue), page(s). Copyright (year) by (publisher).

#### **Book format**

*Note.* Adapted from *Title of book* (p. xx), by A. A. Author, B. B. Author, year, place of publication: Publisher. Copyright year by the name of copyright Holder. Adapted [a Reprinted] with permission.

#### **Example**

*Note.* Health programs. Adapted from *Good health* (p. 20), by J. C. Williams, 2005, New York: Macmillan. Copyright 2005 by Macmillan. Adapted with permission.

#### **Example**

*Figure x* Short-term memory test involving pictures. Reprinted from *Short-Term Memory Loss* (p. 73), by K. M. Pike, 2008, New York, NY: Mackerlin Press. Copyright 2008 by the Association for Memory Research. Reprinted with permission.

## Sample of a Table in the Text

0.5 inch ↑

1 inch

1 inch →

(Table are titled at the top on the 2<sup>nd</sup> line,  
12 pt italic, capitalize the 1<sup>st</sup> letter of each words)

Table 2.1  
*Thailand: Aggregate Growth Accounting, 1980-2002*

	Annual Growth rate (% per year)	Average cost share (%)	Contribution to total growth (% per year)	Percent contribution to Total growth (%)
Output	6.01	n.a.	n.a.	100
All factors	5.41	100	5.41	90.00
Raw labour	2.19	40.20	0.88	14.70
Human capital	2.49	11.20	0.28	4.60
Physical capital	9.05	46.90	4.24	70.60
Agricultural land	1.12	1.80	0.02	3.30
Aggregate TFP growth	n.a.	n.a.	0.60	10

*Note.* n.a. means not applicable. Adapted from *Long-term economic performance in Thailand*, by P.Warr, 2007, p.78. Bangkok: ASEAN Economic Bulletin.  
Copyright 2007 by ASEAN Economic Bulletin.

1.5 inches

1 inch

Table 2.1  
*Thailand: Aggregate Growth Accounting, 1980-2002*

	Annual Growth rate (% per year)	Average cost share (%)	Contribution to total growth (% per year)	Percent contribution to Total growth (%)
Output	6.01	n.a.	n.a.	100
All factors	5.41	100	5.41	90.00
Raw labour	2.19	40.20	0.88	14.70

1 inch

## Sample of a Table in the Text

0.5 inch ↑

1 inch

1 inch →

(Table are titled at the top on the 2<sup>nd</sup> line,  
12 pt italic, capitalize the 1<sup>st</sup> letter of each words)

Table 2.1 (continued)

	Annual Growth rate (% per year)	Average cost share (%)	Contribution to total growth (% per year)	Percent contribution to Total growth (%)
Human capital	2.49	11.20	0.28	4.60
Physical capital	9.05	46.90	4.24	70.60
Agricultural land	1.12	1.80	0.02	3.30
Aggregate TFP growth	n.a.	n.a.	0.60	10

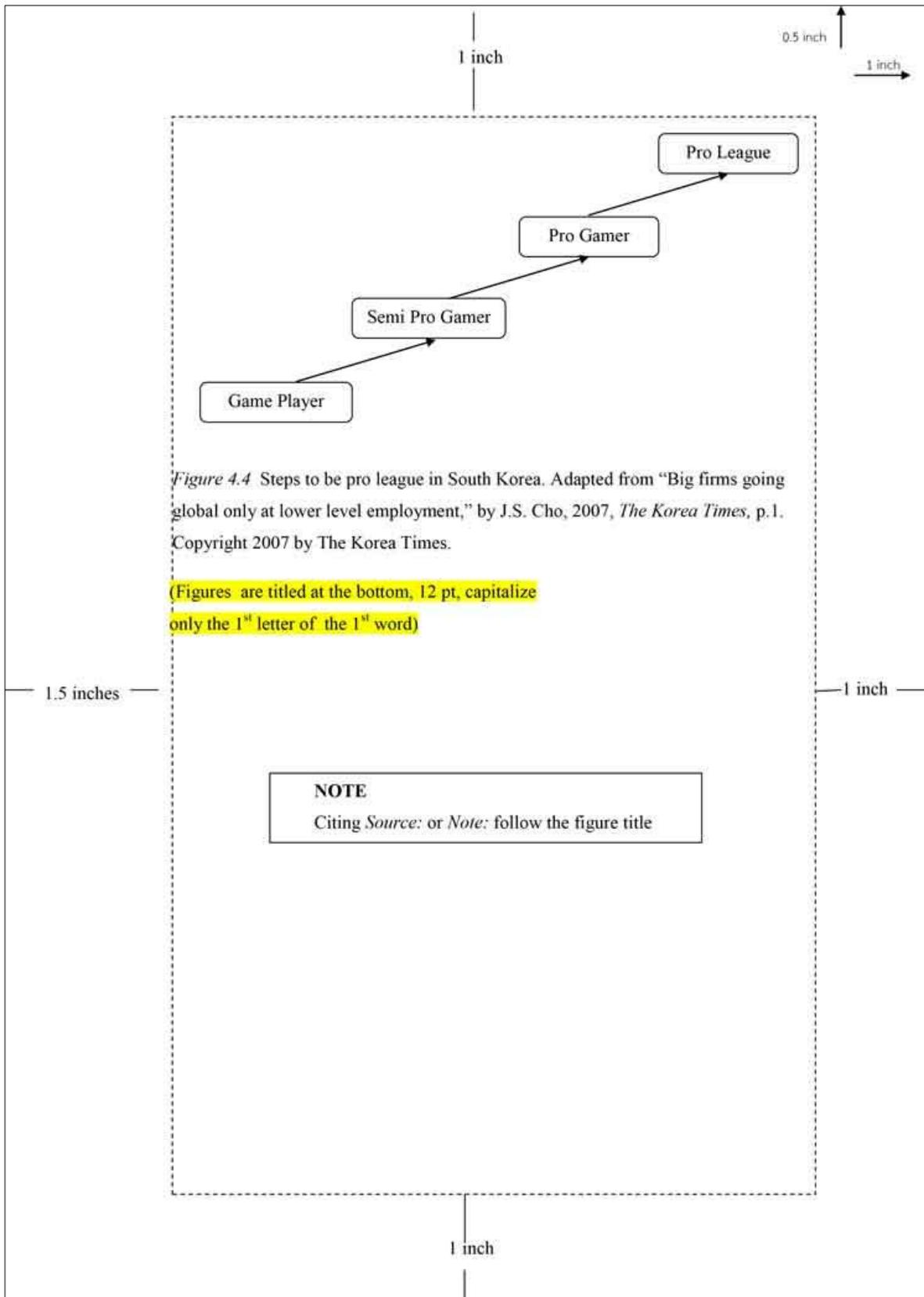
*Note.* n.a. means not applicable. Adapted from *Long-term economic performance in Thailand*, by P.Warr, 2007, p.78. Bangkok: ASEAN Economic Bulletin.  
Copyright 2007 by ASEAN Economic Bulletin.

1 inch

1.5 inches

1 inch

## Sample of an Illustration or Figure in the Text



### 3.3 References List

#### 3.3.1 General rules

The reference list must include all references cited in the text of your paper.

Order of references in the reference list is *alphabetical*, by the last name of the first author or, if author is not available - by title.

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If there is *no date of publication*, use the abbreviation (n.d.).

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Author. (Year). *Title* (Doctoral dissertation or Master's thesis ). University name, Place.

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Author. (Year). Conference paper title. In Editor (Ed./ Eds.), *Proceeding book title* (pp. page range of paper). Place: Publisher.

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Presenter. (Year, Month). *Title of paper or poster*. Paper/ poster session presented at *The Conference Title or Symposium*, Location.

***(E-book)***

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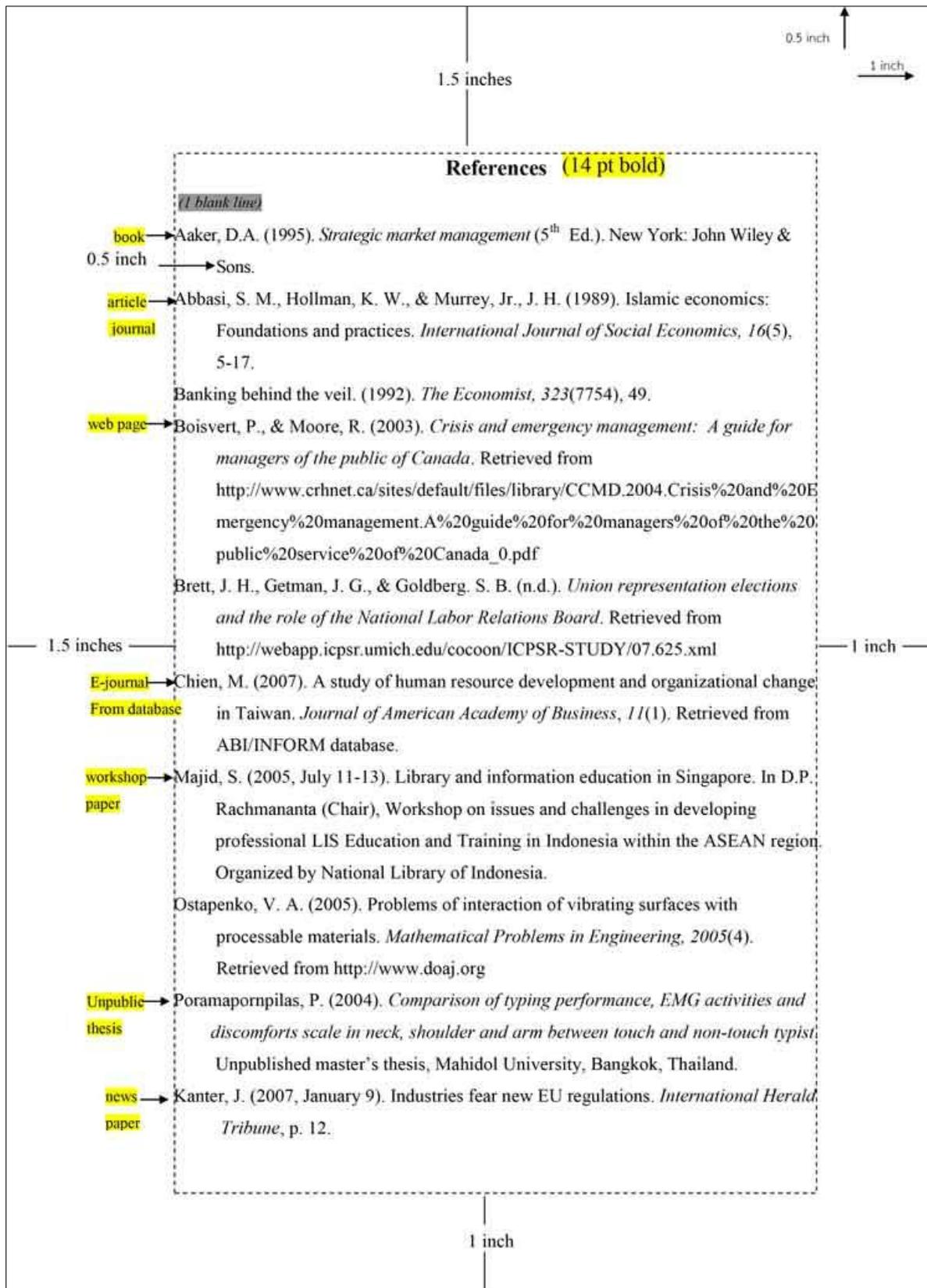
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Author. (Year). Article. *Journal*, *Volume*(Month/ Issue). Retrieved from Database name.

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Author or Corporate author. (Year). *Article or title of specific document*. Retrieved from URL of specific document .

## Sample of a References



## **Part 4 Example**

Page 29 - 51

**Sample of a cover page**



**DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE WATER  
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THAILAND**

By

Alin Chintraruck

**Doctor of Philosophy in Management Science  
School of Management  
Shinawatra University**

**SIU THE: SOM-PhD-2013-04**

**Sample of a title page**

**DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE WATER  
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THAILAND**

A Thesis Presented

By

Alin Chintraruck

**Doctor of Philosophy in Management Science  
School of Management  
Shinawatra University**

**Year 2013**

**Sample of an approval page**

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**Author**                     Alin Chintraruck  
**Program**                  Doctor of Philosophy in Management Science  
**Advisor**                    Asst. Prof. Dr. John C. Walsh  
**Co-Advisor**                Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suravuth Pratishtananda

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The Thesis is Accepted by the School of Management, Shinawatra University  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in  
Management Science.

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I dedicate this doctorate to my late father.

Alin Chintraruck

## **Abstract**

The paradigm in water resources management has shifted towards more integration and sustainability. However, how it should be carried out in Thailand has not yet been fully delineated. In order to find out what it should be, this research has sought to diagnose and find the right prescription for water resources management in Thailand, i.e., investigating the current water resources management situation and formulating recommendations on how to make water resources management in Thailand more effective. The research adopted a qualitative approach to acquire insights from a group of 60 expert respondents who have working experience in water resources management in Thailand, with 30 of those experts re-interrogated to determine water management effectiveness in the research site of Phuket.

The diagnosis on the current situation has revealed that water management efforts in Thailand are ineffective and lack integration. Also, the findings show that 1) Thailand does not manage fully its water resources with the notions of governance and knowledge management and 2) Thailand might fail to employ sound natural resources and environment management and to take into consideration the socioeconomic conditions in managing its water resources.

For improvements, the findings pointed out that enhancing Thailand's water resources management effectiveness could be done via improving governance, having sound natural resources and environment management, having proper management of socioeconomic conditions, and having proper management of knowledge and technology. In other words, implementing integrated water resources management (IWRM) would help in increasing Thailand's water resources management effectiveness. Nonetheless, the fact that the recommendations from experts with water management experience from outside of Phuket are significantly different from those of experts with water management experience in Phuket implies the necessity of having IWRM tailor made to attain the essential contextual fit.

**Keywords** Integrated water resources management  
Natural resources and environment  
Socioeconomic conditions  
Water knowledge and technology

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### List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BoI	Board of Investment
EIP	Experts with water management experience in Phuket
EOP	Experts with water management experience from outside of Phuket
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
FDI	Foreign direct investment
freq.	Frequency
GWP	Global Water Partnership
INBO	International Network of Basin Organizations
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NARBO	Network of Asian River Basin Organizations
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WEPA	Water Environment Partnership in Asia
WRM	Water Resources Management

## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Water is an essential part of human life (Diamond, 2005). Water is required continuously for various processes in daily life. Water has been used for consumption and for productive purposes such as in agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, and manufacturing. For social and cultural purposes, water has been extensively used as means of transportation and places for recreation and tourism. In a more advanced fashion, water has been used for environment and ecosystem protection and for energy production.

Historically, a social or government structure maintains its power through an absolute control over water access, which Wittfogel (1957) called the “hydraulic empire”. The idea first came from the requirement for central coordination and a bureaucracy especially designed to manage flood control and irrigation, which later became associated with controlling the supply of water, food, energy, and other resources for the population and forming a political structure which is characterized by a system of hierarchy and control system. For example, ancient Egypt, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Mesopotamia, China, and pre-Columbian Mexico and Peru were among the very first civilizations that might be characterized as hydraulic empires. Wittfogel also argued that climate and water caused some parts of the world to become more civilized and to develop faster than others. Diamond (2005) supports this notion by saying that climatic and environmental determinants have been the central factor determining the rise and fall of empires. However, many scholars have criticized this idea on empirical grounds. It is, therefore, no longer very popular in its original form.

With an increase in economic and social development activities, all industries need a sizable amount of freshwater to operate (Vörösmarty *et al.*, 2000). That has resulted in a difficulty in providing sufficient water to all sectors and causing problems to the water supply system (UN, 2008). At the same time, ever increasing pollution has deteriorated the quality of water supply and, hence, lessened the availability of fresh water access and heightened the conflict over the struggle for

water (Wenger, Roger, & Dach, 2003). Water resource management, therefore, is needed to optimize water use and preventing such conflicts.

Water has become even more important for its economic value as it is fundamental for a country's development and often it has been used as a political device. However, it has been accepted that nowadays water resources management is facing challenges posed by unpredictable changes in the environment, especially the instability of the physical climate and the management climate. Several countries have attempted to secure their water resources to sustain their economic growth and maintain a good quality of life. However, it has been recognized that one of the most challenging issues is not only to find strategies to handle unpredictable changes but to implement those strategies effectively. In such a case, the country needs a clear understanding of all the relevant perspectives of water resources management (Vörösmarty *et al.*, 2000).

Currently, given that water has become even more politically and economically important for country development, it has been accepted that water resource management is facing challenges from unpredictable changes in the surrounding circumstances, e.g., unstable physical and management climates, increasing demand due to social and economic developments, climate change (Brekke *et al.*, 2009a; Brekke *et al.*, 2009b), and human activities that cause degradation of water quality and lessen freshwater availability. As a result, countries have attempted to formulate water resource management policies and/or strategies aimed at sustaining their economic growth and maintaining the people's good quality of life given those challenges (Medema, McIntosh, & Jeffrey, 2008). However, strategies *per se* would not suffice; effective implementation is the significant other factor (GWP, 2009).

Unfortunately, although most water resource management efforts aim to optimize the use of water as regards all the competing demands for water and seek to allocate water on an equitable basis to satisfy all, such efforts are fragmented in all or nearly all countries (UN, 2008). Various agencies with different functions and purposes for using water are in operation and these have created too many overlapping and, in some cases, conflicting water agendas (UN, 2008). Implementation efforts, thus, have frequently become ineffective and/ or inefficient (LeClerc & Raes, 2001).

## **Chapter 2**

### **Literature Review**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter begins with the presentation of the evolution of integrated water resources management (IWRM). The next two parts deal with the benefits of IWRM and the IWRM spiral respectively. The following four parts illustrate the relationships between IWRM and governance, natural resources and the environment, socioeconomic conditions, and water knowledge and technology respectively. The last two parts provide information on how water resources are managed in Thailand and in Phuket.

#### **2.2 Evolution of Integrated Water Resources Management**

Water resources management has evolved to take the form of a more integrated nature from its predecessors of natural resources management and sustainable development paradigms. The evolution of IWRM is discussed as follows.

**2.2.1 The early days: Natural resources management.** The early days of water resources management were based on natural resource management (NRM) theory. Fundamentally, NRM is an area of management which does not focus on managing business or individual organizations but refers to the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, natural vegetation, wildlife, minerals and natural recreation. In terms of the management context, Follett (2003) defined NRM as the art of getting issues done through people where issues involve animals, plants, geography, ecological cycles, climate, and hydrological cycles which are dynamic and interrelated.

Practically, NRM focuses on how management affects the quality of life for present and future generations by dealing with managing the way people and natural resources interact (Isyaku, Chindo & Ibrahim, 2011). NRM activities cover land use planning, biodiversity conservation, and water resource management together to achieve future sustainability and to maintain healthiness and productivity in all industries (Vanclay, 2004).

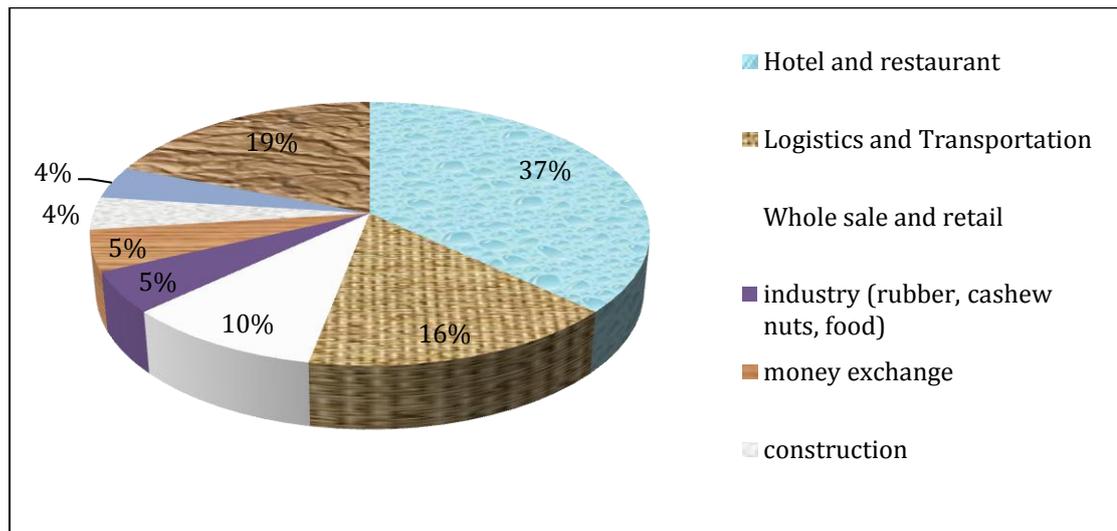
Unfortunately, NRM at its early stage does not go hand in hand with economic development. In the past, many countries, especially those that were based on agriculture, made an effort to create systems that would artificially overcome natural variability, such as the seasonal variation that gives rise to unpredictable phenomena. Consequently, water management was concerned more with water allocation by building supply-side infrastructure to assure reliable supply and reduce risk, with high cost and often with negative impacts on the environment, human health, and livelihoods. They were very much focused on apportioning a limited supply in a situation of increasing demand, in particular urbanization, as well as climate variability, that increases the stress on water resources (UN, 2008).

With a dilemma in balancing NRM and economic development, governmental agencies responsible for NRM often failed. This was probably so because of the lack of will from concerned parties that prevented them from seeking ways to manage natural resources effectively and efficiently and the environment within the given socioeconomic development structure (Sbragia, 2000). This resulted in the deterioration of natural resources and sequentially affects the sustainability of any developments. Finding supply side solutions alone has not been adequate to address the increasing demand from demographic, economic, and climate pressures since (UN, 2008).

Although there are several initiatives that can be used to improve resource management, such as ecosystem management, adaptive management, stakeholder negotiation, disturbance prevention, multiple mandates for resource management agencies, resource homogenization, restoration ecology, the creation of protected areas, the restoration of local-user rights, and algorithmic resource exploitation rules (Ascher, 2001), sustainability and integration have not been among the main concerns.

**2.2.2 The days after: Sustainable development approach.** Sustainability is another philosophical foundation of water management. It has emerged over the last two and a half decades and is best viewed as a social process of adaptive change in which innovation is a necessary element (Kemp, Parto & Gibson, 2005).

This concept of sustainability stemmed from the reaction against ecological degradation and other biophysical damages as a consequence of economic growth, particularly after the post-WWII development efforts and fast growing material wealth



*Figure 2.4* Phuket’s Economic Structure

*Note.* Office of Phuket Governor, 2011.

**2.10.3 Surface water in phuket.** Surface water sources may be divided into natural streams, reservoirs, mine lakes and detention basins.

For natural streams, the topography of Phuket has created 118 small and short rivers. The RID has divided the small rivers in Phuket into sub-basins and canals. The biggest natural stream is Kalim waterfall.

Phuket has seven reservoirs, which are operated by the Provincial Waterworks Authority (PWA). The three biggest ones are Bangwad dam, Bang Neaw Dum dam and Kong Kata dam. Besides getting water from its reservoirs, Phuket also receives water from reservoirs in PhangNga, its neighbouring province, via mobile units (i.e. trucks) in times of drought.

Phuket was well known for its tin mines up until the 1960s. There were 113 mine pits on the island. When the mining era ended, some of those mine pits in Thalang were turned into privately owned reservoirs with the purpose of selling water to the local authorities as well as to businesses and/or for personal use.

Finally, there are seven detention basins in Phuket that are being used for water storage and floodways. The one in KokTanode is the biggest with a capacity of 0.14 million cubic metres. This is the basin that is used to transfer water to Bang Neaw Dum dam.

Table 4.1

*Analysis of Content on Effectiveness and Integration of Water Resources Management Efforts*

Expert's View on Effectiveness and Integration of WRM Efforts	Overall Frequency	Frequency Classified by Expert's Working Area	
		EOP	EIP
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>30</b> (100.0%)	<b>21</b> (100.0%)	<b>9</b> (100.0%)
Effective	4 (13.3%)	3 (14.3%)	1 (11.2%)
Partly effective	10 (33.3%)	6 (28.6%)	4 (44.4%)
Ineffective	16 (53.3%)	12 (57.1%)	4 (44.4%)
<b>Integration</b>	<b>15</b> (100.0%)	<b>11</b> (100.0%)	<b>4</b> (100.0%)
Lack of integration problem is getting better	1 (6.7%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)
No integration with other agencies	13 (86.7%)	9 (81.8%)	4 (100.0%)
Water experts do not work together	1 (6.7%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)

At the country level, the analysis pointed out that the experts explained the situation most in terms of governance with a frequency of 63 (48.5%). Socioeconomic factors were the experts' second most cited issue with the frequency of 24 (18.5%). Natural resources and the environment were the experts' third most cited issue with a frequency of 22 (16.9%) while knowledge and technology were the experts' least cited issue with a frequency of 21 (16.2 %) (experts could cite more than one issue).

Findings from experts with water management experience from outside of Phuket (EOP) revealed that the situation was viewed most in terms of governance with a frequency of 53 (57.0%). Natural resources and the environment were the experts' second most cited issue with a frequency of 16 (17.2%). Knowledge and technology were the experts' third most cited issue with a frequency of 14 (15.1%), while socioeconomic factors were the experts' least cited issue with a frequency of 12 (10.8%) (experts could cite more than one issue).

Table 5.1

*Analysis of Content on How to Make Water Resources Management More Effective*

Expert's Opinion	Overall Frequency	Frequency Classified by Expert's Working Base	
		EOP	EIP
<b>Governance</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>
	(50.00%)	(67.31%)	(26.31%)
<i>Agency's Attributes / Accountability</i>	15	9	6
Be more open/have new mindset for the notion of integration	7	4	3
Have new mindset of "country before agency"/jointly set vision and goals of water resources management with other agencies	5	4	1
Have new service mindset/be more proactive	2	1	1
Avoid overlapping/duplication of activities	1	-	1
<i>Laws and Regulations</i>	8	7	1
Have new law that truly promotes integration	4	4	-
Create one central agency for water resources management	4	3	1
<i>Budget</i>	7	6	1
Promote governance and concern for efficiency	5	5	-
Provide bigger chunk of budget on water resources management but not on hiring consultant	1	1	-
Coordinating among stakeholders	1	-	1
<i>Public and Stakeholder Participation</i>	7	5	2
Make local people involve more actively	5	4	1
Require more public participation meet local need	2	1	1
<i>Program's Attributes</i>	4	4	0
Implement conjunctive use	1	1	-
Focus on international boundary over both surface water and groundwater	1	1	-
Promote programme efficiency	1	1	-
Need long-term plan	1	1	-
<i>Principle of Water Allocation</i>	2	2	0
Promote social justice in terms of accessibility	2	2	-
<i>Policy</i>	1	1	0
Decentralize water resources management	1	1	-
<i>Politics</i>	1	1	0
Need political will	1	1	-
<b>Knowledge and Technology</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>
	(30.0%)	(19.2%)	(44.7%)
<i>Knowledge</i>	16	7	9
Set up database and mapping on water demand and supply	5	1	4
Equip the agencies with the knowledge to support integration	4	2	2
Promote sharing of knowledge and information	4	2	2

Table 5.1 (continued)

Expert's Opinion	Overall Frequency	Frequency Classified by Expert's Working Base	
		EOP	EIP
Set up a monitoring system	2	1	1
Make known and promote the tangible benefits of IWRM	1	1	-
<i>Public's Awareness</i>	6	1	5
Foster public's awareness of water conservation	4	1	3
Enhance water quality	2	-	2
<i>Technology</i>	5	2	3
Equip the agencies with technology supporting higher efficiency	5	2	3
<b>Socioeconomic Conditions</b>	<b>16</b> (17.8%)	<b>5</b> (9.6%)	<b>11</b> (29.0%)
<i>Demand and Supply Management</i>	6	2	4
Enhance water security	2	-	2
Improve water allocation	2	1	1
Rational exploitation of alternative	1	1	-
Recycle/reuse water	1	-	1
<i>Price</i>	4	0	4
Fair price	2	-	2
Constructive price structure	1	-	1
Water financing	1	-	1
<b>Socioeconomic Conditions (continued)</b>			
<i>Culture and Attitude</i>	6	3	3
Foster public's perception of water as an economic good	3	2	1
Strengthen the role of NGOs in the River Basin Committee	1	1	-
Apply more economic tools	1	-	1
More public participants	1	-	1
<b>Natural Resources and Environment</b>	<b>2</b> (2.2%)	<b>2</b> (3.9%)	<b>0</b> (0.0%)
Adopt more appropriate land use management	2	2	-
Total	90 (100.0%)	52 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)

#### 5.4 Testing of Proposition 2: IWRM Would Help Increase Water Resources Management Effectiveness in Thailand

IWRM has called for consideration and integration of four components of governance, natural resources and environment management, socioeconomic conditions, and knowledge and technology management. Consequently, testing proposition 2 will be conducted by assessing each of the components.

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## **Part 5 Appendices**

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Appendix A Crediting Sources APA Format (Citation format)

Appendix B SIU School and Program of Studies (International Program)

Appendix C SPINE Example

## Appendix A

### Crediting Sources APA Format (Citation format)

#### Book with one author

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

**References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

#### Book with two to five authors

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Author Surname, & Author Surname, Year)

**NOTE:** Although the first in-text citation for a work with three to five authors/editors includes all of the names of the authors/editors, subsequent citations include only the first author's/editor's surname, followed by et al. and the year.

**References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial., Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial., & Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year).  
*Book title: Subtitle*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

#### Book with no author

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(*Book title* [usually shortened], Year)

**References:**

*Book title: Subtitle*. (Year). Place of Publication: Publisher.

### Article or chapter in an edited book

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname [of Chapter or Article], Year)

**References (Quotation):**

Author Surname [of Chapter or Article], First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). Article or chapter title. In Editor First Initial. Second Initial. Surname (Ed.), *Book title: Subtitle* (pp. page range of article or chapter). Place of Publication: Publisher.

### Article in a reference book

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname [of Article], Year)

**References (Quotation):**

Author Surname [of Article], First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). Article title. In Editor First Initial. Second Initial. Surname (Ed.), *Reference book title: Subtitle* (# ed. edition, Vol. volume #, pp. page range of article). Place of Publication: Publisher.

### Edition of a book other than the first

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

**References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle* (edition). Place of Publication: Publisher.

### A translation book

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year Originally Published/Year of Translation)

**References (Quotation):**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle* (Translator First Initial. Second Initial. Surname, Trans.). Place of Publication: Publisher. (Original work published Year).

## Government publication

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname OR Name of Government Organization, Year)

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. OR Government Name. Name of Government Agency. (Year). *Title: Subtitle* (Report No. xxx [if available]).  
Place of Publication: Publisher.

## Conference papers/ proceedings

### ***Paper presentation or poster session***

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year, Month)

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year, Month). *Title of paper or poster*.  
Paper or poster session presented at the meeting of Organization Name, Location.

### ***Conference papers published in a book***

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year) OR

(Author Surname, Year, page number)

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). Conference paper title. In Editor First Initial. Editor Surname (Ed.), *Proceedings Book Title* (pp. page range of paper). Place of Publication: Publisher.

### ***Conference proceedings***

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

Author Surname, (Ed.) (year).

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Ed.). (Year). Proceedings from *Proceedings Book Title*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

### *Conference papers published online*

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

**References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Conference paper title*. Paper presented at the Conference Title, Place, US state/country. Retrieved from URL

### **Thesis/ Dissertation**

#### *Thesis/ Dissertation - Published*

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

**References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Title of dissertation* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from Name of database. (Accession or Order Number)

#### *Thesis/ Dissertation- Unpublished*

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

**References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Title of dissertation* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Name of Institution, Location.

### **Secondary source**

**In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year qtd. as cited in Author Surname [of the source you read], Year) **OR**

(Author Surname, Year qtd. as cited in Author Surname [of the source you read], Year, page number)

**References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial [of the source you read]. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

## E-book

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

### **References: Whole Book**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). *Book title:Subtitle* [Version].  
doi:xx.xxxxxxxxx OR Retrieved date from URL of the home page of the  
e-book provider.

### **References: Chapter**

Author, A. A. (Year Published). Name of Chapter/Article. In A. Editor & B.  
Editor (Eds.), *Name of Book*[Version]. doi:xx.xxxxxxxxx OR Retrieved (date)  
from URL of the home page of the e-book provider.

## Newspapers

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year, Month Day). Article title:  
Subtitle. *Newspaper Title*, page range. Retrieved from URL [if viewed online]

## Magazine article

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year, Month Day). Article title:  
Subtitle. *Magazine Title, Volume*(issue), page range. Retrieved from URL  
of magazine home page [if viewed online].

## Journal article with one author

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). Article title: Subtitle. *Journal Title*,  
*Volume* (issue), page range. doi: xx.xxxxxxxxx OR Retrieved from URL of  
journal home page [if available].

## Journal article with three authors

### In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):

(Author Surname, Author Surname, & Author Surname, Year)

**NOTE:** Although the first in-text citation for a work with three to five authors/ editors includes all of the names of the authors/editors, subsequent citations include only the first author's/editor's surname, followed by et al. and the year.

### References:

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial., Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial., & Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). Article title: Subtitle. *Journal Title, Volume*(issue), page range. doi: xx.xxxxxxxxxx  
**OR** Retrieved from URL of journal home page [if available].

## Journal article with six or more authors

### In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):

(Author Surname et al., Year)

### References:

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial., & Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Year). Article title: Subtitle. *Journal Title, Volume*(issue), page range. doi: xx.xxxxxxxxxx [if available] **OR** Retrieved from URL of journal home page [if available].

**NOTE:** If an article has **more than seven authors**, list the names of the first six authors followed by ... and then the last author's name in the reference entry

## Web page

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname, Year)

### **References:**

Personal or Corporate Author. (Last update or copyright date; if not known, put n.d.). *Title of specific document*. Retrieved from URL of specific document

## Web page with no author

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Title of specific document, Year)

**NOTE:** If the title of a document is long, use a shortened version for the in-text citations.

### **References:**

Title of specific document. (Last update or copyright date; if not known, put n.d.).  
In *Title of website*. Retrieved from URL of specific document

## Motion picture or Video recording

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Producer Surname & Director Surname, Year)

### **References:**

Producer Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Producer), & Director Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. (Director). (Year). *Title of movie* [Format e.g. Motion picture or DVD]. Country where movie was produced: Name of Studio.

## Youtube video

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Author Surname OR Screen name, Year)

### **References:**

Author Surname, First Initial. Second Initial. OR Author screen name. (Year, Month Day {of video post}). *Title of video* [Video file]. Retrieved from URL of specific video

## Figures

When you use a figure in your paper that has been adapted or copied directly from another source, you need to reference the original source. This reference appears as a caption underneath the figure that you copied or adapted for your paper.

Any image that is reproduced from another source also needs to come with copyright permission; it is not enough just to cite the source.

1. Number figures consecutively throughout your paper.
2. Double-space the caption that appears under a figure.

### *Figure from a book*

#### **Caption under Figure**

*Figure X.* Descriptive phrase that serves as title and description. Reprinted [or adapted] from *Book Title* (page number), by Author First Initial. Second Initial. Surname, Year, Place of Publication: Publisher. Copyright [Year] by the Name of Copyright Holder. Reprinted [or adapted] with permission.

### *Figure from a journal article*

#### **Caption under Figure**

*Figure X.* Descriptive phrase that serves as title and description. Reprinted [or adapted] from “Title of Article,” by Author First Initial. Second Initial. Surname, Year, *Journal Title*, *Volume* (issue), page number. Copyright [Year] by the Name of Copyright Holder. Reprinted [or adapted] with permission.

### *Figure from a web site*

#### **Caption under Figure**

*Figure X.* Descriptive phrase that serves as title and description. Reprinted [or adapted] from *Title of Website*, by Author First Initial. Second Initial. Surname, Year, Retrieved from URL. Copyright [year] by the Name of Copyright Holder. Reprinted [or adapted] with permission.

## Interview

**Important Note:** Personal interviews are *not included* in the reference list because they do not provide *recoverable data*. Cite them *IN TEXT ONLY*.  
Personal Communication Includes letters, phone calls, email messages, and interviews.

### **In-Text Citation (Paraphrase):**

(Interviewee First Initial. Second Initial. Surname, personal communication, Month Date, Year)

### **References:**

**Not included in the reference list**

### **More Detail Examples see:**

Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library - The George Washington University

<http://libguides.gwumc.edu/content.php?pid=168844&sid=1421691>

Online Writing Lab (Purdue OWL) – Purdue University

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

SCU Library - Southern Cross University Library

<http://libguides.scu.edu.au/apa>

The Tufts Libraries – Tufts University

<http://researchguides.library.tufts.edu/CitingSourcesAPA>

## **Appendix B**

### **SIU School and Program of Studies (International Program)**

#### **School**

School of Management (SOM)  
School of Management Technology (SOMT)  
School of Information Technology (SOIT)  
School of Liberal Arts (SOLA)  
School of Nursing (SON)  
School of Public Health (SOPH)  
Institute of Public Administration and Governance (IPAG)

#### **Program of Studies**

##### **Bachelor's Degree (International Program)**

Bachelor of Science in Computer Science (BSCS)  
Bachelor of Arts in Liberal Arts (BALA)  
Bachelor of Science in Management Technology (BSMT)  
Bachelor of Art in Industrial Design (BAID)  
Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)

##### **Master's Degree (International Program)**

Master of Science in Information Technology (MSIT)  
Master of Education in Teaching English as International Language (M.Ed.TEIL)  
Master of Business Administration (MBA)  
Master of Management Technology (MSMT)

##### **Doctor's Degree (International Program)**

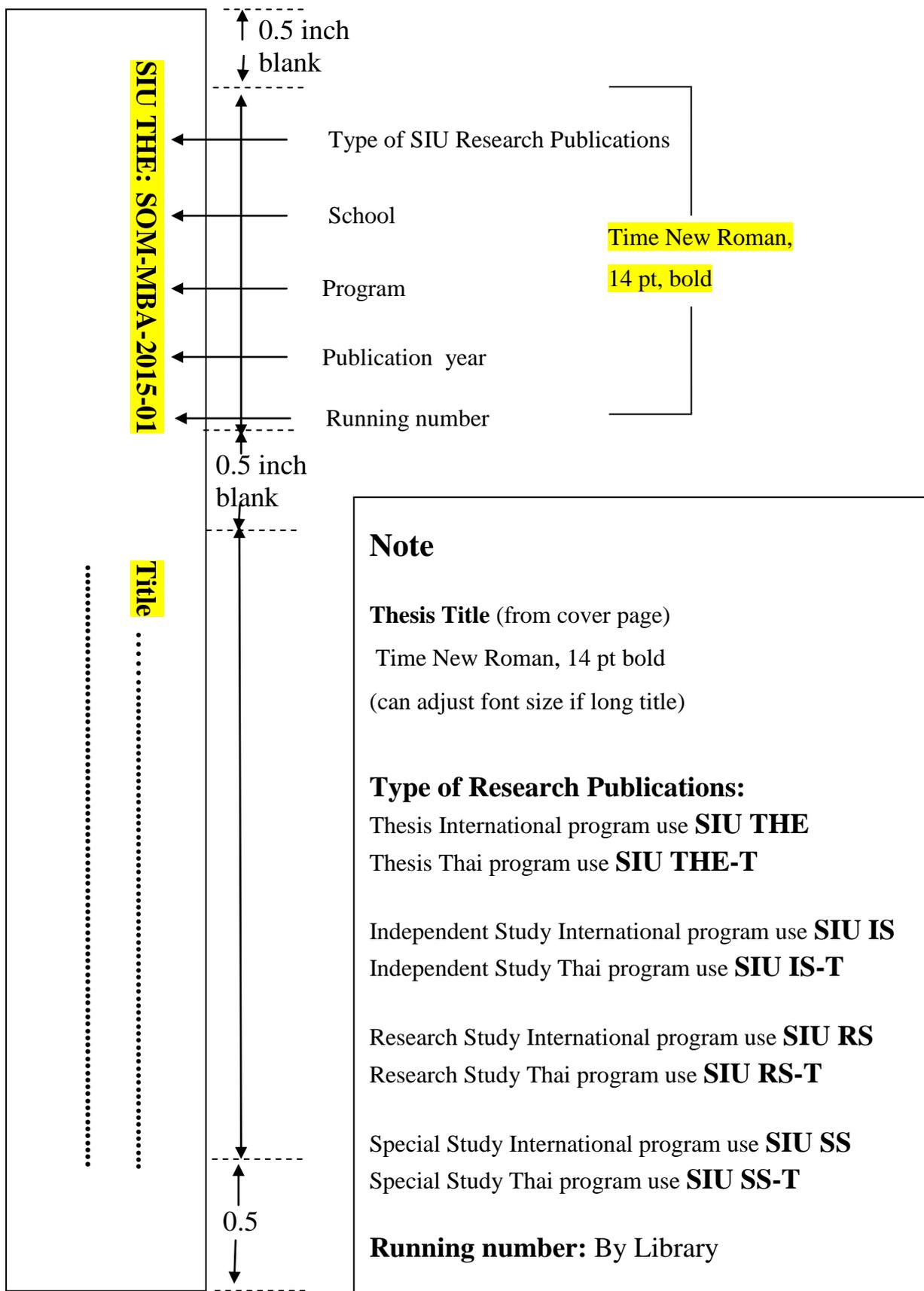
Doctor of Philosophy in Information Technology (PhD-IT)  
Doctor of Philosophy in Management Science (PhD-MS)  
Doctor of Philosophy in Public and Business Administration (PhD-PBA)

#### **Type of Research Publication**

Thesis	- THE	Research Study	- RS
Independent Study	- IS	Special Study	- SS

## Appendix C

### SPINE Example (Only for SIU Staff)



## **Part 6**

### **Template for SIU Thesis/ Research Publication**

Template file can download from SIU Library website

<http://library.siu.ac.th/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/>

Template-for-SIU-Thesis-Research-Publication.docx



Date .....

## Shinawatra University Thesis and Research Publication Format Verification

Student's name .....

ID number .....

Program of study ..... School .....

Advisor's name .....

Title of thesis/ Research publication .....

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No	Checklist Information												
1	Margins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Left 1.5 inch</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Right and bottom 1.0 inch</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Top 1.0 inch on a regular</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Top 1.5 inch on a major heading and chapter heading page</li> </ul>												
2	Font type and font size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Times New Roman for English (font 12/ font 14)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> TH SarabunPSK for Thai (font 16/ font 18)</li> </ul>												
3	Page numbering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary pages are numbered with lower case Roman numerals (i, ii ...)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Chapter 1, starts with page number 1 with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3 ...)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> All page numbers are at the right top corner, 1.0 inch from top and right margin</li> </ul>												
4	Line spacing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 1.5 line spacing for English</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 1.0 line spacing for Thai</li> </ul>												
5	The sequence of pages <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Cover page</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Title page</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Approval page</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Abstract page</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Acknowledgements page</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Contents</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 7. List of tables</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 8. List of figures</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 9. Chapters</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 10. References</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 11. Appendices</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 12. Biography</td> </tr> </table> All page meet guidelines and match the SIU format of guidelines	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Cover page	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Title page	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Approval page	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Abstract page	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Acknowledgements page	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Contents	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. List of tables	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. List of figures	<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Chapters	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. References	<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Appendices	<input type="checkbox"/> 12. Biography
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Cover page	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Title page												
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<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Acknowledgements page	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Contents												
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<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Chapters	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. References												
<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Appendices	<input type="checkbox"/> 12. Biography												
6	Table and figure caption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Table captions go above tables</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Figure captions go below figures</li> </ul>												
7	Consistency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Be consistent in the amount of space using between paragraph, listed entries and headings throughout the document</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Be consistent in your use of underline, bold, italic, numeric style, and indentation</li> </ul>												
8	Citing and referencing is an important part of writing process. To acknowledge and avoid plagiarism the work of others, you must show all source of that information in both the body of your text (in-text citation) and at the end of your work (a reference list). All source be cited following APA style <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In-text citation (Paraphrasing, quotation)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Reference list</li> </ul>												



**แบบนำส่งวิทยานิพนธ์ และงานวิจัย ฉบับสมบูรณ์ให้ห้องสมุด**  
**(SIU Library Thesis and Research Work Deposit Form)**

คณะ (School) ..... ได้นำส่งผลงานวิทยานิพนธ์ ผลงาน  
งานค้นคว้าวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์ ที่ได้จัดพิมพ์ตามข้อกำหนดของมหาวิทยาลัย ให้ห้องสมุดจัดเก็บและให้บริการ ดังนี้

1. รูปเล่มวิทยานิพนธ์ ต้นฉบับ (Hardbound original copy) จำนวน 2 เล่ม
2. วิทยานิพนธ์ในรูปแบบเอกสาร อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ \*/ เอกสารดิจิทัล บันทึกใน CD-ROM แบบ Microsoft

Word และ Acrobat Format

\* โปรดแยกไฟล์อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ไฟล์เป็น 6 ไฟล์ ดังนี้

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| ไฟล์ที่ 1 ปกนอก หน้าปกใน หน้าอนุมัติวิทยานิพนธ์              | ไฟล์ที่ 3 บทที่ และเนื้อหาทุกบท |
| ไฟล์ที่ 2 หน้ากิตติกรรมประกาศ หน้าบทคัดย่อภาษาไทย และ        | ไฟล์ที่ 4 บรรณานุกรม            |
| ภาษาอังกฤษ หน้าสารบัญ หน้าสารบัญตาราง หน้าสารบัญ             | ไฟล์ที่ 5 ภาคผนวก (ถ้ามี)       |
| ภาพประกอบ หรือแผนภูมิ หน้าคำอธิบายสัญลักษณ์หรือคำย่อ (ถ้ามี) |                                 |

**รายละเอียดผลงานวิทยานิพนธ์ /ผลงานวิจัยที่นำส่ง (Thesis/ Research work info)**

ชื่อนักศึกษา (Name of student) .....

ชื่อเรื่อง (Title of thesis/ Research work) .....

รหัสเลขหมู่ (Classification number) .....

หลักสูตร (Program) .....

ปีที่ตีพิมพ์ผลงาน (Publication year) .....

ชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาและกรรมการสอบ (Advisor and committee)

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ลงนามผู้นำส่งผลงาน ..... วันที่ .....

ลงนามผู้รับผลงาน ..... วันที่ .....

**หมายเหตุ** นักศึกษาผ่านเกณฑ์คุณสมบัติต่อไปนี้แล้ว (Meet the following requirement)

- ภาษาอังกฤษ (English Requirement)
- ผลงานตีพิมพ์/เผยแพร่ (Publication Requirement)