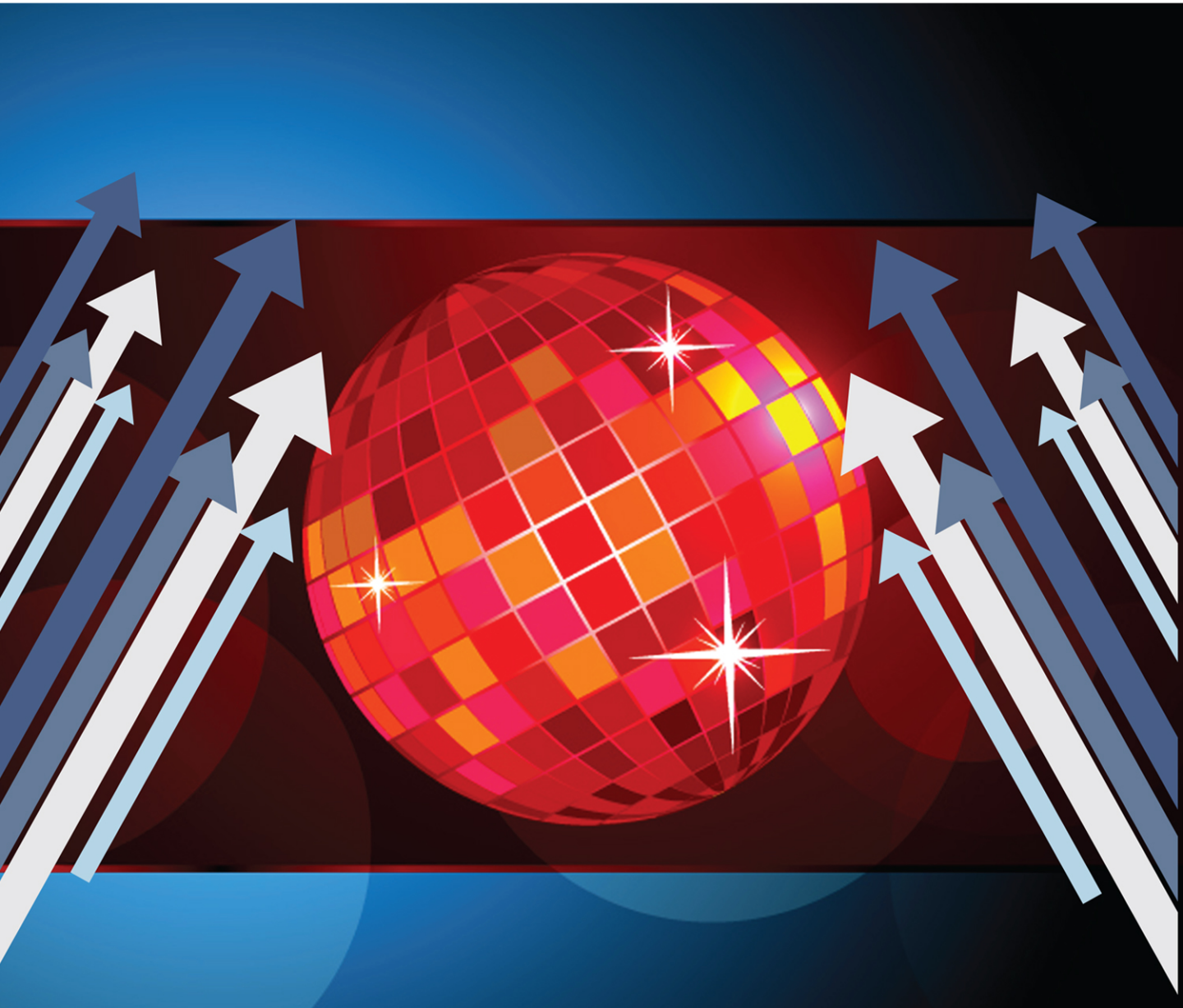




ANNUAL REPORT

2012-2013



ANNUAL REPORT 2012-2013



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FOREWORD

The Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, since its establishment, has committed itself to serve the Thai and ASEAN community as a source of knowledge and wisdom in a wide range of academic discipline. This year 2012-2013, our activities have expanded. Many research projects have been initiated and carried out by our many centers of excellence. Consequently, many publications have been produced from research findings.

Beside our annual publications; Asian Review, Asia Paritad and Asia Trend, the Institute of Asian Studies published many research reports in the form of books.

One of our pride is the Tales of Virtues by Khien and Nitasna Theeravit. The book is composed of short stories of virtues translated from Chinese language. With the kind cooperation of our contributors, more than 40,000 copies were distributed to schools and libraries all over the country. We are proud to be a part of the attempt to nurture virtues and ethics among members of our society.

Not only the publications, the Institute of Asian Studies acted also as a center of intellectual exchange among Asian scholars. Many academic scholars and research fellows were invited as guests for special lectures, talks and joint research program. The activities supported and strengthened active cooperation among ASEAN member countries.

The Institute of Asian Studies is determined to academically serve our national and international communities in years to come.

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INTRODUCTION

◆ Background

The Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) is an inter-disciplinary research, teaching and service organization. IAS was established in 1967 as a unit within the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University. After a considerable expansion of activities at the IAS in 1979, an upgrade in the Institute's status was determined to be necessary. Consequently, on May 10, 1985, IAS was officially recognized as a separate institute at Chulalongkorn University, granting IAS a status equivalent to that of a faculty at the university.

Today, the strategic vision for IAS is to continue to serve the Thai community and the Asian region as a source of knowledge and expertise for a broad range of subject areas in the region including economic, social, political, and security concerns. This has been accomplished through the diligence and cooperation of a team of highly qualified researchers who possess specialized knowledge about each country and sub-region within Asia.

◆ Vision

The Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) is committed to excellence in research and academic services to the sustainable development of Asian Studies as well as acts as a reference for both national and international society.

◆ Mission

1. To maintain research excellence in Asian Studies.
2. To be an academic reference, pioneer, promoter and presenter of knowledge in Asian Studies.
3. To develop research in regards to Asia
4. To promote education and knowledge transfer in Asian Studies
5. To enhance deeper relationship between Thailand and Asian neighbors

◆ Objectives

- 1) To promote academic excellence in the field of Asian Studies.
- 2) To build genuine interest in Asian affairs among the general public both within and outside of Thailand.
- 3) To promote a better international understanding of Thailand and the rest of Asia.
- 4) To promote improved understanding and relations between Asian communities in Asia and throughout the world.

◆ Activities

Research

IAS research projects are often inter-disciplinary in nature and include basic, applied and action research of both short and long-term duration. IAS strives to maintain high standards of scientific objectivity, quality and academic integrity.

The areas of research at IAS are primarily focused geographically on the Asian region. Thailand is included as a context for research but it is the policy of IAS to avoid duplicating research conducted by existing institutions elsewhere in Thailand. Hence, the Institute only carries out research on Thailand based subject matter that relates to the nation's connections with other Asian nations.

Since its inception, and particularly during the last 20 years of its existence, the research work of IAS has been widely admired in academic circles both nationally and internationally. This increasingly well-established reputation for academic quality at IAS has resulted in high levels of cooperation and networking with other academic institutions. It is a primary objective of IAS to continually develop and improve the quality of its research in order to ensure that it maintains and further enhances its status as a research institute recognized for its excellence and as an important constituent of Chulalongkorn University.

Graduate Studies

IAS, in cooperation with other academic units of Chulalongkorn University, has recently launched two Master's degree programs: the Master of Arts in Southeast Asian Studies Program and the Master of Arts in Human and Social Development Program. These programs provide a forum for IAS researchers to share their knowledge and research experiences in order to benefit the student community.

The Master of Arts in Southeast Asian Studies is an international graduate program which is conducted in collaboration with the Faculty of Arts at Chulalongkorn University. It is a unique and pioneering program within the Asian region which has as its conceptual root a shared interest in providing an Asian perspective on the Southeast Asian region, in contrast to the dominant Western interpretation. The understanding and implications of this Western point of view were particularly important during the

Vietnam War and the Cold War. While the interest of the West in Southeast Asia has waned somewhat since that time, there is an increasing local interest in the subjects for the people of Southeast Asia themselves. Consequently, the direction and objectives of the Southeast Asian Studies Program have been adjusted in order to understand Southeast Asia from a more locally-based perspective with the objective of building up an alternative body of knowledge on the region that takes into account the rapid and dramatic changes which are currently taking place.

IAS and Chulalongkorn University are ideally placed to offer a Master of Arts in Southeast Asian Studies Program for several reasons. These include the rich academic and research staff resources of the IAS, its strong regional and international cooperative network based on this area of study and its broad experience in international studies programs and research administration. These resources have provided IAS and Chulalongkorn University with the tools and infrastructure to establish one of the most unique Southeast Asian Studies programs in the region.

Similarly, the Master of Arts in Human and Social Development Program is based upon a cooperative effort with the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute (CUSRI) and the Faculty of Political Science. It represents a renewed impetus and commitment by the IAS and its institutional counterparts to promote academic excellence in human and social development in response to the dynamic challenges of the present global development situation.

Consultative and Informational Services

IAS staff members are frequently called upon to provide curriculum advice and information on Asian affairs to students at other universities, private individuals and institutions, and government officials. A significant number of IAS academics have been invited to coordinate entire courses or give individual lectures in their areas of specialization during the last five years.

Special Lectures and Panel Discussions

Thai and foreign scholars passing through Thailand are often invited to give special lectures and engage in panel discussions on Asian affairs at the IAS. Participants in these programs include scholars, students and the general public. This type of activity is carried out in order to promote better understanding of the Asian region among the public as well as to encourage more in-depth and inter-disciplinary study of the Asian region and individual Asian countries in the academic community.

Seminars

IAS organizes seminars, workshops and conferences at national, regional and international levels regarding special topics of interest related to Asia. The purpose of these activities is to promote cross-disciplinary interaction on issues of mutual interest.

Training Programs

IAS annually organizes training programs on Japanese studies for teachers in secondary schools throughout Thailand. These programs are designed to serve as in-service training to upgrade teachers' knowledge of Asian countries. Interested members of the public are also welcome to attend.

Audio-Visual Aids Center

The Audio-Visual Center was established in 1982 in response to requests from teachers in secondary schools in Thailand. The Center has received the support and cooperation of private and public organizations both within and outside of Thailand. In late 1998, the Center began development of Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI). The CAI product has been marketed since 1999.

Publications

IAS publishes the *Asian Review*, a peer-reviewed journal that is published in Thai with English abstracts. An entirely English version is also published annually. The *Asia Trends Journal*, another Thai language periodical, provides school teachers and college lecturers with information and reference materials on Asia which are updated on annual basis. In addition, IAS in cooperation with *Matichon Newspaper* regularly sponsor feature articles on Asian affairs written by staffs and associates of IAS. Other publications, both in Thai and English, include research papers, seminar proceedings, monographs, textbooks and translations.

Exchanges of Scholars

IAS welcomes and provides support to visiting Asian scholars from abroad who wish to conduct research in Thailand.

Area Studies Programs

IAS' work in education and research promotes cooperation both within Chulalongkorn University's research environment and with research institutions based outside of the university. Through this mutual effort, researchers from Thailand and other Asian countries are able to build a greater level of harmony and understanding between the peoples of the countries involved. At IAS, the *Chinese Studies Center*, the *Mekong Studies Center*, the *Asian Research Center for Migration* and the *Muslim Studies Center* have been particularly active in enlarging their academic networks. The *Japanese Studies Program* is also engaged with this type of networking as part of the IAS plan of action. In addition, plans have been made to upgrade the Japan Studies Program to a *Japanese Studies Center*.

Special Programs

As part of its efforts to stimulate research in Asian studies, IAS has initiated the *Wolfgang Wittwer Fellowship Program for Asian Studies*. The program awards research grants to students conducting research for an M.A. thesis, a Ph.D. dissertation or other academic scholarship on Asian studies and selects the best for publication.

The *Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowships* are fully funded by The Nippon Foundation, an independent non-profit organization in Japan. The API Fellowships are provided to public intellectuals in Asia who wish to pursue intellectual, cultural or professional projects in other Asian countries.

The Thai World Affairs Center is affiliated with but administratively autonomous from the IAS organizationally. The Center was formally established in 1986 and is administered by its own director in close consultation with IAS management. The Center provides analytical and updated information on political, economic and social situations in Asia.

◆ Income

As a government university unit, IAS receives allocations from both national and university budgets. However, these have proved insufficient for IAS to effectively carry out the expanding scope of its activities. Therefore, other sources of funding are solicited from international and domestic sources in the form of research grants, support for various components of IAS programs, sponsorship of seminars and others. The Institute of Asian Studies is sincerely appreciative of the donor support which makes its activities possible.

Income 2009 - 2013

		(in unit: 1,000 B.)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Annual Governmental Allocation	8,856.50	5,990.30	6,037.20	6,202.90	6,940.74
	1.1 General Administration	872.80	765.90	1,070.70	1,020.30	900.30
	1.2 Applied Research	7,983.70	5,224.40	4,966.50	5,182.60	6,040.44
2	Institute of Asian Studies Fund	8,434.22	7,032.08	8,699.93	8,335.35	10,149.70
	2.1 Asian Research Center for Migration	1,042.85	1,206.71	1,691.10	1,378.88	2,060.38
	2.2 Chinese Studies Center	900.94	965.16	586.33	986.93	554.02
	2.3 Mekong Studies Center	457.93	769.20	642.84	1,597.33	1,239.85
	2.4 Muslim Studies Center	10.07	210.62	1,024.69	6.21	608.61
	2.5 Publication Program	1,050.94	552.15	521.76	412.99	631.08
	2.6 Audio-Visual Aids Center	309.87	202.63	229.16	176.22	119.39
	2.7 Research Fund	3,676.22	2,426.94	3,199.34	2,846.72	4,122.70
	2.8 Academic Training Service	985.40	698.67	804.71	929.93	813.00
	2.9 Reserve Fund	-	-	-	0.14	0.67
3	Total Income	17,290.72	13,022.38	14,737.13	14,538.25	17,090.44
1	Fiscal year Starts in October					

◆ **Contributors for Research at IAS (FY 2012-2013)**

The Thailand Research Fund (TRF)
 Energy Regulatory Commission
 The Nippon Foundation, Japan
 Ministry of Energy
 The Siam Commercial Bank
 Ministry of Culture
 Ratchadaphisek Sompoch Grants Fund, Chulalongkorn University
 Office of the National Security Council
 International Labour Organization – ILO
 Thai Health Promotion Foundation

Japan External Trade Organization
International Organization for Migration
The Crown Property Bureau
Internal Security Operations Command
Office of the Higher Education Commission
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
International Institute of Trade and Development
Office of the Education Council
Government Savings Bank
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Halal Science Center, Chulalongkorn University
International Organization for Migration
La Trobe University, Australia
The Rockefeller Foundation
Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited

◆ Administration

Although administratively a part of Chulalongkorn University, IAS functions as an intra-university, inter-university and inter-community organization. Many of its scholars, specialists and staffs are devoted volunteers from other faculties, universities and communities.

The day-to-day management and administration of IAS is the responsibility of the IAS Director, assisted by three deputy directors. IAS is also guided by the counsel of a team of advisors, an executive committee and other project special committees.

◆ IAS Executive Committee

- Director, IAS
- Deputy Director, Research Affairs, IAS
- Deputy Director, Academic Affairs, IAS
- Deputy Director, Administrative Affairs, IAS
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suthipand Chirathivat
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suwanna Satha-anand
- Asst. Prof. Phiphat Thaiarry
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chantana Wun-gaeo
- Mr. Ukrist Pathmanand
- Dr. Saikaew Thipakorn

◆ **IAS Administrators**



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond
Director



Ajarn Major Dr. Ra-shane Meesri
Deputy Director for Administrative Affairs



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nualnoi Trirat
Deputy Director for Research Affairs



Asst. Prof. Dr. Montira Rato
Deputy Director for Academic Affairs



Ms. Sirinuch Angkinandana
Secretary

◆ IAS In-House Research Staff

Name	Specialization
Mr. Adisorn Semyam Adisorn.S@chula.ac.th	Laos: politics, economics and society
Ms. Aungkana Kamonpetch Aungkana.K@chula.ac.th	Migration and gender
Ms. Chpa Chittpratoom Chpa.C@chula.ac.th	Malaysian politics
Ms. Dollaya Tiantong Dollaya9@yahoo.com	Middle East and security issues
Ms. Jittima Kimsuksri Anntima55@hotmail.com	Halal
Ms. Kanokphan Usha Kanokphan.U@chula.ac.th	South Asian affairs and socio-cultural development
Ms. Khanidtha Kanthavichai Jib_bp@hotmail.com	Mekong Studies
Mr. Nuttapot Yuenyong Nuttapot.Y@chula.ac.th	Singaporean affairs and socio-economic development
Mr. Nattapon Tantrakoonsab Nuttaponir@gmail.com	Myanmar : politics and economy
Ms. Premjai Vungsiriphisal Premjai.V@chula.ac.th	Migration and health, migrant children and refugees
Dr. Ratchada Jayagupta Ratchada.ja@chula.ac.th	Forced Migration : Human Trafficking
Dr. Saikaew Thipakorn Saikaew.T@chula.ac.th	Japanese affairs with an emphasis on government and foreign affairs
Mr. Samarn Laodumrongchai Samarn.L@chula.ac.th	Taiwan affairs with an emphasis on migration
Dr. Srawut Aree tfarida@hotmail.com	Middle East and Muslim world
Ms. Supaphan Tangtrongpairoj Supaphan.K@chula.ac.th	Indonesian affairs and ASEAN

Name	Specialization
Dr. Thanyathip Sripana sthanyat@yahoo.com	Vietnamese affairs with an emphasis on politics; socio-economic development; foreign policy including Vietnamese foreign policy towards Thailand; international relations including Thai-Vietnamese Relations; Overseas Vietnamese in Thailand; Greater Mekong Sub-Region Development
Mr. Ukrist Pathmanand pukrist@chula.ac.th	Thai relations with other countries, political economy
Ms. Wacharin Yongsiri	Cambodian politics, border trade
Ms. Wannarat Thahong Wannarat.t@chula.ac.th	Assistance researcher on China Studies
Ms. Waranya Jitpong Wec135@hotmail.com	Refugee children and migrant workers

◆ Secretarial and Clerical Staff

Name	Responsibility
Ms. Arunothai Supalermongkonchai Arunothai.S@chula.ac.th	Chief, Administration Group
Ms. Aucharee Lubpairee pu_aucharee@hotmail.com	Financial staff
Ms. Charunee Lucktong Charunee.L@chula.ac.th	Chief, Academic Group
Ms. Dolrudee Taivejasatr Dolrudee.T@chula.ac.th	Chief, Financial Group
Ms. Jintana Ritthisen Jintana.R@chula.ac.th	Secretarial staff

Name	Responsibility
Ms. Jirapa Sukruengsuwan Jirapa.S@chula.ac.th	Secretarial staff
Ms. Manasa Banditkittisakun Manasa.B@chula.ac.th	Financial staff
Ms. Michiko Yoshida, Michiko.Y@chula.ac.th	Program coordinator, API
Ms. Nukun Boonwong Nukun.S@chula.ac.th	Staff Publication Program
Ms. Natchaphat Dokmai Natchaphat.d@chula.ac.th	Secretarial staff
Mr. Pakpong Saengsoi Pakpong.S@chula.ac.th	Technical staff Audio-Visual Center
Ms. Pranee Dejchok	Janitorial services
Mr. Preeda Duangdee tpreeda.dd@hotmail.com	Secretarial staff
Ms. Pasawan Sir-on pasawan07@gmail.com	Secretarial staff
Ms. Sireethron Kowitveevatham ksrt.28@gmail.com	Secretarial staff
Mr. Sanond Homsuwan Sanond.H@chula.ac.th	Data processing, programmer
Ms. Sirinuch Angkinandana Sirinuch.A@chula.ac.th	Secretary
Mr. Sompot Intrapat	Driver, messenger
Mr. Surapol Chumchoojan Surapol.Ch@chula.ac.th	Financial staff
Mr. Sutee Boonla Sutee.B@chula.ac.th	Staff Publication Program
Ms. Thitikarn Pichaisornplang Thitikarn.P@chula.ac.th	Academic staff

◆ Visiting and Affiliated Fellows

IAS welcomes and provides support to visiting Asian scholars from foreign countries who wish to do research in Thailand. IAS has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with several foreign research institutions and provides financial support to scholars through the Asian Studies Fellowship Award Program. In addition, IAS offers facilities to outstanding scholars who have found their own financial support and who would like to do research in Thailand for a certain period of time.

In 2012-2013, IAS was host to 25 API fellows from abroad through the Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Program. Additionally, 4 scholars were affiliated with IAS as visiting fellows.

Visiting Fellows : 2012

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| • Name/address: | Prof.Jenn-Jaw Soong |
| Research Title: | - |
| Period: | 1/06/12 – 30/08/12 |
| Funding Resources: | Private Fund |

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • Name/address: | Dr.Boni Setiwan |
| Research Title: | Political Economy of the Supply Chain |
| Period: | 1/07/12 – 31/09/12 |
| Funding Resources: | API |

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| • Name/address: | Mr.Leakhana Kol |
| Research Title: | Addressing Social Housing and Livelihood Needs in Cambodia Learning from Thai Experiences |
| Period: | 1/07/12 - 31/07/13 |
| Funding Resources: | API |

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| • Name/address: | Ms.Nguyen Thi Kim Cuc |
| Research Title: | Are Marginalized Populations Segregated in the Wake of Disaster? Lesson Learned from Japan and Thailand |
| Period: | 1/07/12 – 9/01/13 |
| Funding Resources: | API |

-
- Name/address: Ms. Wiwik Mahdayani
 Research Title: Ecotourism at Thailand's Great National Parks
 Period: 16/07/12 - 16/05/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Mizuho Ikeda
 Research Title: Research for the Educative Use of the Cultural Heritage and the Development of the Human Resources
 Period: 1/08/12 – 31/07/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Mr. Toshiyuki Doi
 Research Title: Conserving Linguistic, Cultural, and Biological Diversities in Globalized Asia
 Period: 07/11 - 07/12
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Mr. Vicente Handa
 Research Title: Understanding the Indigenization and Hybridization of Science Curriculum
 Period: 07/12 – 01/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Noriko Ishimatsu
 Research Title: Shifting from Modern to Contemporary Art in Southeast Asia
 Period: 08/12 – 02/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Dr. Christopher M. Joll
 Research Title: Consultant of Muslim Studies Center IAS
 Period: 09/12 – 08/13
 Funding Resources: Private Fund

 - Name/address: Ms. Nguyen Trinh Thi
 Research Title: The Aesthetics of Filmmaking as Ways of Seeing in Asia
 Period: 12/12 – 04/13
 Funding Resources: API

-
- Name/address: Ms. Kam Suan Pheng
 Research Title: Evaluating if integrative and participatory approaches lead to pro-people and sustainable agriculture development
 Period: 01/13 – 02/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Fadzilah Majid Cooke
 Research Title: Mobilization in the Name of Civil Society: The Unresolved Land Issue in Muslim Thailand and the Philippines
 Period: 01/13 – 02/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Isnira A. Baginda
 Research Title: The dynamics and Elan of Ijthihad to Provide New Readings of Islamic Law and Customary Practices on Women Human Rights
 Period: 1/03/13 – 14/05/13
 Funding Resources: API

Visiting Fellows : 2013

-
- Name/address: Ms. Leakhana Kol
 Research Title: Addressing Social Housing and Livelihood Needs in Cambodia Learning from the Thai Experience
 Period: 1/07/12 – 30/06/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Wiwik Mahdayani
 Research Title: Ecotourism at Thailand's Great National Parks
 Period: 16/07/12 – 16/05/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Farina So
 Research Title: Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand: Then and Now
 Period: 02/02/13 - 11/6/13
 Funding Resources: API

-
- Name/address: Ms. Mizuho Ikeda
 Research Title: Research for the Educative Use of the Cultural Heritage and the Development of the Human Resource
 Period: 01/08/12 - 31/07/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Kuntum Melati
 Research Title: 01/01/13 - 30/6/13
 Period: Gender Challenge: Economic Resilience in Coastal Community Household
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Dr. Mohammad Faheem
 Research Title: Integrated Islamic Education in Southern Thailand and Northern Malaysia: Reforms and Challenges
 Period: 01/05/13 – 20/05/14
 Funding Resources: -

 - Name/address: Prof. Isnira A. Baginda
 Research Title: The Dynamics and Elan of Jihad to Provide New Readings of Islamic Laws and Customary Practices of Women
 Period: 12/05/13 - 6/06/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Mr. Cheang Vannarith
 Research Title: How to Transform International Migration into a Source of Growth and ASEAN Community Building? Case Studies of Cambodian Migrant Workers in Thailand and Malaysia
 Period: 01/07/13 - 30/08/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Mr. Federico Dominguez
 Research Title: Painting and Exhibit of Origin Tales and Others Folklore Reflecting Identity and Shared Heritage
 Period: 01/07/13 - 30/10/13
 Funding Resources: API

-
- Name/address: Mr. Tingthong Phetsavong
 Research Title: Legal Rights for Women Migration Workers: Case Study in Thailand and Malaysia
 Period: 01/07/13 – 31/05/14
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Ms. Yuka Kiguchi
 Research Title: Living with Development: Memories and Records of Thai River Communities
 Period: 01/07/13 – 30/06/14
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Prof. Dr. Pei-Hsiu Chen
 Research Title: Thailand and the Development of CLMV
 Period: 01/07/13 – 30/19/13
 Funding Resources: Private Fund

 - Name/address: Ms. Amphaphone Sayasenh
 Research Title: Contract Farming : What Lao PDR could learn from Thailand's Experiences
 Period: 01/08/13 – 30/01/14
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Mr. Zaw Aung
 Research Title: Trans-boundary Investment and Responsibility for Social and Environmental Justice: Lesson Learnt from the Industrial Development Policies and Practices of Japan and Thailand
 Period: 20/08/13 – 19/11/13
 Funding Resources: API

 - Name/address: Yu Haiqiu
 Research Title: Sino-Thai Relation
 Period: 01/09/13 – 01/08/14
 Funding Resources: API

Completed Research Projects 2012-2013

Asian Research Center for Migration

1. Assessing Potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Myanmar Migrants and Their Impacts on Thailand

Researcher: ARCM Researcher Team

Recent decades have seen Thailand evolve into a regional migration hub in South-East Asia. Thailand has enjoyed healthy economic growth supported by its export-oriented businesses. As a result, Thailand has been experiencing an excess demand for low-skilled workers. Over the years, this gap has gradually been filled by low-skilled migrant workers from neighbouring countries, enabling the labour-intensive sectors to maintain Thailand's economic growth. At present, Thailand plays host to around 3.5 million migrants, roughly 3 million of whom are working. The vast majority of migrant workers in the country consist of low-skilled workers from three neighbouring countries: Myanmar, Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, with Myanmar nationals being the largest migrant worker population, numbering estimated 2.3 million. It is projected that Thailand, in the foreseeable future, will depend on migrant labour force to fill the widening gap between the increasing labour demand and decreasing labour supply, which can possibly increase to 5.36 million workers by 2025.

On the other hand, unprecedented political and economic changes in Myanmar in the past years hints at the possibility of drastic change in the mobility patterns of the Myanmar labour force in the coming decades. With the economic projection that Myanmar's GDP could triple by 2030, creating more than 10 million new non-agricultural jobs, Myanmar workers will have employment options within their own country. If Myanmar's economic development continues at the pace currently projected, Myanmar nationals' migration patterns will inevitably and significantly change.

This assessment was conducted under these economic and social contexts in Thailand and Myanmar. It aims to provide an evidence-based understanding of the evolving migration patterns of Myanmar migrants and the ways the changes will affect them, their employers and other stakeholders, and finally, the two countries involved. It is the first comprehensive assessment in Thailand to produce a broad understanding of the characteristics of Myanmar migrants in the country, as well as of the whole cycle of migration and the conditions of migrant workers before their decision to migrate, during the migration and, in the case of return, after migration.

2. Good Labor Practices for Migrant Workers in the Thai Seafood Processing Industry

Researcher: ARCM Researcher Team

This research study highlights the good labor practices being applied in the Thai seafood industry, with a focus on the importance and benefit of increasing and implementing good labor practices. This study includes guidelines for factories and mechanisms for government action and attention to the prevention and eradication of the problem through inter-sectoral collaboration.

The worksites in this study exemplify high standards of export product processing in the context of the protection of human and labor rights in accordance with laws related to hiring of migrant workers to work in large and medium-size factories in Samut Sakorn Province, which is the focus of international interest in this area. Finally, this work owes a debt of gratitude to the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its support of this research.

3. A Survey of Employment Practices in the Thai Tuna Processing Sector

Researcher: ARCM Researcher Team

This Research and Development Project report of the “Survey of Migrant Worker Employment Practices in the Thai Tuna Processing Sector” is, in part, an expression of the concern and sense of importance of the problem perceived by the Thai Food Processors’ Association (TFPA).

The findings from this study show that the Thai employers of foreign migrant workers are adhering to the relevant labor laws and standards. Nevertheless, there remain some areas for improvement, such as the deduction of employee wages to compensate employment procurement agencies and transportation. However, those deviations from standards mostly are attributed to misunderstanding of the legal provisions. What is more, a number of the employers of foreign migrants made extra effort to increase the benefits for their employees such as providing written employment contracts (which is not required by Thai law). The research team would like to express their gratitude to the participating government and private agencies, and all key informants who graciously participated in the data collection for this study.

4. Regulating recruitment of migrant workers: An assessment of complaint mechanisms in Thailand

Researcher: ARCM Researcher Team

The report finds that the complaint mechanisms available for inbound and outbound migrant workers to address grievances related to their recruitment into work in Thailand are complex and are often inadequate. While the system is more comprehensive for outbound Thai migrant workers, challenges remain in providing for fair hearing and resolution of grievances. These challenges are further exacerbated for inbound migrant workers, as the current system was not designed specifically to address issues affecting inbound workers. Coordination with the criminal system and judiciary is not clearly defined and investigation of brokers remains difficult within the framework of the mechanisms available.

Through increased understanding of the process for lodging complaints, and the obstacles to access and just outcomes that occur for migrant workers attempting to navigate the system, policy-makers, service providers, non-governmental organizations and employers will be better able to make informed adaptations of policies and programmes. This report contributes to the evidence-base for what can be done to alleviate exploitation and abuse in economic sectors with significant proportions of migrant workers through providing mechanisms for complaints and related modifications to regulating recruitment practices.

Chinese Studies Center

1. A Study of Security Policy and Situation of Superpower towards Southeast Asia and Thailand

Researcher: Associate Professor Soravis Jayanama,
Dr.Siripetch Trisanawadee,
Assistant Professor Surat Horachaikul,
Teewin Suputthikul,
Dr.Natthanan Kunnamas

This research concerns role and authority of the superpowers that are the U.S., China, India, Japan, Russia, and the EU. All of them try to extend their power towards Southeast Asia affecting on security and stability of Southeast Asia in both long term and short term. It is necessary to understand the development, trend, and impact of this penetration in order to specify our suitable reaction and role that accord with the current situations.

(On-Going Research Projects : 2012-2013)**1. Miscellaneous Knowledge of Political events of China****Researcher:** Wiphawan Suntornjamorn

The objective of this research is to write, in Thai language, a manual on Chinese politics and government, including policy of the Communist Party of China throughout a century which yielded great influence on Chinese society these days. The research will provide basic information for further study and understanding of the development of Chinese politics and government, foreign policy, and international affairs.

2. Miscellaneous Knowledge of China Foreign Affairs**Researcher:** Orrasa Rattana-amornpirom

This research was the analysis, and explanation of Chinese foreign policy strategy and concept from past to present, especially from China's perspective on international problem solving and relations. It is manual to enhance the understanding of concept, theory of China's foreign policy strategy. The research helps promote closer relationship between Thailand and China and preparing Thailand for ASEAN community and integration of East Asia.

3. The Diplomatic Discourse of East Asian Superpower: China**Researcher:** Associate Professor Dr.PatchaneeTangyeunyong

This research is the study of Chinese diplomatic discourse building process. By applying textual analysis techniques on the primary content of the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs during 5 years (A.D. 2007-2012), one could gather the hidden primary ideal used in discourse building. As an important collaborative partner, Thailand should have full understanding of China's position. This will render great benefit to Thailand in adjusting its policy in response to the changing world order.

4. The Diplomatic Discourse of East Asian Superpower: Japan**Researcher:** Assistant Professor Dr.Voravudhi Chirasombutti

This research is the study of Japanese diplomatic discourse building process. By applying textual analysis techniques on the primary content of the speech of the

Minister of Foreign Affairs during 5 years (A.D. 2007-2012), one could gather the hidden primary ideal used in discourse building. As Japan is a strategic partner of Thailand, it is important to have full understanding of Japanese position. This will render great benefit to Thailand in adjusting its policy in response to the changing world order.

Mekong Studies Center (2012)

1. Development of the NEDA's Process to Assist the Neighboring Countries

Researchers: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nualnoi Trirat
Ukrist Pathmanand
Sakkarin Niyomsilpa
Supalak Ganjanakhundee

The Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) (Public Organization) is a Thai state agency under the supervision of Ministry of Finance. It aims to provide financial support to strengthen economic cooperation with neighboring countries, particularly in the economic infrastructure, transportation and logistics. The financial support will be in forms of soft loans and grant. Up to now, NEDA has already given financial assistance approximately 6 billion baht to neighboring countries namely Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Vietnam as to support Thai foreign policy and the regional economic development. These will help increase the growth of the economy, trade, investment and tourism in the region as well as strengthen overall Thai economy.

Meanwhile, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) drafted the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan aiming to propose to the annual Meeting of the NESDB in 2010. The main objective is to connect Thailand's economy with the neighboring countries and the region. There are five strategies to build the regional economic connection. Thailand has to adjust herself to be ready for the changes in the growth of regional cooperation in economy, trade, transportation, development, and exchange of knowledge, human resource, technology and information with other countries. Therefore, to enhance the economic cooperation and other cooperation with countries in the region is important. NESDB established the objective of five strategies as follows:

1. To prepare for the changes of the world and the region, particularly the transformation to the ASEAN Community and build a connection on trade and investment with the growing economic groups and neighboring countries in order to maintain competitiveness in the global market
2. To strengthen economic advantage from the eco-geography

3. To support Thailand's international roles
4. To reduce negative impacts and problems between countries

Also, NESDB set up the means to put into action the strategies of economic connection in the region as follows:

1. To prepare for the ASEAN Community
2. To enhance the cooperation under the economic partnerships in the region by:
 - 1) Developing the transportation and logistics to be efficient and standard, particularly the form of transportation to increase effectiveness and support the service network. It will help reduce cost and improve the transportation system to support trade and logistics across borders.
 - 2) Developing joint investment to enhance competitive capability in the region by focusing on the cooperation with neighboring countries to set up the production bases along the economic corridor in response to the change of national economic structure.

Based on these aforementioned circumstances, a part of Thailand's strategies is to strengthen the relationship and connection with neighboring countries and the region through the development of transportation and logistics to intra-regionally transfer goods, service and people. The development of infrastructure is the key to achieve the strategies in order to connect Thailand's economy with the region. The assistances from Thailand and the neighboring countries, such as Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar, on the development of the infrastructures is significant and is a mechanism to enhance the connection between Thailand and others.

To provide the assistance, however, it is needed to consider on the benefit derived from our financial support under the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) and the conformity with the 11th National Economic and Social Development as well as other cooperative frameworks which will create mutual benefit and help evaluate the need of development in neighboring countries.

This project aims to evaluate the need of our neighboring countries and prioritize the sectors for further assistance and cooperation. Also, it attempts to study the methods to provide assistance by various organizations and propose the most suitable way for NEDA to improve its economic and social cooperation with our neighboring countries and Thailand.

2. Supporting Thailand's Investment in Neighboring Countries (2nd year)

Researchers: Pornpimol Trichot
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nualnoi Trirat
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Montira Rato
Ukrist Pathmanand
Adisorn Semyam
Watcharin Yongsiri

Nowadays, Thailand's neighboring countries, namely Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia are moving towards a new phase of development. One of the factors is the continual flow of foreign investment due to economic potential of the region. For example, infrastructure development to connect countries within the region is supported by foreign countries, particularly China and Japan. These projects help increase economic growth of neighboring countries, especially during the last five years. Obviously, their GDP growths rapidly increased. In 2006, Vietnam's GDP reached 8.17% while that of Lao PDR rose to 7.5%. According to this, Thailand should not only sit and wait to see the fastened growth of her neighboring countries. On the other hand, Thailand needs to realize and be aggressive in taking this opportunity to invest in neighboring countries. Thailand should expand its investment to these countries in order to reduce the cost of production. These neighboring countries have lower labor cost. Particularly in 2015, Thailand should not miss the opportunity to invest in these countries because the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) will allow the exemption of import tax between the ASEAN countries starting from 1 January 2015. It will give benefits for Thai industry and investment due to the declining cost of production and the increasing competitiveness.

Thailand has continually invested in neighboring countries. In 2008, Thailand's total investment in Lao PDR climbed to the first rank, the third in Myanmar, the fifth in Cambodia and the eleventh in Vietnam. However, these neighboring countries still have a plenty of room for growing and need foreign investment. Therefore, Thailand is necessary to have proactive and efficient policy and strategy to support Thai investment in the neighboring countries effectively.

Objectives

1. To enhance the capability and opportunity for the Thai investors to expand their investment in areas of industries which match with their potential and demands in Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar
2. To enhance competitiveness for Thai products and services and to strengthen the capability of Thai business
3. To provide update and useful information regarding investment in Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar
4. To enhance the cooperation between state and private agencies as well as the investors who have already invested in Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar

5. To analyze problems and obstacles for Thai investors and find the integrated solution to solve these problems
6. To propose a standard and strategy for Thai investment in foreign countries to the Thai Overseas Investment Support Committee.

3. A Research and Guide of Economy, Trading and Investment in Myanmar

Researchers: Pornpimol Trichot
Anuk Pitaktanin

Since the reform in 2010 until now, Myanmar's image, through the eyes of Thai businessmen and others, has clearly been seen as a land of opportunity for trade and investment. Western countries used to enforce economic sanction and trade barriers against Myanmar. However, nowadays they are now easing some measures on trade and investment and support their businessmen to seize the opportunity from Myanmar. Meanwhile, Thai government and investors have pushed forward many mega-industrial investment projects, particularly "Dawei Project". Thai investors have invested in Myanmar for ages. However, the advantages on the low cost labor, political stability, economic growth and infrastructure development as well as the harmonization of political structure and bureaucracy during these few years make Myanmar still open for more investment in the future. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), during 2007-2010, Myanmar's GDP increased almost a double from USD 1.63 billion in 2007 to USD 3.16 billion in 2010. Similarly, the GDP per capita rose from USD 2.64 billion in 2007 to USD 2.85 billion. Besides, the inflation reduced from 28.6% in 2007 to 9.5% in 2010.

Apart from economic growth, the geo-economics of Myanmar, as located at the centre connecting with India, Southern China and Indian Ocean with the population more than 1.5 billion, becomes one of Myanmar's potential factors to support the investment on industrial development and the sources for raw material. Based on these aforementioned circumstances, Myanmar becomes a land of opportunity for Thai businessmen who want to expand their investment in industry, natural resources, and consumer products.

Although Myanmar becomes a land of opportunity for investment and trade, the main obstacle for Thai businessmen is 'lacking of knowledge' about economy, finance, regulations on trade and investment as well as the relations between political and state agencies. Some agencies have already reformed to have the same international standard but some are in the process of development. With the lack of knowledge, many Thai businessmen have to give up in this country. Due to this, 'knowledge' on Myanmar is significant as it is a basis to understand the country and specific information related to the trade and investment in Myanmar.

Objectives

1. To collect primary knowledge on economy, industry, government structure, laws and agreement for assisting Thai businessmen on trade and investment in Myanmar
2. To collect knowledge on the economic zone and the industrial promotion in Myanmar
3. To collect and analyze on the obstacles for Thai businessmen on trade and investment in Myanmar

4. Perceptions and Understanding of Neighboring Countries' Stakeholders toward Thailand

Researchers: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Montira Rato
Pornpimol Trichot
Ukrist Pathmanand
Adisorn Semyam
Assist. Prof. Wirat Niyomtham
Dr. Klairung Amratisha

This research studies and analyzes perceptions and understanding of the stakeholders in Union of Myanmar, Lao PDR, Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Kingdom of Cambodia toward Thailand. It divides stakeholders into three groups as media, business sector and people. Data collection uses the qualitative research method and survey research method, including in-depth interview, group interview, content analysis, questionnaires and observations in research process.

The result shows that, the stakeholders, such as media, business sector and people have positive perceptions and understanding toward Thailand. For Myanmar, there are many migrant workers as well as businessmen from Myanmar in Thailand. These lead to the answer that they look at Thailand as their economic resource. The media in Myanmar prudently presents the news about Thailand and avoid the sensitive news for Thai-Myanmar relations. Myanmar separates the internal politics and the international relations absolutely. That is Myanmar's diplomatic strategy. For Lao PDR, the government regulates the media intensely. The media in Lao PDR presents the news about Thailand positively. On the other hand, the freelance media, such as internet, many Lao people express their negative opinion about Thailand. In 2010, Lao PDR held the celebration of the 450th anniversary of Vientiane proclamation as the national capital and built *the statue* of Chao Anou. This caused an intense criticism over Thailand again. For Vietnam, media and Vietnamese people have good attitude toward Thailand. Although Thailand and Vietnam have conflicts which were the result from history, now the Vietnamese can access information about Thailand easily through the internet. This

allows the Vietnamese to learn and gain more understanding about Thailand. In Vietnamese perspective, Thailand is the second country which has close relations with Vietnam. Thailand, also, has many interesting places for spending holidays and beautiful cultures. For Cambodia, Cambodian businessmen and retail merchants have positive perceptions toward Thailand. Thai products are very popular in Cambodia. Both businessmen and retail merchants wish to see the reconciliation between Thailand and Cambodia for the benefits of the two countries.

5. The Co-operative Development of Ethanol and Biodiesel between Thailand and Cambodia as an Alternative Energy Source for the Region

Researchers: Watcharin Yongsiri
Nattapon Tantrakulsab

The study of joint development on the biodiesel and ethanol industry between Thailand and Cambodia is a consequence of the need to develop alternative energy sources other than petroleum that is currently the main energy source and heavily depends on import. The alternative energy uses agricultural products, such as cassava, sugar cane and palm oil as important energy sources. These products grow well in the existing weather and geographical conditions. In addition, they correspond to the agricultural economic base which is significant for both countries. Currently, Thailand has developed those products as an important alternative energy source of the country.

This study mainly focuses on the international joint development based on Thailand's potential in agricultural technology, processing technology and capital together with Cambodia's rich land and labor. It studies the possibility, opportunity and limit of the cooperation at both levels of government and private sectors. It also studies the existing cooperation in order to pave a way for the further joint venture between the two countries in the future.

The study found that Cambodia still has a vast uncultivated arable land permitted by the government for agricultural uses. Besides, the country is rich in skilled-agricultural labors. Cambodia has also developed a logistic network along the Thai-Cambodian border areas. These mentioned factors significantly facilitate the flow of production and international business network that have long been developed. The conditions the two countries have, therefore, show the potential in developing towards international cooperation.

Although the cooperation at the private sector level has already emerged, some problems and obstacles still exist, such as, Cambodia's incomplete legal framework, the inefficiency of law enforcement, as well as, the instability of the relation between Thailand and Cambodia which is the most important concern. These above-mentioned barriers can have significant impacts on investors' confidence.

6. A Study for the Preparation of the International Energy Strategy and Work Plans

Researchers: Ukrist Pathmanand
Pornpimon Trichot
Wacharin Yongsiri
Supaphan Tangtrongpaioj
Dollaya Tiantong
Weerin Wangjiraniran
Supawat Vivanpatarakij
Supalak Ganjanakhundee

This research project is a study of the energy situations and policies of the ASEAN countries, which include State of Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Malaysia, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, and Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The result of the analysis was used as a basis for the formulation of a strategy for the Thai energy sector in its preparation for participation in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The research activities were divided into three parts. The first part involved documentary research relying on reports, research documents, and data from the electronic media of various government agencies. The second part consisted of in-depth interviews and workshop seminars: the purpose of these activities was to gather views and opinions of stakeholders in the Thai energy sector – those from public and private sector organizations, as well as the public sector. The third part focused on the development of questionnaires to obtain opinions on two issues: 1) the impact of participation in the AEC on the Thai energy sector, and 2) the draft international energy strategy and work plans.

The data gained from this study were processed for the analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT). The study yielded the following results. **Strengths:** 1) Thailand is located in the centre of the region; 2) its infrastructure and logistics, particularly road and electric power distribution networks, cover and are connected with those of the neighbouring countries; 3) its private sector has experience in international business and is endowed with good governance; and 4) its energy personnel possesses both expertise and experience. **Weaknesses:** 1) Thailand has a high demand for energy, and, given its limited internal energy sources, needs to import energy from the neighbouring countries; 2) the country lacks public-private sector integrated efforts; 3) its laws and regulations governing certain areas of activities are still not favourable to free competition; 4) the participation of the civil society sector remains limited, resulting in the lack of knowledge and understanding; 5) Thailand still subsidizes the prices of certain types of energy; 6) Thai skilled labour in the energy sector still lacks operational standards; 7) there is no organization for ASEAN energy

knowledge management; and 8) the Thai transport system lacks efficiency, and this results in low efficiency in the use of energy. **Opportunities:** 1) Thailand is surrounded by countries with abundant natural resources; 2) the ASEAN Community is a large energy market; 3) there has been an increase in the connectivity of energy supplies in the ASEAN region; 4) there has been an increase in energy negotiation within the AFTA framework; and 5) there has been an increase in regional energy competition. **Threats:** 1) trade and investment regulations at the international level as well as in certain ASEAN countries still lack universal standards; 2) Thailand's neighbouring countries still maintain negative images of the country; and 3) there exist differences in operational standards between Thailand and the neighbouring countries in distribution lines and gas quality, among other matters.

The result of the SWOT analysis was subjected to TOWS matrix analysis yielding conclusions that form the three aspects of an international energy strategy:

Competitiveness strategy This strategy consists of the following strategic plans: 1) *strategic plan* for promoting Thai energy business in ASEAN in the areas of trade, investment, and establishment of investment funds; 2) *strategic plan* for upgrading the personnel in the energy sector to acceptable operational standards; 3) *strategic plan* for adjusting the domestic energy price structure to reflect actual energy costs in preparation for competition under free trade; and 4) *strategic plan* for developing the energy knowledge management system for baseline and analytical data, as well as those on the policies and strategies of the ASEAN countries.

Connectivity strategy This strategy involves the following strategic plans: 1) *strategic plan* to encourage Thailand to assume a leading role in connecting the regional energy infrastructure; and 2) *strategic plan* for the creation of strategic partnership through proactive energy diplomacy.

Harmonization strategy This strategy incorporates the following strategic plans: 1) *strategic plan* for the revision of the Thai rules and regulations with a view to reducing barriers to trade and investment in the regional energy sector by the Thai private sector; and 2) *strategic plan* for Thailand's leading role in pushing for harmonized regional energy standards.

The three strategies incorporate action plans for seven areas of the energy sector, namely, petroleum/gas, electricity, clean coal technology, nuclear energy, renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation, and energy policy and planning. They also provide answers to the questions how to eradicate the weaknesses and obstacles in the Thai energy sector and upgrade its competitiveness in the Thai as well as regional energy business; and to the issue of how to use proactive energy diplomacy to enable the energy sector in Thailand and those of the other ASEAN countries to become ready for participation in the AEC and the development of collective energy security.

7. A Study for the Preparation of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community 2015 Strategy

Researchers: Associate Prof. Dr. Montira Rato
Natnicha Tuangvirutkorn
Montakarn Chimmamee
Nattapon Tantragoonsab

A study for the Preparation of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community 2015 Strategy has 3 objectives that are 1) to study and collect Thai cultural paradigm under the influence of globalization and ASEAN community 2) to make a participation process and a process of reaction from community both inside and outside Ministry of Culture, including government sector, private sector, civil society, and local community in analysis and prediction of cultural and social trend of ASEAN, and 3) to study and collect data and opinion to be utilized as information for defining direction and draft Thailand's ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community strategy.

Information from documentary research and brainstorming sessions among public and private sectors were analyzed and concluded in the form of a strategic proposal to prepare Thailand towards ASEAN socio-cultural community in 2015. The primary vision is that culture connects and creates common consciousness among ASEAN community on the basis of people participation. Culture balances economic development and sustainable conservation of cultural heritage.

1. Get Ready. (2013-2015) strategy 1. Preparation towards ASEAN socio-cultural community.
2. Community Building. (2016-2021) strategy 2. People Participation and Networking strategy 3. creation
3. Moving Toward Sustainability (2022-2032) strategy 4 Sustainable community.

8. The Role of the Royal Thai Army in Managing of Security and Economic Interest: A Case Study of Thailand-Myanmar Border

Researchers: Associate Prof. Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond
Nattapon Tantrakoonsab

The study of "The role of the Royal Thai Army in Managing of security and Economic Interest: A Case Study of Thailand – Myanmar Border", were conducted due to the rapid change along Thailand-Myanmar border, from military security area to center of trans border economy.

The change as such created more intensive cross border activities. It boosted international economy value; by the way, it also boosted the new security problems, such as drug trafficking, illegal migrant workers and deforestation.

Royal Thai Army, as the main organization who managed the border area, has to extend their role to handle with new security problem. However, the Army who first gave priority in protecting sovereignty over the land is not well accepted by other organizations and local people. It's because these groups gave first priority to economic growth rather than security and there was also inadequate cooperation between organizations.

Muslim Studies Center

1. **Integrated Islamic Education: Management Model of the Basic Education in Malaysia in Comparison with Thailand (February – August 2012)**

Researcher : Dr.Srawut Aree

The objective of this research entitled “Integrated Islamic Education: Management Model of the Basic Education in Malaysia in comparison with Thailand” is to find out suitable Model for Integrated Islamic Education by studying through the Model of the Basic Education in Malaysia and compare with Integrated Islamic Education in the southern-most of Thailand.

The research found that the management of Integrated Islamic Education in Thailand, especially the southern-most of the country, and that of Malaysia are quite similar to each other in many aspects. The most important is the implementation of curriculum that reflects the integration between religious and modern sciences. However, there are some differences, especially the difference of socio-cultural structure of both countries that need to be deeply considered. Basically, Malaysia is a Muslim country. This make the education management of the ministry of education accepted by the people. Malaysia has established government agency solely responsible to and operate the Islamic Education of the country. It encourage the teachers' potential by regularly organize the constructive training on how to teach in the integrated manner. It developed Islamic co-curriculum to improve weak students in Islamic subjects. Its also provide a suitable timetable and period of teaching and learning in such a way that student could have remaining time for their self-exploration.

Although Thailand is a non-Muslim country, an attempt has continuously been made by the government and the Ministry of Education to understand the Muslim way of life. This attempt could be seen in Islamic education curriculum that was drawn from various Islamic studies programs. However, there are various agencies dealing with the Islamic Education in the country leading to disunity and difficulty. The main problem is when Islamic studies is integrated with the main curriculum, these are many more courses that students need to take, within the limited amount of time.

2. Monarchy and Muslims in Thailand (Phase 1) (2011-2013)

Project Director	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond
Researchers	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond Dollaya Tiantong Assist. Prof. Dr. Julispong Chularatana Threevit Vinichsamphaothip Sukre Sarem Thorchan Nareschakaphand

The role and importance of the Thai kings throughout history to relieve the troubles, nurture the happiness, and provide benefits and prosperity in various ways to the Muslims of various races who came under their protection. This clearly demonstrated that the kings were patrons of every religion, and showed great kindness and concern for their subjects, whatever their religious beliefs. That was not all: they also encouraged and promoted Muslims who provided benefits to society as a whole in various ways, both directly and indirectly. This has been especially true during the present reign. Such activities are still being carried out continuously and expanded to new dimensions. This is demonstrated by the Royal Projects initiated in various localities, which Their Majesties the King and Queen have carried on, developed, and pushed forward for the nation, in terms of economics, education, society, and arts and culture, as well as a lifestyle based on the development of potential, self-reliance, and participation by local communities.

The Muslim Studies Centre of the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, in its role as a Center of Excellence (CE) of the university, conducting studies, disseminating and exchanging knowledge on Muslim culture within the country and the international arena in an interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional manner, have realised the importance of fostering a sound understanding between Thai Buddhists, Thai Muslims and Thais of other religious denominations, recognized the importance of such royal activities, and therefore decided to embark on a project to compile a knowledge base about "Monarchy and Muslims in Thailand." This will generate an integration of information and elucidation of the background and development concerning the activities of Thai kings since historical times for Muslims of various races in the Kingdom of Thailand, and especially activities during the reign of His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen for Thai Muslims in important dimensions.

This project objectives is to comprehensively and systematically collect and study information in order to classify the activities of Thai kings in various eras from historical times regarding Muslims of various races in the Kingdom Thailand. This will include the royal activities during the present reign of His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen regarding Thai Muslims in various localities of Thailand. And to elucidate the activities of Thai kings during each era from historical times regarding Muslims of

various races in the Kingdom of Thailand, given the changes in the temporal environment and the context and ideas in terms of history, philosophy, politics, society, and culture. Finally, to exalt His Majesty the King on the auspicious occasion of his 84th (7th-cycle) birthday on 5 December 2011.

3. The Reconstruction of a History of the Southern Three Provinces for the Long-lasting Peaceful Coexistence” (February – September 2012)

Project Director	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond
Researcher	Assist. Prof. Chuleeporn Virunha
Research Assistances	Dollaya Tiantong Nuttapot Yuenyong Jittima Kimsuksri

A module of knowledge project entitled “Creating History of Three Southern Border Provinces for Sustainable Togetherness” is an effort to construct a new history module as a standard and an intellectual platform for a better understanding among Thai-Muslim people—comprising those who live particularly in the three Southern Border Provinces, government representatives and some of Thai Community, including those opponent to the government.

Main objectives of the project module are:

- 1) To create all-dimensional history knowledge of the three southern border Provinces on the basis of reconciliation and mutual understanding by conducting research and academic work;
- 2) To apply the all-dimensional history knowledge of the three southern border Provinces on the basis of reconciliation and mutual understanding to a policy suggestion for concerned organizations; and
- 3) To disseminate the all-dimensional history knowledge of the three southern border provinces on the basis of reconciliation and mutual understanding, to be used in a creative way as a standard and intellectual platform for public perception and acceptance, to relevant sectors.

Since 1950 a historical study on the relationship between Siam and Pattani has become a battlefield of historical interpretation between Thailand and the Malayu-Pattani nationalist. Repeatedly, a historical interpretation of core memory raises some question about Thailand’s sovereign rights over the three southern provinces of Thailand. It has become the basis for the anti-government groups in reclaiming independence and sovereignty of Pattani.

The use of totally two different results of historical studies on relationship between Siam-Pattani does not allow room for creative compromising conclusion which

would be acceptable to the general public. There are various problems of information approval, information appliance, and language obstacles. This is because the historical works concerning the relationship between Siam and Pattani have been written in various languages such as Thai, Malayu, and English which restricts accessibility of general readers. Therefore, until these days the new findings or additional knowledge does not lead to common understanding or even common acceptance.

The search for content, concept or framework, that could promote understanding of the past has still been a challenging task. This is not only to provide answer to the society, but also to expand historical knowledge that could raise some issues for further academic discussion. The research is once more an attempt to expand historical knowledge regarding the relationship between Siam and Pattani. We hope that historical approach would be able to provide “understanding” to the long unsolvable conflict. The result of the study may not be satisfactory to everyone but we hope that it will be an alternative to open some space for further discussion among people who are interested in history.

4. Halal Food Business Opportunities and Approach to Access Indonesian Market (April – September 2012)

Researchers Dr.Srawut Aree
 Attasak Mindo
 Pratya Usman

This research entitled “Halal Food Business Opportunities and Approach to Access Indonesian Market” aims to study opportunities and market access strategies for *Halal* market in Indonesia and to propose appropriate policies and identifying strategies for Thai *Halal* food business and products accessible to Indonesian market. The research revealed that Thailand is one among others competitive countries, which has more opportunities and advantages in Indonesian market as benefits from mutual agreements and co operations in both bilateral and regional level. Moreover, the variety of Thai *Halal* products are demanded and preferred by Indonesian consumers. However, there are still some problems and obstacles for the promotion of Thai *Halal* food and market access to Indonesia, caused by internal and external factors. Internal factors consist of; the lack of credibility among Indonesian consumer and certifying body, most of Thai entrepreneur are practicing only as original equipment manufacturer or OEM and lack of knowledge about *Halal* affairs and Halal food in Indonesian market. The external factors are problems of Indonesian infrastructure, non tariff trade barriers, complicated procedures of import, trade laws and regulations are complex and often change in time, logistic problems and limitation of sea-ports. After completing SWOT analysis, then identifying national and organizational strategies for sustainable development of *Halal* food. National strategies consists of 1) review national *Halal* strategy and set up

permanent office to control and supervise Halal strategy 2) encourage entrepreneur for the investment in halal food product with the formation of Thai-Indonesia Industrial Estate 3) organizing Thai Halal Trade Fair in Indonesia 4) extend cooperation between Thailand and Indonesia's certifying body in terms of Halal science and technology collaborations 5) motivate, promote and support Thai businesses specializing in marketing and branding to create Thai's brand names. For the organizational strategies consists of 1) demonstrate a clear knowledge and understandings of *Halal* affair and *halal* market to public, business and religious organizations concerns 2) promote *Halal* inter-organizational collaboration among IMT-GT members to work together for the development of common *Halal* standard 3) rivise Thai's *Halal* standard system in accordance with international standards 4) Set up Halal Entrepreneur Association.

5. Muslim Thais: Diversity and Creativity (December 2012 – June 2014)

Researchers	Dr.Srawut Aree
Assistants Researchers	Nuttapot Yuenyong Jittima Kimsuksri

Muslim Thais: Diversity and Creativity is booklet, intended to be read easily and quickly, by people who are not specialists in the story of Muslim in Thailand. The purpose of this book is to assist outsiders, Westerners and Easterners, Arabs and non-Arabs, to understand the origins and ethnicities of Muslims and their various affairs in Thailand, especially the Muslim community's contribution to the state and in promoting Islamic values that embraces diversity.

Most of the material in this booklet comes from many sources including my own personal experiences as a Thai Muslim and from interview with others.

6. Halal Database Construction Project (The Central Islamic Council of Thailand) (April – September 2013)

Researchers	Dr.Srawut Aree Attasak Mindo Pratya Usman
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This information technology network project to assess and certify Halal's conformity aims at compiling data of entrepreneurs and products applying for Halal certification in Thailand during 1998 - December 2012 using data collected from the Central Islamic Council of Thailand, 39 provinces of Provincial Islamic Committee, Department of Industrial Works (Ministry of Industry), Department of International Trade (Ministry of Commerce). The purpose is to update information to support various

organizations concerning Halal business in Thailand in Halal's conformity assessment planning, strategic planning, and support and development of Halal.

The result of database system management in Thailand, conducted by the researchers, found that data entry system of the Central Islamic Council of Thailand was ineffective. The data could not be utilized and it was difficult to follow up data of any organizations requiring Halal's certification. Meanwhile, if related agencies support the organizations seriously, there will be larger number of organizations (more than 90%) who can get into the process of Halal's conformity assessment when compared the data network of organizations asking for Halal with the data of Department of Industrial Works.

On the connection of organization asking for Halal's data with exporting data of Ministry of Commerce founded that the number of Halal food Thailand exports to Muslim countries was so much less than the one exported to other countries. Thus, a systematic database system and an effective networking are necessary to suitably and correctly direct Thailand's Halal industry.

Therefore, the government should establish a central agency whose duties are to collect data and build data network of agencies regarding Halal such as religion institutions, state agencies, and private agencies. This central agency has the authority to access those agencies' data in order to provide support for the management and strategic planning at all levels.

7. The Survey Project of Halal Restaurants in Bangkok and Greater Metropolitan (April-September,2013)

Researchers Dr.Srawut Aree
 Attasak Mindo
 Pratyta Usman

The survey project of Halal restaurants in Bangkok and greater metropolitan aims at collecting data of all Halal restaurants located in Bangkok and greater metropolitan in order to make a directory of Halal restaurants as a guide book for Muslim consumers, tourists, and other interested people to make it easier for them to find Halal restaurant. The methods of collecting data are 1) To separate the survey area for each researcher by covering all the target areas, then survey and seek for Halal restaurants by using the same criteria such as type of restaurant, type of food, location, contacts, picture, and etc. 2) To save data as electronic files that could classify the Halal restaurants. 3) To present the results of survey classified in form of documents and electronic files.

The results of the Halal restaurants survey in 50 districts of Bangkok and greater metropolitan founded that there were 910 Halal restaurants. Most of them located in or around Muslim community. Halal restaurants that located far from Muslim community have their own outstanding identities that attract non-Muslim customers. Small Halal restaurants and pushcarts (daily parking) more than 70% work half-days (morning or evening) and more than 70% of food is well-known by Thai-Muslim; for example, spiced rice with buried meat (khao-mok), rice cooked in coconut cream (khao-mun), a' la carte, fried chicken, grilled chicken, sticky rice, noodle, rice porridge, roti-mataba, and soup. The other 30% was hard-to-find food; for example, fish noodle, duck noodle, kanumjean (noodle), Isan-food, Pakistan food, Chinese food, Western food, Indian food, Italian food, and Arabian food, etc.

8. Integrated Islamic Education in Southern Thailand and Northern Malaysia: Reforms and Challenges

Researchers Dr.Srawut Aree
 Dr. Mohammad Faheem

The purpose of this study is to examine the implementation of Integrated Islamic Education in Southern Thailand and Northern Malaysia. The establishment of Islamic Education Curriculum in accordance with the Core National Curriculum of Basic Education (2008) in Thailand and the Education Act 1996 leading to the establishment of national integrated curriculum of Malaysia, are solid evidence that Thailand and Malaysia have decided to settle on the integrated education for their future generations. However, some problems surface later, which are thought to impede the implementation of the integrated Islamic Education in these countries. Therefore, this study aims to examine the implementation of the Integrated Islamic Education system in northern Malaysia and southern Thailand, to study the role, functions and challenges of Islamic Educations for peace-building and harmony among Muslims and non-Muslims in both regions, and to evaluate whether there are an evident needed to revise and improve the current Integrated Islamic educational system.

IAS Publications (2012)

1. Asian Review 2012 Vol. 25

Editorial : Surat Horachaikul



The collapse of the Cold War brought about a tremendous change to security theory in general. The ending of the geopolitical stability under a bi-polar security complex opened the path to a new comprehension of the root causes of human susceptibility. An increasing number of scholars have argued that traditional or conventional theories of security, which largely focus upon state as the referent object, are insufficient to explain a new landscape of security issues and actors; rather than inter-state war, the primary threat to people's lives derives from a mix of vulnerabilities. They argue that a range of potential harms to human vulnerability, which had been largely marginalized owing to the prioritization of the worldwide threats during the Cold War, should now be given pride of place.¹ In the UNDP's definition of human security, these threats are categorized into seven groups: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political.²

A shift in the referent of security from the state to the individual is the fundamental element of the concept of human security. While scholars in general agree on this referential shift, the question of "what threats" should be included is still under discussion. The debate is quite distinctive as it is interdisciplinary in nature, linking nationalism studies, political philosophy, peace and conflict studies, to name a few. Because standpoints on the question "what threats" are diverse, it is not easy to compile a list of human security definitions and their supporting arguments. For example, some support a broad development-focused definition. Some narrow the range by focusing on violent threats. Some emphasize the practical utility of the notion of human security, citing its early policy achievements. Some insist on its theoretical utility as a critical instrument with which to evaluate discrepancies of gender, state, and economic power in the traditional security discourse.³

Though there are now many scholars who recognize the importance of human security and write extensively about it, this does not suggest that traditional security, which aims to protect the integrity of the state, has disappeared from the

world of academia and practitioners. Traditional security scholars would argue that the 9/11 attack on the US, the wars toppling the regimes in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya, and the increasing nuclear proliferation, for example, make traditional security as vitally relevant as before. Yet, despite the growing revival of interest in traditional security and the lack of any consensus on the definition of human security, the sheer volume of literature shows the vigorous development of thinking on human security and its applications.

The theme of Asian Review 2012 is human security in Asia. The eight articles in this issue are extracted from researches conducted by nine individuals under the Human Security Cluster supported by the Higher Education Research Promotion and National Research University Project of Thailand, Office of the Higher Education Commission (HS1069A and HS1069A-55).

The rationale behind these researches was simple. The vibrant economic growth in many parts of Asia--especially in China, India, and ASEAN countries amid the economic stagnation in the US, EU, and Japan--has convinced many that the twenty-first century will be the "Asian century" where Asia will parallel the characterization of the nineteenth century as a British century and the twentieth as an American one. While it is true that Asian's aggregate economy is growing rapidly, especially if one uses the traditional gauge of GDP, the swathe of human security problems cast some doubt on this prospect of an "Asian century."

The eight articles in this volume aim to bring about more research and debate to enrich the knowledge on how to make Asia grow sustainably, prospering not from a state-centric perspective alone but also from a human-centric perspective which seeks people's security.

As the editor of this volume, I would like to thank the Higher Education Research Promotion and National Research University Project of Thailand, Office of the Higher Education Commission (HS1069A and HS1069A-55) for funding these researches. I would also like to thank the language editor Dr. Chris Baker who worked patiently with all the researchers to deliver this Asian Review volume to the readers.

Notes

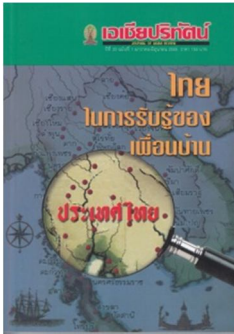
1. Taylor Owen, "Human Security: A Contested Concept," in Peter J. Burgess, ed., *The Routledge Handbook of New Security Studies* (Oxford: Routledge, 2010), p. 39.

2 UNDP, *Human Development Report: New Dimensions of Human Security* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994).

3 Taylor Owen, "Humaf! Security: A Contested Concept," p. 40.

2. Journal of Asian Review 33/1 (2012)

Editorial : Theera Nuchpiam



Relations between Thailand and the neighboring countries in the past often involved conflict and mutual suspicion. The legacy of the past is still with us today. Past experiences of war, which included invasions and hegemonic control, created mutual bitterness and even hatred. While the advent of colonialism effectively ended national or dynastic rivalry and war in the region, it had the important effect of creating a distance and lack of understanding between Thailand and the neighboring countries. Such a state of affairs has existed since that time, and even today the Thai people show little interest in these countries. Knowledge of each other hardly exists; attitudes towards one another are thus rooted in the legacy of the past which consists mainly of biases and distorted images of one another. Most significantly, such biases and images have often been reinforced by reproduction in textbooks or even entertainment industry, such as films and television drama series.

The existing biases and lack of understanding occasionally result in turning small normal frictions between neighbors into international issues. In the case of Thailand and some of its neighbors, even mentions of each other through the media, such as films, could lead to such problems. In addition, it is a matter of no less importance that Thai attitudes towards the neighboring countries are often expressed in terms of contempt or even hatred, and this inevitably results in Thailand and the Thai people being negatively perceived their neighbors.

However, at the present time, people-to-people contacts and interactions have increased, through networks of connectivity in ASEAN and the various sub-regions of Southeast Asia. These networks are far more numerous today than in the past, and are still expanding extensively and rapidly. Intra-regional relations at this level, which now cover various sectors, including trade, investment, tourism, education, and culture, among others, have become an increasingly important dimension of Thailand's relations with the neighboring countries (as well as relations within ASEAN as a whole). To put it another way, relations between and among the ASEAN countries have no longer been limited mainly to the government-to-government level. This has had the important effect of expanding the number of "stakeholders" in these relationships to include a myriad of groups and sectors. Mutual perceptions and understanding of all these groups and sectors could be expected to provide a crucial basis for the "ASEAN Community" which very shortly will formally come into being.

The Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, initiated a study of the perceptions of stakeholders in the neighboring countries of Thailand, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam, with the support of the Thailand Research Fund (TRF). The purpose was to understand the perceptions of these stakeholders – here referring to various groups and sectors including businessmen, academics, students studying in Thailand, migrant workers, as well as tourists – that is, how they perceive, understand, and form attitudes towards Thailand and the Thai people. The research results, which appear in the articles in this volume, not only indicate the state of relations between Thailand and all these neighbors but also serve as a “roadmap” for the development of friendly relationship in the future.

3. Journal of Asian Review 33/2 (2012)

Editorial : Kanokphan Usha



The year 2011 became a memorable year of both Chulalongkorn University and Institute of Asian Studies in their collaboration with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Embassy of India, and the Rockefeller Foundation in the arrangement of the 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore: Eastern Philosopher during June 16 to July 16, 2011. The event was extremely admired by participants, both Thais and the foreigners. It was publicized through various media, such as, radio, television, printed matter, and internet of both Thailand and India.

Although the International Conference had already been completed, myself as The editor still would like to make an academic journal in Thai language, apart from the proceedings in Thai Version: “Tagore’s vision for Asia: Human Solidarity beyond Nationalism”. The book, which reflected Thai academician’s vision of Rabindranath Tagore, was compiled from the seminar, in Thai language, “150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore: Human’s Vision beyond Nationalism” in the Journal of Asian Review No. 2/2012. The intention of this is to have a great esteem for Rabindranath Tagore as an Eastern philosopher. Fifty years ago, Thailand has ever arranged the centennial anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore with collaborations of the UNESCO’s member states in the celebration and there was some publishing of books for that celebration as well.

The content of this Asian Review consists of 3 parts : Part 1 Poetry Translation and Prose Paraphrase from the conference: Inspired by Rabindranath Tagore. Part 2 Academic Articles and Part 3 Book Review.

The content of part 1 consists of an Introduction of Poetry 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore and *Short Stories on Children's Day* to give respect to Rabindranath Tagore written by Naowarat Pongpaiboon, the poet of the Rattanakosin era. Rabindranath Tagore's *Unending Love: Ananta Prem* translated by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suchitra Chongstitvatana, the best user of Thai language of the year 2012, *Wannasilpa: Rabindranath in my memory* by the keynote speaker, Suluk Siwalak or "Sor Siwalak" 'Siam Intellectual', 150th birth anniversary of the philosopher Rabindranath Tagore: background of *Sadhana and Fireflies* by Prof. Dr. Ravee Pavilai, the national artist of Thailand in literary art 2006 and Ajarn Prakin Xumsai Na Ayudhaya or 'Usheyeni', the national artist of Thailand, literary arts (Poetry) 1993, *Inspiration from Philosopher Rabindranath Tagore* by Khun Sathorn Sompong from Under the Tree School Project, Phatthalung Province, Khun Saksiri Meesomsueb, the 1992 S.E.A Write Award winner and Khun Anusorn Tipayanon, freelance writer and translator, *Literature-Arts: the sole in Rabindranath Tagore's works* by Ajarn Thepsiri Sooksopa, freelance painter and writer, *Santiniketan India-Thailand relations: eternal inspiration of arts and various classes of Santiniketan alumni* by Prof. Suchart Thaothong, founder of the Faculty of Fine Arts, Burapha University and Eastern Center of Arts and Culture, Burapha University. Khun Tawatchai Somkong, editor in chief of Fine Art magazine, and Khun Alongkorn Lorwattana, the artist group of Nan Province, and finally *Indian Film: boundless open-mindedness* by Ajarn Dr. Jirayudh Sinthuphan.

Part 2 consists of 4 academic articles : 1) Rabindranath Tagore in Thailand: His visit, impact, and legacy by Assist. Prof. Sawitree Charoenpong. 2) Rabindranath Tagore: Political thoughts on European nationalism, Swadeshi, and Cosmopolitanism by Assist. Prof. Surat Horachaikul. 3) Creative Unity of Eastern and Western with Civilization: Imagine dialogue among nationalism of Rabindranath Tagore and Okakura Kakuzo's the book of tea by Pakorn Lerdsateanchai. 4) Cultural Politics of the Celebration on Rabindranath Tagore's 150th year in the Western Bengal by Viriya Sawangchot to reflect on Tagore's vision in nationalism and comparison.

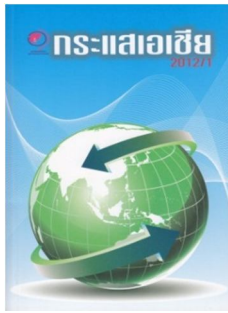
Part 3 Book Review consists of 1) Book Review on 'Empire & Nation' by Partha Chatterjee which is a collection of Partha's outstanding articles during 20 years from 1985-2005 and some chapters that have never been published in academic journal. The rest of articles were published in Bengali language and have just been translated and published for the first time in English language in this volume. 2) Book Review on 'Gitanjali' newly translated by William Radice, the poet and professor in Bengali literature of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). This work was the direct translation from Bengali and was published for the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore. The book 'Rabindranath Tagore: Final Poems' translated together by Wendy Barker, a female poet and a professor in English literature, and Saranindranath Tagore, Tagore's heir and an assistant professor of SOAS University consists of selected poetry composed by Rabindranath during the latest period of his life. 3) 'Sadhana', 'Fireflies', Rabindranath's book which made a comeback in Thai version, and 'Life Rabindranath Tagore' (Indian Perspective, Tagore

150th Birth Anniversary version). Although this is not Rabindranath's work, it is another important book that portrays and explains this philosopher's works, life, and thoughts from all perspective.

The picture of Rabindranath Tagore, appearing on the cover of this Asian Review was drawn and bestowed to Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University by Ajarn Thepsiri Sooksopa for the occasion of this international conference. As the editor of this Asian Review, I would like to extend my appreciation to him for his support and permission to publish the aforementioned picture as a part of celebration and showing respect for Rabindranath Tagore, the Eastern philosopher.

4. Journal of Asia Trends 2012/1

Editorial: Saikaew Thipakorn, Nattapot Yuenyoung



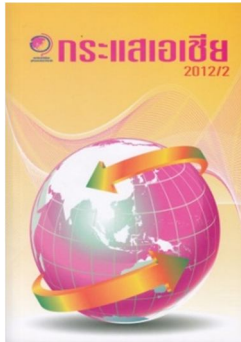
The new Journal of Asia Trends is an endeavor of the Institute of Asian Studies to improve our annual Journal of Asian Review for better quality in response to the needs of readers which has been changed due to the development of technology. Therefore, it is significant and necessary to examine the correction of the information resources and to explain the meaning of the information as well as the linkage with other issues of Asian countries. Based on this aforementioned circumstance, this Asian Review is revised in order to provide the update information in term of politics, economics, society and foreign affairs with a deepen analysis in Asia-related issues. This will provide additional information from other existing publication for the reader's benefits.

Apart from the revision of the content, this yearly Asian Review is also changed the name to "Journal of Asia Trends." Furthermore the 'journal of Asia Trends' will be issued 2 times annually. The first Asian Review is consisted of 11 articles covering the issues on Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia as well as labor and politics in the Muslim world.

The editorial team has received helpful and kind cooperation from all contributors and our staff in production of this journal. We are really appreciated and thankful for all assistance.

5. Journal of Asia Trends 2012/2

Editorial : Premjai Vungsiriphisal



Soon the ASEAN will come together as one community as it has been agreed among the country members. This means there must be collaboration in various matters to become a strong community. Thus, recently, most of the issues consulted among ASEAN summit leaders are the preparation to solve the problems that may hinder the integration. However, many conflicting issues could not be agreed upon especially when one member is in conflict with another country, such as , the Philippines-China conflict over the islets in the South China Sea. This is because ASEAN countries do not want to be in confront with China, the rising world economy. In addition, other countries both within Asia and outside the regions are trying to establish good relationship with ASEAN for many reasons, including for ASEAN's rich natural resources.

In the future, if the strong ASEAN could create cordial relationship with other Asian countries, Asian region will become even stronger. However, we need time and mechanism to deal with more complicating development, which may cause impact not only within one country, for example the construction of dams in Laos and Dawei deep water seaport in Myanmar. We need to take cautious consideration to the impact on local communities and environment so that the local people could become effective human resource in the country's development. In the case of Indonesia, its energy resource could attract foreign investment. On the other hand, the arrival of foreign investors could mean threat, such as, land ownership rights. This issue has not been realized among the general people and hence the government has not had good effective measure to cope with the foreseeable problem.

Noticeably, in this period, many Asian countries are facing changes within their own countries, such as, the China's leader transition, a development that cannot yield equality among the people or the election in Singapore that requires new generation who can bring about changes. Similarly, India and Malaysia must confront the challenge of political reformation or a crucial political transition. The unprecedented appearance of people's awareness in many countries of Middle East has caused unrest in other countries, such as, Iran. One may say that it was external factors caused the unrest, but actually political monopoly and unfairness, violation of political rights and freedom, including social media played a major role in the widespread of the movements.

The strength of ASEAN and Asian region requires time and other factors involved. Many obstacles remain: such as, domestic politics, environmental degradation, conflict of interest of different groups of people, and external threats. Although, it is difficult for small countries to stand against big countries' intervention for

their own interest, the gathering of small countries with common interest could increase our bargaining power. There remains the task of every government to work for the true benefit of the people.

6. Seri Thai: The new legend of the Free Thai Movement, the story of the real struggle for independence, peace and democracy

Author : Sorasak Ngamkhajornkulkij



This study argues that the Free Thai (Seri Thai) Movement during the Second World War was the first alliance of anti-military authoritarianism in Thai domestic politics. It was not as much an underground anti-Japanese occupation as normally understood. The movement was in fact a continuing dynamism of factional politics since the coup in 1932.

This is the study of domestic, fractional politics and its impact on Thailand and the region during the Second World War. In other words, it is a history of the War in Southeast Asia from the perspective of domestic politics instead of a Japanese occupation and presence.

This research is the prosopography of the 600 leading members of the four elite groups in Thai politics since 1932 until the post-war period: the royal family, the aristocrats, the new elites, and the Isan leaders. Consulting several kinds of sources, including parliamentary archives, cremation volumes and interviews, this study collects information on who they were, their family backgrounds and connections, careers, status, business, wealth, friendship circles, and so on. This study, then, analyses every group by various criteria relevant to each group to discern its sub-divisions, the relationship between social backgrounds and their politics, schools of thought, and eventually, factionalism. This factionalism, this study suggests, was the force behind Thai politics since 1932, in the pre-war period, through the entire war time including behind the Seri Thai Movement, and eventually was the factor for the rise and fall of the Seri Thai in domestic politics until 1947.

7. Naypyidaw: The Iron Fortification of Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw)

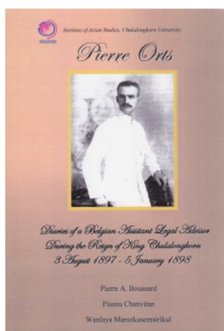
Author : Dulyapak Preecharatch



This research aims to study Myanmar's politics-security changes through the relocation of the capital from Yangon to Naypyidaw by using a strategic analytical framework. The studies indicate that the establishment of the new seat of power and the systematic urban design are the significant factors which can protect the ruling government from popular uprisings and can also increase the government's capability in controlling state affairs in contingency. Meanwhile, shifting the command center to mountainous topographies can also protect Myanmar armed forces from western powers' maritime invasion and can increase the armed forces' ability to defense and counterattack the enemies by means of guerilla warfare and defense-in-depth strategy. Moreover, relocating the capital to the country's core with systematic development of military strategic urban networks will also enrich the ruling regime's ability in projecting a concentric power covering the whole country. From this regard, the establishment of Naypyidaw is significantly the great political-military geographical transformation of Myanmar state in the 21st century and this phenomenon will increase the government's capability in ruling and defending the country.

8. Pierre Orts

Author : Pierre A. Boussard, Pisanu Chanvitan, Wanlaya Manutkasemsirikul



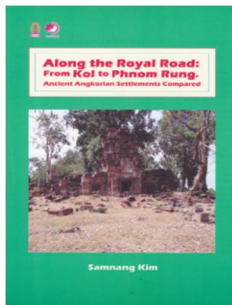
In the period of King Chulalongkorn, Siam employed many foreign advisors. One of them was Pierre Orts, who has left memoir of his experiences in the Kingdom by traveling from Bangkok to Lanna and other provinces of Siam. He wrote down his experiences in each day during 3 August 1897 to 5 January 1898 and he expressed his thoughts; not only about his works but also scenery of the country and life of people along the trip.

This book was translated from the original Pierre Orts's memoir. It would be useful for anyone who would like to know Thai history in the period of King Chulalongkorn. The story in this book tells readers about the conditions of the country and the hardship of this country to survive from European Colonialism.

Even though the story was over one hundred years ago, it still shows many memorable efforts of this Belgian advisor who worked hard for the Kingdom.

9. Along the Royal Road: From Kol to Phnom Rung, Ancient Angkor Settlements Compared

Author : Samnang Kim



As detailed in this study, Kol and Phnom Rung were ancient agglomerate areas located along the principal royal road from Angkor to Phimai and were densely populated during the Angkor period, evidenced by the presence of numerous sacred Khmer monument sites, other ancient settlements and local road networks. The results of this research illustrate that as a result of the expansion of Angkor between the 9th to 13th century, the civilization of Angkor had a strong influence on the ancient agglomerate areas of Kol and

Phnom Rung in such areas as public infrastructure, including artificial water structures and road networks, sacred worship places and their general space lay-outs, ornamentations of architectural features and other man-made structures.

As crucial agglomerate areas along the same ancient royal road, Kol and Phnom Rung shared many more similarities than differences. The similarities found at these two areas can be divided into four significant categories.

Firstly, the principal sacred worship temples located inside the vicinity of these two areas share similar aspects in terms of architectural plan features, construction materials, periods of construction, lintel artistic ornamentation styles and characteristics of general space lay-out. For instance, Prasat Kol and Prasat Phnom Rung share certain similar aspects of architectural “axial plane” lay-outs popularly used in town or cities during the Angkorian time. On the other hand, Prasat Kol and Prasat Muang Tam also share similar designed aspects in terms having a “centered plane” with the similar L-shape moats within enclosure walls. Furthermore, these temples used fine grain pink, red, or grey sandstone block as the main construction material. Finally, the artistic decoration of the lintel styles indicates that Prasat Kol, Prasat Phnom Rung and Prasat Muang Tam can be grouped in a similar decorative lintel styles: Khleang and Baphuon lintel styles between the late 10th to 11th centuries.

In addition, these temples were designed with similar specific space lay-outs as the temples situated in the Angkor capital. In short, all principal sacred monument sites were erected together with at least one large man-made water reservoir associated with the temples, such as the large water reservoir of Veal Roneam to the east of Prasat Kol, Baray Muang Tam to the north of Prasat Muang Tam, and the Baray Phnom Rung to the east of Prasat Phnom Rung.

Apart from these main temples, both of these areas include a number of worship temples that were built during the reign of King Jayavarman VII, specifically hospitals and rest-house chapels constructed with laterite block and generally designed along the same form used throughout the kingdom. More importantly, the general space layout-out of these chapels meant that they were typically constructed close to a large water reservoir, a sacred worship temple, and near the royal road and local roads. This can be seen for the temples in the Kol and Phnom Rung areas. The hospital chapel at Kol, Prasat Ta Kam, was situated at the southern end of the large water reservoir of Veal Roneam and to the eastern side of Prasat Kol. The two hospital chapels at Phnom Rung, Prasat Kuti Rushi Muang Tam and Prasat Kuti Rushi Nong Baray, were located near large water reservoirs, Baray Muang Tam and Baray Phnom Rung, respectively. In the case of the rest-house chapels, Prasat Archroeng at Kol and Prasat Ban Bu at Phnom Rung, were located not far from the traces of ancient roads.

In relation to the date and the development of these two areas derived from the inscriptions and other archaeological artifacts, the results indicate that the areas started to be occupied from the 7th century and gradually became more populated from the 9th to 13th centuries. More interestingly, data derived from the inscriptions provides considerable information concerning the relations between the Angkorian kings and these two areas. For instance, various names of kings and important deities are described in the inscriptions found at Kol and the name of the deity *Lokesvara* in inscription K.244. Likewise, numerous names of kings, together with a description of their donation of servants, lands and other gifts, and the original name of Prasat Phnom Rung, are stated in the inscriptions found at Phnom Rung and three other inscriptions found at the Angkor capital, as well as the original name of Phnom Rung being found in many inscriptions.

Secondly, there is a similarity in the general space lay-out and characteristics of the numerous water reservoirs scattered throughout these two areas, in that they are constructed with similar physical characteristics, particularly the rectangular shape. The characteristic rectangular shape is generally erected in an east-west direction, although a small number of other physical characteristic might have been adapted to the actual geographical terrain.

Thirdly, the general space lay-out of the *koks*, raised mounds, that appear in these two areas were developed in similar periods and their general characteristics were designed with similar space lay-outs. For instance, some *koks* found at Kol were established from pre-historic times and many were densely populated and urbanized from the 9th to 13th centuries. The *koks* found at Phnom Rung were settled from at least the 11th-12th centuries and densely inhabited during 13th century during the reign of Jayavarman VII. Moreover, the general characteristic of the space lay-out of the *koks* is that they were located near the sacred worship monumental sites and associated with surrounding water reservoirs, both small and large.

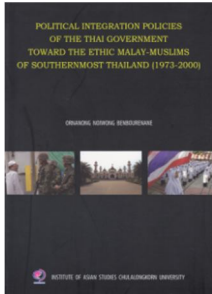
Fourthly, the general space lay-out of civil engineering structures, such as traces of road networks, canals, dikes and embankments, were established in similar ways in the vicinity of these two areas. For example, at Kol there were many ancient road networks, dikes, and embankments which are well connected with each other, both inside and outside the area. In particular, these roads are linked to the royal road from Phimai to Angkor. In addition, in light of the presence of three ancient laterite bridges across the rivers flowing from the northeast to southwest inside the vicinity of Kol, it can be assumed that since Kol was located in the greater area of Angkor, the Angkor court paid close attention to the development and organization of the public services similar to the areas inside the Angkor capital. Similarly, in the vicinity of Phnom Rung, traces of roads, canals, dikes and embankments also played important role in order to serve that area.

Conversely, there are two noticeable differences that can be seen in the Kol and Phnom Rung areas. Firstly, the difference of general environment and geography between Kol and Phnom Rung: (1) the general geography in Kol is established on a slope from the northeast to the southwest with an elevation of around 20 to 30 meters, while Phnom Rung is set up on a slope from the southwest to the northeast with an elevation of around 180 to 200 meters; (2) the general environment, in that Kol is mainly surrounded just by worship temples, while Phnom Rung, in addition to the worship temples, was settled close to an industrial zone of ceramic and iron production. Secondly, the ancient stone bridges that have been discovered are only inside the buffer zone of a 100 kilometer radius of Angkor center, of which Kol is within and Phnom Rung is outside.

Utilizing relatively new mapping technology, a clear picture of the ancient settlement patterns of these two areas made it possible to discern the similarities and differences when comparing the areas to each other, as well as to the Angkor capital. As this study has detailed, these two areas share many more similarities than differences. Even though the Kol area was geographically very close to the Angkor capital and the Phnom Rung area was considered to be a long distance from the Angkor capital in the provincial sphere, this study has shown that Angkor civilization strongly influenced the power and general public policies of areas both near and far.

10. Political Integration Policies of the Thai Government toward the ethnic Malay-Muslims of Southernmost Thailand (1973-2000)

Author : Ornanong Noi Wong, Benbourenane



This dissertation is about how the Thai government reacts to the problem of ethnic Malay-Muslim separatism in the southernmost provinces of the country. The study adopts a historical approach using a qualitative method. The dissertation traces the government's policies, the reactions of the ethnic Malay-Muslims, and the determinants of both the Thai policies and the ethnic Malay responses during the democratization period in Thailand that began in 1973. It focuses on the process by which the conflicts between the Thai State and the ethnic Malay-Muslims are managed. It stresses the importance of political rules and institutions that shaped both the government's approaches and the responses from the ethnic Malay-Muslims.

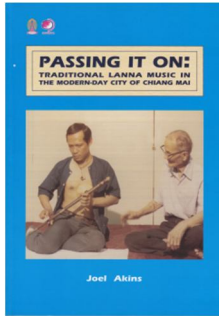
The study examines five policy dimensions: political socialization, socio-economic development, coercion, political participation, and administrative and personal management reforms. Because the ethnic Malay-Muslim separatist movements involve foreign support, the study also investigates Thailand's diplomatic effort to stop the support.

The study finds that Thailand's political integration accelerated because of the effects of democratization that has begun in 1973 and had intensified from 1992 on. Democratization opened channels for Malay-Muslims to participate as equal citizens in Thailand's political life and to access to political power to protect the ethnic interests both at the national and local levels. It resulted in de-radicalization of ethnicity. Moreover, Thailand's diplomatic effort proved to be successful in reducing foreign supports to the separatist movements, hence weakening their capacity to mobilize.

The study concludes that political integration can be attained in a culturally fragmented society because the leadership of the majority group was willing to accept the principle of the rights for ethnic minorities, and the leaders of ethnic minorities were willing to engage in cooperative efforts to control ethnic competition. The study stresses the indispensability of institutional rules and arrangements that facilitated such cooperation. It notes that a democratic mechanism was used effectively as a means to deal with ethnic cleavages in Thailand. Thus, as Thailand's democratization progressed, its political integration also advanced.

11. Passing it on: Traditional Lanna Music in the Modern-Day City of Chiang Mai

Author : Joel Akins



Developed from the thesis of the same title, this book studies the transmission of traditional Lanna music in Chiang Mai, the urban center of northern Thailand. The first objective of this research is to provide a detailed record of the various ways traditional Lanna music is being passed on in the city of Chiang Mai. The second objective is to analyze the relationship between this transmission and the spectrum of Lanna music styles in Chiang Mai today.

The principal methods of gathering information for this research were interviews, observations and document analysis.

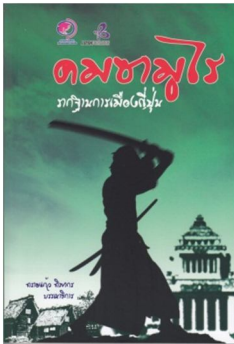
Collaborating the various accounts led to a more complete understanding of the background of traditional Lanna music culture in Chiang Mai, and in turn allowed for detailed research on the different ways traditional Lanna music is currently passed on in the city.

The final analysis shows that the range of activities that transmit traditional Lanna music in Chiang Mai can be shown in two different spectrums: from informal to formal transmission, and from deliberate to incidental. The main factor blurring the distinction between formal and informal transmission is the system of *withayakon* (lit. expert, in this case a music teacher or accomplished musician/ensemble); the principle agent responsible for smoothing the division between deliberate and incidental transmission is technology.

This research concludes that the traditional Lanna music environment in modern-day Chiang Mai is a diverse, vibrant and natural expression of Chiang Mai society today. The diversification of three key types of historical transmission- *mukhapatha* (master-pupil rote instruction), *khraphaklak jam* (observation and imitation) and transmission through music at events-show the extension in modern times of the foundations of traditional Lanna music transmission in Chiang Mai.

12. Samurai Path : the Foundation of Japanese Politics

Editorial: Saikaew Thipakorn



Relationship between Thailand and Japan has become closer than one can imagine, especially these days, when the information technology brought us closer. We may think that information through different media, such as, cartoon, movies and books, has already portrayed pictures about Japan and Japanese society. But we still do not understand the reason or background behind those pictures.

Realizing the important of disseminating correct and updated information on Japan, the Institute of Asian Studies with the support of the Japan Foundation and Embassy of Japan published annually 500 copies of books to be disseminated to libraries and secondary schools throughout the country. This book “Samurai Path : the Foundation of Japanese Politics” focused on the background behind Japanese political system. Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 by Chaiwat Khamchoo and Theewin Suputtikul analyzed the problems and issues in present days’ Japanese politics and international affairs. The rest of the book explained some Significant factors that have influenced Japanese politics and society these days: Education and Japanese character building by Assist. Prof Chantana Chanbunjong, Ph.d., Japanese and Bushido by Assist.Prof. Bunyang Jaisai Der Alasniong, Nationhood and Democracy in new Japan by Pfor. Oguma Eiji and translated by Assist. Prof. Chomanart Seetisarn.

IAS Publications (2013)

1. Asian Review 2013 Vol. 26

Editorial: Withaya Sucharithanarugse



This issue of *Asian Review* highlights certain problems faced by ASEAN as a regional organization, along with a global-scale study of regionalization. In addition, an investigation into the process and impact of commercialization of indigenous culture of the Ifugao in the Philippines is offered as an example of how culture can cope with change.

Gabriela Steinemann looks into the attempts to solve the border dispute between Thailand and Cambodia centering around the Preah Vihear Temple through the good offices of Indonesia. Indonesia's proposals were accepted by both countries, yet Thailand's domestic politics thwarted the move to translate these proposals into action, resulting in yet another example of the failure to utilize existing mechanisms of dispute settlement in the region.

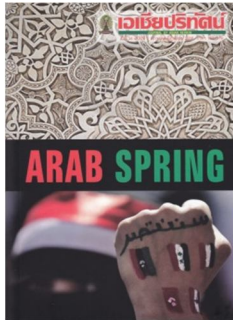
Alessio Fratticcioli takes a geopolitical view of ASEAN and the South China Sea disputes, focusing on factors of territory, natural resources, and distribution of power. Although China is a formidable presence in these disputes, other players also have their positions. ASEAN's attempt to multilaterally engage China to deliberate the issues and to find mutual solutions has not yet proved successful.

Juan González García discusses the BRIC as an example of what he calls glo-regionalism. A few key rising economic powers come together to form a bloc that can counter the hegemonic role of the US, and may eventually lead to a rebalancing of power in the international system. García sees BRIC as an alternative formulation that undermines a single economic hegemony.

Anniken Sandvik offers a very interesting study of how a culture on the brink of being forgotten, in this case the Ifugao people of Northern Luzon, can survive rather robustly due to commercialization. She vividly illustrates how Ifugao culture practices are put on show for tourists, engaging Ifugao youngsters to relearn and appreciate their culture while making money out of it too.

2. Journal of Asian Review 34/1 (2013)

Editorial: Srawut Aree



The events known as the “Arab Spring” is a series of uprisings against dictators in the Arabic-speaking Middle East and North African countries that were sparked by the Tunisian revolution of 2011, but which eventually spread throughout the Arab World. Much debate and analysis has surrounded the Arab Spring: from whether the terms “spring” and “revolutions” are even appropriate, to how one should assess the complex implications of these events, let alone whether they have “succeeded” or “failed.”

This collection of academic articles and analysis represents a selection of the scholarly responses to the events of the Arab Spring. After a general introduction and explanation of the events on a region-wide basis, it turns to analyze the political evolutions and developments of the Arab World since the advent of Islam in 7th century up to the period before the emergence of the so-call “Arab Spring” that began in early 2011. Besides this article also try to address questions about Islam and democracy in the changing political atmosphere of the Arab world.

The second article explains how the Arab Spring should be classified as a new kind of insurgency through people's revolution. For this article, the Arab Spring can be called an insurgency which can be divided into 2 types: 1) unarmed insurgency and 2) armed insurgency. Furthermore, social media become acceleration tools for insurgency or revolution. Finally, as Arab Spring is complex and dynamic event it is difficult to anticipate if and how it evolved. Consequently, one of the main strategic issues for the government was when and where to deploy resources and what would be required to control the disorder.

The third article gives more detail about the role of “Political Islam” in the post Arab Spring. The author explains how this uprising is not only aimed at demanding democracy, equality, and to topple the rulers alone, but also to open for political space of Islam in the ruling system. Such type of political Islam was not seen clearly during the uprising. Nevertheless, the elections in the region show the success of political Islam i.e. in Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya where political parties are attached to Islamic ideology and Islamic laws and have captured the power.

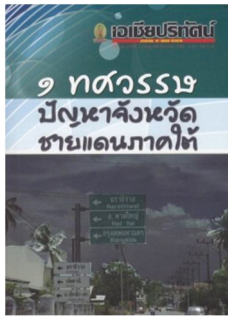
The last article tries to explore and analyze the impact of the Arab Spring to Southeast Asian region. The study finds that the political demonstration in the Arab spring has influenced and impacted many parts of the world, especially in Southeast Asian region. These impacts include the democratization process, the increasing of oil

prices, worrying of the foreign investment and its higher risk for economic investment in the region. The impact of Arab spring also gave signal to the ASEAN countries to be aware of the influence of social media which could aggravate political movement.

Apart from these four articles, this volume also includes other 2 articles relating to the Muslim Studies. These works are; 1. **The analysis of the Arabic transliteration in Thai.** This article intended to determine the causes or different characteristics of the translation including the reasons for the Arabic transliteration in Thai of the Islamic scholars in Bangkok. 2. **Perceptions of Aids and Aids-related stigma.** This article aims to study the perceptions of AIDS in the Muslim community in Pattani province by focusing on the issue of AIDS-related stigma.

3. Journal of Asian Review 34/2 (2013)

Editorial: Dollaya Tiantong

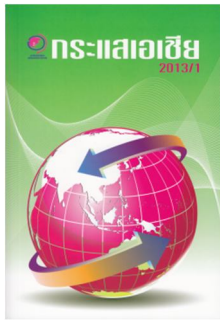


Vol. 2 (July-December 2013) of the *Journal of Asian Review* features “**The Decade of Problems in the Southern Border Provinces**”. It is a collection of interesting articles related to this theme, such as ‘*Rethinking Thailand’s Southern Fire: The Relationship between Pattani and Siam*’, ‘*The Conflict in Thailand’s Three Southern Border Provinces in the Context of Political Change: A Critical Analysis*,’ ‘*Thailand’s Southern Border Provinces Insurgency: From Past to Present*,’ ‘*The Role of Civil Society and the Future of the Islamic Civil Society in Solving the Southern Border*

Provinces”, as well as a special article on ‘*Application of the Principles of Good Governance to Policy Formulation for Management Effectiveness within the Royal Thai Armed Forces*.’ In addition, this issue of *Asian Review* includes a review of the book *Conflict between the Development and the Social Aspect in Three Southern Border Provinces*, and the recommended book column features *Change: Thailand Southern Fire*.

4. Journal of Asia Trends 2013/1

Editorial: Adisorn Semyam, Khanidtha Kanthavichai, Varunya Chitpong



Globalization made great impact upon Asia inevitably. The revival of Asia from the world economic crisis, especially the rise of the great power like China and India helped Asia stand out in the economic world arena, both in trade and investment. Asia increased its role in the world's economy. However, Asia is still facing many problems requiring an adaptation to the changing of environment in the area of politics, economics, society, and foreign relations. In case of ASEAN, condition and context of regional security has been

changing rapidly. ASEAN become aware of the necessity to collaborate in public security management in order to live together peacefully, and to achieve the goal of being ASEAN Political-Security Community-APSC. However there are still many obstacles that must be addressed : multiplicity of political culture, weakness of ASEAN institution, the expansion of China's influence in the South China Sea, which stirred up India's anxiety. India and Vietnam share the same opportunity and threat. India's Look East policy increases India's role in economic integration of ASEAN.

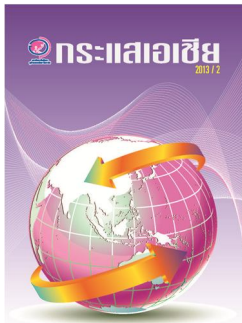
Differences in politics of each country is the main characteristic of Asia. We could see phenomenon of adaptation to changes, for example, in East Asia, the result of Taiwan presidential election showed little differences in the people's vote between Kuomintang Party and Minchintang Party. In South Korea conservative party won over the progressive party under challenge in economic and tension in Korean peninsula. In Southeast Asia, after the year 2010, Myanmar's economic and political reform towards liberal approach caused realignment of interest groups within the country. Yingluck government's policy to win popularity through construction of infrastructure projects might become a big test for Thai government. The victory of senate and subdistrict council election of the Cambodian People Party indicated stability of Cambodian government, including paving the way for a general election in the year 2013. Meanwhile, in the Middle East, the acceptance of Palestine State reflects a decline of the U.S. political power and the political failure of Israel. Peace is not yet promised in this land.

Using the tool, called, 'development', Asian countries adjust itself in response to the change in order to survive. However, development that rely on natural resources, for the sake of economic growth, such as the case of Laos, caused great impact on environment, depletion of natural resource itself, including the way of life that has been altered because of some mega development projects. The problems could cause resentment among the community level and could become a threat to government's security in the future. This situation happened already among the Mekong subregional countries. They develop their countries by emphasizing on economic development

which is a form of mainstream development that values an economic growth whereas ignore various impacts on local community such as the problem of environmental degradation, poverty, and human rights, etc.

5. Journal of Asia Trends 2013/2

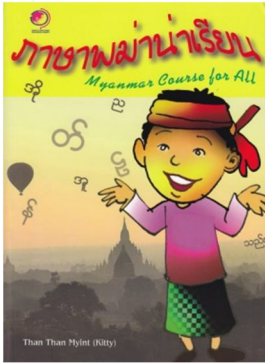
Editorial : Supaphan Tangtrongpaioj, Varunya Chitpong



By the end of 2015, the ASEAN will become one community completely as planned. Although some programs have not been achieved, the ASEAN community has always been the region of interest among the world community. Many countries have made a good progress in their political and economic development. Many countries have announced substantial development plans, for example, Singapore announced additional economic strategic plan aiming at increase of economic growth potential to achieve the goal of Asian leader. Brunei Darusalam announced 'Wawasan 2035' (Vision 2035) with the objective of increasing its per capita income to be among the top 10 of the world. Malaysia enunciated 'Wawasan 2020' (Vision 2020) in 1991. It aims that Malaysia will become a 'developed nation' with in 2020. A large country like Indonesia announced MP3EI or Master Plan for Indonesian Economic Development 2011-2025 (Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia) The main objective is to push Indonesian economy towards the world top 10 economy within 2025.

Southeast Asian region has been the focus of interest politically and economically among superpowers, such as, The USA and China. Especially when the countries in the region are coming together as a community, political and economic power of the ten countries become intensified. It increases bargaining power towards the superpowers and other countries outside the region. However, strength of ASEAN depends on readiness of its members. As most members are aiming towards global economic level, not only that the cooperation among ASEAN countries will be effective, ASEAN will also be the strong core of the region that will not easily sway under the influence of the superpower.

6. Myanmar Course For All



PREFACE

The “Myanmar Course For All” is meant to be useful for all Myanmar (Burmese) language learners, no matter what their levels or objectives are.

The vocabularies provided and used in dialogues, and the possible question and answer sections, have been carefully selected in order to help learners prepare themselves for real life situations and perspectives in Myanmar.

As this short course book is intended to improve oral fluency, there is not much emphasis given on Myanmar grammar and its rules. Nevertheless, the book provides learners with an understanding of the basic grammatical structure of the language, within the context.

The lessons used in the “Myanmar Course For All” will help learners to be fairly equipped, with some knowledge of the Myanmar (Burmese) language so that learners may feel prepared to use their language skills when the need arises.

Regarding the transliteration, a precise pronunciation is not possible since Myanmar and English belong to entirely two different language families. Therefore, Myanmar words spelt by different writers may slightly differ from one another. No books can be identical.

The Romanization used in this book is similar to the ones used in Myanmar. Moreover, this book provides Myanmar scripts along with the English. Therefore, the users should not have much of a problem.

7. Tales of Virtue

Translator : Khien Theeravit

Edited : Nitasna Theeravit



For over 70 years of our lives, we have seen tremendous changes in people, society, technology and environment. The changes happened not only in Thailand, but also all over the world; not only in the positive direction, but also in the negative one. The worrying tendency is that number of unethical population has been remarkably increasing. Thus crime rate has been on the rise. If we implored the same old technique by increasing tougher penalty, tighten the law enforcement process, etc., we may be left with no more time and resource to initiate any other creative project.

One thing that every government has not done enough is to use ethical person to nurture ethics within members of the society (especially the young ones) through education and media. If this could be done well, we might live peacefully and savely. We would be able to reduce the number of representatives, senators, police, prosecutors and judges to the minimum. This important mission is rested upon educators and media people.

As a citizen, we could participate in order to stimulate the function of these mechanism. At the same time, if we could take a part in promoting good moral and virtue, we should do it. This is the reason that this book was published and distributed to you.

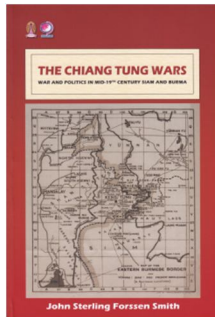
The book is composed of 60 short stories translated from Chinese language. They are fun stories with different ethic codes. Almost all of them were translated from Chinese language textbooks for primary school (12 books) and secondary schools (12 books). These Chinese language textbooks were the products of the Chinese Studies Center, Institute of Asian Studies Chulalongkorn University, who also published Chinese language textbooks for vocational schools. The published inserted some ethical lessons in Chapter 4, 8, and 13 of each book (15 Chapters) with the hope that these ethnical issues would be passed on to both teachers and students. Many of these stories came from Esop fable.

This book should be very useful if it is assigned as an external reading material in primary, secondary and vocational levels. Patients may find peace if relatives would selectively read some chapters to them. Some chapters are proper for bedtime story in order to instill virtue and ethics into the young mind.

In translating and editing of this book, the translator (Khien Theeravit) tried to keep the original version of Chinese vocabulary. Nitas Theeravit edited the Thai language so that the book would be enjoyable to the Thai readers.

8. The Chiang Tung Wars War and Politics in Mid-19th Century Siam and Burma

Editorial: John Sterling Forssen Smith



This volume examines the Chiang Tung wars, a series of conflicts that occurred in the Tai principalities of the upper Mekong Valley and in Lan Na from 1802 to 1854, and demonstrates their significance within the 19th century development of the Tai principalities. These conflicts had their origins in three regional conflicts, namely, the restoration of the principalities of Lan Na, and dynastic politics of Sipsongpanna, and the long political and military rivalry of Siam and Burma. Making use of Tai, Burmese, and Siamese, as well as Western,

sources, this volume traces the relations over the course of the conflict between the Tai principalities, as well as between the individual principalities and the regional powers of Siam, Burma, China, and the British Tenasserim. The final Chiang Tung War, fought from 1852 to 1854, was the only direct conflict between Siamese and Burmese forces in the 19th century and marked a turning point in Siam's policy towards its tributaries, with the Siamese and Burmese rulers campaigning to, respectively, expand and consolidate their political domains, in indirect competition with the increasingly aggressive British.

9. ASEAN in New Aspects

Editorial: Ukrist Pathmanand



Today's world has been facing changes in many dimensions, such as, environmental degradation, global warming effect, migration of people for new habitat and for employment. Asia, at the same time, is facing shortage of natural resources, such as, oil, natural gas, mineral and fisheries sources. These problems have led to many disputes between countries in political, military, border, legal aspects, including nationalism.

It is not easy to understand the root causes of these problems and make a relief effort, including public policy that would respond to the demand of all parties involved. Multilateral agreement might be able to meet this demand, lower the anger among the people and address human security issue which has become more and more complex. Therefore, new idea that could address the intertwined domestic and international problems should be promoted. This book, the collection of academic articles by Institute of Asian Studies' researchers, should be useful among academic circle and public policy. The Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University hopes that this book will be useful to different levels of readers as well.

Seminar/Conference/Lecture/ Training 2012

Date	Description
January 18-19	First International Conference on “ Know Your Power: Towards a Participatory Approach for Sustainable Power Development in the Mekong Region ” co-organized by the Mekong Energy and Ecology Network (MEE Net), Finland Futures Research Centre (FFRC) and University of Turku at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
January 25	Special lecture on “ Relations between the Kingdom of Siam and Ottoman Empire ” organized by the Muslim Studies Center at the IAS meeting room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
January 25	Seminar on “ Megaprojects of Water Flood Prevention: Do We Think Carefully? ” co-organized by the Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) and Siam Intelligence Unit at conference room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University
January 27	Seminar on “ Managing Labour Migration to Minimize Exploitation in Crisis Situation ” co-organized by the Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM) and the U.S. Embassy, Bangkok at the IAS meeting room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
January 31	Seminar on “ From Southeast Asia to East Asia: Status of Ethnic Minorities and Migrants in the New Era ” organized by the Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
February 29	Seminar on “ Arab Spring: The Pitfall of Economic, Trade, Investment, and Business Culture ” co-organized by the Muslim Studies Center, Siam Intelligence Unit, and Bangchak Petroleum Public Company Limited at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University

Date	Description
March 17	Workshop on “ Thailand and CLV 2012 ” organized by the API Fellowship Program at Saranites conference room, the Main Auditorium, Chulalongkorn University
March 26	Training on “ Knowledge about Japan ” co-organized by the Institute of Asian Studies , Ministry of Education, Japanese Information Office of Thailand, and the Japanese Embassy at Phetcharat Garden Hotel, Roi Ed Province
May 8	Seminar on “ Changes in Myanmar and Its Impact to Thailand ” organized by the Mekong Studies Center at Chumpot – Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
May 24	Seminar on “ Strategy and Operational Plan for International Energy: Energy Preparation for ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 ” co-organized by the Institute of Asian Studies, Energy Research Institute, and Bureau of International Cooperation, Ministry of Energy at Skypark conference room, 14 th floor of Shinnawatra Tower, Bangkok
June 12-16	Workshop on “ Regional Project Culmination Event ” organized by API Fellowship Program at conference room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University
June 18	Special lecture on “ Relations between the Kingdom of Siam and Ottoman EmpireII ” organized by the Muslim Studies Center at The Social Research Institute’s meeting room, Wisit Prajuabmoh Building, Chulalongkorn University
June 19	Seminar on “ Open Naypyidaw Dimension, Myanmar New Capital: Past, Future and Present ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
July 2	Seminar on “ ASEAN Community 2015: Fiction and Fact ” organized by the Institute of Asian Studies and Siam Intelligence Unit at conference room 307, Pinit-Prachanath Building, Chulalongkorn University

Date	Description
July 20	Seminar (closed door) on “ Traces the History of Three Southern Border Provinces ” organized by the Institute of Asian Studies and Internal Security Operations Command at Kingtong conference room, Asia Hotel, Bangkok
August 20-21	International Conference on “ 2012 Asian Food Heritage Forum: Harmonizing Culture, Technology and Industry ” co-organized by the Institute of Asian Studies, Institute of Thai Studies, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Chinese Dietary Culture Institute, Zhejiang Gongshang University, and Ministry of Culture at Imperial Queens Park Hotel, Bangkok
August 28	Seminar on “ Look Toward and Backward: Free Thai Movement in the Move of the Country ” organized by the Institute of Asian Studies at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, 4 th floor of Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
August 29	Seminar on “ Wisdom of Her Majesty the Queen strengthens Sino-Thai Relations ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies, Institute of Thai Studies, Faculty of Chinese language and Culture, Huachiew Chalermprakiet University, and The Government Lottery Office at conference room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University
September 7	Seminar on “ Cambodian Studies: Perceptions from the Past and Present ” organized by the Mekong Studies Center at conference room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University
September 24	Seminar on “ Ganesh: Ritual Contemplation to Knowledge and Wisdom ” co-organized by the Institute of Asian Studies, Indian Center, Chula Global Network, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Silapakorn University, Tepmontien Temple, Hindu Smash Association, and Pinakin Group at Dhammasatan Pavilion, Chulalongkorn University
September 29	Seminar on “ The Reconstruction of a History of the Southern Three Provinces for the Long-lasting Peaceful Coexistence ” organized by Muslim Studies Center at Kamolthip room, Sukosol Hotel, Bangkok

Date	Description
October 10	Book launch on “ Tales of Virtue ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at Supachi Vanitwattana conference room, Chamchuri 9 Building, Chulalongkorn University
October 18-19	Training on “ Impacts of AEC to Business ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at Anantara Hotel Riverside, Bangkok
October 29	Seminar to disseminate research results for the 1 st year of Knowledge Project on “ Building History of Three Southern Border Provinces for Sustainable Coexistence ” co-organized by Muslim Studies Center, Institute of Asian Studies and Internal Security Operations Command at Kamoltip 3 conference room, Sukosol Hotel, Bangkok
November 9	Public lecture on “ Dr. Ambedkar, Buddhism and Social Change ” by Dharmachari Lokamitra organized by Institute of Asian Studies, Indian Studies Center, and Faculty of Political Science at conference room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University
November 12	Public lecture on “ The Kashmir Enigma and India-Pakistan Relations ” by Dr. Rajat Ganguly at the conference room, 9 th floor of Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Chulalongkorn University

Seminar/Conference/Lecture/ Training 2013

Date	Description
January 29	Seminar on “ From the Territory of Andaman Sea to South China Sea: Asia and the Pace of Thailand ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
February 14	Talk and discussion on “ Thai Labor Immigration to Israel, Recruitment Process, Rights and Protection ” by Ms. Yahel Ash Kurlander, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Haifa, Israel, organized by Asian Research Center for Migration at the IAS meeting room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
February 15	Seminar on “ Rohingya: The Test and Pace of ASEAN Community ” organized by Mekong Studies Center at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
February 21	Round Table Discussion on “ The Courts and Populist Democracy: When Hard Cases Make Really Bad Law ” organized by API Fellowships Program at Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University
February 27	Special Lecture on “ Economic Growth, Food and Nutrition on China ” by Dr. Sriram Natrajan, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India, co-organized by Chinese Studies Center and Political Economics Studies Center at 219 conference room, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
March 5-6	Inaugural Young Scholar’s conference on “ Asian Studies in a Globalized World ” co-organized by Institute of Asian Studies and Chula Global Network, Chulalongkorn University, and International Institute of Peace Studies (IIPS) at conference rooms 105, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University

Date	Description
March 8	Planning workshop on “ Engaging Southeast Asia: Religion, Public Affairs & Foreign Policies ” co-organized by API Fellowships Program and Chula Global Network, Chulalongkorn University and Indonesian Consortium for Religious Studies (ICRS) at Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University
March 14	Seminar on “ Xayaburi Dam: Thai Corporate Social Responsibility, Mekong River Commission, and International Politics ” organized by the Mekong Studies Center at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
March 19	Thailand and CLMV workshop 2013 on “ People’s Participation in ASEAN: Challenges and Opportunities ” organized by API Fellowships Program at Saranites conference room, the Main Auditorium, Chulalongkorn University
March 20	Seminar on “ Bacho Battle with a Stepping-Stone to Peace at the End of an Axe Handle ” organized by Muslim Studies Center at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
March 27	Brain storming conference on “ Draft of Strategic Preparations for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community in 2015 ” organized by Mekong Studies Center at Charas Muang 1 conference room, The Twin Towers Hotel, Bangkok
March 29	Training on “ Knowledge about Japan ” co-organized by Institute of Asian Studies , Japanese Information Office of Thailand, and the Japanese Embassy at Chiangmai Orchid Hotel, Chiangmai Province
April 22-24	Regional workshop on “ Politics, Governance, Experiences and Response to Flooding from the Locals’ and Migrants’ Perspectives in ASEAN ” co-organized by Asian Research Center for Migration, Social Research Institute, and Chula Global Network at CUSRI conference room, Visit Prajuabmao Building, Chulalongkorn University

Date	Description
April 29 – May 3	Training on “ Vietnamese Language and Culture ” organized by Mekong Studies Center at Mahitaladhibesara Building, Chulalongkorn University
May 2-3	Training on “ Enhancing the knowledge of Language and Culture of ASEAN countries ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at The Emerald Hotel, Bangkok
June 7	Workshop on “ ASEAN Research Guidelines of Chulalongkorn University ” co-organized by Institute of Asian Studies and Chula Unisearch at GM Hall Sa Sa International House, Chulalongkorn University
June 20	A discussion seminar with a special screening of an award-winning documentary on “ A River Changes Course ” organized by API Fellowships Program at Saranites conference room, the Main Auditorium, Chulalongkorn University
July 17	Seminar on “ Knowledge of Each Other: Thai and ASEAN Survival Ways ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
July 18	Workshop on “ Chinese Migration in Southeast Asia ” co-organized by Chinese Studies Center and Chinese Studies Migration in Southeast Asia at the IAS meeting room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
July 18	Seminar on “ 2013 Cambodian Election Watch ” organized by Mekong Studies Center at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
August 5	Seminar on “ Elections, Democracy and Regional Community-Building: Implications from Malaysia and Cambodia in 2013 ” co-organized by API Fellowships Program and Institute of Security and International Studies at Saranites conference room, the Main Auditorium, Chulalongkorn University

Date	Description
August 7-8	Seminar on “ Religion, Public Policy and Social Transformation in Southeast Asia ” co-organized by API Fellowships Program, Indonesia Consortium for Religious Studies, and Global and Regional Studies Program at the Montien Hotel, Bangkok
August 21	Special Lecture on “ From Mainland to the Islands with the Future of ASEAN Community ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at Sarit Sena Camp, Wangtong district, Pitsanulok Province
August 22	Regional workshop on “ Interrogating State-Community Engagements on the Commons ” co-organized by API Fellowships Program, MAIDS, and Faculty of Political Science at Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University
August 22-23	3 rd International Conference on International Relations and Development (ICIRD 2013) “ Beyond Borders: Building a Regional Commons in Southeast Asia ” co-organized by Asian Research Center for Migration and Faculty of Political Science of Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Political Science of Thammasat University, Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies of Mahidol University, Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development of Chiang Mai University. at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
September 3	Public Talk and Discussion on “ Continuity and Changes in Myanmar ” co-organized by Institute of Asian Studies and Research Institute on Contemporary Southeast Asia (IRASEC) at Saranites conference room, the Main Auditorium, Chulalongkorn University
September 10-11	International Conference on “ The 2013 CHULA Asian Heritage Forum: The Legacy of Women Intellectuals of Asia ” co-organized by Institute of Asian Studies, Institute of Thai Studies, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, and The Rockefeller Foundation at The Imperial Queen’s Park Hotel, Bangkok

Date	Description
September 16-20	Seminar on “ The Preparation to ASEAN Community ” organized by Mekong Studies Center at The Cooperative Promotion Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative, Bangkok
September 26-28	International Southeast Asia Seminar on “ Catching up Southeast Asian New Body: State, Markets and Public Spheres ” co-organized by Institute of Asian Studies and Chula Global Network, Chulalongkorn University, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, University of Nottingham, Malaysia and Research Institute on Contemporary Southeast Asia (IRASEC)
October 30	Seminar and a book launch on “ The ASEAN Way ” co-organized by Institute of Asian Studies and Nanmee Books Co.,Ltd. at the Auditorium room of Nanmee Books House, Bangkok
November 29	Seminar on “ The Important Step with the Problems of Three Southern Border Provinces: History, Politics, and Peace ” co-organized by Muslim Studies Center and Internal Security Operations Command at The Novotel Hotel at Siam Square, Bangkok
November 29	Seminar on “ The 3rd Year of China and Human Securities ” organized by Chinese Studies Center at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University
December 2-3	International Research Conference on “ Business, Management, Engineering and Technological Science and Others ” co-organized by Muslim Studies Center and Indo Global Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture at The First Hotel, Bangkok
December 17	Seminar on “ Politics and Securities in Asia ” organized by Institute of Asian Studies at Chumpot - Pantip conference room, Prajadhipok – Rambhai Barni Building, Chulalongkorn University

Date	Description
December 18	Annual conference on “ The International Migrant Day 18 December ” co-organized by Asian Research Center for Migration, Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA), International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, and Labour Rights Promotion Network at conference room 105, Maha Chulalongkorn building, Chulalongkorn University

IAS PROGRAMS/CENTERS

◆ Asian Research Center for Migration

Background

The Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM) is a unit of the Institute of Asian Studies at Chulalongkorn University. Established as the Indochinese Refugee Information Center in 1987 and reconstituted as ARCM in 1995, the Center was recognized as a Chulalongkorn University Center of Excellence in 2007. ARCM activities include: conducting research on migration topics related to development, health and forced migration; setting up a resource information center on migration-related issues; strengthening links with other academic institutions, civil society organization, governmental and non-governmental organizations; and disseminating data and information based on its research. ARCM provides information on migration to the general public in the form of published research, statistical data and policy recommendations concerning cross-border migration, with a focus on the Southeast Asian region. ARCM also offers its expertise and services to individuals and organizations through lectures, seminars, trainings and consultancies. ARCM's core team comprises not only members of the academic community of Chulalongkorn University but also a multi-disciplinary group of committed researchers, including both Thai and international experts, with backgrounds in a diverse range of academic fields relevant to migration. ARCM is a member of a variety of academic networks including the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network, the Global Development Network, the International Association of Forced Migration and others.

◆ Chinese Studies Center

Background

The study and dissemination of knowledge about China started at the Faculty of Political Science of Chulalongkorn University in consistency with the trend of increasing Asian Studies programs worldwide which resulted from the changes in the political regime in China, the Korean War and the Indo-China War. In 1967, the Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) was informally founded by the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University. Since that time, IAS has conducted numerous research projects on issues related to China and disseminated the results to the general public. After official Thai-Chinese diplomatic relations were established and IAS was formally founded on May 10, 1985, the activities at the Institute relating to Chinese Studies have

gradually increased. A highlight of the 20th anniversary celebration of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the People's Republic of China was the establishment of the Chinese Studies Center (CSC) at Chulalongkorn University. Professor Amphol Phanchet was appointed as the first Director of CSC and the Center quickly has become an important focal point for research on China at IAS.

The main objectives of CSC are:

1. To develop CSC into a Center of Excellence for Chinese Studies and to become the Center for knowledge on China within Thailand as well as to conduct research on critical aspects of Thai-Chinese relations.
2. To encourage the understanding between Thais and Chinese through the academic activities program, conducting research, supporting human resource development, teaching graduate students in Chinese Studies and offering training courses, conferences, seminars, workshops, lectures and study tours.
3. To produce a wide range of publications, translations and interpretations of academic materials, including the usage of audio-visual equipment to disseminate knowledge and information on Chinese economic, political, social, artistic, cultural, scientific and technological subjects of interest.
4. To provide evidence and expertise to the government sector in order to support the formulation of foreign policy towards China on economic, social and political issues.
5. To coordinate and formulate cooperative networks, including links with institutions in the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau and other countries.
6. To serve as a public source for information on China and Chinese studies through database with the co-operation of the Computer Technology Center.

The CSC is governed by three key bodies; each entity and its role are outlined below:

- The CSC's advisors consist of well-known scholars and philanthropists who share the ideals and objectives of the Center. Their responsibilities are to provide advice, assistance and financial support to the CSC.
- The Policy Board is chaired by the Director of the Institute of Asian Studies and the CSC Director serves as the Board's secretary. The Policy Board is

comprised of highly qualified individuals and representatives from the public and private sectors whose expertise and activities are relevant to the Board's functions. These members help to formulate policies, approve work plans, and establish the annual budget for the Center.

- The Executive Committee is headed by the CSC Director. Its members consist of heads of various programs as well as accomplished executives who are well qualified to implement the policies and work plans approved by the Policy Board.

In addition to carrying out research projects, the Center enlarged its activities as follows:

1. Organizing of quarterly closed-door seminar on issues related to current situation in China.
2. Organizing of seminars, workshops and conferences concerning Chinese affairs or the relations between Thailand and China for the public;
3. To provide information and up-to-date news related to China through website.
4. Publication of the "Chinese Studies Center Newsletter" quarterly in Thai to be circulate interested individuals and organizations.
5. Publication of the Center's research papers and other special publications with academic objectives.

◆ Mekong Studies Center

Background

The Mekong Studies Center was established under the Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) of Chulalongkorn University with a grant from the Ratchadapisak Sompoch fund in 2002 in order to conduct a research on the countries of the Mekong sub-region and to disseminate the acquired knowledge to the general public. In the early period, it was a research unit of IAS and was later established as a Center of Excellence in December of 2009.

The aim of Mekong Studies Center is to conduct researches and studies and disseminate knowledge about countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS), namely Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam and Southern China. The Center focuses on using the Area Studies methodology, which attempts to explain changes from the internal point of view of each country in order to thoroughly and accurately understand the changes.

In addition, changes are also viewed in the sub-regional aspect. All the countries in the GMS are geographically, socially and culturally close and they share common and similar experience in their development. Their connectivity, including physical, institutional and people-to-people connectivity, has also increased significantly in these days. All of the above factors are contributing to the increase of the sub-regional integration and creation of mutual benefits.

The Center applies knowledge gained from these studies in every part of society through its academic services, such as organizing academic seminars, giving consultation to the public and private sectors as well as the general public, and participating in the establishment of key national policies in order to utilize the knowledge.

Objectives :

1. To conduct academic studies on topics related to the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, which is evolving as a part of the ASEAN Community.
2. To provide a source of reference, give consultation and build understanding for the public and private sectors as well as the general people on topics related to the Greater Mekong Sub-Region.
3. To develop a network of academic cooperation at the national and international levels.

◆ Muslim Studies Center

Background

The Muslim Studies Center has been established to encourage the academic research and public understanding on Muslim society and culture both in domestic (Thailand) and international level. It is an inter-disciplinary research unit which was established in 2005 as a center under the Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) Chulalongkorn University. The Muslim Studies Center has been set up to cope with current situations and changes in Asia and the World.

At present, Muslim studies have increasingly received the public and academic attention, although most of the discussion has centered narrowly on the contemporary issues of security and terrorism due to the events of 9/11. The variability and flexibility of Muslim practices and perspectives have not featured in this discourse. It leaves the public largely unaware of complexities, achievements and challenges of the Muslim

World. The Center is working to fulfill this imbalance by broadening the studies and discussion to introduce more comparison and complexity in the study of Muslim affairs from Middle East, through the South Asia, East Asia and Malay world. By focusing on Muslim (not Islamic) studies, the Center encourages the shift in analysis from the notion of a single unitary religious matters defined by Islam to a more complex view of Muslims as agents in the construction of their own experience and history.

Today, The Muslim Studies Center is moving into the future with the vision of being a source of Muslim knowledge and reference for national and international community. This accomplishment will be fulfilled by a team work of qualified researchers who are expert on various dimensions relating to the Muslim World.

Objectives :

Muslim Studies Center aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To promote academic excellence in the field of Muslim Studies.
2. To promote a better understanding of Thailand and Muslim World.
3. To be a source of reference and consultation related to the Muslim affairs for governmental, private sector and Thai society.
4. To develop a network of academic cooperation relating Muslim Studies both in national and international level.

Activities :

1. To Carry out research on different dimensions of Muslim Studies.
2. To Organize talks, seminars, lectures, and debates on issues related to Muslim Studies.
3. To Publish books, booklets and journals on Muslim Studies.
4. To Develop a network of academic cooperation related to Muslim studies.
5. To Establish a resource library with collection of books, and periodicals on Muslim studies.

◆ Japanese Studies Program

During the past three decades, Japan has been an important case study for successful economic development. Recently, countries in Southeast Asia have come closer in the attempt to create one community, the ASEAN community. In accordance to this movement, Japanese studies has to adjust its approach. To focus only on Japan may be not sufficient. The activities of the Japanese Studies Program include educating people, conducting research and organizing academic events. This includes promoting coordination both within the university's research environment and between research institutions elsewhere. These coordination efforts involve researchers on Japanese issues both in Thailand and throughout the Asian region in order to promote greater harmony and understanding between the various parties involved.

Currently, The Japanese Studies Program has the resources necessary to improve its coordination efforts, research activities, training, and publications concerning Japan. A variety of parties will participate in this effort: the Institute of Asian Studies, other academic departments at Chulalongkorn University, research centers at other universities, the private sector and government organizations. The activities of the Japanese Studies Program are intended to enhance deeper understanding among the people of Thailand, Japan and the Asian region through research, workshops, seminars and publications.

During the past 20 years, the Japanese Studies Program, with the support of the Embassy of Japan, has conducted the Workshop on Japanese Studies for secondary school teachers all over the country. This year the Workshop was arranged at Nakornratchasima Province on the 21 March 2014. The purpose of the Workshop was to offer updated information on Japanese society to school teachers who were the source of knowledge in their communities. Mutual understanding between the people of two countries will strengthen the existing economic and political relations.

◆ Publication Program

The publication program of the Institute of Asian Studies is officially known as the "Publication Fund Program" because donors initially requested to promote the publication of academic works in the field of Asian Studies. Since its inception in 1986, the program has been financed using endowment funds and continued to produce academic publications on a non-profit basis.

The program has operated under the supervision of executive committee with objectives in supporting the Institute's mission of disseminating Asian Studies knowledge to society and academic system. In order to achieve this goal, it has produced publications both in Thai and English versions in the form of research reports, journals,

and books. These publications are academic output in the fields of economy, society, culture, politic, security, and international relations of countries in Asian region. They are efficient channels for researchers and academics both inside and outside the Institute to present their works to society.

◆ Audio-Visual Aids Center

The Audio-Visual Aids Center was founded in 1982. It aims at producing teaching-aid materials as a supplement to Social Studies curriculums as well as to enhance the knowledge and teaching on Asian countries and Thailand for secondary and high school students. Its main objectives are as follows:

1. To provide resources to teachers at all levels as well as to the entire educational system
2. To mobilize experts in all fields to pass on their knowledge to teachers, students and the general public in the form of teaching-aid materials
3. To serve as a link between Chulalongkorn University and other provincial educational institutions through the exchange of teaching-aid materials
4. To consistently improve teaching-aid materials in order to stay up-to-date with newly emerging technologies that can enhance the effectiveness of knowledge transfer and student learning



The Center has produced and edited nearly 60 slide sets with audio descriptions and 25 videotapes shot, with subject matter such as the history and geography of Thailand. In addition, the Center has expanded its production by developing Computer-Assisted Instruction (CAI) CD-ROMs as an alternative platform for the various pedagogical needs of educational institutions. Currently, there are 19 CD-Slides and 28 Video CDs produced by the Center.

The majority of these teaching aids cover social science subjects, with a focus on Asian and Thai studies. These include Asian country profiles, Asian current events, environmental issues, science and technology, Thai history, world religions and hill tribe documentaries. Materials on the following Asian countries have been produced: Brunei, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. The Center has now expanded its services to include video production and editing as well as digitizing work for several educational institutions both in and outside of Chulalongkorn University.

◆ Thai World Affairs Center (Thai World)

The Thai World Affairs Center (Thai World) is located at the [Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University](#), 7th Floor, Prajadhipok-Rambhai Barni Building, Phyathai Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand, Tel: 662-251-5199, 662-218-7463-64, Fax: 662-255-1124, E-mail: info@thaiworld.org Website: <http://www.thaiworld.org>



The International Understanding Program (IUP) was the forerunner of the present Thai World Affairs Center (Thai World). It was officially established on October 1, 1986, and carried out its objectives under that banner until the end of 2003. The change of the name at this time was due to the changing world situation. The advancement of new information technology has enabled the organization to operate more efficiently and has resulted in adjustments to the organization's structure, activities and name. However, the present Thai World organization remains an independent agency attached to the Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) at Chulalongkorn University.

Since its establishment, IUP (now Thai World) has engaged in a variety of activities relevant to its objectives. In the first 8 years, it organized lectures and seminar series aimed at promoting international understanding. These included "Meet the Ambassador" forums which provided opportunities for foreign ambassadors in Thailand to meet with the public in an informal setting. Second, it gave awards to a number of eminent Thais who had an outstanding record for promoting international understanding. Third, in two consecutive years (1996-1997) it administered nation-wide competitions, with the cooperation of a number of newspapers and television programs, to select 7 promising young students and teachers as its "people ambassadors" to Japan and China. In this role, the chosen representatives interacted with their counterparts during 8 day visits to partner countries. Fourth, the program has produced papers or information sheets to be supplied to interested individuals, institutions of higher learning, government agencies and other selected organizations. Finally, from the beginning of 1997 to the end of 2003, Thai World produced a monthly periodical entitled the "Thailand Monitor" for world-wide distribution.

The original format of the Thailand Monitor was a collection of articles on Thailand published in English by the mass media in Thailand. It differed from the current Thailand Monitor, which is available on the Thai World website, in that the former's copyright belonged to the original publishers and IUP was allowed to reproduce and distribute articles by mail only. The copyright of the current version of the Thailand Monitor belongs solely to Thai World, and the stories contained therein are written and edited by the Thai World team of experts. However, the objective remains the same: to promote better understanding of Thailand among foreigners. It should be

noted that Thai World is currently sharing its website with a Thai version of World Society, dedicated to promoting better understanding of the world among the Thai people. You are cordially invited to visit the Thai World website (www.thaiworld.org) as well as to provide advice on how it can be improved.

◆ Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowships Program

www.api-fellowships.org

Background and Outline of the Program

As Asia enters the 21st century, it faces political, economic, and social challenges that transcend national boundaries. To meet these challenges, the region needs a pool of public intellectuals committed to be active in the public sphere who can articulate common concerns and propose creative solutions for the society.

Recognizing that opportunities for intellectual exchange were limited by institutional, linguistic, and cultural parameters, The Nippon Foundation (TNF) in cooperation with the key academic institutions in Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand launched the Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowships Program in July 2000. The Program's primary aim was to promote mutual learning among Asian public intellectuals and contribute to the growth of wider public spaces in which effective responses to regional needs can be generated. The Program is unique as it aims not only to support and nurture individual public intellectuals, but also to stimulate cross border collaboration among multi-disciplined professionals from different background, to share their best practices as well as forging new ideas to the common regional pressing issues.

API is a regional program operated by five Partner Institutions. These include the Institute of Asian Studies, IAS (Chulalongkorn University), the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (Kyoto University), the School of Social Sciences (Ateneo de Manila University), the Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia) and the Center for Social and Cultural Studies (Indonesian Institute of Science). Since its founding, IAS has served as one of the five Partner Institutions of the Program, responsible for local administration and coordination for both outgoing and incoming fellows. Since 2005, IAS has also functioned as its Coordinating Institution (CI) for the Program, acting as the regional secretariat for the Program in organizing and facilitating regional-level activities.

To strengthen regional focus of the Program, and with the increasing importance of the Mekong sub-region, the Program has expanded its scope of activities to CLV countries, namely Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, in 2010. In the year 2012, capturing the dynamism of Myanmar following its recent liberalization and democratization

process, qualified intellectuals from Myanmar were invited to join the Program.

Post-Fellowship Activities

Having entered its second phase of the Program, API has intensified its focus on community building efforts. A number of post-fellowship activities have been launched allowing fellows to continue to be engaged and further collaborate among themselves and beyond. Through furthering collaboration, the Program hopes to build and promote the API Community and its undertakings, in order to achieve greater social impact. The following initiatives are now being carried out through the post-fellowship programs:

API Regional Committee

Building and activating the API Community (which consists of all the recipients of the API Fellowships as well as local communities whom they have been engaging with) is crucial. For this purpose, in the year 2006, ten fellows were selected to serve as members of the Regional Committee (RC), with the goal of promoting activities which are deemed critical for the region, cross-disciplinary in nature, trans-border in scope and multi-level in approach. The RC initially focused on the launch of the Regional Project.

API Regional Project and Culminating Event

As the first collaborative project of the API Community, mobilizing a large number of fellows, the API Regional Project was launched in November 2008 under the theme of “Community-Based Initiatives for Human Ecological Balance” at five sites in five countries: Biwako Lake (Japan), Batanes (Philippines), Khiriwong (Thailand), Kali Code, Yogyakarta (Indonesia), and Tasik Chini (Malaysia).

The project sought to foster greater regional consciousness by promoting relationships among cultures, engaging in collaborative activities, and confronting issues whose relevance goes beyond locality and nation. It studied the responses of local communities to environmental challenges relating to the four areas of forest degradation, water quality, urban environment, and marine coastal ecology. In doing so, the links between mountains, forests, rivers and seas are highlighted. Lessons learned from community wisdom, initiatives and experiences – both successes and failures – were documented in order to help develop better responses for the future. Its three main outputs are Digital Documentary Film, Website and Book Development. The Project was concluded at the Culminating Event which was held in Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, in June 2012.

The Culminating Event was organized not only to commemorate the completion of the Project, but also to address regional concerns, and to be the platform where all participants can interact and exchange knowledge whereby possible solutions can be identified. It also aimed to disseminate community wisdom and share their ways of living with the environment which has been collected from the three-year long engagement with local communities in the five sites of the Regional Project.

This public event comprised of a public seminar, exhibition, documentary premiere screening, and performing arts. All aims to further establish collaborative action in response to various regional challenges.

Integral to the Culminating Event's success was the participation of community leaders from each of the five project sites. Their engagement included the following activities:

- Exchange forum among the community leaders
- Field visit to Mae Klong community in Samut Songkram province
- API Public Seminar entitled "Voices from the Local Communities"
- Recognition Ceremony, paying tributes to the participating communities leaders/representatives of the five sites.

API-Salzburg Global Seminar Collaboration

The Salzburg Global Seminar was founded on the ideal that open discussion among individuals could help build the bridges of communication and cooperation for the global community. The Seminar began in 1947 by three graduate students at Harvard University as a means of bringing together young Europeans and Americans from countries recently at war to engage in intellectual dialogue.

In an effort to flow with the tide of globalization, the Salzburg Global Seminar decided to reach out beyond Europe and the U.S., to Asia, the Middle East and Africa. As a result, the API Fellowships Program was identified as a pool of quality intellectuals in Asia and a plan to establish a partnership was developed. Since 2008, under the partnership scheme, selected API Fellows have been participating in the Seminar. This collaboration provides the opportunity for API Fellows to expand their intellectual capacities by being exposed to world class intellectual leaders and for API Fellows to share their voices and perspectives of Asia with the other Seminar participants.

API Fellows Year 2012-2013 from All Participating Countries

(Information as of September 1, 2012)

Name	Affiliation	Visiting Countries	Project Title
<i>Fellows from Indonesia</i>			
Boni Setiawan	Associate, Institute for Global Justice	Thailand Malaysia Philippines Japan	Political Economy of the Supply Chain
Kuntum Melati	Social Program Manager, Mangrove Action Project-Indonesia	Philippines Thailand	Gender Challenge: Economic Resilience in Coastal Community Household
Kadek Wara Urwasi	Architect, Urban Designer and Researcher, Gitakaran Studio	Japan Malaysia	Cultural landscape Urban Design: Preserving Local Identity in the Global Environment, A Comparative Study of Japanese and Malaysia Cities
Wiwik Mahdayani	Program Director, DESMA Center (Destination Management Center for Sustainable Tourism and Conservation)	Thailand	Ecotourism at Thailand's Great National Parks
<i>Fellows from Japan</i>			
Makoto Nomura	Composer/Pianist	Indonesia Thailand	Practice and Documentation of Collaborative Composition in Southeast Asia
Makiko Wakai	New Asian Currents Coordinator, Yamagata International Documentary Film Festival	Philippines	From Asahi to Abucay: Video Archive Project

Name	Affiliation	Visiting Countries	Project Title
Mizuho Ikeda	Ph.D. Candidate, Graduate School of Letters, Arts and Sciences, University of Waseda	Thailand	Research for the Educative Use of the Cultural Heritage and the Development of the Human Resources
<i>Fellows from Malaysia</i>			
Liyana Pillai Binti Abdullah	Senior Lecturer, School of Arts, Universiti Sains Malaysia	Japan	Study of Approaches in Mobilising Local Community in Research, Promotion, Conservation and Revitalisation of Local culture
Noor Mahnun Binti Mohamed	Guest Lecturer, University of Malaya, Artist, Curator and Art Writer	Japan Indonesia	Printmaking Archive for Reference, Research & Regional Links
Dina Zaman	Writer	Indonesia	The Influences of Saints and Their Teachings on Faith, Its People in Malaya (sia)
Janarthani Arumugan	Program Officer, Empower Malaysia	Philippines Indonesia	Women Plantation Workers Organizing in Southeast Asia: A Study of Women in Plantation Unions
<i>Fellows from the Philippines</i>			
Raul C. Pangalangan	Professor of Law, University of the Philippines	Thailand Indonesia	Politics Above Law: The Tension between Democracy and Social Justice
Isnira Arap Baginda	Professor of History, Education and Islamic Studies, Mindanao State University	Indonesia Malaysia Thailand	The Dynamics and Elan of <i>Ijtihad</i> to Provide New

Name	Affiliation	Visiting Countries	Project Title
			Readings of Islamic Laws and Customary Practices on Women Human Rights
Ken T. Ishikawa	Communications Staff, PinoyME Foundation	Japan	Japanese Filipino Children and Youth: Offsprings of a Better Sun
<i>Fellows from Thailand</i>			
Sayamol Kaiyoorawongs	Director, Project for Ecological Awareness Building (EAB)	Malaysia Indonesia	Legal Pluralism in the ASEAN Community: Preserving Local Wisdom, Community Rights and the Eco-Cultural System
Supara Janchitfah	Staff writer / Journalist, <i>Bangkok Post</i>	Japan	The Japanese Nuclear Industry after March 11, 2011
Ruayrin Pedsalabkaew	Reporter, <i>Deep South Watch</i>	Indonesia	Investigating the Problem of Land Grabbing by Multinational Companies in Aceh: Impact on Human Rights and Local Traditions
Walaiporn Mooksuwan	Deputy Director / Researcher, Ecological Alert and Recovery-Thailand (EARTH)	Japan	A Study of Academic Scientists' Roles and Works in Managing Problems Associated with the Natural Disaster and Related Industrial Hazards: Taking a View from

Name	Affiliation	Visiting Countries	Project Title
			the Non-Governmental Organization's Perspective
<i>Fellows from CLV Countries</i>			
Farina So	Team Leader of Cham Oral History, Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)	Malaysia Thailand	Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand: Then and Now
Leakhana Kol	Independent Researcher/Consultant	Thailand	Addressing Social Housing and Livelihood Needs in Cambodia: Learning from the Thai Experience
Nguyen Thi Kim Cuc	Independent Researcher	Thailand Japan	Are Marginalized Populations Segregated in the Wake of Disaster? Lessons Learned from Japan and Thailand

API Regional Activities Year 2012 (October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013)

Date	Venue	Events/Activities
October 10-11, 2012	Bangkok, Thailand	Selection meeting and Orientation Seminar for CLMV Fellowship candidates
October 16-19, 2012	Vientiane, Laos	The 9 th Asia-Europe People's Forum (AEPF)
October 31-November 1, 2012	Tokyo, Japan	Strategic Planning Team meeting
November 23-29, 2012	Tagaytay, Philippines	API Executive Committee meeting API International Selection Committee The 11th API Regional Workshop for Fellows Year 2011-2012 (Batch 11) API Program Coordinators' meeting
February 8-10, 2013	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	API Regional Committee meeting
February 21, 2013	Bangkok, Thailand	A Roundtable Discussion "The Courts and Populist Democracy" (jointly organized with the Law Faculty, Chulalongkorn University)
February 27, 2013	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	Orientation for Y13 Malaysia Fellows
March 2, 2013	Kyoto Japan	Orientation for Y13 Japan Fellows and Country Workshop, Japan
March 11, 2013	Jakarta Indonesia	The 12 th API Regional Workshop Ad-hoc Committee meeting
March 18-19, 2013	Bangkok Thailand	Orientation for Y13 and Country Workshop for Thailand and CLV countries
March 22-23, 2013	Jakarta Indonesia	Orientation for Y13 Indonesia Fellows and Country Workshop, Indonesia
April 27, 2013	Bangkok Thailand	API Executive Committee meeting

Date	Venue	Events/Activities
June 5-6, 2013	Hiroshima Japan	Program Coordinators' meeting (PCM)
June 20, 2013	Bangkok Thailand	Discussion seminar with a special screening of "A River Changes Course", jointly organized with Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-CAM) and the Master of Arts for International Development Program (MAIDS), Chulalongkorn University
July 5-7, 2013	Manila Philippines	API Regional Committee meeting
August 5, 201	Bangkok Thailand	A Public Forum on "Election, Democracy and Regional Community Building", jointly organized with the Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS), Chulalongkorn University
August 14-15, 2013	Bangkok Thailand	API Executive Committee meeting
August 22-23, 2013	Bangkok Thailand	API panel presentation at the 3 rd International Conference on International Relations and Development (ICIRD)