Chapter 1
Introduction

1. Definition of thesis
   Thesis means a complete written text containing the result of research on an approved topic that has been analyzed and composed systematically by Graduate students; often required for the completion of Master Degree Plan A or Doctoral Degree.

2. Significance of thesis
   2.1 A product exhibiting ability and diligence of the student
       A Master Degree’s education focuses on the ability of the graduate to acquire new knowledge, continuously pursue academic issues, and appropriately analyze and find a solution in accordance with academic principles. Therefore, a thesis demonstrates students’ ability and diligence in completion of the educational aspects above.
   
   2.2 A necessary condition for completion of degree
       According to the Graduate Program standards, Master Degree and Doctoral Degree students must complete a thesis. It is therefore not possible to complete degree without thesis completion.
   
   2.3 An index of educational attainment of the Graduate
       Once thesis is the index of educational quality of graduate; the quality thesis which, for example, provides new knowledge that benefits the academic community or may be applied to societal problems, or being accepted for publication in academic journals or presentation at conferences; such that the graduate’s work may gain acceptance in the particular academic field to which it is relevant.

3. Qualities of a good thesis
   A good thesis is a certificate of a writer’s ability and achievement. The quality of the content is primarily based on correctness and academic value. The thesis presentation should also be high quality. The following components indicate the quality of thesis, both in terms of presentation and format of the written text.
   
   3.1 Text Format
       The submitted thesis should be durable with an outer cover and paper made from high-quality and standard material. It should also be bound smoothly with an uneven border.
   
   3.2 Length
       A good thesis should have an appropriate length which is not too long nor too short, and represent the ability of the writer through organizing efficient language use while helping the reader to understand well. Most universities assign a thesis length by word-count such as not more than 20,000 words for Master Degree’s English thesis and not more than 80,000 words for the Doctoral Degree (not including the appendix, which should not be longer than content)
3.3 Language
Formal language should be used for both Thai and English medium theses. Avoid spoken language conventions such as slang or idioms. Students should correctly use words, phrases and sentences based on the grammar of the language in which the thesis is written. In case of uncertainty, the students should check the standard dictionary or seek advice from an expert for correct usage.

3.4 Accuracy of information and typing
The dependability of a thesis is based on the accuracy of both information and typing. The student is responsible for providing accurate information and checking the correctness of all words and numbers.

4. What the student should know about writing a thesis
4.1 Regulations governing thesis writing and submission
Student should be aware of the criteria, announcements, and regulations of the university regarding thesis writing and submission prior to the deadline. These regulations and any announcements can be found in the Regulations of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Education Level and in this Thesis Guidebook.

4.2 Thesis advisor
4.2.1 Choosing a thesis advisor
Students must meet advisor, the Head of the Department, or Program Administrator to discuss research problem and methodology that could result in the topic selection. The student may choose an advisor from among teachers who are experts or otherwise specifically concentrate on the chosen content area or in accordance with discretion of each program.

4.2.2 Discussion
Student should often discuss and report their research progress to their advisor. Consultations with the advisor should be scheduled once or twice a month, for example.

4.3 Morals and Ethics of research
4.3.1 Researcher’s ethics
Since the thesis involves research, it is by nature a suggestive proposition involving information resulting from research and must relate with people or organizations throughout the course of the study. Students should familiarize themselves with researcher’s ethics in accordance with the announcement of the National Research Council of Thailand’s “Researcher Codes of Ethics” as ethical guidelines for researchers.

4.3.2 Ethical considerations in research involving human subjects
Human research means any study affecting a human’s physical body, mind, and behaviour, either directly or indirectly. Realizing the importance of human research, Khon Kaen University has appointed the Khon Kaen University Ethics Committee for Human Research, and any student who intends to do human research must ask for permission through the Research Section of Khon Kaen University before initiating research. For further details, refer to http://eckku.kku.ac.th/ and http://ora.kku.ac.th/
4.3.3 Ethical considerations in research involving animal subjects
Khon Kaen University realizes the importance of animal research in addition to human research. Therefore, animal researchers should act in accordance with the University’s principles based on moral, ethic, humanity, and academic considerations. For further details, refer to http://eckku.kku.ac.th/ and http://ora.kku.ac.th/
Chapter 2  
Regulation of Thesis Process

1. Registration of the thesis
   A student may register their thesis for the first time after a thesis advisor has been appointed and/or has qualification specified in each program. The number of credits registered for be in accordance with the suggestions of the thesis advisor and co-advisor or with respect to the specific qualification in each program.

2. Proposal for thesis advisor appointment
   Students propose a selected advisor and co-advisor (if any) according to the GS 21 to the faculty with the approval of the Department Head and Program Administrator. The major advisor and co-advisor shall be in accordance with the following:

   2.1 Number of major advisor and co-advisors
      There should be one major advisor and there may be a co-advisor should it be deemed appropriate and comply with the regulations (if any) of each faculty.

   2.2 Qualifications of the major advisor
      2.2.1 Must be a member of the teaching staff of Khon Kaen University
      2.2.2 Must have attained a Doctoral Degree or equivalent level or an academic position not lower than Associate Professor in that field or a related field.
      2.2.3 Must have done research work exclusive to degree requirements.

   2.3 Qualifications of the co-advisor
      Must hold a full time teaching or academic position, with experience in research work as a major advisor.
      The Dean reserves the right to appoint an expert as a co-advisor.

   2.4 The responsibilities of advisor are as follows
      2.4.1 Provide guidance and advice on theory, research methodology, and any other problems encountered.
      2.4.2 Supervise process of thesis writing.
      2.4.3 Evaluate the progress of thesis writing during the research.
      2.4.4 Approve the student’s thesis defense.
      The co-advisor should cooperate with the advisor in approval of the thesis draft, give advice, and supervise the student in thesis writing.
      The advisor and co-advisor should be aware of rules and criteria affecting thesis writing, including applicable regulations and printing format so as to supervise students correctly.
      In case where it becomes necessary to change the thesis advisor and/or co-advisor, the student must submit approval to the Dean from both previous and new advisors and the Department Head or Program Administrator according to the Form GS21

3. Presenting the thesis draft
   3.1 The thesis draft
      The thesis draft is a research document explaining the background and specification of research problems, objective, scope, methodology and outline as a study proposal. The draft should be arranged subsequence to the registration of the thesis by the
student, comprising issues and components according to Graduate School’s GS23, or conforming to standards accepted in each faculty with the approval of the thesis advisor and co-advisor.

3.2 Draft approval
3.2.1 After the registration of thesis subject, the student should submit the draft that already approved by advisor and co-advisor to the Dean for approval within the time allowed by each faculty.
3.2.2 Doctoral Degree students must pass the Qualifying defense before submitting the draft for approval.
3.2.3 Submit 6 copies of the draft for approval. Following the format of GS23 as assigned by the Graduate School.

3.3 Changing thesis title
In case of the student wish to change the title of a Thesis in progress, and where such change has the effect of altering the focus of content, the evaluation result of the previous title can be replaced with a new title. This new title, however, must be the same number of credits, and the symbol of passed credit must be “S”. This change must be approved by the Dean of the Faculty with the agreement of the Program Administrative Committee. The faculty staff must inform the Registration Section within 15 days, and also record the result in the student’s profile.

4. The evaluation of thesis progress
The evaluation of the thesis progress during the semester must be as follows;

4.1 Thesis advisor shall evaluate the thesis progress of the student every semester. They are to report the result of this evaluation to the Program Administrative Committee, and the Bureau of Academic Administration and Development. [The student could submit a report of thesis progress as sample on page 13]

4.2 The evaluation of thesis progress
4.2.1 Use of S shall indicate a satisfactory result of the thesis evaluation. The advisor shall indicate to evaluate the student's progress in thesis writing by recommending how many thesis credits have been evaluated as S in each semester. This number shall not be excess of the credits for which the student has registered. If no progress has been made, the credits earned with S in that semester shall be equal to 0 (Zero).

4.2.2 The draft of the thesis for presentation to the Defense Committee and the original Thesis manuscript that has to be published as the program’s condition are defined as a part of Thesis that can be set as number of credit which is depends on each case.

4.2.3 For the student who has been evaluated as having made no progress in their thesis and earned 0 (Zero) credits, the Program Administrative Committee shall investigate the cause. This may cause the student to change the thesis or independent study proposal, or change the thesis advisor. The Program Chair shall report this cause to the Dean of the Faculty so a solution may be proposed.

If the student has made no progress toward completion of their thesis and earns 0 credits for 2 consecutive semesters, the student status shall be invalid.
5. **Thesis defense approval**
   
   5.1 **Qualification of students taking thesis defense** the students may request a thesis defense given that
   
   5.1.1 The thesis draft has been approved for not fewer than 60 days.
   
   5.1.2 The progress evaluation report contains a symbol S for the total credit numbers of the Thesis course.
   
   5.2 **Preparation before thesis defense**
   
   5.2.1 The student must submit a copy of the unbound thesis manuscript to each member of the thesis defense committee and submit a request for the defense according to the Form GS25 with approval of the advisor and Department Head or The Program Chair, at least 20 days prior to the defense.
   
   5.2.2 The student must pay the defense fees through the Financial Section of his/her faculty before the defense date.
   
   5.2.3 The Department Head or The Program Chair must submit a proposal for the appointment of the Thesis Defense Committee to the Faculty for approval, at least 15 days prior to the defense date.
   
6. **Thesis defense**

   An evaluation of the student’s thesis shall be comprised of proof reading and an evaluation of thesis quality, oral defense, and evaluative conference; all conducted by the thesis defense committee.

   6.1 **A Thesis defense** should be arranged within 45 days after the student passes the progress evaluation with a symbol S for the total credit numbers of the Thesis course.

   For the report of the last progress evaluation with a symbol S for the total credit number of the Thesis, the advisor must propose the appointment of a Defense Committee to the Dean of the Faculty including the Defense date for approval.

   If, for an approved reason, the student can not present a Defense within 45 days, the last symbol is invalid.

   6.2 **The faculty shall appoint the Thesis Defense Committee** comprising of at least one external expert who is not a co-advisor, at least one full time faculty staff who is not a co-advisor, and a major advisor; however, the co-advisor may be additionally appointed (if available). One of the committee members who is not the advisor shall act as the chairperson of the defense committee.

   The teaching staff and external experts for the Defense must hold a Doctoral Degree or equivalent level, or an academic position not lower than Associate Professor in that field or in a related field, and must have done research work which is not a part of the study for a degree.

   In case of necessity, the Dean of the Faculty may appoint an expert to be on the Defense committee, with approval from the Graduate School Committee, and this shall be in accordance with the Graduate School Announcement.

   The Defense must be open to those interested in attending the presentation and the faculty shall announce the Defense 7 days prior to the Defense date.

   The Defense committee is authorized to permit or exclude these other people from asking questions or sharing opinions regarding the content of the thesis and may further impose time limitations on asking questions so as to conduct the Defense procedure smoothly.
6.3 **On the defense day** there shall be at least 3 persons including a full time faculty staff or an external expert and thesis advisor. This will enable the defense to be complete.

If a full complement is not presented, the defense shall be postponed and a new date arranged which gives the newly appointed committee members time to review the thesis in its entirety.

6.4 **Defense evaluators**

A defense evaluator must be a member who is present at the defense. An evaluation by an advisor(s) should be counted as 1, a teaching staff(s) should be counted as 1, and an expert(s) should be counted as 1. The results of the evaluation of the committee members shall be determined by a majority vote.

6.5 **Reporting the result of the thesis defense**

6.5.1 The chairperson of the defense committee shall report the result in a letter to both the Dean of the Faculty and the student within 3 working days from the defense date.

6.5.2 In such a case where the student passes the defense with condition, the defense committee shall note the items which are in need of revision and shall inform the student of the same. The student must present these revisions to the defense committee for approval within 45 days of the defense date. If the student is unable to acquire the approval, the result of the defense is invalid. The defense committee shall report this result to the Dean of the Faculty.

6.5.3 If the student is unable to pass the defense, the defense committee must report the primary reason in a letter to the Dean of the Faculty within 3 days of the defense date. The faculty shall report the result of the defense to the Bureau of Academic Administrative and Development within 15 working days.

6.5.4 If the student cancels the defense without presenting a satisfactory reason, the result of this shall be failure of the defense.

6.6 **Failure of the defense**

6.6.1 The student who fails the exam may request a second defense within 15 working days of the defense date, and must complete the defense within 60 days after the first defense has ended.

6.6.2 If the student is failed pursuant to No. 6.5.2, the student may request the second defense within 15 days of the ending date of the revision, and must complete the defense within 60 days of the ending date of the revision.

6.6.3 In both aforementioned cases (No. 6.5.2 and 6.5.3), the student must submit the defense fee as per the faculty’s regulations. If the student does not, the student’s status is invalid.

6.6.4 For the second defense, the student must follow all regulations as relevant to the first defense.

7. **Thesis submission**

7.1 Students who pass the thesis defense must publish their thesis according to the specifications and format assigned by the Graduate School. Students must submit 1 copy of the unbound manuscript to the Graduate School within 45 days after the day of the defense for the thesis correctness and format check.

If the students have conditionally passed the thesis defense, they must also publish their thesis according to the specifications and format assigned by the Graduate
School. These students must also submit 1 copy of the unbound manuscript to the Graduate School within 45 days after the day of the defense for the thesis correctness and format check. However, the students must submit the complete unbound thesis to the Graduate School within 3 days after the revision has been approved by the thesis defense committee.

7.2 The Graduate School shall review the thesis for correctness and general format within 3 working days from the date of submission. If further revision is necessary the students shall resubmit to the Graduate School within 7 days.

7.3 If the student is unable to proceed within the day assigned in No. 7.1 and 7.2 The student shall pay a fine of 100 baht/per day past the deadline. If the student does not complete the thesis within 45 days, the result of the thesis defense is invalid and the student must submit a request for a new defense.

7.4 The Graduate School shall forward the Thesis Certification to the faculty for the Dean’s approval within 1 day after the thesis submission assigned in No.7.1

7.5 The student must collect the complete thesis with the signature of the Dean of the Graduate School to be bound according to the standard set forth by the Graduate School. The student must submit 4 copies of the bound thesis and 1 copy of the unbound manuscript with 1 copy on CD ROM to the Graduate School within 30 days after the approval from the Dean.

7.6 After the student’s completion of the final draft of the thesis as in No. 7.5, the Graduate School will notify the faculty to recommend the student to the faculty committee board for approval of students’ graduation.

7.7 The Faculty shall recommend the student to the University’s Council for approval of degree.
8. Summary of steps involved in the thesis process

- The faculty appoints a Thesis Defense Committee
- Student registers the thesis with approval from the thesis advisor
- Student submits the thesis draft and requests approval from the faculty
  (Doctoral Degree student must also pass a Qualifying defense prior to submission)
- The faculty checks and approves the thesis draft
- Student writes thesis with concurrent evaluation of thesis progress
  by the advisor every semester.
- Student receives the progress evaluation report with S for the total credit numbers of
  the Thesis and must complete the Defense within 45 days.
- Student requests a thesis defense with approval from the thesis advisor 20 days prior
  to the defense date, with a number of copies equal to the number of thesis defense
  committee members.
- The Program Administrative Committee submits a proposal for the appointment of
  the thesis defense committee, including the date and place of defense.
- The faculty appoints the thesis defense committee
Summary of step involved in the thesis process (cont.)

The chairperson of the defense committee reports the result of the defense to the Dean of the Faculty as well as the student within 3 working days from the defense date; furthermore, to the Bureau of Academic Administrative and Development and the Graduate School within 15 working days.

- **Failed**
  - Student may request a second defense within 15 days and take the second defense within 60 days after the first defense ended.
- **Passed**
  - *Student must submit the complete thesis to the Graduate School within 45 days after the defense.
- **Passed conditional**
  - **Student revises and submits the complete thesis to the Graduate School within 3 days after the defense committee signs in GS28 and within 45 days after the defense ends.

- **Invalid**
  - Failed

**The result of defense will be invalid if the complete thesis is not submitted to the Graduate School within 45 days. Students should request the new defense within 15 days after the deadline for revision and must complete the defense within 60 days after the due date for revisions.**

**The result of defense will be invalid if the student does not complete the revisions within 45 days after the defense, and the student must request a new defense.**
Chapter 2 Regulation of Thesis process

Thesis submission: Process of checking format and submitting thesis

Fill in GS.16, GS.28 (if revision), GS.29, GS.37
Submit with thesis at One Stop Service GS.

Checking GS. Forms and thesis certification

1) Register for thesis at http://gs.kku.ac.th
2) Give *Request Form for Thesis Submission to student to return the thesis within 3 days after receiving GS.
3) Send thesis certification to the Dean of the Faculty to be signed and returned (to the Graduate School by the faculty)

Check the format against GS.29 and record in thesis system at http://gs.kku.ac.th

Revision necessary
Student submit/receive thesis at One Stop Service

No revision necessary
Assign thesis number and send to Thesis section 1

The Dean of the Graduate School signs the thesis certification

- Receive thesis from Thesis section 1 to be bound
- Submit the bound thesis within 10 days after date of receipt.

Contact the faculty to propose to the University’s Council that the student be approved for degree; contingent upon submission of the complete thesis.

*Request Form for Thesis Submission is a document comprised of important information and requiring a signature as a credential; must be brought every time when the student submits or receives the thesis (In case of proxy, submit the form of proxy with either of student card/ ID card/Government officer card)
(Sample)
Thesis Progress Report Form
Doctoral Degree in .....(Program).....

Title (in Thai)...........................................................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................
Title (in English)........................................................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................

This is the (1st 2nd 3rd 4th) time that the progress report has been submitted

Date submitted...........................................

(Mr./ Mrs./ Miss.)...................................................................................................................................

Advisor ......................................................................................................................................................

Draft approval date...................................................................................................................................

Objective of the research..............................................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................

Date of last progress report...........................................................................................................................

Summary of research results up to present...................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................

Summary of research progress since the last update..................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................

Possibility of publication in the academic conference
- Local  ( ) High ( ) Not sure ( ) Not at all
- Nation ( ) High ( ) Not sure ( ) Not at all
- International ( ) High ( ) Not sure ( ) Not at all

According to the contributions, the possibility of publication in an International academic journal is
( ) High ( ) Not sure ( ) Not at all

Specific problems and obstacles (if any)....................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................

Next proposal...........................................................................................................................................
..............................................................................................................................................................

Signature...........................................(Student)

Signature...........................................(Advisor)
(Sample)

Evaluation of the Thesis Progress
Doctoral Degree in Biomedical Science

This is the (1st 2nd 3rd 4th) time that the progress report has been submitted

Date submitted..........................

(Mr./ Mrs./ Miss.)..........................................................

Assessment of the Thesis Progress Committee

( ) Progress ( S = .......)

( ) No Progress ( S = 0 )

Standard to receive an S according to student’s total amount of work

Presentation of the thesis draft 10%
Research and Analysis 50%
Thesis Writing 25%
Selection for an International journal,
either published or in the process of acceptance for publication 10%
Distribution in academic conference 5%

These standards are intended as comprehensive measures of student progress (the total amount of Doctoral Thesis work must be in accordance with the Announcement of Doctoral Degree of Biomedical Science (issue 51/2545) indicating the details about management of Doctoral thesis subject.

Comments and suggestions

..........................................................

Signature..........................Chairperson

(..........................)
(Sample)
Progress Evaluation Reporting Form for Thesis Subject
Doctoral Degree in Biomedical Science

To: Chair of Program Administrative Committee

The committee has received the report of thesis progress of
Mr./Mrs./Miss………………………………………………..ID Code……………………….
Doctoral Degree student Date……………………Time……………………….

Title (in Thai)………………………………………………………………………………...
……………………………………………………………………………………………….
……………………………………………………………………………………………….

Title (in English)…………………………………………………………………………….
……………………………………………………………………………………………….
……………………………………………………………………………………………….

The result is

(   ) Passed
(   ) Failed because
……………………………………………………………………………………………….
……………………………………………………………………………………………….
……………………………………………………………………………………………….

Signature………………………………….Advisor  (…………………………………)
Signature………………………………….Co-Advisor  (…………………………………)
Signature………………………………….Co-Advisor  (…………………………………)
Signature………………………………….Committee  (…………………………………)
Signature………………………………….Committee  (…………………………………)

Chapter 3
Components of the thesis

The thesis components have 4 important parts as follows;
1. **Frontage** such as Cover, Title page, Certification, Abstract, Dedication, Acknowledgement, Table of contents, List of tables, List of figures, List of Abbreviations.
2. **Content** is a presentation of thesis.
3. **Citation** such as in text citations and References
4. **Supplement** such as Appendices and Vitae

For examples of writing format of the thesis, see Appendices. The details of the components are presented as follows;

1. **Frontage**
   1.1 **Cover**
   Cover should be made of hard paper with a Navy blue (dark blue) color for a Master’s Degree thesis and a black color for a Doctoral Degree, with embossed gold lettering. The cover is comprised of:
   - **1.1.1 Front cover** symbol and text are assigned as follows;
     1) Embossed Khon Kaen University logo with gold color, sized 3.5 centimeters at the center of the cover, with a top margin of 2.5 centimeters.
     2) If there are both Thai and English titles of the thesis, the Thai letters should be about 3-4 letters/cm and the English letter should be smaller or equal to the Thai letters. If the title is more than 1 line long, divide the line in form of revert triangle.
   - 3) Insert titles such as Mr./Mrs./Miss. in front of the author’s name, including rank, rank of nobility, title conferred by the king, and priest rank, except qualifications and post. Align the name at the center of the page.
   - 4) Designate type of works and level of degrees, as well as program and level of thesis.
   - 5) State Khon Kaen University as the name of the institution.
   - 6) State year of graduation as the year of publication.

   [For an example of the Cover format, see Appendix B page 106-108]

   1.1.2 **Back cover** blank page without any text.

   1.1.3 **Spine** embossed along the length of spine, with a top margin of 2.5 cm.; including number of thesis, title in Thai, the author name without title, and graduation year.
   Thesis number is assigned by the Graduate School and is comprised of 6 digits of which the significance is as follows:
Chapter 3 Components of the thesis

The first 2 digits indicate the program code and subject.
The last 4 digits indicate the number of students who completed thesis in each subject.

For example 01-0020 means Master Thesis of Science in Botany and completed thesis twentieth of the department.
The numbering of a Doctoral thesis would place ϑ in front such as ϑ10-0002

[For example of spine, see Appendix B page 109]

1.2 Title page
Title page of a Thai thesis will have 2 pages; a Thai title page and an English title page. An English thesis, however, will have only 1 title page; written in English. Title page contains details of...
1.2.1 Thesis title
1.2.2 The author’s name
1.2.3 Presentation of thesis type, program, subject, university, year of graduated.
[For example of Title page, see Appendix B page 110-112]

1.3 Certification
Certification is the document that officially certifies a thesis. If it is a Thai thesis, the certification must be in Thai. If it is an English thesis, the certification must be in English. The certification shall be comprised of Khon Kaen University’s logo, the name of the university, program, subject, title, the name of author, list of thesis defense committee members (without signature), list of thesis advisors (with signature), and the name and signature of Graduate School’s Dean and Faculty’s Dean (For Multidisciplinary Program, comprised only signature of Graduate School’s Dean). The last line must state the copyright.
[For example of Certification, see in Appendix B page 113-114]

1.4 Abstract
The Abstract is a short, concise and clear summary of the thesis that allows readers to quickly and easily understand the context of thesis. The Abstract shall not exceed 1 page of A4 as specified by the assigned format. The components of the Abstract are divided into 2 parts; a Header which designates the name of the thesis author, year of publication (as stated on the front cover), the title of the thesis, degree and program, and the list of thesis advisors; and the text of the Abstract which includes the summary of research objectives, research methodology, research findings, and potential application of the research.

The Abstract must include both Thai and English versions regardless of the language used in the body of the thesis. In arranging the Abstract, the Thai version shall appear first, followed by the English version. A good Abstract should meet these criteria;

1) Accurate The Abstract’s content must be correct and correspond to the thesis.
2) Comprehensive The Abstract should be a complete representation of research methodology, allowing readers to easily understand research findings throughout the thesis.
3) **Precise** The Abstract should be concise and as meaningful as possible, while avoiding focus on unnecessary points, or over emphasizing of details.

4) **Informative** The Abstract should report only logical information and avoiding criticism; therefore, it should not contain any critiques.

5) **Readable** The Abstract should be written in polished language with respect to theory and grammars; use complete sentences in active voice; segment the content appropriately through use of indention; avoid using initials or contractions; do not include unnecessary quotes, formulas, equations, tables or figures in the Abstract; and do not include references. For the English Abstract, use past tense when referring to research objectives and methodology, and use present tense when referring to research findings and research application.

   *[For an example Abstract, see Appendix B page 115-117]*

1.5 **Dedication**

Dedication is not a necessary part of a thesis, omission or inclusion is at the discretion of the writer. Dedication is usually made to someone as a token of gratitude acknowledging support or inspiration in completing the thesis. If a dedication is inserted in the thesis, align the dedication statements in the center and the statement must be short.

   *[For example of Dedication, see Appendix B page 118]*

1.6 **Acknowledgements**

The statements of gratitude to any supporters and contributors to the thesis, to whom the researcher is indebted, must not exceed 1 page.

   *[For example of Acknowledgements, see Appendix B page 119]*

1.7 **Table of contents**

The table of contents lists all thesis sections arranged in order of page number, proceeding from Abstract to Vitae. Chapter, title, Main headers, sub-headers and sections listed in the table of contents must correspond to those appearing in the main text. If the thesis is in Thai, the table of contents shall be written in Thai. If the thesis is in English, the table of contents shall be written in English.

The designated number of Main headers may be inserted or not. For Sub-headers, do not insert more than 1 issue, for example; if issue 1 of Main headers has Sub-headers, insert only 1.1; do not insert 1.1.1 or 1.1.1.1 For further details, look in the context.

   *[For example of Table of contents, see Appendix B page 120-121]*

1.8 **List of tables**

List of tables lists all of the tables appearing in the thesis (if any/ include tables in Appendices) and page number as appearing in the thesis. If the title of a table exceeds 1 line, start the new line aligned with the previous. In addition, the tables presented in List of tables must correspond to the context. If it is a Thai language Thesis, write the list of tables in Thai. If it is English, write the list of tables in English.
Chapter 3 Components of the thesis

If the thesis contains only one table, it is unnecessary to include a List of tables.

[For example of Lists of tables, see Appendix B page 122]

1.9 List of figures
List of figures shows all of the figures (pictures, map, charts, graphs, etc.) appearing in the thesis (include figures in Appendices). The title in the List of figures must correspond to those in context. If it is a Thai language Thesis, write the list of figures in Thai. If it is English, write the lists of figures in the English.

If the thesis contains only one figure, it is unnecessary to include a List of figures.

[For example of Lists of figures, see Appendix B page 123]

1.10 List of abbreviations
Describes symbols and abbreviations used throughout the thesis (if any).

[For example of Lists of abbreviations, see Appendix B page 124]

2. Context
2.1 Context of thesis can be presented in either of the following types;

2.1.1 Research Book can be divided into chapters and may designate number of chapters. Numbering and structure of each chapter should follow thesis advisor’s suggestions as to accepted research methodology in each subject. Generally, the components of the thesis context should be comprised of;

1) Introduction. This is the first chapter that presents the following issues;
   1.1) Background and definition of research problems
   1.2) Objectives of the research
   1.3) Hypothesis of the research
   1.4) The scope of the research
   1.5) Primary agreement
   1.6) Meaning and definition of technical terms
   1.7) The anticipated outcomes

2) Literature review. This section compiles relevant theories, concepts, related research, or previous data.

3) Research methodology. This section provides methods, steps or processes of research, equipment, materials, accessories and approach used in research, including research finding and analysis.

4) Results and discussion. This section outlines the results of the research and a discussion these results. This may be included in one chapter or separated depending on the type of research.

5) Conclusions and/or suggestions. This section summarizes the whole main issue in thesis and provides suggestions for further research and benefits of research application.
2.1.2 Collection of research articles This is a compilation of research articles pertaining to the approved thesis. The articles may be selected from amongst those published in pamphlets, accepted for publication, or presented in prior academic conferences. The format has 3 components as follows;

1) Introduction. Presents the background and significance of the problem, research objectives, and scopes of each research article. The connection between each research article and the thesis should be made explicit.

2) Context. This is a section involves the research articles themselves that student could present in the form published without changes.

3) Summary and conclusion. This section must indicate the connection between each research article presented in the context, and provide suggestions for research applications as well as further research.

3. Citation
For details and examples of citations in the thesis, look in Chapter 5 and Chapter 6.

[For example of References, see Appendix B page 12s]

4. Supplement
4.1 Appendices
Appendices are intended to include any relevant details that can aid the thesis context such as details of the process of calculation, relevant formulas, tools, experimental method, tests or polls used in the research, etc. The first page of this section should align the word Appendices at center, between Citation and Supplement. If there are many appendices, divide into Appendix A, B, C… respectively.

[For example of Appendices, see Appendix B page 126-127]

4.2 Research Publications
Designate the publication details of all works if the thesis was published in the following editions;
- Patents
- Research articles published or being responded to in academic journals.
- Research articles published in conference proceedings
- Presentations at academic conferences, both as lectures or posters.

The information that should be included is the name of the author or the name of the research owner, the title of research, journal of publication or conferences presented at; printing information such as volume, issue, date, and page number of printed journal, or the name of the conference, place and date of the conference; by choosing either Citations styles as appeared in Chapter 5 and Chapter 6.

For Doctoral Degree students, Master Degree Plan A Type A(1), and students applied from academic year 2005 onward requires thesis publication as a prerequisite for graduation and should include the following details about thesis publication as required for graduation;
Chapter 3 Components of the thesis

Master Degree Plan A

The thesis must be published or accepted for publication resulting from the work of the thesis research, or the student should present the research at a conference where the paper presented will be published in the proceedings.

Doctoral Degree Type 1 and Type 2

The thesis must be published or at least one peer reviewed journal paper must be published or accepted for publication resulting from the work of the thesis research involving a review by an external committee prior to publication and should be accepted by the program.

[For example of Research Publication, see Appendices B page 128 and Announcement on Thesis Publication for Graduate (66/2007) in Appendix D page 142]

4.3 Vitae (if any)

The author’s biography should not exceed 1 page and must be the last page of thesis. This page should include information about the author such as name and surname with title, Mr. Mrs. Miss., rank, rank of nobility, title conferred by the king and priest rank, date and place of birth, educational certification from bachelor degree, institute and year of graduation, academic experience, awards and scholarships, and current work position and place of employment.

[For example of Vitae, look in Appendices B page 129]
Summary of thesis components

The thesis written in English should have the following components written in English with some sections in Thai

1. Front cover
2. Title page
3. Certification
4. Abstract (in Thai)
5. Abstract (in English)
6. Dedication (optional)
7. Acknowledgements
8. Table of Contents
9. List of Tables (if any)
10. List of Figures (if any)
11. List of Abbreviations (if any)
12. Context of the thesis or independent study report (with citations in text)
13. References or Bibliography
14. Appendices (if any)
15. Research Publications
16. Vitae (optional)
Chapter 4
Organization of the thesis

The thesis is a paper serving as evidence of work towards Master and Doctoral Degree attainment, and as a consequence, it must be correct both in text and format. This text should represent intellectual cognition and research strategy of the student, and the format is a formal quality specified as a standard of each institute. The correctness of the thesis format is based on a process of printing, proof reading, and book compiling.

To organize the thesis is solely the student’s responsibility. The student must understand the principle of typing the thesis and must proof read the manuscript thoroughly by themselves. Therefore, to assure that Khon Kaen University’s theses adhere to the same formal standards, the principles for thesis organization are as follows;

1. Paper
   The text should be printed and copied only on white plain standard A4 paper with a weight not less than 80 grams.

2. Typing and copying
   2.1 The manuscript should be typed by a computer using Microsoft Word version 97 or higher and printed with a laser printer using black font only.
   2.2 For copying, use a Photocopy of the manuscript. The photocopy should be in good quality and neat; fonts and figures should be sharp and permanent, not smudged or smeared.
   2.3 To Type and copy frontage of thesis (Title page, approval page, Abstract, Dedication, Acknowledgements, Any lists, etc.) and affix page (cover sheet of appendix), typing or copying on single-sided is recommended.
   2.4 To type and copy content, references, and the remaining part of thesis, students may use either single or double-sided paper. If the thesis is fewer than 170 pages, type and copy in one page is allowed, but regularly use double-sided.

3. Fonts
   3.1 For the thesis written in Thai combined with English, use either Eucrosia UPC, Angsana UPC, or Angsana New style throughout the thesis. The Font size and Font style are assigned as follows:
      For normal content and details, use size 14-16 with normal fonts.
      For content headings, use size 16-18 with Bold.
      For chapter headings and any components such as Acknowledgements or Table of contents, use size 18 with Bold.
   3.2 For the thesis written entirely in English, use Times New Roman. The Font size and Font style are assigned as follows:
      For normal content and details, use size 12 with normal fonts.
      For content headings, use size 12-14 with Bold.
      For chapter headings and any components such as Acknowledgements, Table of content, use size 14 with Bold.

[For Example of Font type, Font style, and Font size, see Appendix A page 95]
4. **Margins**
   Set top margin at 1.5 inches, left margin at 1.5 inches, right margin at 1 inch, and bottom margin at 1 inch for odd pages; and top margin at 1.5 inches, left margin at 1 inch, right margin at 1.5 inches, and bottom margin at 1 inch for even pages.
   
   *[For Example of Margins set up, see Appendix A page 96-97]*

5. **Line spacing**
   5.1 For a thesis written in Thai language, set for single space. For an English thesis typed in Times New Roman, use 1.5 line spacing.
   5.2 Leave 2 lines between chapter heading and first subheading or first line of content.
   5.3 When entering a new subheading, leave 1 line between the last line of previous subheading and the new one.

6. **Indention**
   Indent 6 letter spaces from the left margin and type at the seventh letter space. The next indention leaves 6 letter spaces throughout the thesis.
   
   *[For Example of Indention, see Appendix A page 98-100]*

7. **Alignment**
   Justified alignment is generally used for typing details for the sake of neatness. Language correctness students be concerned; do not truncate the word, for example; ‘Data’ should not be typed ‘Da’ in one line and ‘ta’ in another, or do not leave too much space for the words which must be attached together, for example; do not type ‘Da ta’.

8. **Paging**
   8.1 Frontage of thesis, use small Roman number i, ii, iii,... respectively, beginning from the first page of the Abstract to the last page of forepart. For the first page of the abstract, acknowledgements and any table of contents, number the pages but do not type Roman numbers. The pages should be numbered at the top right of the page, top margins of 0.5 inches and right margins of 1 inch.
   8.2 Content, References, and affixes use Arabic numbers 1, 2, 3,... respectively, beginning from the first page of Chapter 1 or Introduction. The first page of each Chapter, Bibliography or Reference, and Appendices and Sub appendices should be numbered but do not insert any page numbers.
   
   To insert the page number, type the number at the top right of the page for odd pages, and top left for even pages; leave the top margin at 0.5 inch and left or right margin at 1 inch.
   8.3 Do not type page numbers in sub serial format such as 2.1, 2.2,... or 2(1), 2(2),... or 2a, 2b,...
   
   *[For Example of Paging, see Appendix A page 96-97]*

9. **Chapters**
   9.1 Begin each new chapter on a new page. The word Chapter may be presented or not, depending on the recommendations of the Thesis Advisor Committee.
9.2 If the word Chapter is used, the chapter number must be specified. Use Arabic numbers for a thesis written in Thai and capital Roman numbers for an English thesis. Type the word “Chapter” at the first line of the page and align at centre. For the chapter’s title, type it on the next line and align it at centre. If the title of the chapter could not fit within 1 line, divide into 2-3 lines appropriately by lining down as an inverted triangle.

9.3 If the word “Chapter” is not used, type the title of chapter at the first line of page and align at centre. If the title of chapter could not be placed within 1 line, divide it into 2-3 lines appropriately by lining down as an inverted triangle.

[For Example of Chapters, see Appendix A page 101-102]

10. Headings
10.1 To delineate headings in each chapter, addressing Main headings and Sub-headings.
10.2 To type main headings in English, type the first letter of every sentence and proper noun with a capital letter.
10.3 If the heading is more than 1 line long, divide into 2-3 lines as appropriate. Do not separate the words, for example, Khon Kaen should not be separated into Khon - Kaen.
10.4 If the new headings start at the end of the page less than 1 line left, start the new headings on the next page.
10.5 To divide Main headings and Sub-headings in each chapter, use number and/or alphabet to designate them. If using only number, do not use more than 4 levels for subdivisions, such as 1.1.1.1.1. But use alphabet letters or parenthesis ( ) instead. Use only one format consistently throughout the thesis.
10.6 Do not use symbols such as , etc. as Sub-headings for the thesis. It is an academic document and using such symbols is unacceptable.
10.7 Main headings should be aligned with the left margin of paper.
10.8 Sub-headings should be indented as described in No. 6.

[For example of Headings, Dividing Main headings and sub-headings, see Appendix A page 98-100]

11. Quotations
11.1 If a quotation is less than 3 lines long, place it in the text by using quotation marks (“………”)
11.2 If a quotation is more than 3 lines long, do not use quotation mark but begin a new line and indent one space from previous text using Italics. If there is a sub-indentation in the quotation, indent one more space, respectively.
11.3 If some part of the quotation is omitted, use ellipsis dots and space each dot by 1 space.
11.4 If the writer’s phrasing is placed in the quotation, use square brackets [ ]
11.5 To cite the source of quotations, apply the citations format as explained in Chapter 5 and Chapter 6.

12. Tables
12.1 One table consists of the number and title of the table at the top, followed by the table, and possibly the sources and notes at the bottom.
12.2 In a table, use the same language as inside the thesis, except as needed to retain original language, or if presentation in an other language would give more correctness and academic authenticity; if so, an other language may be used in the table.

12.3 Place the table near the text to which that table is relevant. For unnecessary tables, or a table that is not directly related to the text, place it in the Appendices.

12.4 Place number and title of tables at the top by keeping the word “Table…” at the left margin of the paper or of the tables. Use Arabic numbers such as “Table 1”. Use bold font, and leave 2 spaces and type the title of table with normal fonts. If table title is more than 1 line long, divide into 2-3 lines as appropriate, and keep the first letter of the text on the second or third line aligned with the first letter of the table title in the first line.

12.5 Tables generally consist of Table header and Table text. Keep these aligned with the left margin of the page or paste them appropriately.

12.6 As concerns long text that can not be typed within one page, type the rest on the following page. Nonetheless, it is necessary to insert table numbers and titles on every page in which the table appear. Therefore, insert (Cont.) in parenthesis after the title of the table, too. The table header must also be consisten on these pages.

12.7 To present a very large table, reduce the size of the table as necessary while maintaining ease of readability.

12.8 To cite the source the information presented in the table, choose a citations format as explained in Chapter 5 or Chapter 6, and place it one line below the table aligned with the right margin of the table.

12.9 To affix notes or captions, place one line below the table or references (if any).

12.10 If the table is added in Landscape format, rotate the table ninety degrees so that the head of the table rests along the left margin of the paper, and keep the left margin of the table at the bottom of the page. Place the page number at the right top (odd page) or left top (even page) as normal.

[For example of Tables, see Appendix A page 103]

13. Figures

13.1 Figures include Pictures, Photographs, Charts, Maps, Diagrams, and Graphs that should be typed and copied only in good quality. If original figures are attached to the manuscript thesis, attach them neatly and permanently.

13.2 One Figure consists of a picture, legend, and references.

13.3 Place the figure near the text which refers to the figure. For tangential figures, or figures not directly related to the text, compile these in Appendix. The figure should be placed appropriately and neatly.

13.4 The legend of the figure should be explained at the bottom of the figure, using the word “Figure…” in the appropriate position. Assign figure number in Arabic numbers such as “Figure 1” with bold fonts. Leave 2 spaces, and insert the title of the figure or legend in normal font. If the legend is more than 1 line long, divide into 2-3 lines as appropriate at the first letter of the title or legend of the figure in the first line.

13.5 To cite the source of information in the figure, choose a citations format as explained in Chapter 5 or Chapter 6 and place it at the next line down from the legend and keep it aligned with the right margin of the figure or legend.

[For example of Figures, see Appendix A page 104]
Chapter 4 Organization of the thesis

14. Scientific names

14.1 Use scientific names of microbes, plants, or animals according to the International Code of Nomenclature, and emphasize the same by using underlining or italics.

14.2 Writing scientific names in a Binomial system: 2 word names, in which one is the Genus beginning with a capital letter and another is the Species. Leave 1 space from the Genus, and use a small letter. Attach the surname of the assigner at the end of scientific names. Use initials for surnames that are largely well known such as Linnaeus as Linn. or L. If there are 2 assigners, insert both as follows:

- Microbes such as Escherichia coli or Escherichia coli
  Bacillus subtilis or Bacillus subtilis
- Plants such as Oryza sativa L. or Oryza sativa L.
- Animals such as Lycosa pseudoannulata Rosenber and Strandr or Lycosa pseudoannulata Rosenber and Strandr

14.3 Use the full name as in 14.2 only for the first reference. For further reference, use the initial of Genus in capital letters. For Species, use the full name and do not insert the assigners, as in the following example:

- First time Escherichia coli
  Next time E. Coli
- First time Oryza sativa L.
  Next time O. sativa
- First time Lycosa pseudoannulata Rosenber and Strandr
  Next time L pseudoannulata

15. Foreign words

15.1 Do not use foreign words in a thesis written in the Thai language if there’s transliterate words or Thai words, for example; for “คอมพิวเตอร์” do not write “Computers” or “การคอมพิวเตอร์” do not type “Information Technology”.

15.2 If the foreign word has not been used in Thai language, write it in Thai transliteration according to the Royal Institute of Thailand’s principles of abbreviation such as “เว็บไซต์” is from “Web site”. If the word has been assigned by the Royal Institute of Thailand already, use as it assigned such as “รัฐอาริโซนา” and “รัฐอิลลิเนียน”.

15.3 According No. 15.1 and 15.2, foreign words can be designated in parenthesis such as เว็บไซต์ (Web site) or รัฐอาริโซนา (Arizona). However, use parenthesis only for the first mentioning. At the next following instances, do not designate that word in parenthesis. In parenthesis, use the same font throughout the thesis such as;

Use small letters, except for proper noun as follows: เว็บไซต์ (web site) เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ (information technology)

Use capital letters for only the first letter of the word as follows: เว็บไซต์ (Web site) เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ (Information technology)

Or use capital letters for the first letter of all words as follows: เว็บไซต์ (Web Site) เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ (Information Technology)
Chapter 5
Citations in thesis
First format*

Citation means to provide the source of information that the author has used in any working papers as evidence which makes the working papers acceptable and reliable. Furthermore, citation serves to give credit to the previous author and to show the honest intention of the author not to copy others’ information without reference (Plagiarism): Plagiarism is a very serious academic offence that will absolute not to be tolerated. 

Graduate students must use citations in working papers of any report or thesis.

The first format of citations in the thesis in this handbook sets for The American Psychological Association (APA) submitted to Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 5th ed. 2001 and APA Style Electronic Formats, 2001 which is the recommended national standard and is largely used all over the world. Some parts have been adapted for citations in Thai language, which may have some characteristics and information that are different from English papers.

Citations in the thesis should be referenced in two parts of thesis; in the body of the text and at the end of the chapter or References page.

1. Reference Citations in Text

Reference Citations in Text means to provide the sources of information with a combination of reference and context to indicate the source of a statement. Students may choose either of the citation styles from the followings:

1.1 Author-Date method of citation

Author-Date method of citation is a citation designating the name of author and year of publication in front of or following the statement to show the source, and may include page numbers of the referenced document if necessary.

Citing in front of a statement

Citing in front of a statement is appropriate to indicate the author’s name or idea by citing the name of the author within the text, and the year in parentheses, followed by the statement

Author (Year of publication)……………………………………………….

or

Author (Year of publication : page number)…………………………………

Citing after a statement

Citing after a statement is also appropriate to indicate the referenced statement or idea by citing the name of the author and year of publication in parentheses after the statement

……………………………………………….(Author, year of publication)

or

……………………………………………. (Author, year of publication : page number)

Author-Date method of citation has details as follows;

*Student may choose either citations style; first format (Chapter 5) or second format (Chapter6) in accordance with specification of each program
1.1.1 Work by one author

For Thai authors, writing in Thai, insert the name and surname, respectively. But for foreign authors or Thai authors writing in a foreign language, insert only the surname as follows:

1) Thai author, writing in Thai

วังศรีวงศ์ ธนาพันธุ์ (2548) .................................................................
ดร.ธรรมปัลลิ (พ.อ.ปลุกโต) (2546) .................................................................

or

.................................................. (วังศรีวงศ์ ธนาพันธุ์, 2548)
.................................................. (ดร.ธรรมปัลลิ (พ.อ.ปลุกโต), 2546)

2) Foreign author

Patten (2005) .................................................................

or

.................................(Patten, 2005)

3) Thai author, writing in a foreign language

Aroonpiroj (1997) support our results that bacteria selected from Thai fish sauce fermentation could produce protease enzyme on the medium containing 0.8% skim milk and 0.1% yeast extract.

or

bacteria selected from Thai fish sauce fermentation could produce protease enzyme on the medium containing 0.8% skim milk and 0.1% yeast extract (Aroonpiroj, 1997)

1.1.2 Work by more than one author

1) Two authors

Cite the names of both authors for every reference by inserting and * in front of the name of the second author

Example 2

Enger and Smith (2004) .................................................................

or

.................................(Enger & Smith, 2004)

*According to the APA Style, use a symbol ‘&’ instead of the word ‘and’ in front of the name of the last author
2) **Three, Four or Five authors**
   - Cite the names of the third, fourth and fifth authors at the initial references
   - For all subsequent references, insert the name of the first author, followed by et al. (et al. has the full stop (.) after al and no italics)

   **First reference**

   Gebbie, Rosenstock, and Hernandez (2003) …………………………………

   or

   ………………………………… (Gebbie, Rosenstock, & Hernandez, 2003)

   **Subsequent reference**

   Gebbie et al. (2003) …………………………………

   or

   ……………………………………… (Gebbie et al., 2003)

3) **Six or more authors**
   Insert only the name of the first author followed by et al. (But in the References lists, insert only the first six authors and use et al. for the rest)

   **Example**

   Piot et al. (1992) …………………………………

   or

   ……………………………………… (Piot et al., 1992)

   **Note** To cite a document written by more than one author; if the citation is in front of the statement, use and in front of the last author. If the name of the author is in parentheses, link the authors’ names by & as follows;

   Enger and Smith (2004) …………………………………

   ……………………………………… (Enger & Smith, 2004)

1.1.3 **Groups as Authors**

   Group as authors are government sectors, associations, institutes, or educational groups. Insert the name of the group as the name of the author, which generally uses full name and initial in the initial reference. The next reference will use only the initial.

   1) **If there are both a Sub-organization and an Organization** insert only the name of the Sub-organization which is designated first, for example; *The Secretarial of the Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office* shall appear as *The*
Secretarial of the Prime Minister except if the name of the Sub-Organization is the same but belongs to a different organization, then the name of the organization should be inserted to mark the difference, for example; Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture. As example;

**Example 1**
The Secretarial of the Prime Minister (2007)……………………
or
………………………..(The Secretarial of the Prime Minister, 2007)

**Example 2**
Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (2007)………………………………………………
Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture (2007) ………………………
or
………………………..(Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture, 2007)

2) If the name of the organization is very long, insert the full name for the first citing, and the next citing could be shortened by using ... as example;
   - **First citing**
     Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (2007)………………………………………………
     Office of the Nation Economic and Social Development Board (2005)…………………………………………………………
   - **Next citing**
     Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development ... (2007)………
     Office of the Nation Economic… (2005)………………………….

   or
   - **First citing**
   - **Next citing**
     ……….(Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development …,2007)

3) If the organization has initials that are largely well known insert full name and insert initial in [ ] at the first citing, and the next citing could insert only the initial as example;

**Example 1**
   - **First citing**
     Office of The Public Sector Development Commission [OPDC] (2007)………………………………………………………………..
• Next citing
  OPDC (2007)………………………………………………
  or
• First citing
  ……………………( Office of The Public Sector Development
  Commission [OPDC], 2007)
• Next citing
  …………………………………………………….(OPDC, 2007)

Example 2
• First citing
  World Health Organization [WHO] (2007)………………
• Next citing
  ……………………………………………………..(WHO, 2007)
  or
• First citing
  ……………………(World Health Organization [WHO], 2007)
• Next citing
  ……………………………………………………..(WHO, 2007)

1.1.4 Work with no author
Works with no author, including legal materials, or with an anonymous
author.

Works with no author insert the title instead of the name of the author
by using the full title, or shorten and follow with ... If citing in front of the statement,
insert title in “……..” as example;
• Citing title of article or chapter from a book insert title in
  “………..” as example;
  In “Looking forward to a bright tomorrow…” (1949)………………
  or
  …………………… (“Looking forward to a bright tomorrow…,” 1949)

• Citing title of journals, books, brochures or reports use italic font
  as example;
  Herb lore of the Shire…(1955) ………………………………………
  or
  ………………………………………………….(Herb lore of the Shire…, 1955)

• Legal materials insert title of the law followed by the year of
  legislation such as
The Royal Decree On The Establishment and Management of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve of 2001 (2001)………………………………

- **Work with no author** which designates *Anonymous*; insert Anonymous instead of the name of the author such as (Anonymous, 1996)

1.1.5 **Authors With the Same Surname**

Foreign authors who have the same surname should be designated by the first name’s initial and middle name for every citation although year of publication is different, as follows;

R.J. Smith (1994)……………………………………………………
P. Smith (1997)………………………………………………
or
…………………………………………………….(Smith R.J., 1994)
…………………………………………………….(Smith P., 1997)

1.1.6 **Citing 2 or more documents**

- To cite two or more documents of the same author but with different years of publication, arrange according to the year of publication as follows;

- Citing two or more documents or the same author, published in the same year. Regularly in the References page, it must designated with the alphabet letters a b c… respectively, after year of publication to indicate that it is not the same documents, for example;

  If 2 documents of Edward William Said have been cited

  Use In-text citations as follows:

  Edward William Said. (1979b) When cited from The question of Palestine

  Edward William Said. (1979a, 1979b)……. When citing two documents at the same time

  or
  ……………………………………….(Edward William Said, 1979a)
  ……………………………………….(Edward William Said, 1979b)
  ……………………………………….(Edward William Said, 1979a, 1979b)
• To cite two or more documents written by different authors, arrange the references alphabetically by author’s name, and separate each reference with a semicolon (;) as shown;


1.1.7  No date
Insert n.d. instead of year of publication as follows;

Example 1
Viravaidya (n.d.)…………………………………………………………
or
……………………………………………………….(Viravaidya, n.d.)

1.1.8  In press
Insert in press instead of year of publication as follows;

Example 1
Viravaidya (in press)………………………………………………
or
……………………………………………………(Viravaidya, in press)

1.1.9  Specific Parts of a Source
Specific parts, chapters or tables of a source should be designated by page number, chapter, or table as appropriate, and the word ‘page’ or ‘chapter’ should be abbreviated.

Patten (2005, p.123)
Enger and Smith, (2004 chap.2)

To cite electronic documents with no page numbers, insert the number of indents instead by using the initial para., or the symbol ¶ followed by the number. If there are no indents, insert the section title instead, such as

Friday (1984, ¶ 3).…………………………………………………………
or
…………………………………….(Friday, 1984, Introduction section)

1.1.10  Citing the document as cited in another work
If the document you intend to cite has been cited in another work and the manuscript of cited-work can not be found, use repeating citations following these 2 methods:

1)  **Cite the name of the author of the manuscript first** insert the name of the author of the manuscript, followed by the word cited in, and the name of the author of the work from which the information is taken, for example; we intend to cite Pratt’s document which has been cited in Edward William Said’s
or

2) **Cite the name of the author of the document used as a reference first** insert the name of the author of the work which has been used as a reference, followed by the word *cited from* and the name of the author of the manuscript, for example; we intend to cite Edward William Said’s work which cited from Pratt

Said (1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)…………………………...
or
…………………………….(Said, 1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)

### 1.1.11 Citing Personal Communications

Personal Communication includes letters, aide-memory, email or discussion group on the internet, interviews, phone conversations, which involve personal communication regarding an academic matter. To cite personal communications, cite only in the main text with no need to provide a listing in the References section, and add the word ‘personal communication’ followed by communication date.

When citing in the main text, however; if the author is a foreigner, insert the author’s first name, middle name initial, and full surname, designating the word personal communication followed by communication date as follows;

D. Ellis (personal communication, June 2, 2007) …………………
or
………………………… (D. Ellis, personal communication, June 2, 2007)

### 1.2 Number style

Number style is a citation format designating the number of the reference document at the end of the statement to provide the source. The number could be designated singularly such as 1 2 3 …. or inserted in brackets [ ] such as [1] [2] [3] as follows;

The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower¹. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it² . . . 

or

The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2] . . .

If citing several documents but the same information, insert the number of reference documents, respectively, and separate them with a comma (,) as shown;
Number style citations have 2 methods. Student may choose either as follows;

1.2.1 Cited-order number
Insert number according to the order in which references are listed in the main text, beginning with 1 2 3… respectively, to the end of the book. The number could be used again if cited again. The References lists at the end of book should be ordered similar to the main text, following the order in which they are cited with no need to arrange the names of authors alphabetically, as follows;

In-text citations
The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2]. U.S. failure to confront market power is not an oversight, however. It is a policy whose premise is that cartel states must be appeased to secure their oil exports. This conception is based in turn on the perceived threat of an "oil weapon" [4].

List of References (not arranged alphabetically by author name)
3. Akins, JE. (1973)

1.2.2 Reference-order number
This method involves inserting the number corresponding to the order appearing in the Reference section, which is arranged alphabetically by author name. The References at the end of the book will be ordered similar to the main text with no need to begin with 1 2 3… respectively, and the number could be used again for subsequent citations, as shown;

In-Text Citations
The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2]. U.S. failure to confront market power is not an oversight, however. It is a policy whose premise is that cartel states must be appeased to secure their oil exports. This conception is based in turn on the perceived threat of an "oil weapon" [4].
List of References (arranged alphabetically by author name)
1. Akins, JE. (1973)………………………………………………...
2. Kashfi, MS. (2003)………………………………………………..
3. Nasr, SVR. (2006)………………………………………………..
5. Wolfowitz, P. (1992)……………………………………………..

1.3 Citing Thai document in a thesis written in English
To cite independent studies or a thesis written in English, if choosing the Name-year style, insert the reference name and year in English including A.D. To translate a Thai name into English, the student must use formal the name correctly (if any) especially the name of the organization, for example; (มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น, 2550) will be (Khon Kaen University, 2007). If the formal name or the name of the person can not be found in English, use transliteration into the Roman alphabet such that ถูกิตติ์ ทั่วมาสุข (2545) will be Tuamsuk (2002)

If Thai names are not translated into English, use the Number style citations instead.

To write Reference, see page 58 No. 2.2.16

2. Reference citations
Reference citations is an index compiling all documents which the author cites in the work; normally arranged alphabetically by the name of the author, but can be arranged respectively as to the references list in the main text if the author chooses cited-order number style of citation.

To compile documents in the References section, student should compile as Bibliography or References which have important differences.

• Bibliography author could include the reference documents from other source though they are not referred to in the main text if the author supposes that it relates to the text or benefits the reader. Therefore, the number of references listed in the end of the book could be more than the reference documents in main text.

• References shows only the references documented in the main text. Therefore, the references listed in the end of the book must be equal to the references documented in the main text.

The format of APA style for writing an independent report or thesis appears as follows;

2.1 General guidelines
2.1.1 Author name
1) Thai author writing in Thai language, insert the name and surname, respectively, without adding title (such as นามะ avaşana) rank (such as ภ.ค.ภ. ร.อ.) post (such as ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ศาสตราจารย์) or qualification (such as ดร. นพ.). If the author has the rank of nobility, put the rank of nobility after the name, punctuated with a comma (,) but write normally for the priest rank, as example;

สมชาย สมชายวิริยะ
ประเวศ วิเศีย
2) **Foreign author** or Thai author writing in English, insert the surname, then the first name initial and middle name as shown;

- Spencer M.
- Pratt RJ.
- Panyarachun A.

3) **Author is an editor** insert the word *editor* or *Ed.* or *Eds.* For multiple editors in ( ) after the name of the author. If the author is the compiler, insert the word *compiler* or *Comp.* or *Comps.* in ( ) after the name of the author, as shown;

- Hernon, P. (Comp.)
- Ray, L. (Ed.)
- Remacle, C. and Reusens, B. (Eds.)

4) **Author is a business** insert the name of the business as it appears in the document beginning with sub-organization, then organization, as example;

- American Sociological Association.
- The American Institute of Architects Design For Aging Center
- Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.

5) **Two authors, but not more than five** insert commas (,) between authors and place ‘&’ before the last author, punctuate with ‘&’ (or can be used *and*) as follows;

- Enger, E.D. & Smith, B. F.
- Gebbie, K., Rosenstock, L., & Hernandez, L.M. (Eds.)

6) **More than six authors** insert the name of the first six authors followed by *et al.* as follows;

- Mann, J.M., Tarantola, D.J., Netter, T.W., Sande, P.,

### 2.1.2 Title

1) **Title of books, articles, theses, and unpublished materials**
- Insert the full name as it appears in the documents. For the English title, type the first letter of the sentence with a capital letter and the rest in lowercase except proper nouns; for example;

  **Foundations of modern sociology.**
  **The economics of Thailand.**

- For sub-titles and two-part titles, insert a colon (:) between the title and sub-title. If the title is in English, type the first letter of the first sentence with a capital letter such as
Ecological economics: Concepts and methods.
Old-age income support in the 21st century: An International perspective on pension systems and reform.

- To type the titles of books and theses, use bold, or italics or underlining to emphasize them. For unpublished materials or articles (such as pamphlets, mimeographs), type the name in normal font.

Example of unpublished materials or articles title
The impact of economic on sociology.

2) Title of journals, encyclopedia, conferences/seminars
- Insert the full name as it appears in the paper. For an English title, type the first letter of every significant word with a capital letter.
- To type title of journals and encyclopedia, use bold, italic or underlining to emphasize them. For the conference/seminar’s title, type it in normal font except if the title of the conference is the same as the name of the book, then emphasize the book’s title.

Example of journals and encyclopedia title
Journal of Economic Literature
The Wall Street Journal
Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences

Example of conferences/seminar title
Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on AIDS in Asia

2.1.3 Information about pressing

1) Abbreviation list to organize the references at the end of the thesis, use the abbreviation for specific parts of the documents or papers, as follows;

- chap. chapter
- ed. edition
- Rev.ed. revised edition
- 2 nd. ed. second edition
- Ed. (Eds.) Editor (Editors)
- Trans. Translator(s)
- n.d. No date
- p. (pp.) page (pages)
- Vol. Volumes (as in Vol. 4)
- vols Volumes (as in 4 volumes)
- No. Number
- Pt. Part
- Suppl. Supplement
2) **Information about book publication**

- **Edition**: insert the edition if second edition or later. If there is a designation regarding revised or enlarged, insert it also; as example;
  
  2\textsuperscript{nd} ed.
  6\textsuperscript{th} ed.
  3\textsuperscript{rd} rev. ed. (revised)
  2\textsuperscript{nd} rev. & enl. ed. (revised & enlarged)

- **Place of publication**: insert the city or province of publication as it appears in the book. If there is more than one city or province, insert only the first place. If required to designate the state, district or region after the name of the city, insert it in ( ) and either initials or full name can be used (look for the USPS in Appendix C on page C-10) as example;

  New York
  Scarborough (Ontario)
  Princeton (NJ)
  If there is no place of publication, insert [n.p.]

- **Publisher or press**: insert the name of the publisher or press as it appears in the book. If both publisher and press are present, insert the publisher. In case that the publisher is a sub-organization or organization, insert the name of the sub-organization or organization as the publisher. Cut the word บริษัท ที่อยู่ส่วนจัดพิมพ์ และ จัดพิมพ์ for Thai publisher, and the word Limited (Ltd.), Incorporated (Inc.) in English as follows;

  Prentice-Hall
  Institute of Developing Economics
  If no publisher or press is present, insert [n.p.]

- **Year of publication**: designate either A.D. or B.C of publication year in parenthesis ( ) after the name of the author as follows;

  ประวัติ พล. (2541)
  If no year of publication is present, insert [n.d.]

3) **Information about journal press**

- **Year of publication**: insert similarly to publication year of book respectively as follows;

  volume (issue), page number for example;

  2 (3), 5-21.
  15, 17-23. [If no issue]
  (87), 3-16. [If no volume]
  32 (September), 145-51. [If no issue but designate month]
- For unpublished journals and in-press articles, insert *in press* after the name of author as shown:


4) **Information about encyclopedia press**
- Year of publication: insert same as above for published year of book
- Insert volume, page number, place of publication, and publisher respectively as follows;
  

  - For encyclopedias completed in one volume, do not designate the issue as example;


5) **Information about thesis press**
- Year of publication: same as published year of book
- Insert level of degree, program, institute respectively as follows;

  ...(degree)...thesis in... (subject)....., faculty...., institute/university

  **Example**
  
  Master of Arts Thesis in Library and Information Science, The Graduate School, Khon Kaen University.

  - Foreign thesis: insert location of country where the institute is located, for example;

  Doctoral Dissertation in Linguistics, Indiana University, U.S.A.
  Ph.D. Thesis in Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand.

6) **Information about unpublished materials**
- Insert the year of publication, place of publication, and publisher as Information about book publication (no. 2), and attach the type of materials in ( ) as example;

  Texas: Texas University. (Unpublished)
  Paris: UNESCO. (Pamphlet).

7) **Information about Abstract press from CD-ROM database**
- Insert [Abstract] after the title
For information about pressing, insert according to citation format; for example, Abstract of an article in a journal, use as Information about journal press (no. 3); follow with date of retrieval, the name of the CD-ROM database, and the number of the abstract as follows;

**Example abstract from article in journal**

... Title [Abstract]. *Title of journal, volume* (issue), page number. Retrieval date, From the name of CD-ROM database, number of Abstract.


**Example of a book Abstract**


**Example of a thesis Abstract**


8) **Information about online materials press**

- Insert retrieval date and URL address or domain of the press on internet after any details of the press, as shown;

**Example**


### 2.2 Format of references and examples

#### 2.2.1 Books

1) **One author, first edition**

```
Author. (Year of publication). *Title of the book*. Place of publication: publisher.
```


### 2) One author, from second edition


### 3) Two to five authors


**Note** The symbol “&” can be used and instead

### 4) Six or more authors

Six authors insert all six authors


**More than six authors** insert first six authors followed by et al.


5) **Author is an editor or compiler**


6) **Author is a business**


7) **No author or anonymous**


Work by no author, insert title of book instead of author’s name and follow with year of publication. For document which designated Anonymous, use Anonymous instead of author’s name.


8) No place of publication, publisher, or year of publication


9) Translation


10) Research or technical report in a series


11) Conference proceedings

Editor or organizer. (Year of publication). Title of conference proceedings. Title of conferences. Place of publication: publisher.

Conference proceedings, Conference paper on academic topic
- The published Conference proceedings or Conference paper on academic topic, if conferences has a title, use References citations format for citing books. If conference has no title, then insert it after lists of title, for example;


### 2.2.2 Article (proceedings, several authors)


### 2.2.3 Conference papers

1) Conference paper- Published, has both title of the conference proceedings and title of the conference

**Author.** (Year of publication). Title of article/paper. In Editor’s name (Editor). *Title of the Conference Proceedings.* Title of conference. (page - ). Place of publication: publisher.


2) Conference/seminar presentation paper- Unpublished


2.2.4 Article in a Journal

Author. (Year of publication). *Title of article. Title of journal,* volume (issue), page number.


Baron, J.N., & Hannan, M.T. (1994). The impact of economics on sociology. *Journal of Economic Literature,* 32 (September), 1111-1146.[No volume but month designated]


2.2.5 In press article in a journal


### 2.2.6 Journal

**Editor.** (Year of publication). *Title of journal, volume* (issue).


### 2.2.7 Article in newspaper

**Author.** (Year of publication, date). Title of article. *Title of newspaper*, page number.


[No author]

### 2.2.8 Article in encyclopedia

**Author.** (Year of publication). Title of article. In Editor’s name (Editor). *Title of encyclopedia*. volume (page number). Place of publication: publisher


### 2.2.9 Thesis

**Author.** (Year of publication). *Title of thesis*. ......(degree)......thesis in......(subject)............, faculty......, institute/university
Chapter 5 Citation in thesis (First format)


Lan, W.C. (2002). From document clues to descriptive metadata: Document characteristics used by graduate students in judging the usefulness of Web documents. PhD Dissertation, School of Information and Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

2.2.10 Paper- Unpublished (Pamphlet/Mimeographed)

Author. (Year of publication). Title of paper. Place of publication: publisher. (Pamphlet).
Author. (Year of publication). Title of paper. Place of publication: publisher. (Mimeographed).

Insert Unpublished, Pamphlet, Brochure, Mimeographed, or Photocopied in parenthesis ( ) rear most.


2.2.11 Abstract

1) Thesis abstract from abstract press release


2) Thesis abstract from CD-ROM database

Author. (Year of publication). Title of thesis [Abstract].
……(degree)……thesis in……(subject)……, faculty……
institute/university. Retrieval date, from Name of CD-ROM database, number of abstract.


3) Article Abstract from a journal from CD-ROM database

Author. (Year of publication). Title of article [Abstract] Title of journal, volume(issue), page number. Retrieval date, from Name of CD-ROM database, number of abstract.


4) Book abstract from CD-ROM database


2.2.12 Information from audiovisual aids/radio/television

| Author. (Year of publication). Title [Media type]. Place of publication: publisher. |

- Insert the name of the person who is responsible for the information and insert his/her function in parenthesis ( ) such as producer, speaker, commentator, etc.
- If the title is recorded in audiovisual aids, insert the type of media in the brackets [ ] after the title such as [Slide], [Tape cassette], [Videocassette], [Film], etc.
- If the title is from a radio or television broadcast, designate the name of the program and the name of the radio or television station after the title.


2.2.13 Referencing from an Internet

These guidelines for referencing from the internet are source adapted from APA Style Electronic Formats (Guffey, 2001) has explained how to reference sources from the internet further from the original APA Style as follows;

- Students should cite directly from the URL where the information is located; do not cite from a home page or menu page.
- To write URL address; if there is not enough space, students should continue on the next line with a word immediately after / (slash) or . (dot)
- To cite e-mail, students should use only the In-text citation format, and not inclusion in the References page, as information from e-mail is not easily found beyond the text.
- If the information has no author, insert the title or specific part of the title and follow with the year of publication.

Example citations from the internet

1) Article in an e-journal, which has a printed version no need to insert retrieval date and URL

| Author. (Year of publication). Title [Serial online]. Title of journal, volume (issue), page number. |


2) **Article in an e-journal, with no printed version**

Author. (Year of publication). Title. *Title of journal*, volume (issue), page number(if any). Retrieval date, from URL


3) **Newspaper- on the internet**

Author. (volume, date). Title. *Title of newspaper*. Retrieval date , from URL


4) **Information from an organization’s web site**

Author or Organization. (year of publication). **Title**. Retrieval date, from URL.


5) **Information from a personal web site – no sources/organization**

Author. (Year of publication). **Title**. Retrieval date, from URL.


6) **Information from web site- no author or contributor**

**Title**. (Year of publication). Retrieval date, from URL.


7) Information from letter or message posted in newsgroup or discussion group on internet

Author. (posted date). Title from subject. Message posted to address of newsgroup or discussion group.


Note personal e-mail letter can be cited in content but no need to cite in References.

2.2.14 Referencing from interview

Contributor name. (Interview date). Interview. Function. Agency or address


2.2.15 Citing a document that has been cited in other work

Write references list according to each type of citation. Citation may begin with the previous document followed by cited in and the work that has been used as a reference. Otherwise, begin with the document used as a reference followed by cited from and the previous work, for example;

1) Begin with the previous work

2) Begin with the document used as a reference

2.2.16 Citing Thai independent studies or theses written in English
Write references list in English, designating [in Thai] after the list, for example;


2.3 Arrangement and organization of References
2.3.1 Every reference listed in the main text must be compiled in the rearward of the book under title Bibliography or References
2.3.2 To organize References
1) Arrange in alphabetic order according to the name of author if choosing Name-year or Reference-order number style of citations. Following these steps;

- Arrange alphabetical according to dictionary order. If there are both Thai and English documents, arrange the Thai first then follow with the English.
- If the name of authors are the same or citing works by the same author, arrange according to year of publication. If year of publication is the same, designate a b c . . . after and arrange the list alphabetical as to title. If the author has both personal work and co-work, list the personal first and follow with the co-work. For typing, type full name only for the first listing. For subsequent works, use an underline continually 6-8 times ended by . (dot) or , (comma) as example;

**Type as**
__________. (1973b). *Autopsy on people’s war* . . .  

Insert ______. Only for the first author

2) **Arrange in order of citation in the main text** if choosing Cited-order number style, student should designate number in front of each referenced document as in the main text.

2.3.3 **Spacing**

1) Type any symbols after the first sentence without spacing. Use two space (type space bar 2 times) after a period, and use one space (type space bar 1 time) after a comma (,) colon (;) or semicolon (;) as shown;

√ ………developing countries. London: Prentice-Hall  
√ *Buddhism Journal, 2*(3), 5-21.  
X ………developing countries . London: Prentice-Hall  
X *Buddhism Journal* , 2 (3), 5-21.  
X Baron, J. N., & Hannan, M.T. (1994). *The impact of………..*  

2) If the text is longer than one line, enter the next line with a 4-8 space indent (type space bar 4-8 times) as example;


Indent

3) Grammar and typing format should supercede concerns appearance. Do not cut words or type incorrectly, but make sure the right margins stay equal as shown;


Chapter 5 Citation in thesis (First format)

Example 1  Name-year style (in main text) and Bibliography (rearward of book)*

Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function (Moe and Heiene, 1995; Heiene and Moe, 1998) because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons (Ross, 1995). Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as $^{99m}$Tc-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid ($^{99m}$Tc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test (Chew and DiBartola, 1989; Gleadhill and Michell, 1996). However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice. . .

Bibliography


*This example was selected and adapted from Naruepon Kampa. (2007). The Effect of Fluid Administration on Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) Measured by Scintigraphy in Dogs. KKU Vet. Journal, 17 (1), 22-32.
Example 2  Name-Year style (in main text) And References (rearward of book)*

Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function (Moe and Heiene, 1995; Heiene and Moe, 1998) because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons (Ross, 1995). Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as 99mTcdiethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (99mTc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test (Chew and DiBartola, 1989; Gleadhill and Michell, 1996). However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice. . .

References

*This example was selected and adapted from Naruepon Kampa. (2007). The Effect of Fluid Administration on Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) Measured by Scintigraphy in Dogs. KKU Vet. Journal, 17 (1), 22-32.
Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function [1] because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons [4]. Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as 99mTc-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (99mTc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test [1, 2]. However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice.

References

*This example was selected and adapted from Naruepon Kampa. (2007). The Effect of Fluid Administration on Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) Measured by Scintigraphy in Dogs. KKU Vet. Journal, 17 (1), 22-32.
Kidney (renal) disease is one of the most common problems affecting dogs. The detection of reduced function is difficult in clinical practice because the clinical signs of renal failure do not appear until there is severe dysfunction. Many methods are used to evaluate renal disease. Kidney size, shape, margination and opacity can be evaluated by radiography. Ultrasound provides morphologic information such as renal size, shape and internal architecture. But the confirmation of ultrasound findings that are not severe may cause decreased renal function, they are difficult to confirm. Some structural information is also provided by scintigraphy (nuclear imaging). A biopsy can be used for pathological but not for functional change. The most common methods of diagnosis are based on analysis of blood samples to detect elevated levels of creatinine and urea nitrogen. Both are insensitive and nonspecific as they are only elevated when the kidney function is severely reduced. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is considered to be the best single parameter for assessing renal function [1] because it is directly proportional to the number of functioning nephrons [4]. Urinary clearance of inulin, exogenous creatinine and single injection plasma clearance method as 99mTc-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (99mTc-DTPA), iohexol for instance are accepted as the standard for kidney function test [1, 2]. However, these methods are time consuming and labor intensive, which has prevented more extensive use in clinical practice... 

**References**


*This example was selected and adapted from Naruepon Kampa. (2007). The Effect of Fluid Administration on Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) Measured by Scintigraphy in Dogs. KKU Vet. Journal, 17 (1), 22-32.*
Chapter 6
Citations in thesis
Second format*

Citation means to provide the source of information that the author has used in any working papers as evidence which makes the working papers acceptable and reliable. Furthermore, citation serves to give credit to the previous author and to show the honest intention of the author not to copy others’ information without reference (Plagiarism): Plagiarism is a very serious academic offence that will absolute not to be tolerated. Graduate students must use citations in working papers of any report or thesis.

Citations in science and technology theses in this guide book are prescribed in the Vancouver Style (Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals, 1997) and Vancouver Referencing, by David Wells (2001) which is the recommended national standard and is largely used all over the world. Some parts have been adapted for citations in Thai, which may possess characteristics and information different from those found in an English paper.

Citations in the thesis should be referenced in two parts of the thesis: the main text and the end of the chapter or rearward.

1. In-Text citations

In-Text citation mean providing the source of information with a combination of reference and context to indicate the source of a statement. Students may choose either citations style from the following:

1.1 Name-year style

Name-year style is a citation designating the name of the author and year of publication in front of or immediately after the statement to provide the source, and may include page number of document used as reference if necessary.

Citing in front of a statement
Citing in front of a statement is used when the author’s name appears within the text. It is followed by the year in parenthesis, and then the statement;

Author (year of publication)…………………………………………………
Or
Author (year of publication: page no.)………………………………………

Citing after a statement
Citing after a statement is used when the author’s name does not appear in the main text. The author’s name and year of publication then appear in parenthesis after the statement;

………………………………………………………………………………(Author, year of publication)
Or
………………………………………………………………………………(Author, year of publication: page no.)
Format of Name-Year style has details as follows;

1.1.1 Work by one author
For a Thai author, writing in Thai, insert name and surname respectively. For a foreign author or Thai author writing in a foreign language, insert only the surname as shown;

1) Thai author, writing in Thai
ชื่อ รามสุธ (2532) กล่าวว่า ในประเทศไทยมีรายงานผู้ป่วยเอดส์รายแรกในเดือนกันยายน พ.ศ. 2527 หลังจากนั้นจานวนผู้ป่วยเอดส์ได้เพิ่มขึ้นเรื่อยๆ...

2) Foreign author
James (2000) said almost all doctors today agree that not everyone infected with HIV needs to take antiretroviral or other drugs. But everyone with HIV does need medical monitoring and care--and access to treatment when and if it is appropriate for them.

3) Thai author, writing in foreign language
Aroonpiroj (1997) support our results that bacteria selected from Thai fish sauce fermentation could produce protease enzyme on the medium containing 0.8% skim milk and 0.1% yeast extract.

1.1.2 Work by two authors
Insert the name of the first author followed by a comma (,) and the name of the second author, as follows;

Example 1
Suriya Samutakupte, Pattana Kitiarsa (2545)…………………………

Example 2
Enger, Smith (2004)…………………………………………………

1.1.3 Work by three or more authors
Insert the name of the first author followed by et al. accompanying every citation as shown;
Chapter 6 Citations in the thesis (Second format)

Example 1
Taddao Laoorrojwong et al. (2541).…………………………………
or
………………………………….(Taddao Laoorrojwong et al., 2541)

Example 2
Piot et al. (1992).…………………………………………………….
or
……………………………………………………..(Piot et al., 1992)

1.1.4 Work by Business authors
Insert the name of business as the name of author
1) If there are both Sub-organization and organization insert only
the name of the Sub-organization, designated first, for example; Srinakarinth Hospital,
Faculty of Medical Science, Khon Kaen University insert only Srinakarinth Hospital;
except if the name of the Sub-organization is the same and belongs to a different
organization, then the name of the organization should be inserted as follows to make the
difference; Planning Division, Khon Kaen University and Planning Division,
Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior. As shown;

Example 1
The Secretarial of the Prime Minister (2007)……………… ………
or
……………………...(The Secretarial of the Prime Minister, 2007)

Example 2
Office of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2007)……………… ………..
Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture (2007)……………… ……….
or
……………………… ...(Office of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2007)
..……………………….(Office of Deputy Ministry of Culture, 2007)

2) If the name of the organization is too long insert full name for the
first instance, and subsequent citations could be shortened using ... as follows;
• First citing
  Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
  (2007)………………………………………………………….
  Office of the Nation Economic and Social Development Board (2007)
  ………………………………………
  • Next citing
  Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development ...(2007)………………
  Office of the Nation Economic… (2007)…………………………………. 
or
  • First citing
  ………………………...(Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development and
  Human Security, 2007)
  • Next citing
  ………………………...(Office of Deputy Ministry of Social Development …,2007)
3) If the organization has initials that are largely known insert full name with initials in brackets [ ] at the first citing, and the next citing could include only the initials as shown;

Example1
- First citing
  Office of The Public Sector Development Commission [OPDC] (2007)……
- Next citing
  OPDC (2007)…………………………………………………………
  or
  First citing
  ……………………..(Office of The Public Sector Development Commission [OPDC], 2007)
- Next citing
  …………………………………………………………………(OPDC, 2007)

Example2
- First citing
  World Health Organization [WHO] (2007)……………………
- Next citing
  …………………………………………………………………(WHO, 2007)
  or
  First citing
  ………………………………………………………….………..(World Health Organization [WHO], 2007)
- Next citing
  …………………………………………………………………(WHO, 2007)

1.1.5 Work by no author
Insert title instead at the name of the author by using the full title, or shorten and follow with … If citing in front of the statement insert title in “………” as follows;

In the article “AIDS Treatment Improves Survival…” (2000)………..
  or
  ……………………………...(AIDS Treatment Improves Survival…., 2000)

1.1.6 No date
Insert n.d. instead of year of publication as example;
Example1
Sunasane Kidpanich (n.d.)……………………………………
  or
  …………………………………….. (Sunasane Kidpanich, n.d.)

Example2
Viravaidya(n.d.)………………………………………………
  or
  …………………………………………………………………(Viravaida, n.d)
1.1.7 In press
Insert *in press* instead of year of publication as example;

**Example 1**
Sunsanee Kidpanich (in press)………………………………………………
*or*
………………………………………………………………………………….(Sunsanee Kidpanich, in press)

**Example 2**
Viravaidya (in press)……………………………………………………
*or*
………………………………………………………………………………….(Viravaidya, in press)

1.1.8 Foreign authors with the same surname
Insert surname, first initial, and middle name to prevent confusion as follows;

RJ Smith (1994)…………………………………………………………
P Smith (1997)…………………………………………………………
*or*
………………………………………………………………………………….(Smith RJ, 1994)
………………………………………………………………………………….(Smith P, 1997)

1.1.9 Several works by one author, published in the same year
Regularly in the References page this must be designated by the alphabet letters a b c… respectively, after year of publication to indicate that they are not the same document, for example;

- If 2 documents of Chalmers A. Johnson have been cited
  Chalmers A. Johnson. Ideology and politics in contemporary China. 1973a
  Chalmers A. Johnson. Autopsy on people’s war. 1973b
  Use In-text citations as follows;
  Johnson (1973a)…………………………………………………………
  Johnson (1973b)…………………………………………………………
  *or*
  …………………………………………………………………………………….(Johnson, 1973a)
  …………………………………………………………………………………….(Johnson, 1973b)

1.1.10 Citing the document that has been cited in an other work
If the document you intend to cite has been cited in an other work and the manuscript of cited-work can not be founded, use Repeating citation following one of these two formats;

1) **Cite the name of the author of the manuscript first** insert the name of the author of the manuscript, followed by the word *cited in*, and the name of the author of the work from which information is taken, for example; we intend to cite Pratt’s document which has been cited in Edward William Said’s
  *or*
2) **Cite the name of the author of the document used as a reference** first insert the name of the author of the work which has been used as reference, followed by the word *cited from* and the name of the author of the manuscript, for example; we intend to cite Edward William Said’s work cited in Pratt’s Said (1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)…………………………

or

………………………….(Said, 1994 cited from Pratt, 1992)

**1.1.11 Citing several documents which contain corresponding information**

Several documents may have corresponding information for various reasons such as some researchers investigating the same topic, or the results of research may be similar. In this case, cite as shown;

**Example1**

Pramote Theerapong (1998), Wallop Payanan (1999) found that…………………

or

**Example2**

Kua Wongboonsin et al. (1997), Songathana (1998), Wormser (1998)………………

or

……………….(Kua Wongboonsin et al., 1997; Songathana, 1998; Wormser, 1998)

**1.2 Number style**

Number style is a citation format designating the number of the reference document as found in the Reference section at the end of the statement to provide the source. The number could be designated as 1 2 3 …. or insert number in [ ] such as [1] [2] [3], for example;

The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower¹. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it² . . .

or

The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2] . . .

If citing several documents but the same information, insert the number of reference documents, respectively, and separate them with a comma (,) as shown;

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………1, 4, 5

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………[1, 2, 3]

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………[3, 4, 7, 9]
Number style citations have 2 methods. Student may choose either as follows;

### 1.2.1 Cited-order number
Insert number according to the order in which references are listed in the main text, beginning with 1 2 3... respectively, to the end of the book. The number could be used again if cited again. The References list at the end of book should be ordered similar to the main text, following the order in which they are cited with no need to arrange the names of authors alphabetically, as follows;

**In-text citations**
The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2]. U.S. failure to confront market power is not an oversight, however. It is a policy whose premise is that cartel states must be appeased to secure their oil exports. This conception is based in turn on the perceived threat of an "oil weapon" [4]. .................................................[3].........................................................

**List of References (not arranged alphabetically by author name)**
3. Akins, JE. (1973)

### 1.2.2 Reference-order number
This method involves inserting the number corresponding to the order appearing in the Reference section, which is arranged alphabetically by author name. The References at the end of the book will be ordered similar to the main text with no need to begin with 1 2 3... respectively, and the number could be used again for subsequent citations, as shown;

**In-Text Citations**
The U.S. has projected military force in the Persian Gulf for two decades. The policy aims to preempt emergence of a regional superpower [1]. However, preemption of Iraq has been accomplished only after two wars and an occupation. These costly exercises have not slowed Iran's procession toward regional superpower status but rather may have accelerated it [2]. U.S. failure to confront market power is not an oversight, however. It is a policy whose premise is that cartel states must be appeased to secure their oil exports. This conception is based in turn on the perceived threat of an "oil weapon" [4]. .................................................[3].........................................................
List of References (arranged alphabetically by author name)
1. Akins, JE. (1973).................................................................
2. Kashfi, MS. (2003)............................................................
3. Nasr, SVR. (2006)............................................................
5. Wolfowitz, P. (1992)..........................................................

1.3 Citing Thai document in thesis that written in English
To cite independent studies or a thesis written in English, if choosing the Name-year style, insert the reference name and year in English including A.D. To translate a Thai name into English, the student must use formal the name correctly (if any) especially the name of the organization, for example; (มหาวิทยาลัยขอนแก่น, 2550) will be (Khon Kaen University, 2007). If the formal name or the name of the person can not be found in English, use transliteration into the Roman alphabet such that ภูมิขจร ด้วมสุร (2545) will be Tuamsuk (2002)

If Thai names are not translated into English, use the Number style citations instead.

To write Reference, see page 87 No. 2.2.15

2. Reference citations
Reference citations is an index compiling all documents which the author cites in the work; normally arranged alphabetically by the name of the author, but can be arranged respectively as to the references list in the main text if the author chooses cited-order number style of citation.

The References section should only contain those references which have been cited in the main text. Therefore, the reference lists at the end of the thesis must be equal to the referenced documents in the main text.

The format of Vancouver style for writing independent report or thesis appears as follow;

2.1 General guidelines
2.1.1 Author name
1) Thai author writing in Thai language, insert the name and surname, respectively, without adding title (such as นาย นาง นางสาว) rank (such as พ.ต.ท. ร.อ.) post (such as ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ศาสตราจารย์ or qualification (such as ดร. นพ.). If the author has the rank of nobility, put the rank of nobility after the name, punctuated with a comma (,) but write normally for the priest rank, as example;
สุชารน จีววิชิต
ประสาร ฤทธิ
อัศวิน ทวีพัฒน
พระราชวัฒน (ประยุทธ์ ปุสติโต)
2) **Foreign author** or Thai author writing in English, insert the surname, then the first name initial and middle name as shown;

Spencer M.
Pratt RJ.
Panyarachun A.

3) **Author is an editor** insert the word *editor* or *editors* (for two or more) after the name, followed by a comma (,). If the author is the compiler, insert the word *compiler* or *compilers* as shown;

Wormser GP, editor.
Merigan Jr. TC, Barlett JG, Bologuesi D, editors.
Fahey JL, Fleming DS, compilers.

4) **Author is a business** insert the name of the business as it appears in the document beginning with Sub-organization, then organization, as shown;

Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University.
World Health Organization.

5) **Two or more authors, but not more than six** insert the first author followed by a comma (,) and then the second author. For subsequent authors, separate them with a comma (,), as follows;

Zumla A, Johnson M, Miller R.
Vorakitphokatorn S, Cash RA, Chosa T, Sakurai Y.

6) **More than six authors** insert the first author followed by a comma (,) and the subsequent five authors, all separated with commas (,). After the sixth author, simply insert the word *et al.* as shown;


2.1.2 **Title**

1) **Title of books, articles, theses, and unpublished materials**
- Insert the full title as it appears in the document. For an English title, type the first letter of the first word with a capital letter, and the rest in lowercase, except for proper nouns.
  - For a sub-title or two part title, insert a colon (:) between title and sub-title
  - To type the title of book and thesis, use bold or italic font or underlining for emphasis. For unpublished materials or articles (such as pamphlets or mimeographs), use normal font.

**Example of books and thesis title**
AIDS and respiratory medicine
AIDS in Africa: a manual for physicians
AIDS risk among tourists: a study of Japanese females

**Example titles for unpublished materials or articles**
Sexual culture and the risk environment of HIV/AIDS
2) Title of journals, encyclopedia, conferences/seminars
   - Insert initial or full name as commonly used in the discipline for
     the journals. For titles of encyclopedia and conferences/seminars, insert the full name as it
     appears. For an English title, type the first letter of every significant word with capital
     letters.
   - To type the titles of journals and encyclopedia, use bold, or italics
     or underlining for to emphasis. For the conference/seminars title, use normal font except
     when the conference title is the name of a book; then emphasize the book’s title.

   Example titles for journals and encyclopedia
   Int J Health Serv
   Leuk Lymphoma
   Am J Anim Hosp Assoc
   The New Complete Medical and Health Encyclopedia

   Example titles for conferences/seminars
   Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on AIDS in Asia

2.1.3 Information regarding publication
1) Books
   - Edition : insert the edition if second edition or later. If the book
     has been revised or enlarged, insert that information as well; as follows;
     2\textsuperscript{nd} ed.
     6\textsuperscript{th} ed.
     3\textsuperscript{rd} rev. ed.
     2\textsuperscript{nd} rev. & enl. ed.
   - Place of publication : insert city or province of publication as it
     appears in the book. If there is more than one city or province, insert only the first. If
     necessary, designate the state, district, or region after the name of the city by placing in ( ).
     Either initials or full name may be used (consult USPS in appendix … on page …) as
     shown;
     New York
     Scarborough (Ontario)
     Princeton (NJ)
     If there is no place of publication, insert [n.p.]
   - Publisher or press : insert the name of publisher or press as it
     appears in the book. If both publisher and press are given, insert only the publisher. If the
     publisher is a Sub-organization or organization, insert the name of the Sub-organization or
     organization as the publisher, as follows;
     Prentice-Hall
     New Society Publishing
     If there no publisher or printing press is given, insert [n.p.]
   - Year of publication : insert year of publication with A.D. or B.C.
     in parentheses separate by a semicolon;
     Prae Pittaya; 2541.
     Pretice-Hall; 1996.
     If there is no date of publication, insert [n.d.]
2) **Journals**
- Insert year of publication, volume, number of issue and page number, respectively as follows; year of publication; volume(number of issue): page number. For example:
  
  1998 Sep; 31(1-2): 39-46  
  [If designate month]  
  [If enlarged]

- For unpublished journals and in press articles, insert *in press* after title of journal as follows;
  

3) **Encyclopedia**
- Designate the edition, place of publication, publisher, year of publication, volume, and page number, respectively, as follows:
  
  Edition. Place of publication: publisher; year of publication. volume; page number. For example:


4) **Theses**
- Insert level of degree and subject of the thesis in brackets [ ] followed by place of publication, university, and year of publication, respectively, as follows;

  [(degree of thesis)….in…(subject)…]. Place of publication: Institute/university; publish date. For example;


5) **Unpublished materials**
- Insert the type of materials in brackets [ ] after title. For place of publication, publisher, year of publication; use the same format as for books. For example;

  Title [Unpublished]. Texas: Texas University; [n.d.].

6) **Abstracts from a CD-ROM database**
- Insert [Abstract] after title, followed by the information regarding citations format. Insert cited date, the name of CD-ROM database, and number of abstracts, as follows;
Example of a journal abstract from a CD-ROM database
Title of article [Abstract]. Title of journal Year of publication; volume: page number. [cited date]. Available from: the name of CD-ROM database/ number of abstract.

Example of a thesis abstract from a CD-ROM database

7) Online materials
- Insert information after title respectively as follows;
  …Title [online]. Year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL. If the article is from an e-journal, insert [serial online] after the name of the journal as follows;


2.2 Format of references and examples
2.2.1 Books
1) One author, first edition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author. Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuyyakanond T. AIDS among rural Isan women. Khon Kaen: Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University; 1993.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) One author, second edition or later

Author. Title of the book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


3) Two authors


4) More than three authors but not more than six

First author, Second author, Third author,... Title of the book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


5) More than six authors


6) **Author is the editor or compiler**

Editor name. *Title of the book*. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


7) **Author is a business**


8) **No author**

*Title of the book*. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


9) **No place of publication, publisher, or year of publication**


10) Translation

Author. Title of the book. Translated by Translator. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


11) Research or technical report


12) Conference proceedings

Editor. Title of conference proceedings. Title of conference; conference date; location of conference. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication.


2.2.2 Article (proceedings, several authors)

Author of the article. Title. In: Editor. Title of the book. Place of publication: Publisher; year of publication. Page number.


### 2.2.3 Conference papers

1) Conference paper- Published, has both title of the conference proceedings and title of the conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of article/paper</th>
<th>In: Editor, Title of the Conference Proceedings</th>
<th>Title of the conference; conference date; conference location</th>
<th>Place of publication: publisher; year of publication</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2) Conference paper- Published, contains title of the conference proceedings but not title of the conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of article/paper</th>
<th>In: Editor, Title of the Conference Proceedings</th>
<th>Conference date; conference location</th>
<th>Place of publication: publisher; year of publication</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Conference paper - Unpublished

**3) Conference paper - Unpublished**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of the conference paper</th>
<th>Paper presented at...</th>
<th>Conference date</th>
<th>Conference location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Article in a Journal

**2.2.4 Article in a Journal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of article</th>
<th>Title of journal</th>
<th>Year of publication</th>
<th>Volume(Issue): Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowen, J.</td>
<td>FRBR coming soon to your library?</td>
<td>Library Resources &amp; Technical Services</td>
<td>2005; 49(3):</td>
<td>175-188.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.5 Letter/Editorial in Journal

Author. Title [type]. Title of journal year of publication; Volume(Issue): page number.


2.2.6 Article in newspaper

Author. Title of article. Title of newspaper year of publication. Volume(Issue): page number.


2.2.7 Article in encyclopedia


2.2.8 Thesis

Author. Title of thesis [(degree)...Thesis in...(subject)...]. Place of publication: Institute/University; year of publication.


### 2.2.9 Paper- Unpublished (Pamphlet/Mimeograph)

Author. Title of paper [Pamphlet]. Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.

Author. Title of paper [Mimeographed]. Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.

Insert *Unpublished, Pamphlet, Brochure, Mimeographed, or Photocopied* in brackets [ ] after title of paper.


### 2.2.10 Abstract

1) Thesis abstract from press release


2) Abstract of an article in journal from CD-ROM database

Author. Title of article [Abstract]. *Title of journal* year of publication; volume(Issue): page number. [cited date]. Available from: *Name of CD-ROM database*/number of abstract.


3) Thesis abstract article from CD-ROM database


2.2.11 Referencing audiovisual aids/radio/television

Author. *Title* [Media type]. Place of publication: publisher; year of publication.

- Insert the name and function of the person who is responsible for the resource (such as producer, speaker, commentator, etc.) followed by a comma (,)
- If the title is an audiovisual aid, insert the type of media in [ ] after title such as [Slide], [Tape cassette], [Videocassette], or [Film], etc.
- If the title is from a radio or television broadcast, insert the name of the program and the name of the radio or television station after the title.


2.2.12 Referencing an Internet source

These guidelines are adapted from Vancouver Referencing, written by David Wells (2001). They explained how to reference from the internet, as follows;

- Student should cite directly from the web site where the references are located. Do not cite from a home page or menu page.
- To write the URL address; if there is not enough space, start the next line with a word immediately following a / (slash) or . (dot)
- If the reference from the internet has no author, insert the title or specific parts of the title followed by the year of publication.
• Insert [online] after the title, or, if the source is an e-journal, insert [serial online] after the title of the e-journal.

Example

1) **Article in an e-journals with a printed version** do not include retrieval date and URL

Author. Title. *Title of journal* [serial online] year of publication; volume(issue): page number.


2) **Article in an e-journal with no printed version**

Author. Title. *Title of journal* [serial online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL


3) **Newspaper- on the internet**

Author. Title. *Title of newspaper* [serial online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL


4) **Information from an organization’s web site**

Author. Title [online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL


5) **Information from a personal web site – no sources/organization**

Author. Title [online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL


6) Information from a web site - no author or contributor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title [online] year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7) Information from a letter or message posted in a newsgroup or discussion group on the internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author. Title from subject. Name of group [online] date of letter [cited date]. Available from: e-mail address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2.2.13 Referencing an interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor name. Interview topic [Interview]. function/agency/address; Interview date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2.2.14 Citing a document that has been cited in other work

Write references lists according to each type of citations. The citation may begin with the previous document followed by cited in and the work that has been used as a reference. Alternately, begin with the document used as a reference followed by cited from and the previous work, for example:
Begin with the previous work
cited in Thanasilp S. *Nursing Care for HIV Infected*. 2nd ed. Songkla: Department of Medical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of songkla University; 1995.

Begin with the document used as a reference

2.2.15 Citing Thai independent studies or theses written in English
Write the references list in English, designating [in Thai] after the lists, as shown;


2.3 How to arrange and organize References
2.3.1 Every reference listed in the main text must be included in the rearward of the book in the **References** section
2.3.2 Organization of References
1) Arrange alphabetically according to the name of the author if choosing Name-year or Reference-order number style of citations. Follow these steps;
   - Arrange the listing alphabetically. If there are both Thai and English documents, list the Thai first then the English.
   - If listing two authors who have the same name, or two works by the same author, arrange according to the title. If an author also has co-authorship in a listed work, list the work or works involving co-authorship last. Use the author’s full name only for the first listing. For subsequent references, underline continually 6-8 times ended by . (dot) or , (comma) as follows;
     Sobel L.A. *Refugees* . . .

Type as
______. *Corruption in business*. . .
Insert ______. Only for the first author

2) Arrangement of references should correspond to the order they are cited in the main text if choosing Cited-order number style, designate the number in front of each referenced document exactly the same as in the context.
2.3.3 Guideline for typing

1) Type any symbols after a statement without spacing. Use two spaces (type space bar 2 times) after a period, and use one space (type space bar 1 time) after a comma (,), colon (:), or semicolon (;) as follows;

\- Wasee P. *Analysis of*……………….
\- 2541; 10(3): 151-60.
\- Gaidano G, Capello D, Gloghini A. *AIDS infection in* XWasee P. *Analysis of*……………….
\- X2541 ; 10(3) : 151-60.
\- XGaidano G , Capello D, Gloghini A . *AIDS infection in*

2) If the text is more than one line long, when continuing on a new line, indent 4-8 spaces (type space bar 4-8 times) as shown;


**Indent equally**

or if there is a list number, indent to the author’s name as shown;


**Indent equally**

3) Grammar and typing format should concerns supercede qualities of appearance. Do not cut the word or type incorrectly so that the right margin stays equally, as follows;


X ทัศนคติ ลอโรจ้างศร , สังหาร สิ่งสบาย , เนื้อปีริบุญ, ภารกิจ ครอบจักรวาล, วิชญาณ, ลอโรจ้างศร , เข้าถึง ความถูกต้อง, และเวลา. ความคิดเห็นของผลกิจการที่ก่อการ ดูแลผู้ป่วยยอดซึ่งมีการ อุ่นรักษาที่สืบเนื่อง. เชื่อใจมี: [พ.ป.]; 2541.

**Example 1** Name-year style (in main text) and References (rearward of book)*

The Asiatic jackal or golden jackal (Canis aureus Linnaeus) is a widely distributed species often found from East Africa through the Middle East to South Asia. It feeds on several types of food and is found in a variety of habitats that include the savannah, woodlands (Moehlman, 1983; Fuller et al., 1989) and farmland (Pouche et al., 1987; Jaeger et al., 2001). It reportedly has been seen at elevations as high as 3,500 m above sea level (Admasu, 2004) and its distribution in a wide range of habitats indicates that it is capable of adapting to many different environmental conditions. Asiatic jackals in Thailand have been found in some of the country’s protected forests such as Khao Nang wildlife research centre (Conforti, 1996; Simchareon, 1998) Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng wildlife sanctuary in western Thailand (Robinson et al., 1995).

The cultural forests of Ban Lao Jan and Ban Nong Klang Khok are dry dipterocarp forests. The dominant plant species are Dipterocarpus tuberculatus Roxb., Shorea obtusa Wall. ex Blume, S. siamensis Miq., Canarium subulatum Guillaumin and Buchanania lanzan Spreng. (Wongpakam et al., Unpublished data). Local people use the cultural forests in many ways. The forests are often the source of non-timber products such as medicinal plants, vegetables and mushrooms. These cultural forests still maintain their diversity at relatively high levels.

There is no scientific report, to the best of our knowledge that discusses the Asiatic jackal in a non-protected area such as a cultural forest. This is the first report on the populations of Asiatic jackal in non-protected cultural forests in northeastern Thailand.

References


*This example was selected and adapted from Komgrit Wongpakam. Status of *Canis aureus* Linaeus* in Cultural Forest in Maha Sarakham Province, Thailand. The 10**th** Symposium on Graduate Research KKU. January, 2008.*
**Example 2**  Reference-order number style (in main text)

And References (rearward of book)

The Asiatic jackal or golden jackal (Canis aureus Linnaeus) is a widely distributed species often found from East Africa through the Middle East to South Asia. It feeds on several types of food and is found in a variety of habitats that include the savannah, woodlands [3, 5] and farmland [4, 6]. It reportedly has been seen at elevations as high as 3,500 m above sea level [1] and its distribution in a wide range of habitats indicates that it is capable of adapting to many different environmental conditions. Asiatic jackals in Thailand have been found in some of the country’s protected forests such as Khao Nang wildlife research centre [2,8] Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng wildlife sanctuary in western Thailand [7].

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Example 3  Cited-order number style (in main text) 
and References (rearward of book)

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Appendices
Appendix A

Example of Page Setup and Text Arrangement
Example of Fonts and Line Spacing

Use Times New Roman with 1.5 Line Spacing

Font size 12 point, Normal style
**Font size 12 point, Bold style**
*Font size 12 point, Italic style*

Font size 14 point, Normal style
**Font size 14 point, Bold style**
*Font size 14 point, Italic style*
Example of Page Margin on Odd-Numbered Pages

Top margin A4

Left margin

Bottom margin A4
Example of Page Margin on Even-Numbered Pages

Top margin A4

Right margin

Bottom margin A4
Example of Indentation and Division between Headings and Sub-Headings
(Example 1)

Type 1

1. Heading
   ****Indent. ...........................................................................................................
   ...........................................................................................................
   ****1.1         Sub-Heading 1
   *********Indent. ....................................................................................................
   ...........................................................................................................
     1.1       Sub-Heading 2
     1.1.2     Sub-Heading 2
       1.1.2.1 Sub-Heading 3
         (1) Sub-Heading 4
         (2) Sub-Heading 4
       1.1.2.2 Sub-Heading 3
     1.1.3     Sub-Heading 2
     1.2       Sub-Heading 1

2. Heading
   2.1       Sub-Heading 1
     2.2.1     Sub-Heading 2
       2.1.1.1 Sub-Heading 3
     2.2       Sub-Heading 1
     2.3       Sub-Heading 1

3. Heading
Example of Indentation and Division between Headings and Sub-Headings
(Example 2)

Type 2

1. Heading

1.1 Sub-Heading 1

1.1.3 Sub-Heading 2
1.1.4 Sub-Heading 2
    1.1.4.1 Sub-Heading 3
        a. Sub-Heading 4
        b. Sub-Heading 4
    1.1.4.2 Sub-Heading 3
1.1.3 Sub-Heading 2
1.2 Sub-Heading 1

2. Heading

2.1 Sub-Heading 1
    2.2.1 Sub-Heading 2
        2.1.1.1 Sub-Heading 3
    2.2 Sub-Heading 1
    2.3 Sub-Heading 1

3. Heading
Example of Indentation and Division between Headings and Sub-Headings
(Example 3)

Type 3

Heading 1 (No numbering)

1.1 Sub-Heading 1

1.1.5 Sub-Heading 2
1.1.6 Sub-Heading 2
   1.1.6.1 Sub-Heading 3
c. Sub-Heading 4
d. Sub-Heading 4
   1.1.6.2 Sub-Heading 3
1.1.3 Sub-Heading 2
1.2 Sub-Heading 1

Heading 2

2.1 Sub-Heading 1
   2.2.1 Sub-Heading 2
      2.1.1.1 Sub-Heading 3

2.2 Sub-Heading 1

2.3 Sub-Heading 1

Heading 3
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale and Background

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is an infectious disease caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Of the two major forms of HIV, infection with type 1 (HIV-1) is prevalent throughout the world and is characterized by a slow, progressive deterioration of the immune system that is almost uniformly fatal (Fauci, 1988; Redfield et al, 1988). By contrast, . . .

2. Objectives of the Study

2.1 To develop a nested polymerase chain reaction (nested PCR) method for detection of HIV-1 DNA in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

2.2 To develop a rapid and sensitive competitive reverse transcription and polymerase chain reaction (cRT-PCR) method for quantitation of HIV-1 RNA in plasma.

3. Scope and Limitation of the Study

3.1 To design oligonucleotide primers specific for gag region.

3.2 To develop the method for detection of HIV-1 DNA by nested PCR.

3.3 To determine the sensitivity and specificity of the method.

3.4 . . .

4. Anticipated Outcomes
CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

1. History
The first cases of AIDS in humans were recognized in 1981 based on an unusual clustering of disease including Kaposi’s sarcoma and Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in young homosexual men (Gottlieb et al, 1981; Masur et al, 1981; Siegal et al, 1981). AIDS cases were . . .

2. Virology
2.1 Classification
Both HIV-1 and HIV-2 are RNA viruses that belong to the mononcogenic, cytopathic lentivirus genus of retroviruses. . .

2.2 Composition of Virus
2.2.1 Virion Morphology, Structure, Size and Genomic Organization
The HIV-1 virion size is approximately 100 to 150 nm in diametre as measured by electron microscopy. Mature viral particles are . . .

2.2.2 Major Structural and Regulatory Proteins
The major core proteins of HIV which encoded by the gag gene are synthesized as a large, . . .

2.3 Biology
2.3.1 Replication of HIV
. . .
1.4 DNA Amplification by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

. . . In secondary PCR, 5 µl of primary PCR products were added to new reaction tubes containing fresh PCR reagent with the corresponding inner primers. The samples were then subjected to 30 PCR cycles. The details of PCR cycles for each primer pair are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 The thermal cycling profiles of nested PCR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer Pairs</th>
<th>Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94 °C 3 min 1 cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAGUP/GAGLO, SK380/SK390, And SK38/SK39</td>
<td>94 °C 30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55 °C 30 s 30 cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 7 min 1 cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK462d/SK431r</td>
<td>50 °C 2 min 1 cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95 °C 10 s 5 cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55 °C 10 s</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 10 s</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90 °C 10 s 30 cycles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 °C 10 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 10 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 7 min 1 cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRT/3519</td>
<td>94 °C 3 min 1 cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94 °C 30 s 30 cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58 °C 30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 7 min 1 cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2566/2873, JA9/JA12, And JA10/JA11</td>
<td>94 °C 30 s 30 cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 °C 30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 30 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 °C 7 min 1 cycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As mentioned above, Oxalate and CaOx-induced ROS formation and further cellular damages throughout the process of their chain reaction products as shown in Figure 2, and Figure 1. Moreover, ceramide lipid byproduct affects intracellular pH, and may alter cellular function or trigger intrinsic apoptotic signals in an acidic state (Famulski et al., 1999). In addition, excessive crystal deposits may induce local injury and inflammation indicated by cytosolic enzymes such as alkali phosphatase (ALP), leucine aminopeptidase (LAP) and N-acetyl-β-glucosaminidase (NAG) (Khan et al., 1992). Further local tissue damages accelerate the vicious cycling process of tubular epithelium damage and crystal attachment (Khan, 2006; Scheid et al., 2000). Thus, the fixing particles augment the progression of renal stone disease.

![Diagram](Image)

**Figure 2** Oxalate induced mitochondrial oxidative stress from (1) passes through lipid signaling (2), (3), (4) (Scheid and Jonassen, 2004)
Appendix B
Example of Thesis Component
A HOT WATER HEATER USING WASTE HEAT FROM
SMALL SPLIT-TYPE AIR CONDITIONER

MR. PISIT TECHARUNGPAISAN

A THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY
2007
USE OF SHED KING COBRA SKIN AS A HUMAN BARRIER MEMBRANE: AN IN VITRO PERMEATION STUDY

MR. SARAYUT RADAPONG

A THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY
2007
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF PATRONAGE SYSTEM IN THAILAND BY KANTIAN ETHICS

MR. NATTANAN THANATPIPATKUL

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2007
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SARAYUT RADAPONG 2007
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A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GRADUATE SCHOOL KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY 2007
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GRADUATE SCHOOL  KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY
2007
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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN PHILOSOPHY
GRADUATE SCHOOL  KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY
2007
Example of Thesis Certification for Doctoral Degree

THESIS APPROVAL
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY
FOR
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Thesis Title: A Hot Water Heater Using Waste Heat from Small Split-type Air Conditioner

Author: Mr. Pisit Techarungpaisan

Thesis Examination Committee

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norkun Sitthiphong Chairperson
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Somnuk Theerakulpisut Member
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sommai Priprem Member
Asst. Prof. Dr. Chatchai Benjapiyaporn Member

Thesis Advisors:

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(Assoc. Prof. Dr. Somnuk Theerakulpisut)

………………………………………… Co-Advisor
(Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sommai Priprem)

…………………………………………
(Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lampang Manmart) (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kittichai Trirattanasirichai)

Dean, Graduate School Dean, Faculty of Engineering

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Example of Thesis Certification for Master Degree

THESIS APPROVAL
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY
FOR
MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Thesis Title: Study of Renal Cell Damage by Oxidative Stress in Potassium Deficiency Rats
Author: Mrs. Nusara Suwannachot

Thesis Examination Committee
Dr. Visith Thongboonkerd
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Patcharee Boonsiri
Prof. Pote Sriboonlue
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veerapol Kukongviriyapan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vitoon Prasongwattana
Prof. Piyaratana Tosukhowong

Thesis Advisors:

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(Prof. Pote Sriboonlue)

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(Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lampang Manmart)
Dean, Graduate School

(Prof. Dr. Wiroon Laupattarakasem)
Dean, Faculty of Medicine

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Example of Abstract for Doctoral Degree


**Thesis Advisors:** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Somnuk Theerakulpisut, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sommai Preeprem

**ABSTRACT**

Thailand largely depends on imported energy, therefore, energy conservation has become one of the most important issues for the country. Using waste heat from condensing units of split-type air conditioners is one of the possible ways to use saved energy to produce hot water. At present, split-type air conditioners with water heaters have been practically applied in small hotels, however, their performance and system design for application in Thailand have not been fully investigated, especially when both cooling and heating effects are desirable.

The objective of this research was to investigate the performance of split-type air conditioners incorporated with water heaters. In this study, mathematical modeling and experimentation have been carried out. Mathematical models were built based on the fundamental principles of heat transfer, thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, and manufacturer’s data. The mathematical model was coded into a computer program for simulation. The experimental system composed of 12,000 Btu/hr split-type air conditioner and 102 liters of water heater tank capacity. The simulation program was verified by experiments with five different system configurations. There were more than one hundred experimental runs which indicated that the program is highly accurate. Then the effect of seven important parameters; location of water tank, length of heating coil, diameter of heating coil, water heater tank capacity, area of condenser, condensing fan operating condition, and water withdrawal rate on the system performance were studied. Finally, suitable water heating with air conditioner systems for use in Thailand were suggested. The economic analysis for this system was also determined. The program can be further modified for use with the different capacities of split-type air conditioners.
Example of Abstract for Master Degree

Sarayut Radapong. 2007. Use of Shed King Cobra Skin as a Human Barrier Membrane: An in vitro Permeation Study. Master of Sciences Thesis in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Natural Products, Graduate School, Khon Kaen University.

Thesis Advisors: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Aroonsri Priprem, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Theera Rittirod, Asst. Prof. Dr. Padungkwan Chitropas

ABSTRACT

Scales of shed skin of adult king cobras (Ophiophagus hannah) (SS) 5-20 (n=9) years and human epidermis (HE) 33-70 years (n=20) were compared as barrier membranes in this in vitro permeation study of 10 known substances and an unknown mixture of compounds from Phyllanthus amarus extract. Each substance was subjected to 6 replicates of at least 3 different sheets of specimens from SS or HE. The comparison was performed by following Fick’s first law and using side-by-side diffusion cells. Donor solution was saturated with each substance at pH 5.6 and receptor solution was buffer at pH 7.4 controlled temperatures at 32 °C and constantly stirred at 600 rpm. The experiment was performed by maintaining sink condition. It was found that permeability of the 10 known substances generally depended on partition coefficients and the orders of permeability were the same between SS and HE. The permeabilities of butylparaben, propylparaben and methylparaben through SS and HE were found to have a ratio of 5:4:1 and 7:3:1, respectively. The permeabilities of ibuprofen, sodium diclofenac and paracetamol with different degree of ionization were 39:29:1 (SS) and 199:81:1 (HE), respectively. The permeabilities of methyl salicylate, salicylic acid and sodium salicylate were found at a ratio 932:8:1 through SS and 13016: 264: 1 through HE, respectively. The permeability of phenol through HE was about twice that of SS. Overall analysis of the 10 known substances was performed using Fick’s first law and Pott and Guy’s equation, these substances, with a range of molecular weights from 152-318 g/mole and partition coefficients of 1.87-2.9 showed good correlation between SS and HE with linear regression (r² > 0.890). Multi regression showed that the influence of partition coefficient was substantial. The permeabilities of these substances through HE was 1.9 times higher than those through SS. The mixture of permeants, studied by suing P.amarus extract showed that there were certain permeants through the SS and HE in similar pattern. It was found that a certain substance permeated through SS better than HE. It leads to conclude that SS could be used as an alternative barrier membrane to the human epidermis for known substances. Further studies are needed to understand the mixed permeation.
ABSTRACT

Patronage has been involved in Thai’s society and way of life for Thai people since an ancient times. Therefore, the researcher has applied Kant’s moral philosophy for analyzing and assessing Patronage in Thai society in order to gain knowledge from Kan’s point of view when applied to a system of Patronage.

The purpose of this research is to study Patronage system in Thai society and to analyze Kan’s moral philosophy as a tool to finally solve a problem of patronage system in our society.

This research is qualitatively-based, and as such refers to several books written by foreign and Thai scholars as well as unwritten sources of information. Furthermore, information has been obtained from cassette tape of various Thai society patrons.

From this research, it revealed that Patronage system which has been influenced in Thai society such as, destroy the law or, the criterion of the social, destroy humanity worth, destroy the equality, build influence system, be born corrupting, and destroy the unity, for many decades causes so many problems and obstacles for development of our country due to Patronage would consider whether to do or not to do by mainly their self interests rather than interests of society as a whole.

Analysis of patronage by applying Kant’s moral philosophy theory revealed that Kant would disagreed with the current system of Patronage. He encouraged people in society to conduct their duties originating from good intentions without considering the consequences of that action. Also, this research suggests that adaptation of this philosophy for everyone in our society would eliminate all problems and negative outcomes as well as eliminate Patronage from the country.
The Present Thesis is Greatly Dedicated
to my Parents and the Entire Teaching Staff
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest and sincere gratitude to my advisor, Associate Professor Dr. Somnuk Theerakulpisut for his kindness in providing an opportunity to be his advisee. I am also appreciative for his valuable supervision, suggestions, encouragement, support, guidance and criticism throughout the course of my study.

I would like to express my greatest appreciation and sincere gratitude to my co-advisor, Associate Professor Dr. Sommai Priprem for his valuable advice, kindness, useful comments and suggestions. Sincere thanks and appreciation are also due to my graduate committee, Associate Professor Dr. Norkun Sitthiphong, Assistant Professor Dr. Chatchai Benjapiyaporn, and my qualify examination committee, Assistant Professor Dr. Denpong Soodphakdee for their helpful suggestions. I am also grateful to Assistant Professor Dr. Julaporn Benjapiyaporn for her advice on the choice of the computer language used in this project. Appreciation is also expressed to Assistant Professor Dr. Kulachate Pianthong and Assistant Professor Dr. Umpaisak Teeboonma, Mechanical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Ubon Ratchathani University for their advice on experimental set-up and data analysis. My special additional thanks are also to Mr. Choochai Ngamchauchit for his advice on the original hot water heater with air conditioner system.

This study was supported by the Energy Policy and Planning Office, Thailand, the Energy Management and Conservation Office, Khon Kaen University, Thailand, the Graduate School Khon Kaen University, Thailand and Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my dear parents, Mr. Poolsawat and Mrs. Laddawan who gave me a chance to study and have strongly supported me. I deeply thank my brother and sisters, especially Mr. Pichai, who took care of my family. I also thank my wife, Mrs. Pongpun who worked hard during my absence from home.

Pisit Techarungpaisan
## Example of Table of Content

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<table>
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<tr>
<td>Y-GGT</td>
<td>gamma-glutamyltranspeptidase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/mL</td>
<td>microgram per milliliter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg/mL</td>
<td>microgram per milliliter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µL</td>
<td>micro liter (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANOVA</td>
<td>Analysis of variance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHT</td>
<td>Butylated hydroxytoluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°C</td>
<td>degrees Celcius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>calcium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaOx</td>
<td>calcium oxalate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>centimeter (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI water</td>
<td>deionized water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dL</td>
<td>deciliter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DW</td>
<td>distilled water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTNB</td>
<td>5,5′-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe²⁺</td>
<td>ferrous ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe³⁺</td>
<td>ferric ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/day</td>
<td>gram per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAG</td>
<td>glucosaminoglycan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPx</td>
<td>Glutathione peroxidase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSH</td>
<td>reduced glutathione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSSG</td>
<td>oxidized glutathione</td>
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<tr>
<td>H₂O₂</td>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
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APPENDIX A
Reagents for Preparation of Metacercariae
Example of Research Publications

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS


VITAE

Name: Mr. Pisit Techarungpaisan

Date of Birth: February 13th, 1968

Place of Birth: Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand.

Address: 1001, Moo 2, Warin-Sisaket Road, Nonphung, Warin Chamrab, Ubon Ratchatani. Thailand 34190.

Education:

1998-1999 Master Degree of Engineering (Energy Technology)
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Prathumtani, Thailand.
Thesis: “A study of temperature and flow distribution in a natural circulation solar water heater system”

1986-1989 Bachelor Degree of Mechanical Engineering.
(Second Class honor)
Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand.

Project: “Rice Husk Gasifier”

Career
Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ubon Ratchatani University, Thailand
Appendix C
Things to know about Thesis writing
Researcher’s Ethics  
National Research Council of Thailand

Researcher’s Ethics was developed by the National Research Council Administrative Committee at the conference on April 8, 1998 to provide a means to guide the work of Thai researchers as follows:

**Researcher** means a person who systematically investigates a question with the objective of answering question through application of methodology which has been widely accepted in the given field. The methodology of the researcher would therefore refer to both ideas and concepts, as well as the methods used for data collection and analysis.

**Ethics** means a value of appropriate behaviors governing the morality of a person in a given profession, codified according to set principles with the intent to maintain and raise the reputation of the fields.

Concerns of Research Ethics apply to research methodology, given that the process of research involves both living and non-living things. Therefore, if the researchers are careless, the research may eventually cause undue harm. Research is a truly important activity that serves the country’s development, especially development in quality of life. Successful research depends on the expertise of and morality of the researcher. Poor research, as defined herein, will be damaging to both the academic field and the country if it is widely disseminated.

For the aforementioned, the National Research Council has set the Researcher’s Ethics as a standard for researchers with 9 articles, as follows:

1. **Researcher must exhibit academic honesty**
   Researcher shall be honest with himself. The researcher shall not claim the contributions made by others as the researcher’s. Authorship credit shall be attributed to all research sources, including keep himself justified when seeking for research funding and when involving with benefits.

2. **Researcher must clarify his/her obligation limited by the institution he/she undertakes for or the institution that support his/her research**
   Researcher shall follow obligation and agreement accepted by the institute on which he/she relies, fully devote himself to provide a best research within time limited, and shall not abnegate his/her work in between the process.

3. **Researcher must exhibit expertise in the given research field**
   Researcher must exhibit expertise, professional skill, and experience in the field, so as to attain good quality of research and avoid mistakes in analysis which may damage the outcome of the work.

4. **Researcher must assume responsibility for the research subjects; both living and non-living**
   Researcher should be particularly sensitive when performing research involving human, animals, plants, cultures, natural resources, and environment; including consideration to protect cultures, natural resources, and the environment.

5. **Researcher must respect the rights of all human research subjects**
Researcher shall fully explain the research purpose to all subjects without invasion of privacy or coercion, and place concern for academic benefit after concern for potential disrespect of humanity.

6. **Researcher shall exercise integrity in every steps of research**  
   Researcher shall conduct research impartially without regard for personal or academic matters. The researcher shall acknowledge that subject bias will cause distortion in data and academic growth, and may therefore imperil the research aim.

7. **Researcher must apply the research in a positive way**  
   Researcher shall distribute and research results for social and academic benefit, avoiding over-promotion or immoral application.

8. **Researcher must accept academic criticism from others**  
   Researcher should be open-minded and be willing to share the research methodology and results with the academic community, including acceptance of academic criticism from others as it applies constructively to guide future research.

9. **Researcher must be responsible to society**  
   Researcher must be willing to devote his/her intellect to this research for academic advancement and ultimately for the benefit of humanity.

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Appendix D
Thesis Announcement Regulations and Forms
Graduate School Announcement 31/2006
On Regulations affecting Thesis and Independent Study
(Second Revision)
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To ensure that the Thesis and Independent Study proceed correctly, attain high quality, and beneficial to government affairs; in accordance with the Regulations of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Education Level, A.D. 2005 Section 8 Thesis and Independent Study. Adhere to Article 10 of the Criteria of Khon Kaen University On Graduate School Management and the agreement of the Committee Board of Graduate School Meeting at the 4/2006 on April 18, 2006 has therefore declared the Graduate School Announcement 72/2005 and Graduate School Announcement 94/2005 Clause 9.5 shall be superceded by following clause:

“9.5 Students are to take the complete thesis or independent study with signature of the dean to be bound in hard cover according to Graduate School’s format. Students are to submit the 4 bound copies and 1 unbound thesis including 1 CD-ROM standardized to Article 10 to the Graduate School within 30 days after the date of certification by the dean. Once having registered for thesis or independent study, the proposal approved by the thesis or independent study advisor and co-advisor must be submitted to the dean for approval within the time limit set by each department. This announcement applies to graduate students who submit a complete thesis from June 1, 2006 onward”

Announced on April 21, 2006

(Signed) Sommai Priprem
(Assoc. Prof. Sommai Priprem)
Dean of Graduate School

Note: The Instructional Resource Centre requests 3 copies of the thesis; 1 original, 1 bound copy, and 1 unbound copy for scanning. No need to include CD
Graduate School Announcement 72/2005
On Regulations affecting Thesis and Independent Study

To ensure that the Thesis and Independent Study proceeds correctly, attain high quality, and are beneficial to government affairs; in accordance with the Regulations of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Education Level, A.D. 2005 Section 8 Thesis and Independent Study. Adhere to Article 10 of the Criteria of Khon Kaen University On Graduate School Management and the agreement of Committee Board of Graduate School Meeting at the 8/2006 on August 1, 2005 has therefore issued the Announcement On Regulations affecting Thesis and Independent Study as follows:

Article 1 This announcement shall be called “Graduate School Announcement (article 72/2005) on Regulations affecting Thesis and Independent Study”

Article 2 This announcement shall be effective on the date following the official announcement.

Article 3 The Graduate School Announcement (article 58/2001) on the Regulation of Thesis and Independent Study shall be superceded by this announcement.

Article 4 Registration for thesis and independent study
4.1 Students can register for thesis or independent study course after the thesis/independent study advisor has been appointed, with requirement set by the program.
4.2 The credits registered for must follow the guideline of the thesis/independent study advisor and co-advisor, or follow the regulations of a particular program.

Article 5 Request for an approval for thesis or independent study proposal
5.1 After registering for the thesis/independent study course, students have to present the proposal with approval from thesis/independent study advisor and co-advisor, and submit it to the dean for approval within the time limit set by the related program. For Master degree students, the process must be completed within 1 academic year after the date of enrollment, and within 2 years for Doctoral degree students.

5.2 Students studying for doctoral degree must pass the qualifying examination to be allowed to present the thesis proposal.

5.3 The proposal requested for an approval must be submitted with 6 copies with format specified by Graduate School.

Article 6 Evaluation of the Progress of Thesis and of Independent Study
6.1 The thesis or independent study advisor is responsible for evaluating the progress of thesis or independent study of the students every semester in which they are registered for a thesis or independent study course, and must report the results of this evaluation to the Program Administrative Committee, Faculty, and the Bureau of Academic Administrative and Development.

6.2 Use S to refer to the result of the evaluation of Thesis or Independent Study that is satisfactory. A thesis or independent study advisor shall evaluate
student’s progress, specify the amount of credit eligible for “S” in each semester not exceeding the credit registered. In case there is no progress, the “S” given in that semester will become a “0” (zero).

6.3 To achieve “S” from evaluation of the Progress of Thesis and an Independent Study, students are to present the draft of thesis or independent study to the Defense committee. The original manuscript of the thesis that must be published according to the program’s conditions is considered as a part of the Thesis or Independent Study, and the amount of credits have to be set depending on each case.

6.4 If the student was evaluated, and the progress of the thesis or independent study earned “0” (zero), the Program Administrative Committee shall determined the cause. This may allow the student to change the title of the thesis or independent study, or change thesis or independent study advisor, or take other actions depending on the case. In addition, the Program Chair is to report both the cause and the result to the Dean of the faculty to reach a conclusion.

If the student achieves no progress and receives “0” for 2 consecutive semesters, the student’s status shall be revoked.

Article 7 In case the students gain approval to change the title of thesis or independent study which may effect the main content of thesis or independent study, the credits evaluated as “S” of the previous title could be transferred to the new title, in the same amount as the previous, and considered as “S”. This can be counted towards degree completion by meeting the dean’s approval with agreement from the Program Administrative Committee. The faculty is to report to the Bureau of Academic Administrative and Development within 15 days, and also append these changes to the student’s profile.

Article 8 Thesis and Independent Study Examination

8.1 A student who takes the thesis or independent study examination must satisfy the following qualifications:

8.1.1 The thesis or independent study proposal has been approved not less than 60 days

8.1.2 The progress of thesis or independent study has been evaluated, with symbol S as required by the program

8.2 Thesis or Independent Study Defense Examination

8.2.1 The thesis or independent study examination should be arranged within 45 days after the student completes the progress evaluation and completely obtains S for the total credits of thesis or independent study course of the program. In the last progress evaluation report, the Program Chair is to propose the appointment of defense committee to the dean of faculty, including defense date.

In case the student can not proceed with the defense within 45 days, the symbol S of the last progress will become invalid. The advisor, with approval from the Program Administrative Committee, should propose cancellation of the progress result to the faculty and the Bureau of Academic Administrative and Development.

8.2.2 Students are to submit copies of the unbound thesis or independent study to every member of the examination committee, and submit the request for examination to the faculty with approval from thesis or independent study advisor, and Head of Department or the Program Chair at least 20 days prior to the examination.

8.2.3 Students have to pay the examination fee as defined by the faculty.
8.3 The process of thesis and independent study defense examination shall be in line with the Regulation of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Educational Level A.D. 2005 Article 48.2 and 48.3.

8.4 The evaluation of thesis and independent study follow the Regulations of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Educational Level A.D. 2005 Article 49, and Graduate School Announcement (article 71/2005) on The Evaluation of Thesis and Independent Study.

8.5 Report of Thesis and Independent Study Examination Result

8.5.1 If students pass with conditions, the chairperson shall notify the students the result of the examination in written form as it was reported; and report the same to the dean of the faculty within 3 working days after the examination. Students are to complete the revision and submit the thesis or independent study paper to the Graduate School within 45 days, along with the approval and signature of the examination committee. If students can not proceed within this time, the examination result is a Fail. The chairperson or authorized representative will report this result to the dean of the faculty, and the faculty is to report to the Bureau of Academic Administrative and Development and Graduate School within 15 working days.

8.5.2 In case students fail the examination, the examination committee has to report the reason in a letter to the dean of the faculty within 3 working days from the examination date, and the faculty is to report to the Bureau of Academic Administrative and Development and Graduate School within 15 working days.

8.5.3 If students are absent for any inappropriate reason from the examination, the examination result is a Fail. The examination committee is to report the result as specified in No. 8.5.2.

8.6 The student who fails the first defense as in No. 8.5.2 is able to submit a request for the second examination within 15 days after the first examination, and must complete the examination within 60 days after the date of first examination.

The student who can not pass the examination as in No. 8.5.1 has to submit a request for the second examination within 15 days of the due date of revision, and must complete the examination within 60 days.

For both cases, students have to pay the examination or registration fee as defined by the faculty. If the students do not comply, the students’ status is invalid.

Students who take the second examination are not liable to the regulations on The Status of the Student, that the student status would be revoked if they do not complete the examination within the maximum duration specified by the program.

Article 9 Thesis Submission

9.1 Students are to submit a complete thesis with approval from the thesis examination committee, along with a Form for Rectification as in No. 8.5.1 within 3 working days after the examination committee reports their approval to the Graduate School.

9.2 Graduate School checks the thesis format within 3 working days from the date submitted to Graduate School. Students are to complete all revisions and resubmit to the Graduate School within 7 days.

9.3 Students who can not proceed within the duration in No. 9.1 and 9.2 shall be fined a late fee at 100 Baht per day. In case students can not proceed within 45 days, the examination result becomes invalid. Students must resubmit a request for examination.

9.4 Graduate School will submit a Thesis Certification to the faculty within 1 day after students have submitted a complete revised thesis to the dean of Graduate School.
9.5 Students are to take the complete thesis with signature of the dean of Graduate School to be bound in hard cover according to Graduate School’s format. Students shall submit 6 copies of hard cover, 2 copies of the Abstract both in Thai and English, and a CD-ROM to Graduate School within 30 days after the approval from the dean.

9.6 After the submission of thesis in No. 9.5, students are to report to the faculty within 1 working day.

**Article 10 Thesis Format**

10.1 Thesis format and publication should be in accordance with the Thesis Handbook of the Graduate School.

10.2 Thesis cover must be a hard cover.

- 10.2.1 Use Navy blue (dark blue) cover for Master Degree thesis.
- 10.2.2 Use black cover for Doctoral Degree thesis.

10.3 The spine of thesis should be laced permanently, and enclosed with a blank cover.

10.4 Logo and text on a cover, title page, and spine should be in accordance with Graduate School’s format.

**Article 11 Independent Study Submission**

11.1 The format of an independent study may follow either the format of a thesis or the format assigned by the faculty.

11.2 Students are to submit an independent study report, along with a CD-ROM of Thai and English Abstract, which has been approved by the examination committee, to the faculty within 3 working days after approved by the examination committee.

11.3 The faculty is to submit a CD-ROM of Thai and English Abstract to the Instructional Resource Centre.

**Article 12** Article 11 shall come into effect for students completing an independent study examination from November 1st, 2005 onward. For students taking the independent study examination before these regulations are to come into effect, the process will follow the Graduate School Announcement 58/2001 on Regulation of Thesis and Independent Study.

**Article 13** The Dean of the Graduate School is responsible for this announcement.

**Article 14** If there is any dispute regarding this announcement, the Dean of the Graduate School has final authority as regards arbitration and his/her decision is final.

Announced September 15, 2006

(Signed) Sommai Priprem
(Assoc. Prof. Sommai Priprem)
Dean of Graduate School
Graduate School Announcement 71/2005
On Thesis and Independent Study Defense Evaluation

To ensure that the Thesis and Independent Study Defense Evaluation proceeds correctly; in accordance with the Regulations of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Education Level, A.D. 2005 Article 48. Adhere to Article 10 of the Criteria of Khon Kaen University On Graduate School Management and the agreement of Committee Board of Graduate School Meeting at the 8/2005 on August 1, 2005 has therefore issued this announcement as follows:

**Article 1** This announcement shall be called “Graduate School Announcement (article 71/2005) on Thesis and Independent Study Defense Evaluation”

**Article 2** This announcement is to come into effect on the date following the official announcement.

**Article 3** The Regulations of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Education Level, A.D. 2005 (13/2001) shall be superceded by this announcement.

**Article 4** The evaluation of thesis and independent study defense must be comprised of 2 parts:

4.1 An evaluation of thesis and independent study’s quality by means of reading.

4.2 An evaluation of student’s capabilities in an oral presentation.

In addition, a meeting to evaluate the contribution as to No. 4.1 and 4.2 must be held by the thesis/independent study examination committee.

**Article 5** The methodology of an evaluation of thesis or independent’s quality by means of reading.

The thesis/independent study examination committee may adhere to following principles when evaluating the quality of thesis or independent study:

5.1 Significance of the research problem

5.1.1 The presentation of research problem and the justification of research, aiming to answer the research question

5.1.2 The relevance of research problem and present condition.

5.1.3 The relevance of research problem and field of study

5.2 Purpose of the research

5.2.1 The presentation of research purpose

5.2.2 The relevance between research purpose and research problem

5.2.3 The possibility to conduct the research according to the purpose

5.3 Literature Review

5.3.1 Literature Review covering concept, theory, and relevant research

5.3.2 An analysis and presentation of data from literature review

5.3.3 The connection between the literature and research topic

5.4 Research methodology

5.4.1 The appropriateness of research methodology

5.4.2 The appropriateness of research process, control of variables, and experimental design.
5.4.3 The appropriateness of research materials, research technique, population and sampling selection
5.4.4 The accuracy of research methodology referenced
5.4.5 The relevance between research methodology and research purpose
5.4.6 The rationality and reliability of data sources

5.5 Research results
5.5.1 The appropriateness of presentation process of research result
5.5.2 The presentation of research result and knowledge gained
5.5.3 The techniques of research presentation such as appropriate use of graph, tables, and figures
5.5.4 The relevance of research results and research methodology

5.6 Research analysis and discussion
5.6.1 The appropriateness of data analysis such as proper selection of statistical methods
5.6.2 The potential to integrate knowledge from relevant research and research result to answer the questions
5.6.3 The potential to synthesize new knowledge from research evidence

5.7 Conclusions and recommendations
5.7.1 The potential to draw conclusion from the research result in relation to research purpose
5.7.2 The reasonability in recommendations concerning application of research
5.7.3 Knowledge acquired from the research
5.7.4 The reasonability in recommendations on relevant research

5.8 Quality of thesis/independent study writing
5.8.1 Quality of the abstract
5.8.2 The correctness of structure
5.8.3 The correctness of references
5.8.4 The correctness of grammar

5.9 Publication of research in an academic journal
(For Doctoral and Master Degree thesis)

Article 6 Method to evaluate student’s defense in presentation and oral examination:

6.1 Presentation
6.1.1 The appropriateness of method of presentation
6.1.2 The appropriateness of the media of presentation
6.1.3 The content is logically presented in steps
6.1.4 The presentation of concepts is clear and coherent
6.1.5 The personality, expression, and confidence of the presenter
6.1.6 The relevance between the content presented and that written in thesis or independent study
6.1.7 The potential to make a conclusion

6.2 Answering questions
6.2.1 The potential to give reasons and cite supporting evidence
6.2.2 The potential to answer questions with reference to the data appearing in the research
6.2.3 The understanding of the research, and the understanding of relevance between research and knowledge of related field
Article 7 The methods in articles 5 and 6 in this announcement are set to support thesis/independent study committee evaluating the examination. The faculty, department, or program may apply them partially, or in combination with additional methods as appropriate, concerning the appropriation and relevance of the characteristic of thesis or independent study in the related field.

Article 8 The scale of score and weight of the evaluation can be assigned by each program in accordance with approval of faculty.

Article 9 Thesis and Independent Study Defense Evaluation must be recorded in written form. The record shall comprise list of necessary revisions according to the recommendations of the examination committee, and they shall inform the students; so that these revisions may be completed.

Article 10 The Dean of Graduate School is authorized to responsible for this announcement.

Article 11 If any dispute arises regarding this announcement, the Dean of the Graduate School has final authority as regards arbitration and his/her decision is final.

Announced September 15, 2005

(Signed) Sommai Priprem
(Assoc. Prof. Sommai Priprem)
Dean of Graduate School
Graduate School Announcement 66/2007
On Publication of Thesis for graduation

To ensure that the publication of the thesis for graduation is accurately standardized academically; in accordance with the Regulations of Khon Kaen University on Graduate Education Level, A.D. 2005, applied to students who have enroll since the academic year 2005. Adhere to Article 10 of the Criteria of Khon Kaen University On Graduate School Management and the agreement of the Committee Board of Graduate School Meeting at the 6/2007 on September 4, 2007 has therefore issued the following announcement:

Article 1 This announcement shall be called “Graduate School Announcement (article 66/2550) On Publication of Thesis for graduation”

Article 2 This announcement is to come into effect on the date following the official announcement.

Article 3 In this announcement:

“Article” refers to research article resulting from thesis study and must be a full paper, not an abstract.

“Student” refers to a graduate student of Khon Kaen University, enrolled in the study plan that includes a thesis course.

Article 4 A student who intends to complete the degree must submit document of publication or a letter of acceptance for publication, and the full text of the research article enclosed with 1 copy of the complete thesis and 1 CD-ROM to Graduate School.

Article 5 Principles concerning thesis publication:

5.1 The article which is requisite for graduation must include the name of the author, order as the first author.

5.2 The published article, or the article presented in the academic conference submitted for graduation, must be a part of thesis course or study plan but not a review article.

5.3 The components of the article must consist an introduction (background and significance), purpose, methodology, results and discussion, and references, or as specified by the particular journal.

5.4 The article which is a part of Doctoral Degree requirements must be published or accepted for publication in a journal or academic document which involves a Peer-Review process.

Article 6 The Dean of the Graduate School is responsible for this announcement.

Article 7 If any dispute arises from this announcement, the Dean of the Graduate School has final authority as regards arbitration and his/her decision is final.

Announced September 10, 2007

(Signed) Lampang Manmart
(Assoc. Prof. Lampang Manmart)
Dean of Graduate School