

**UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF**

H.M The King  
H.M The Queen  
H.R.H The Crown Prince  
H.R.H Princess Bejaratana



**Samaggi Samagom & Office of Educational Affairs, Royal Thai Embassy**

# **The 1<sup>st</sup> Samaggi Academic Conference 2008**

**Vision of Thailand: Where we will stand in the next 20 years?**

**Samaggi Samagom &  
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**16-17 February 2008.**



**Conference Committee**



## Welcome Messages

**HE Kitti Wasinondh,**  
Thai Ambassador to  
the UK

I am most delighted to be a part of Samaggi Samagom's first academic conference for I wholeheartedly believe in education. And I am convinced that the higher education our younger generations receive, the better they will be in a position to give back to the society and really make a difference in the fast-changing world. During preparation for this conference, positive feedback and considerable responses from Thai students all over the UK have reassured me that our future generation are mindful of what is going on in Thailand, and eager to contribute their knowledge towards shaping the direction of the country.

**Suchada Rungsinan,**  
Minister-Councillor,  
Office of Educa-  
tional Affair,  
London

Congratulations to the First Academic Conference of Thai students in the UK. Samaggi Samagom committee has successfully arranged this first student seminar in the UK. This is an admirable attempt with excellent initiative and collaboration which reflects great potential and capabilities of Thai students in the UK.

All Thai students are welcomed to attend the Conference. Come and join us! It is a great opportunity for you to share your knowledge and learn together. Please support the great aspiration of Samaggi Samagom by distributing the result of the Conference so that they can form the basis of further initiatives for the benefit of Thai people and the nation.

**Samaggi Samagom**

Dear Fellow Thai Students in the UK

The Power of the Youth is closely related to the modern history of our country. We have been told about the University Student Movements in 1970s and struggles against the fascist government in early 1980s. Why? We have great potential to make a difference because of our freshness, endless energy and pertinently good will. We only believe in the greater good of our people and our beloved nation. It is true that time flies, social and political contexts have changed ever since but do not let the nature blinds us from our duty to serve. Let's create this history together. Let's make the Conference of Samaggi Samagom another unforgettable page of our pride of the past. Together we stand.

# Vision of Thailand

Where we will stand in the next 20 years

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## Programme

Sat 16 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2008	9.00-9.45	<b>Registration</b>	Sir Alexander Flemming Lecture Theatre, Imperial College London
	10.00-10.30	<b>Opening Ceremony Speech</b> by H.E. MR. Kitti Wasi- nondh, Thai Ambassador to the UK	
	10.30-11.00	<b>OCSC Secretary General's Speech:</b> Mr. Preecha Va- jrabhaya <i>"Bigger Challenges, Faster Progress: Future Career in the Civil Service"</i>	
	11.00-13.00	<b>Vision of Thailand Student Forum 1</b> - <b>Social Science 1: Government Policy</b> - <b>Science &amp; Technology 1: Sci &amp; Tech in the context of Thailand development</b>	
	13.00-14.00	Lunch	
14.00-14.30	14.00-14.30	<b>Keynote Speech</b> by H.E. Mr.Pisan Manawapat, Thai Ambassador to Belgium and the EU	Sir Alexander Flemming Lecture Theatre, Imper- ial College
	14.30-16.00	<b>Vision of Thailand Distinguished Guest Forum</b> - Boonchai Charassangsomboon, Minister, Office of Eco- nomic and Financial Affair - Dr Sakarindr Bhumiratana, President of NSTDA - David Fall, Former British Ambassador to Thailand - Professor Peter Leyland, Professor in Public and Constitu- tional Law	
	16.00-16.30	Afternoon tea and refreshment	
	16.30-18.00	<b>Vision of Thailand Student Forum 2</b> - <b>Social Science 2: Democracy and Thai Society</b> - <b>Social Science 3: Sufficiency Economy</b> - <b>Social Science 4: Thailand Education</b>	
19.00 – 21.00	<b>Formal Reception</b>	Thai Embassy	
Sun 17 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2008	10.00-11.30	<b>Debate Competition First Round</b>	Workshop Room (MELT)
	11.30-13.00	<b>University Challenge First Round</b>	Workshop Room (MELT)
	10.00-12.00	<b>Vision of Thailand Student Forum 3</b> - <b>Science &amp; Technology 2: Material Science and Nanotechnology</b> - <b>Science &amp; Technology 3: Sci &amp; Tech in the wider perspective</b> - <b>Social Science 5: Business and Management</b> - <b>Social Science 6: Law &amp; Justice</b> - <b>Social Science 7: Social Science in the wider perspective</b>	Mechanical Engineer- ing Lecture Thea- tre (MELT) 664 and 640, Imperial College London
	12.00-13.00	<b>Informal Preparatory Meeting for Workshop</b>	Workshop Room (MELT)
	13.00-14.00	Lunch	
	14.00-15.30	<b>Debate Competition Final Round</b>	MELT 664
	14.00-16.30	<b>Samaggi Workshop</b>	Workshop Room (MELT)
15.30-16.00	Afternoon tea and refreshment		
16.00-17.30	<b>University Challenge Final Round</b>	MELT 664	
17.30-18.00	<b>Closing Ceremony</b>	MELT 664	



### Speakers

Areas of Interests	Panel Speakers	Positions
Economics and Development	<b>Boonchai Charassangsomboon</b>	Minister, Office of Economic and Financial Affairs, MoF
Science	<b>Sakarindr Bhumiratana</b> , Associate Professor, PhD	President, National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA)
International Relations	<b>David Fall</b>	Former British Ambassador to Thailand
Law and Politics	<b>Peter Leyland</b> , Professor	Professor in Public and Constitutional Law, SOAS and London Metropolitan University

### Topics

<b>Thailand and Economics and Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The impact of recent political instabilities on Thai economy (e.g. ongoing problem of the Deep South Bloodshed, and the Coup)</li> <li>- The influence of global economic downturn and how does Thai government prepare to tackle such a problem?</li> <li>- Are we moving towards a free-market capitalist economy or a welfare state? Verdict</li> </ul>
<b>Thailand and scientific development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the visions of the government or NSTDA for Thailand's science and technology policy in the foreseeable future?</li> <li>- Is science education in both school and university level the major hindrance for the country's development? How can we improve the situation?</li> <li>- What should future English-educated Thai scientists be expecting when they return to work in Thailand?</li> </ul>
<b>Thailand and her international relations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How has the country's image changed by the 2006 Coup in the views of foreign countries like the UK?</li> <li>- Are there any roles Thailand should be taking in the regional or even international political communities?</li> <li>- Your experience of the time spent as the British Ambassador to Thailand and how is the relationship between the two countries?</li> </ul>
<b>Law and Politics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comments on the December '07 general election and its implications</li> <li>- Thai Constitutionalism – is the new constitution the answer?</li> <li>- Should there be the judicialisation of Thai Politics? (the fact that the Constitution requires judges to be involved in many political activities can jeopardise their impartiality and clean image)</li> </ul>



## Presenters in Social Science 1: Government Policy

Chaired by Dr.Kannika Leelapanyaalert, London Metropolitan University

Name	Topic and Summary
<p>Dr Kannika Thampanishvong</p>	<p><b>Thailand as an Emerging Donor: Role of Governance in the Design of Official Development Assistance</b> Thailand is increasingly reaching out to support poverty reduction and human development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the region by offering them the Official Development Assistance (ODA). By using a simple Asymmetric Nash Bargaining framework, we study the bargaining between the elites and the citizens in a recipient country, over the allocation of fiscal resources on different types of public goods. Our results show that the effectiveness of ODA disbursed by the donor could hinge on the level of governance, the existence of domestic distributive conflict between elites and citizens, in the recipient countries. Thus, we propose in this paper that it is very crucial that Thailand takes into account the issue of governance in these targeted recipient countries when designing the ODA. The key message of this paper is that, if the recipient country has been languished by the problem of domestic distributive conflict, there is no assurance that the unconditional ODA would help in such country's progress toward achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In such circumstances, it is important that the donor like Thailand links the ODA with the recipient country's overall public expenditure programme that provides adequate resources to public goods preferred by the relatively poor citizens, such as basic medical services and education.</p>
<p>Nicha Sathornkich</p>	<p><b>Development and Implementation of a Performance Management System that Efficiently and Effectively Drives the Thai Public Sector Development</b> After five years of the implementation of performance management systems throughout the public sector, at the provincial level in particular, how provinces make sense of such a system; how they learn, develop, and execute the system; how well the system works; what factors enabling or inhibiting learning and development for performance improvement; and how parent ministries or departments and other central agencies can support learning and development at the provincial level. These are key objectives which this research is aiming to explore in order to drive forward improvements and the sustainability of service quality.</p>
<p>Veerayooth Kanchoochat</p>	<p><b>Thailand's Industrial Policy: A Recipe for "Catch-up Player" or "Rent-Seeker"?</b> The paper examines the problems of catch-up in developing countries. It argues that industrial policy is necessary but not sufficient. The practical problems lie in the "compatibility" between industrial policy and "rent-management institutions". To put it simply, the success of industrial policy depends critically on how local institutions, especially the structure of political power balance and political settlements, discipline the recipients of subsidies during the suspension of free-market discipline. Without performance targeting and transparent appraisements, Thai institutions were unable to build big business that could be the productive learning ground for the entire economy. Rather, Thai rent-management institutions induced large firms to invest in maintaining and expanding political networks. From firms' perspective, this investment was 'sunk cost' which motivated them to diversify and compete for monopoly concessions, rather than pursuit of catch-up (e.g. investing in R&amp;D) in their core business to be global players. Formalization could be a solution. Existing rent-management institutions and the amount of failed learning rents (in various forms of subsidies), no matter how depraved, should be publicly revealed. Thai people should be informed in order to democratically determine and monitor feasible industrial policy.</p>
<p>Khemmaporne Lekdee</p>	<p><b>Thai external trade policies from a non-biased lens</b> This paper aims to address the direction of the Thai external trade policies in the age of globalization in comparison to two important countries of Asia, China and India and our neighbour country, Vietnam. Over the past six years, the Thai government has signed a series of bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs), more-or-less simultaneously under tight deadlines. This action has raised concerns among academics and policy-makers regarding the efficiency of these FTAs. The paper endeavours to pinpoint lessons from our neighbour countries for the Thai future development. It is hoped that this piece of work will contribute and shed light on one of the highly topical issues in Thai trade policy agenda.</p>



## Presenters in Social Science 2: Democracy and Thai Society

Chaired by Dr. Rungpaka Tiwsakul, University of Surrey

Name	Topic and Summary
Krai Yos Patrawart	<p><b>Does Democracy in Thailand Need Equality in Education? A Vision for Our Centenary</b></p> <p>Using the electoral competition model with inefficient Bayesian learning, we find that the promotion of determinants of civil society, namely the distribution of education and media freedom, efficiently increases the accountability of electoral candidates and reduces the optimal level of corruption in the economy. The analytical framework is extend to investigate the problem of accountability in Thai Democracy. We discover that the underlying factors which undermined the strength of civil society in demanding political accountability are the severe underdevelopment of the distribution of education and information across populations. We propose a complimentary vision for improving accountability in Thai politics by intensively improving these factors, in terms of revising the policies on nationwide education and media market.</p>
Vong-on Phuaphansawat	<p><b>A Critical Reflection on Our Role as Social Science Intellectuals in Thailand's Political Development</b></p> <p>This paper begins by questioning the intellectuals' (our) assumption about the mass's unsophisticated political culture. It then argues that our understandings about democracy which evolve around the idea of 'structural'/'macro-level' change are inadequate. Michel Foucault's theory of power/knowledge/discourse enables us to think democracy at a more subjective level, and to contribute to Thailand's political development in ways which are meaningful to the masses. The paper suggests that one such way is to engage with the work conducted in an anthropological tradition. Endowing us with knowledge of the common people, such reading will render our policy recommendations more practical and reflexive.</p>

## Presenters in Social Science 3: Sufficiency Economy

Chaired by Chol Bunnag, University of East Anglia

Name	Topic and Summary
Suthikorn Kingkaew	<p><b>Sufficiency Economy in the Global Perspective</b></p> <p>The article examines the distinction of wealth and wellbeing in the context of Thailand's sufficiency economy. It then argues that the current problem, that the world is facing, may not be the lack of wealth from inadequate economic development, but rather the philosophical ideology of economic development which have focused excessively at wealth creation rather than general wellbeing of people in the society. This article also proposes a solution to resolve this issue by formulating a better model for development based on the concept of sufficiency economy and a clear understanding of the distinction between wealth and wellbeing. This is by emphasis on moderation as a way to deal with the globalisation</p>
Pechladda Pechpakdee	<p><b>Innovative Local Policies for Social Inclusion: "The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy" an alternative approach for rural.</b></p> <p>The precipitation from social and economic driving force to modernisation development has led to growth value, capitalism and globalization which have been addressed with many questions since the key discourses such as accumulation and unsustainable development. Hence, the alternative approaches have been raised as the resolution in many countries. Similarly, "A Sufficiency Economy Philosophy" (SEP) is an alternative approach from His Majesty the King of Thailand for tackling with main stream development.</p>



## Presenters in Social Science 4: Education

Chaired by Dr. Rungpaka Tiwsakul, University of Surrey

Name	Topic and Summary
Suwadee Thongsukplang	<p><b>Planning amid the Tension between Students' Needs and Trends of Development: A Reflection of Planning Educator</b></p> <p>The paper reflects my attitudes toward the roles of planning educational sector, particularly in developing planning curriculum for undergraduate level. It would mainly consider the Urban Environmental Planning and Management (UEPM) Programme - Thammasat University; whether or not it responds to development paradigms and meets requirements of various social actors. However, I would also compare it with other 2 planning programmes namely; the Urban Architecture Programme – Chulalongkorn University, and the City and Urban Design Programme – Mahasarakham University. Generally speaking, my intention is to answer the following questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the characteristics of good planning curriculum?</li> <li>- Is the UEPM curriculum well constructed? Does it meet interests and requirements of various actors in Thai society?</li> </ul> <p>If it does not, what are normative strategies of planning schools in mediating those differences and establishing good perceptions?.</p>
Yajai Bunnag	<p><b>Back to the future: Will we succeed in implementing the educational reforms and human security principles that we aspire to?</b></p> <p>This paper identifies education as the key factor in overcoming political corruption and restrictions on the democratization process in Thailand. It argues that we can learn from the shortfalls of educational reforms in the 1990s to improve them and to consolidate our expressed commitment to child development and to the concept of human security as a whole. Moreover, we are motivated toward the realization of human security not only for national welfare, but as an example in our region and as a means for strengthening our national and regional identity.</p>

## Presenters in Social Science 5: Business and Management

Chaired by Dr.Kannika Leelapanyalert, London Metropoli-

Name	Topic and Summary
Wasin Jirachongcharoen	<p><b>From “Learning Organization” to “Learning Country -Thailand”</b></p> <p>This essay is writing about how to develop country by using concept from learning organization to adapt to use with country to be truly learning country. It will give you the idea of how government should do to use limited resource (human resource-skill and idea) to make benefit to country rather than using only few people who was chosen to be in the political party to create idea what should they do to develop country. It will also include brief method how to motivate people to join government in developing country. And finally, the result of this process will be mention briefly.</p>
Trairong Swatdikun	<p><b>What factors determine executive compensation?</b></p> <p>The literature on compensation system contains mechanisms which will align the agent’s and the principal’s interests by rewarding the agent for activities which the principal sees as desirable and likely to enhance the principal’s rewards. However, empirical evidences show that there are differences of the power of compensation on firm performance. To extend our collective knowledge, it is important to understand that “What factors determine executive compensation?”</p>



## Presenters in Social Science 6: Law & Justice

Chaired by Chavanut Janekarn, University of Kent

Name	Topic and Summary
Krit Maraprygsavan	<p><b>The Patenting of Pharmaceuticals for the Rich Does Not Help the Poor: Issues of the Thai Public Health</b></p> <p>Everything in this world has two different sides: heads and tails; advantages and disadvantages; a pharmaceutical patent will have two sides as well. For the advantage of the pharmaceutical patent, it protects the patentee's rights from pirates for using, making, selling, and importing. All of these rights are enacted in the TRIPs agreement. On the other hand, the pharmaceutical patent does not assist developing countries. It affects developing countries which have problems with HIV and AIDS. Their patients can not afford to buy drugs because of the price of patent's products. It is expensive when compared with the average income of people in developing countries. For this reason, some developing countries tried to find a solution to cure this problem. Compulsory Licensing could be the solution. However, when Compulsory Licensing was announced in developing countries, it can have negative impacts on these countries. In this paper, the constraints on the announcement of the Compulsory Licensing will be discussed with a case example of Thailand. The intellectual property rights of pharmaceuticals have become a serious dispute on the international agenda. It is a serious dispute between development and humanity. The author will give a solution to settle the dispute at the conclusion of this paper.</p>
Sun Thathong	<p><b>Re-thinking Strategies in Legal Protection of Traditional Knowledge: A Study of Thailand's Attempt at Protecting Its Traditional Knowledge and Biological Resources.</b></p> <p>This paper is a modified version of my undergraduate dissertation on legal protection of traditional knowledge (TK) in Thailand. It attempts to analyse the current strategies adopted by the Government, which include the Plant Varieties Protection Act (1999), the Act on Protection and Promotion of Traditional Thai Medicinal Intelligence (1999), the TK Database, and the Draft Act on Protection and Promotion of Traditional Knowledge (2008). It questions the appropriateness of the existing TK protection regimes, at both national and international levels, while highlighting various discrepancies within the TK system. It concludes with a proposal of a new model, constituting a multi-dimensional framework for a more comprehensive and effective TK protection."</p>
Surutchada Chullapram	<p><b>Tackling Defamation in the Press: Towards more truth and less hearsay</b></p> <p>The article addresses the increasing defamatory allegations in the Thai media and propose a solution in accordance with the English legal system. The article proposes that the Thai legal system adopts the standard of responsible journalism</p>
Chavanut Janekarn	<p><b>The Impacts of Demographic Changes on Crime: The Experience of Crime in Developed Countries and What We Need for Our Peaceful Society</b></p> <p>Crime in England and Wales has changed remarkably since 1954. The normal crime rate steady rose to peak at in 1992. Dramatically, the unprecedented crime rate sharply declined in the 1990s and has become relatively stabilised after then. Similar to the United States and many European countries, the number of crime increased and fell in the same period of time. The similarities in the crime trends have raised the question why countries that treat crime differently have a similar tendency of crime. One of the most accepted hypotheses is that the similarities of crime are due to a similarity in demographic change. The post-World War II baby boom caused a considerable change in the number of adolescents who are the most at risk for committing crime and violence. This paper will try to discuss the association between demography and crime in Thailand. The findings from the data analysis will show the impacts of demographic changes on crime. As parts of an accepted way of understanding crime in developed countries, demographic analysis will illustrate some interesting significances that would be helpful for the criminal justice development of Thailand</p>



## Presenters in Social Science 7:

### Social Science in the wider perspective

Chaired by Yajai Bunnag, Royal Holloway

Name	Topic and Summary
Natanaree Posrithong	<p><b>History Education: The Case Study of Kanchanaburi Province</b></p> <p>In order to instill the grip of nationhood (shared identity), education is the most essential element. At a certain extent, Thai education has been an effective tool in creating a 'Thai' identity. In order to upgrade the Thai history education standard, certain measures must take place. Biases and narrations involved in the Thai history education should diminish. This paper therefore, aims at the examination of two perspectives of history education, this research comprises of two parts. The first part evaluates the efficiencies and problems in learning history in two high schools of Kanchanaburi province. The second part explores mechanisms influence the consequences occurring in both schools. Through interviews, observations, textual analysis, and books, this paper will give the answer to the question <i>to what extent history learning plays both roles as an identity creator and a blockade of State's criticisms</i>. Once this question is answered, the future of the Thai education can be foreseen and one will witness where we will be standing in the next twenty years within the concern of our children' schooling.</p>
Wijitbusaba Marome	<p><b>Bangkok in the next 20 years</b></p> <p>According to United Nation Populations Fund, more than half the world's population, 3.3 billion people, will for the first time live in towns and cities by 2008, and the number is expected to swell to almost five billions by 2030. One of the major reasons is an increasing urban immigration from rural areas and this is not a new issue. Poverty is increasing more rapidly in urban areas, and governments need to plan for where the poor will live rather than leaving them to settle illegally in shanties without sewerage and other facilities. The significant point is the prediction of an emerging of a new form/ecology of slums. Lower middle-income habitants are arguably the victims of this approach. This paper will predict how and why local ecology of inner Bangkok will be transformed and what it means by new form/ecology of slums. Lower middle-income habitants are, in fact, important agents of change. In other words, there is a contrast in meaning associated with the making of inner Bangkok's ecology and the ideology of lower middle-income habitants. Arguably, basic need provision by government is seen as a limited approach to respond a new form/ecology of slums. It is also needed to discuss how the poor can take advantage of the opportunities offered by the city's life which, in return, empower lower-middle income habitants.</p>
Singhanat Nomnian	<p><b>Exploring the effect of social interaction on Thai students' classroom participation in a pre-session English for Academic Purposes (EAP)</b></p> <p>The study aims to examine the effect of social interaction on Thai students' engagement in classroom participation in pre-session English for Academic Purposes (EAP) classes in a British university. Based on interview transcripts of seven Thai students, the findings suggest the roles of social interaction enabled Thai students to familiarise and adjust themselves to living and learning environment in the UK. This study offer broader implications for overseas education; particularly, the need to understand the impact of social contexts on international students' linguistic, academic and cultural adjustment in order to be prepared for their postgraduate study in British universities.</p>
Oradol Kaewprasert	<p><b>Thai cinema from the early to transnational age</b></p> <p>Motion pictures were introduced into Thailand at around the same time as they were introduced to the rest of the world. The local film industry was also formed early and has continued ever since, side by side with foreign imports. The passage of the Thai film industry since then has been raised and fallen in terms of production and popularity, influenced by factors from in and outside the country. This paper aims to study these factors including national politic, economic and nostalgic phenomenon. Then the discussion will move on to multiculturalism of globalization and transnational market during the current time.</p>



## Presenters in Science and Technology 1:

### Science & Technology in the context of Thailand development

Chaired by Suthikorn Kingkaew, University of Cambridge

Name	Importance of planning and design of settlements
Witchaya Pruecksamars	<p>This paper will discuss the role of urban planning in facilitating stable long term growth and some issues and constraints to its successful implementation in the context of Thailand, particularly Bangkok. Accordingly it will argue that the Thai planning process still has a long way to achieve the ideal vision of being truly rational, equitable and democratic. The paper will propose an innovative pragmatic approach to catalyse the realisation of that vision, as well as pointing out some important agendas that the central government and its agencies should be striving for.</p>
Siam Popluechai	<p><b>Research Progress in Making Jatropha a Viable Alternate Oilseed Crop in Thailand</b></p> <p>In this study, molecular markers have been used to study on the genetic variability of <i>J. curcas</i> germplasm in Thailand. We have successfully isolated and cloned a number of relevant genes involving in the fatty acid biosynthesis (FAB) pathway. Through the proteomics approach we have obtained highly promising results that will help in characterizing the <i>Jatropha</i> seed biology. Detailed characterization of these genes and proteins will help in genetic improvement of the <i>Jatropha</i> varieties in the near future.</p>
Suparpit Maneesakorn	<p><b>Adherence Therapy for People with Schizophrenia in Thailand at 26-Month Follow-up: a Brief Report</b></p> <p>Thirty-eight patients received eight-weekly sessions of AT in addition to TAU, whereas 32 controls received TAU only. The primary outcome was the improvement of psychopathology at 26 weeks. The secondary outcomes included attitudes towards and satisfaction with medication, global functioning, and side effects of medication at 26 weeks. Ancillary outcomes included relapse, and the number and cost of bed-days. At 26 weeks, patients who received AT showed more improvement in psychopathology than those receiving TAU. AT significantly reduced relapse and the number of hospital bed-days. Adherence therapy is superior to treatment as usual in significantly improving psychopathology of people with schizophrenia in Thailand over a 26-week period.</p>
Wipa Tangkananond	<p><b><i>In vitro</i> Japanese encephalitis virus recombination</b></p> <p>The idea of “<i>in vitro</i> Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) recombination” was initiated after my presentation at SGM 160th Meeting-Manchester 2007, and supporting from Dr David Williams. Our objective was to look for recombination after JEV co cultivation. The parents JKT27-085 and JKT7003 were reisolated twice and co infected on BHK21 and C6/36 cells separately. The molecular genetics of 96 JEV isolates from both cell lines were analysed and created a phylogenetic tree and analysed recombinants. 98-100% of JEV isolates from both cell lines were detected and one putative recombinant isolated from BHK21 was further characterised. These results have the significance for JEV vaccine development or JEV control programmes in the future.</p>



## Presenters in Science and Technology 2:

### Material Science and Nanotechnology Chaired by Siam Popluechai, Newcastle University

Name	Topic and Summary
Akrachai Aadulaysirikul	<p><b>High strain-rate deformation of interstitial free steel at ferrite regime</b></p> <p>In the past, mostly researchers have focused on the dynamic recrystallization of the interstitial-free steels including the static condition after deformation at low strain rates. It is, however, still unclear about the deformation and restoration mechanisms that influence the flow behaviour, at high strain rate condition. The flow behaviour of titanium interstitial-free (Ti-IF) steel in ferrite is investigated using Plain Strain Compression (PSC) tests. These tests were conducted at isothermal condition and constant strain-rates up to 200 sec<sup>-1</sup>. The results indicate that the dominant restoration mechanism in these strain rates is that of dynamic recovery, except at 200 sec<sup>-1</sup>. The activation energy of deformation based on the steady state stresses from PSC tests was found to be 375 kJ/mol which is agreement with Oudin et al.[1] and Ebrahimi [2]. The flow stress of IF steels from this deformation is considerably affected by the strain rate and deformation temperature. This stress-strain behaviour will increase as a result of an increasing of strain rate. However, this behaviour will also increase if there is a decrease in deformation temperature.</p>
Chaiyasit Banjongprasert	<p><b>Spray forming of Al-Fe-Cr-Ti and Al-Si-Li alloys</b></p> <p>This work presents an investigation of the spray forming and downstream processing of Al alloys that are difficult to produce in bulk by conventional solidification processing: Al-Fe-Cr-Ti alloys for intermediate temperature applications and Al-Si-Li alloys for high stiffness, low density applications in fast moving machinery. For the Al-Fe-Cr-Ti alloys, spray forming is being investigated to allow the scale-up of the amorphous/nanocrystalline alloy compositions previously explored only as ribbons or powders in traditional rapid solidification routes. For Al-Si-Li alloys, spray forming is used to provide globular primary AlLiSi in a fully divorced AlLiSi/_-Al eutectic structure. For both alloys, the as spray formed and downstream processed microstructure of 20kg billets has been investigated by scanning electron microscopy, electron probe microanalysis, and X-ray diffractometry. Preliminary mechanical properties have also been investigated.</p>
Montree Sawangphruk	<p><b>Electrodeposition of Nanostructured Inorganic/Organic Hybrid Thin Films</b></p> <p>The electrodeposition of nanostructured inorganic/organic hybrid thin film was carried out by using the potentiostatic technique with a three-electrode system. The reduction of water, hydrogen peroxide and nitrate ion raised the local pH, causing the growth of metal oxide films. The rate of film nucleation is strongly dependent on the microscopic roughness of deposition temperature. In the presence of organic dye (Eosin Y), small grain, and uniform thin films were deposited. Eosin Y was found to have a profound influence, becoming incorporated in the composite film, increasing surface area and causing onset of nanocrystalline growth.</p>



## Presenters in Science and Technology 3:

### Science & Technology in the wider perspective

Chaired by Siam Popluechai, Newcastle University

Name	Topic and Summary
Anake Tangkananond	<p><b>The Occurrence of Legionella Bacteria in water and the effect of meteorological conditions upon rates of isolation</b></p> <p>This project follows the work presented in European Working Group for Legionella Infections meeting in Stockholm, Sweden in May 2007. The aim of this investigation is to find whether there is a causal relationship between meteorological conditions and isolation rates of Legionella bacteria present in water. 11,929 pieces of data on detection for Legionella bacteria sent to Health Protection Agency included contract code, post code, sample number, sample point, date of sample and testresult</p>
Atipat Boonmoh	<p><b>Pocket electronic dictionaries: recommendations for users in Thailand</b></p> <p>This paper provides recommendations for any Thais regarding the purchase and use of pocket electronic dictionaries (PEDs). The recommendations are based on a detailed examination of some PEDs in current use in Thailand, and survey findings regarding students' and lecturers' general use of dictionaries (Boonmoh and Nesi 2008) indicating that students prefer to use pocket electronic dictionaries, but that lecturers are under-informed about their contents and capabilities.</p>
Piyachart Isarabhakdee	<p><b>Space Technology: Exploring the future</b></p> <p>Can you still recall the event of 1957 when the world's first spacecraft "Sputnik" was launched into space by the Soviet Union? And what about that of 1969 when America's Apollo 11 landed on the moon and Neil Armstrong experienced man's first step on its surface? This paper illustrates steps of developments of <i>Space Technology</i> from last 50 years to the future, as well as providing its impact to society. These pieces of information will then be used to apply to Thailand in order to bring the country to the front line of space technology in the future.</p>



## Samaggi Workshop, University Challenge and Debate

### Student Workshop

The student workshop is organized at the aim of bringing together and discussing students' idea from a wide variety of interests to create a practical proposal for the development of Thailand. The workshop will be taken about different issues such as law and justice, economics and business, politics and public sector development, environmental issues, science and technology, and among others. After the workshop, all participants jointly announce "the Samaggi Declaration on the Vision of Thailand" as part of the closing ceremony.

### University Challenge

A competition among representatives of universities around the UK in answering a general knowledge quiz.

### Debate

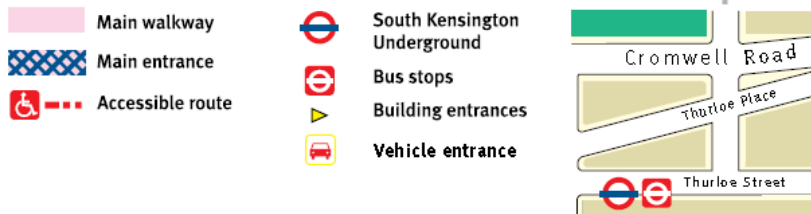
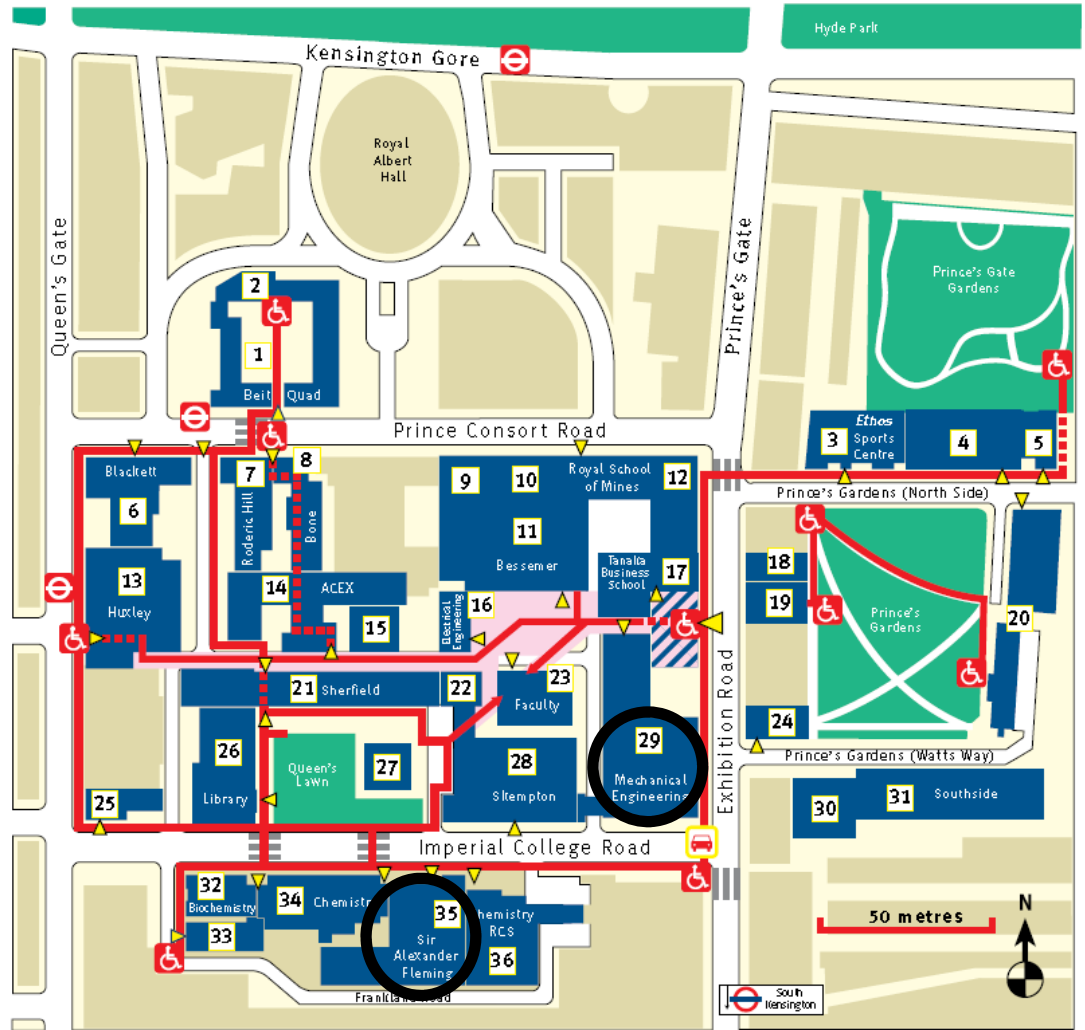
**Student Debate Competition** in which representatives of universities around the UK discuss and debate their idea for the development of Thailand in a form of competition.

#### Motions

- This house believes in the one party rules
- This house believe in support of piracy life saving drug



### Venues Map





### Committees

<b>President of Samaggi Samagom</b>	: Nadon Chaicharoen
<b>Project Co-ordinator</b>	: Narun Popattanachai
<b>Secretary-General</b>	: Pol.Maj. Chavanut Janekarn
<b>Student Forum Co-ordinator</b>	: Suthikorn Kingkeaw
<b>Student Workshop Co-ordinator</b>	: Chol Bunnag
<b>Editor-in-Chief</b>	: Surutchada Chullapram
<b>Debate and University Challenge Co-ordinator</b>	
	: Rattana Sae-Lao
<b>Public Relations</b>	: Pajaree Kewcharoenwong
<b>Treasure</b>	: Pranchira Kewcharoenwong
<b>Academic Programme Co-ordinator:</b>	Suwadee Thongsukplang
	: Wjitbusaba Marome
	: Yajai Bunnag
	: Siam Popluechai
<b>Administrative Officer</b>	: Phrae Chittiphalangsri



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