

Research Title	Compilation and analysis of Bibliographies and Indexes Published in Thailand
Researchers	Associate Professor Charuvarn Sindusopon
Year	1982

ABSTRACT

Bibliographies and indexes are basic tools for education, as they are lists of printed and non-printed materials. As recorded, the first bibliography was produced in Thailand in 1892, and the first index in 1925.

The purposes of the research are to compile a list of all bibliographies and indexes published in Thailand and distributed for public use, to analyze their contents, to trace any development, and to study forms used in recording data of the materials.

The body of the report, besides the introductory part, consists of two main chapters: a bibliography of bibliographies and indexes and an analytical study.

Four hundred and sixty-five bibliographies and indexes have been published and distributed for public use in large-size libraries in Bangkok since 1916. Government agencies play a leading role as producers of these tools. There are more bibliographies of theses, research reports, and technical papers than of any other materials. Indexes are mainly of periodical articles. Bibliographies and indexes are most numerous in the field of social sciences; the smallest number falls on humanities. Libraries and library science education institutions are minor contributors, compared to those agencies not associated with librarianship. Most indexes are produced on a continual basis while only 20-25 percent of bibliographies are produced in a similar manner. About 45 percent of bibliographies use non-conventional bibliographical form; only about 28 percent of indexes are presented in the same manner. Supplementary information is appended to 48 percent of bibliographies whereas about 25 percent of indexes include abstracts.

Four brief recommendations are proposed: more utilization of professional expertise on bibliographies and indexes, space-saving concern in the presentation of bibliographical data, format of the publications, and library promotion on the use of bibliographies and indexes.

Research Title	Information Needs of Social Scientists at Thammasat University
Researchers	Wanna Topibulpong Narumol Chuengpaisalrattana
Year	1990

ABSTRACT

“Information needs of social scientists at Thammasat University” is a study of information needs in various aspects including language, current information, subject matters and information search. Results from this study indicate the following:

(1) For teaching purposes, the faculty and researchers use reference books and newspaper indexes differently. For research, they use government publications differently. However, in writing articles, their use of information is not different from one another. Based on their degree levels, such as bachelor's degree, master's degree or doctoral degree, social scientists use newspaper, audiovisual materials, journal indexes and abstracts, catalog cards, indexing cards and newspaper indexing cards for teaching purposes differently. For research they use journal indexes and abstracts and catalog cards differently but use the same type of information to write articles. In terms of lengths of working experiences (1-3 years, 4-6 years, 7-9 years and more than 10 years), social scientists use journal indexes and abstracts for teaching purposes differently. For research, they use the same type of information but used theses, research findings and bibliographies for article writing purposes differently.

(2) For teaching purposes, faculty members and researchers need to use textbooks and general books most. Their needs for scholarly journals, reference books, theses /research findings come second. They need to use indexing cards and bibliographic database least. For research, they need to use scholarly journals most, while the needs for text books/general books are second in priority and they need indexing cards and bibliographic database least. In writing articles, they need to use textbooks /general books and scholarly journals and need clipping indexing cards, other indexing cards and bibliographic database least. With regard to language of information, the results indicate that almost all social scientists need to use information in Thai as their first priority and in English second priority and in Spanish least. As far as current information is concerned, all need more current than retrospective information.

(3) In searching for information, both faculty members and researchers use catalog card most and bibliographic database least.

(4) With regard to subject matters, both faculty members and researchers need information on economics most, sociology and history second and never use information on library science, music, mass communications, social welfare and law.

(5) Faculty members tend to use information on display most. They use the Central Library of Thammasat University least. On the other hand, researchers use the Thammasat University Central Library most and information on display least. External sources the lecturers need most are radio/television programs and they use computer least whereas researchers use computer most and radio/television programs least.

Research Title	The application of “Bradford law of scatter” to Thai Journals in Thammasat Library
Researchers	Sukanya Makutonrudee
Year	1996

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to apply the “**Bradford Law of Scatter**” to Thai journals in Thammasat Library. Checking is made on the frequency of use and the frequency of academic articles appearing in the journals. The Bradford Law of Scatter is used for grouping the journals according to their use and contents.

The samples for this study are 475 titles of Thai journals both subscribed and complimentary. They are divided in two groups: current issues of 1 year, and back issues of 10 years.

The process of collecting data was to record the frequency in the daily use of current issues for sixty days. The times of recording were 0800, 1000, 1200, 1600 and 1800 starting from 2 January 1995 to 12 March 1995. Check marks (√) was used to record when a journal was found off the shelves. To record use of back issues, lending statistics from January 1985 to December 1994 were counted. The finding from means and arranging zones according to Bradford Law was as follows: the journals could be arranged into ten zones with zone 1 or the main zone as the most frequently used for 9,319 times. There was only one title of journal in this zone, Sayamrat Sabdawichan. Zone 10, with 310 titles, was the least frequently used. The average frequency was 9647.9, which was approximately equal to the highest frequency of 9319 in zone 1.

As for the frequency of academic articles appearing in the journals, all academic articles were counted for the period of 3 years (1995-1993).

The result was arranged in ten zones according to Bradford Law and compared to the ten zones in frequency of use. The highest numbers of academic articles were grouped in zone 1 with 118 titles of journals. The result showed that the frequency of use was irrelevant to the number of academic articles in the journals. Furthermore, the frequency of use was in reverse to the frequency of academic articles appearing in the journals. The highest frequency of use had only one title and the least used had 310 titles whereas the highest number of academic articles appearing in the journals was 118 titles and the lowest number was 4 titles.

Research Title	Reviews of M.R. Krukrit Pramoj's Writings
Researchers	Niti Kasikosol
Year	1996

ABSTRACT

This research paper compiled the writings of Professor Major General M.R. Krukrit Pramoj, including books, articles published in various journals and newspapers, recorded lectures and debates, interviews, and his biography. His roles and work were well recognized at every social level, especially, his writing could be regarded as the sources of information on politic, economic, society and culture well worthy of conservation and for future researches and references.

The researcher explored the books and documents in various libraries. They are the main Thammasat University library, the main library of Silapakorn University at Taphra, the main library of the Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, the National Library, and the National Archives.

Part I: Book reviews on the books he wrote

Part II: Collection of his writing in journals and newspapers, most important of which were his writing in the Siam Rath Daily with a 5-column section. The columns were named "Khao Nok Na" (Rice Outside the Field), "Khao Klai Na" (Rice Far Away From the Field), "Kluen Dhai Nam" (The Undercurrent), "Khang Sangwian" (Ringside), and "Soi Suan Plu" (The Suan Plu Lane).

Part III: Writing that others wrote about M.R. Krukrit Pramoj

Part IV: Biography, the story of his life and work

Part V: Bibliography.

Research Title: An Annotated Bibliography of Materials on Thailand Written and/or
Published in the Philippines
Researchers: Sida (Jedir) Sornsri
Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University
Year: 1975-1976

ABSTRACT

The annotated bibliography, written in English, collects materials on Thailand written/published in the Philippines by Thai, Philippine or other nationals living in the Philippines between 1939-June 1973. It covers all types of publications including theses, dissertations, research documents, seminar documents, articles in various journals, and other writings in the fields of agriculture, business and commerce, community development, economy, engineering, law, language and literature, politics and government, public administration and statistics. The sources of information are University of the Philippines (Diliman campus, Manila campus, and Los Banos campus, Lagume), University of Santo Tomas, University of the East, Far Eastern University, Feati University, Araneta University, Adamson University, Centro Escolar University, Philippine Women's University, Philippine Normal College, Mapua Institute of Technology, Asian Institute of Management, and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI).

The objectives of the bibliography are to develop a handbook of information on Thailand written or published in the Philippines, to assist researchers not to duplicate studies already done by others, and to provide information on who has done what in what field. In doing so, it provides an access to information on the Philippines, as it lists a large number of comparative studies about Thailand and the Philippines. Finally, it also serves as a guideline for librarians to replenish the libraries with publications concerned.

Research Title: Needs for Continuing Education of Librarians of Public Libraries in Thailand
Researchers: Paradee Rattana-udom
Bureau of Library, Thammasat University
Year: 1982-1983

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the study are to survey continuing education sources for librarians of the public libraries under the Ministry of Education in 70 provinces, to survey the situations, attitudes toward and needs for such continuing education, to study the support given by administrators of public libraries for such matter, to understand problems faced by librarians of the public libraries and their recommendations on continuing education to institutes that teach library science and other agencies concerned about ways and means to improve curriculums and training in line with their needs.

With regard to research methodology, data are collected from documents and books, interviews with the personnel concerned, and questionnaire sent to librarians and administrators of 70 public libraries at provincial level. The total number of samples is 140. The data are analyzed using percentage, mean and standard deviation.

The finding reveals that most librarians consider continuing education important to the advancement of their professional career and intellectual pursuit, while administrators view that it is important to librarians in terms of work improvement and professional development. The reason for the librarians' to participate in continuing education is the desire to improve work effectiveness. The obstacle lies in not having the necessary budget to cover such expenses and difficulty to find someone to work in their place.

Librarians need more formal continuing education than non-formal type, especially certificate-based training offered by various institutes and full-time studies at the bachelor's degree level. The non-formal type of continuing education that they desire is participation in technical/academic seminars. Agencies that they want to see organizing both formal and non-formal types of activities are local universities. Non-formal continuing education activities should be organized during official working hours, while the desirable length of time is 5-7 days.

The contents of the library science that interested librarians want to learn and the public library administrators want them to learn include management of public libraries, public library services, classification and card catalogs, audio-visual material in the library, inquiry service and search assistance, publicity, budget, children literature, journals and newspapers, inter-library

cooperation, instructions on how to use the library, index making and synopsis, and seminar on public libraries.

On administrators' support for further education, librarians feel that the support is minimal, while the administrators think they have given considerable support.

Recommendations

Institutes that teach library science should do the following:

1. Open certificate-based training programs for librarians of public libraries.
2. Organize non-formal educational activities, especially technical/academic seminars and discussions responsive to the needs of librarians of public libraries.
3. Publicize programs of activities to reach all librarians of public libraries.
4. Consider preparing more journals or articles on public libraries.

Research Title: Summary of the Works of Professor Dr. Puey Ungpakorn and Other Writers
Associated with Him
Researchers: Suchitra Uttamawatin and Pulsuk Pariwatworawut
Bureau of Library, Thammasat University
Year: 1987-1988

ABSTRACT

The work summarizes the works of Dr. Puey Ungpakorn and several others associated with him, both published and unpublished in Thai and English. It also includes their views found in such media as audiotape and video format. The contents cover eight aspects, including Dr. Puey as a member of Seri Thai Movement, as Governor of the Bank of Thailand, or as Rector of Thammasat University, economy, politics and government, education, religion and morality, eulogy, speeches and others.

Entries in the bibliography are made into three sections:

1. Works of Dr. Puey Ungpakorn and others associated with him
2. Index of writers, index of titles, and index in chronological order
3. Annexes listing correspondences and official letters by Dr. Puey Ungpakorn and others who wrote to him. This section does not give a summary of the contents.