

**BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JAPANESE STUDIES INSTITUTE
OF
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY
IN
THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND**

OCTOBER 1983

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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受入 月日 84.9.25	122
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PREFACE

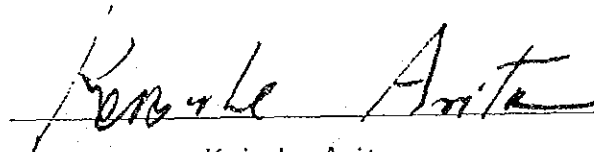
In response to the request of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a survey on the Establishment of Japanese Studies Institute of Thammasat University and entrusted the survey to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The JICA sent to Thailand a survey team headed by Mr. Tadashi Shinoura, Head of Basic Design Division, Grant Aid Department from July 10th to July 30th, 1983.

The team had discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and conducted a field survey in Bangkok City. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made and the present report has been prepared.

I hope that this report will serve for the development of the Project and contribute to the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand for their close cooperation extended to the team.

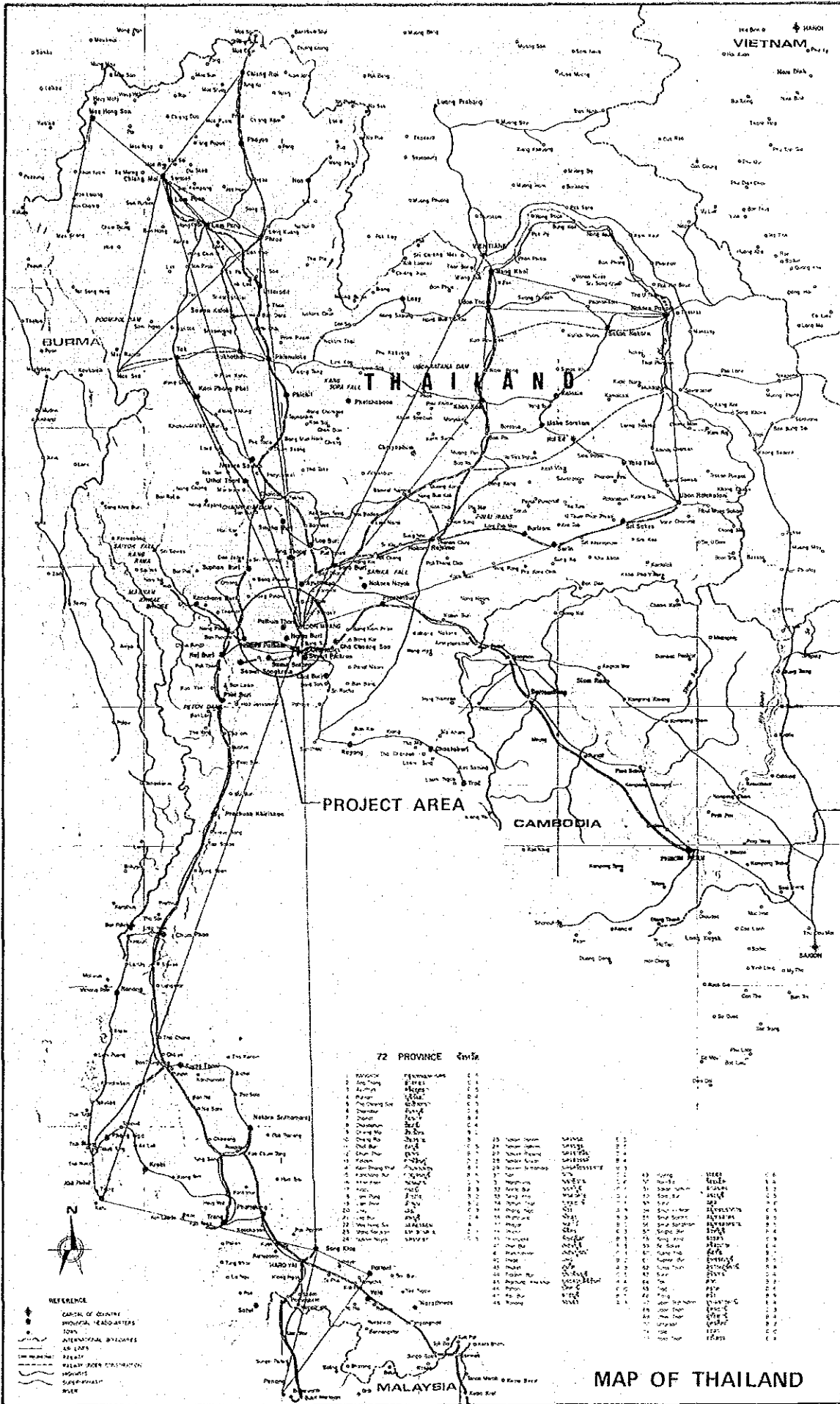
October, 1983

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Keisuke Arita". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Keisuke Arita

President

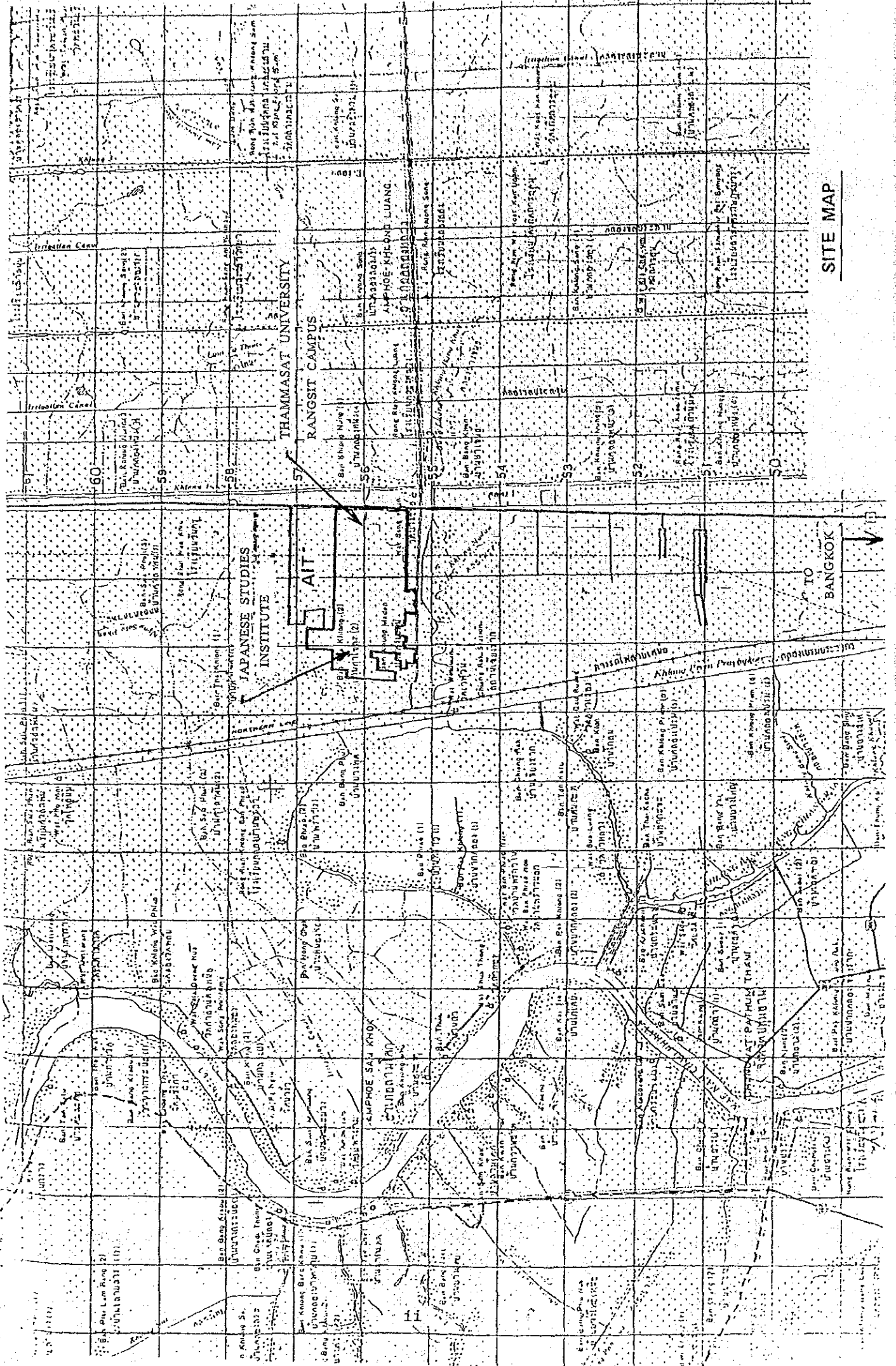
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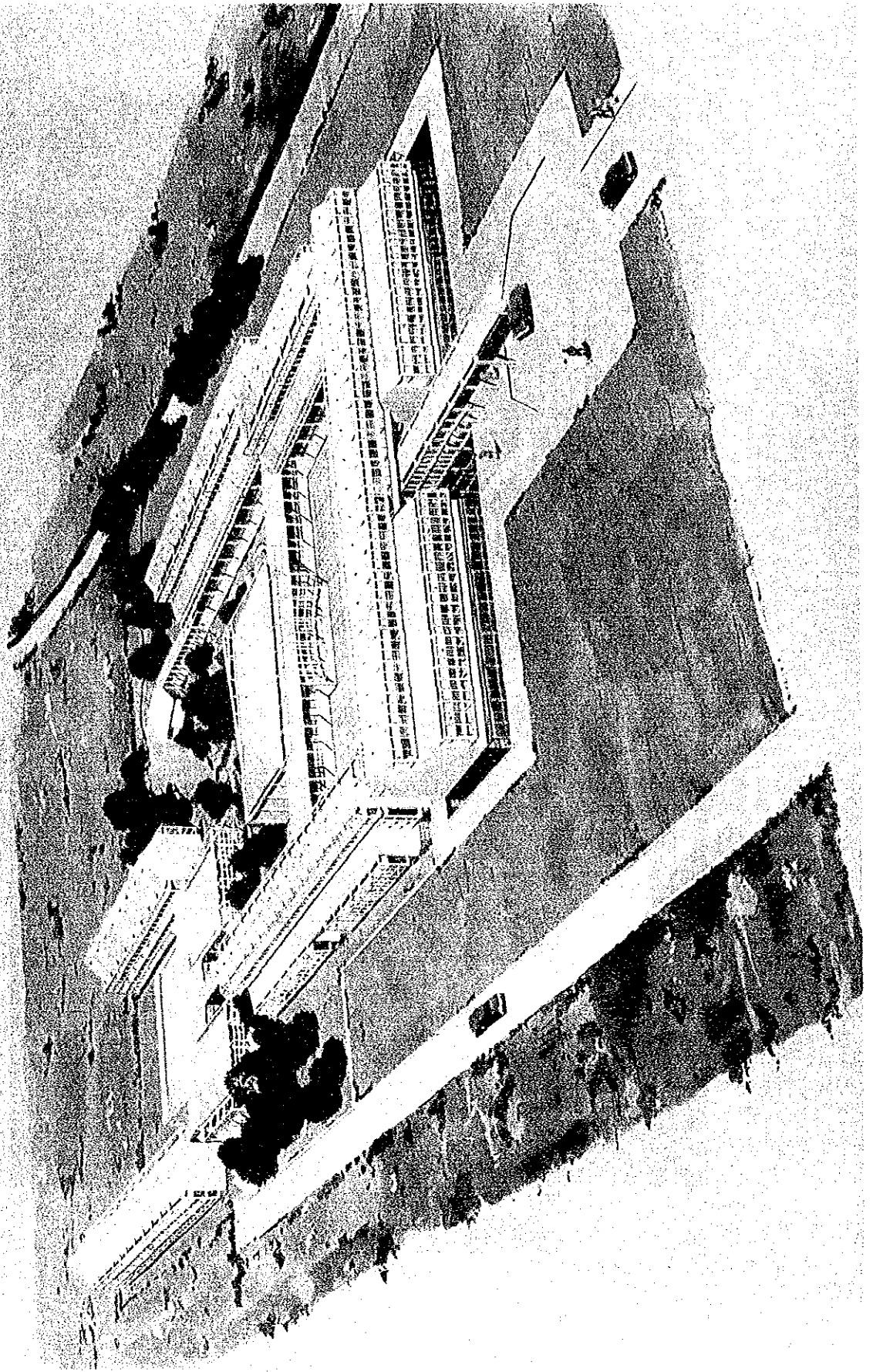
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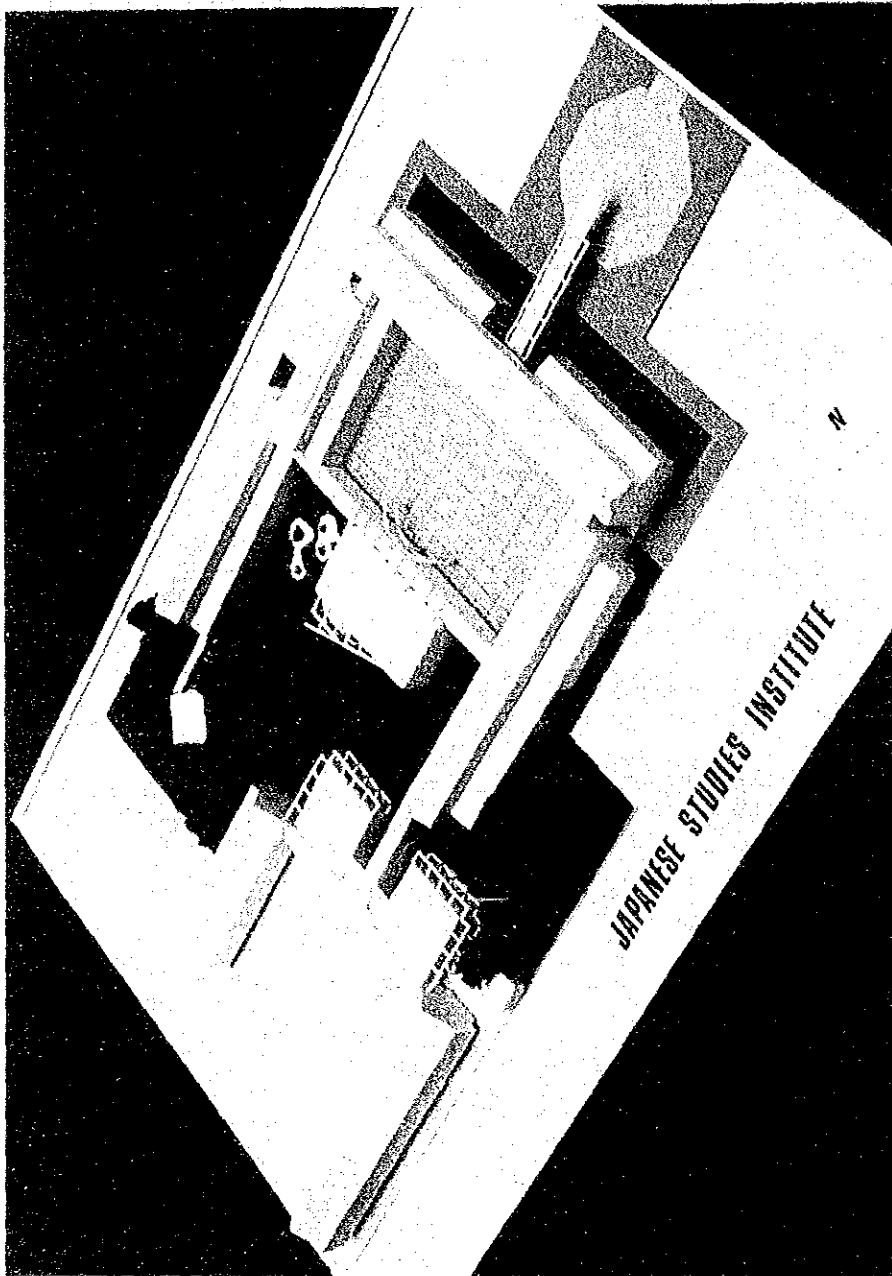
MAP OF THAILAND



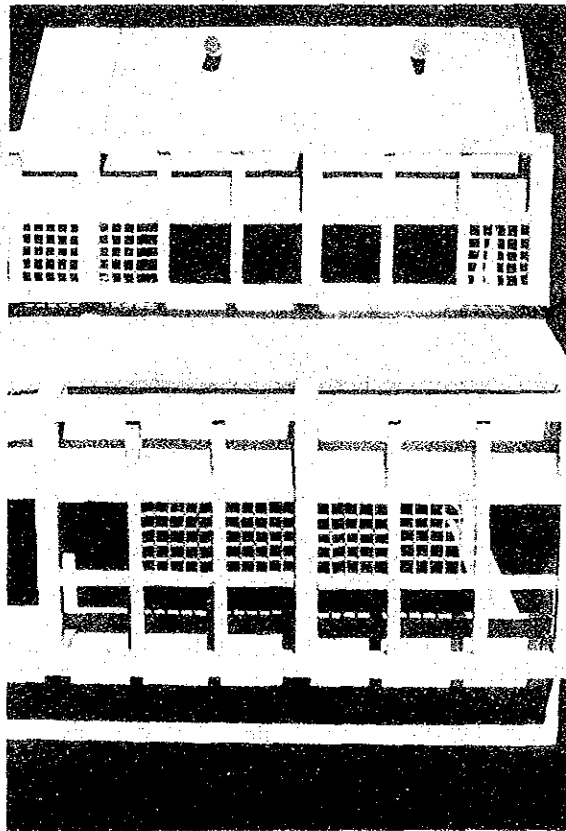
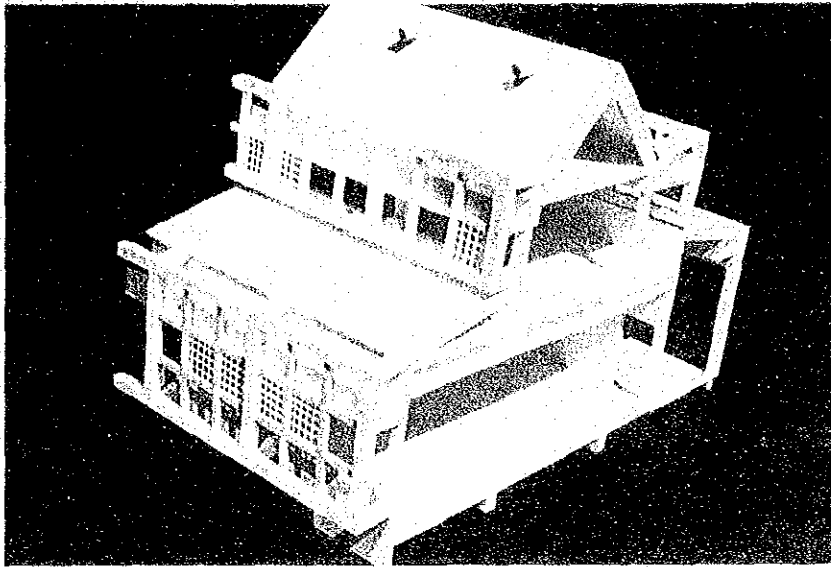
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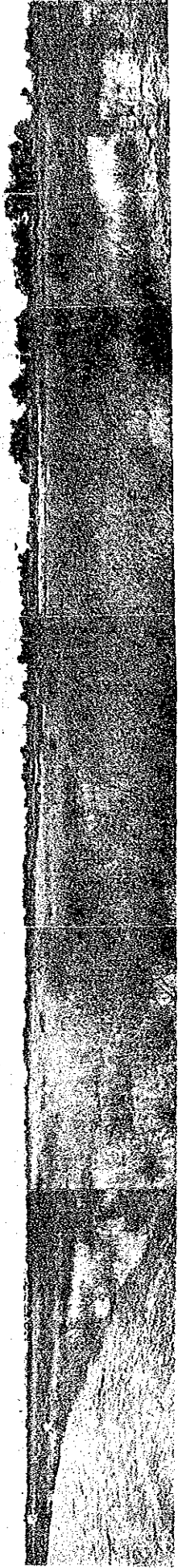
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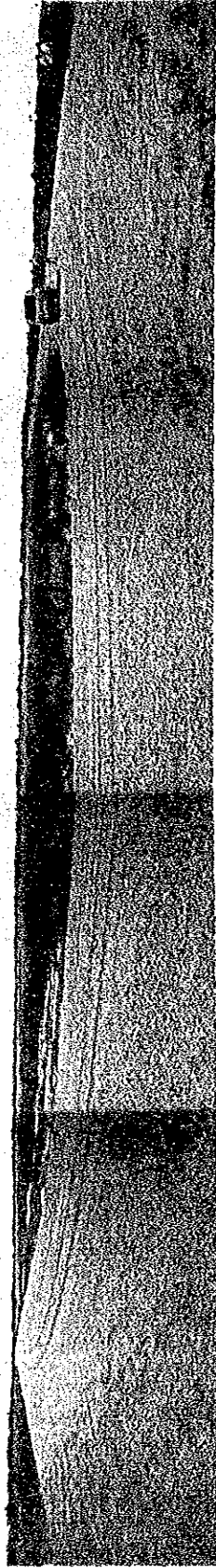
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SUMMARY

The Japan-Thailand relationship has a long history lasting more than 400 years, but the interchange of cultures and studies of each other's countries is relatively new, having commenced less than 20 years ago.

A real interest in Japanese studies in Thailand only became apparent in the early 1970's. Since then, Japanese studies had been held mainly at Kasetsart University, and at Chulalongkorn University in the 1970's. During this period, a group of intellectuals from these Universities promoted a series of discussion forums on Japan-Thailand relationships. However, Japanese studies in Thailand were conducted mostly on an individual basis. Although there were many scholars and researchers interested in Japanese studies, there were few organized activities and studies were dispersive.

From the beginning of the 1980's, there have been major changes in the development of Japanese studies in Thailand. Firstly, there are now many Thai students studying in Japan, and many Thai scholars who graduated from Japanese universities are involved in Japanese studies in Thailand. Secondly, analytical works on Japan are gradually increasing in various academic fields. Thirdly, increased support for advanced studies and researches and grants for field work in Japan are now available from various Japanese sources as well as from the Government of Thailand. These changes have formed a base for expanding and deepening Japanese studies in terms of both quality and quantity, and for transition of Japanese studies from on an individual basis to an organized study basis.

At present, all universities in Thailand have lecture courses related to Japan, and eight of the twelve national universities and many private commercial universities and language schools provide Japanese language courses. Among these, Chulalongkorn University and Thammasat University are presently in the best position to emphasize Japanese studies, not only because they have had Japanese language courses for so long, but also because they have many people either teaching courses related to Japan or conducting research on various aspects of Japan.

During the 1970's Japanese studies in Thailand were mainly carried out at the Chulalongkorn University's Institute of Asian Studies, but its activities gradually decreased in the 1980's.

On the other hand, at Thammasat University, which has a large portion of faculty staff with study experience in Japan compared with the other universities in Thailand, a plan was made in 1982 to establish a Japanese Studies Institute. An executive committee was then formed to work on the planning of activities and development of the Institute and the committee's activities have already been started.

With the above background and history, the Government of Thailand has requested grant aid from the Government of Japan for the construction of a fully equipped building, honorarium for Thai scholars for the translation of Japanese materials into the Thai language, and the acquisition of printed materials, films, slides, etc. for the Japanese Studies Institute of Thammasat University.

In response to the request, the Government of Japan decided, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to conduct a basic design study and dispatched a basic design survey team to Thailand. The team, headed by Mr. Tadashi Shinoura, Head of the Basic Design Division at the Grant Aid Department of JICA, carried out the survey in Thailand from July 10 to July 30, 1983.

The objectives of the basic design study are to examine the contents of the Project for which grant aid was requested; to investigate the site and surrounding areas; to study the present conditions of the Japanese Studies Institute, the Thai construction industry, and related infrastructures; to investigate similar facilities constructed with Japan's grant aid, etc.; and finally to prepare a report containing a basic design, approximate cost estimate, implementation schedule, project appraisal, conclusion and recommendation.

In confirming the contents of the request, the objectives of the establishment of the Institute, its planned activities and required facilities were clarified. The objectives are to accumulate basic knowledge about Japan; to expand graduate and undergraduate studies on Japan; to provide both public and private organizations in Thailand and other neighbouring countries with information on Japan; to promote faculty members, students and people interested in Japanese studies; to create better relations among institutions and scholars of Japanese studies; and collect statistics on Japan for research. To achieve these objectives, the Institute has a plan for intellectual and research activities, training, creating graduates with a minor in Japanese studies, producing academic documents and publicity, personnel/student development and personnel/student exchange, and other activities.

The planned building facilities, which are required to enable these activities to be effectively carried out, consist of an office section for administration, a seminar-meeting section for conferences and seminars, a sound-lab section for language training and visual introduction of Japan, a library section for the collection of information, a research section for research, hostel and canteen sections for the accommodation and food/beverage services for the participants of activities of the Institute, and others.

The Project site, previously a paddy field, is located about 45 km north of Bangkok in the Rangsit area of the Pathumthani Province. It is a part of the Thammasat University's new campus into which the University plans to move in the future. In the area adjoining the north side of the campus site, the Asian Institute of Technology is located and, when Thammasat University's new Rangsit campus is complete, this area will become a large scale academic district. The master plan of the new Rangsit campus of Thammasat University has already been made. At present, the base layers of the main internal roads of the campus as well as the Khlongs (ditches) for drainage have been completed. In the near future, the site will be filled 70 cm by the Government of Thailand. Boring test have also been carried out to investigate the subsoil conditions. As for the necessary infrastructures, the construction of water and power supply systems will start in October, 1983 and the systems will be complete before the construction of the Institute building starts. The construction of the drainage system, however, will not be ready by that time and some provisional step should be taken for the proper operation of the Institute.

In the design work, four objectives are set: functional planning, modern design connotative of Japanese atmosphere, facilities and equipment shall be easy to operate and maintain, and consideration of locality and climate in architecture. In addition, priority is given to the use of locally produced building materials and equipment in the design and construction.

The planned building of the Institute contains the following facilities : office, seminar-meeting, sound-lab, library, research, hostel and canteen sections and others. The office section includes offices for the director and other non-academic staff and other rooms necessary for administrative works.

The seminar-meeting section consists of a large seminar room with an interpreting system for 120 persons, 4 training rooms for 30 persons each, 1 seminar room for 40 persons, and a detached house of Japanese rooms. The sound-lab section consists of an L.L. room for 30 persons, an audio-visual room for 30 persons, and a storage/personnel room. The library section consists of a library room for 20 persons, a reference room, a librarian's room, a research collection room, and a book stock room. The research section consists of 25 researcher's and assistant researcher's rooms, and a meeting room. The hostel section consists of 30 double guest rooms, a lounge, an administration room, and a laundry/storage room. The canteen section consists of a dining room for 60 persons, and a kitchen. Others include restrooms, hallways, stairs, an electrical room, etc.

The planned equipment consist of such main items as interpreting units, L.L. equipment with a VTR system, VTR equipment, projectors, sound equipment, printing equipment, and a wagon type vehicle.

The proposed floor area of each section is as follows:

	(m ²)
(1) Office Section	347.6
(2) Seminar-Meeting Section	741.2
(3) Sound-Lab Section	151.2
(4) Library Section	252.0
(5) Research Section	492.0
(6) Hostel Section	900.0
(7) Canteen Section	144.0
(8) Others	1,695.6

TOTAL 4,723.6 m²

The works for the construction of the Institute facilities will start with the detailed design after the Exchange of Notes (E/N) by the both Governments and the duration required for the detailed design is expected to be 4 months. After that, periods of 2 months for selecting the contractor and 12 months for the construction are required, making a total of 18 months after the E/N until the completion of construction.

The implementing body of the Project is the Thammasat University and the University has already formed an Executive Committee for the Project.

The Japanese Studies Institute is an organization attached to Thammasat University under the administration of the Rector. Under the Rector comes the Executive Committee which will be in direct charge of the Institute. The Institute will be staffed by 37 non-academic and 48 academic personnel. The cost for the first year of operation and maintenance of the Institute is estimated to be 2.5 million bahts.

The Project is necessary for improving and developing Japanese studies in Thailand, helping Thai people to have sufficient information in the correct form regarding the politics, economy, society and culture of Japan, and thereby further developing friendly relationships between the two countries. The Project has great significance, if realized with Japan's grant aid, and considerable effects favourable to the both countries can be expected.

It is preferable that the Government of Japan will contribute to better functioning of the Institute by sending experts and academic materials on Japanese studies, in addition to the aid for the construction of the Institute.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In response to the request for grant aid for "the Establishment of Japanese Studies Institute of Thammasat University" (the Project), the Government of Japan decided, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to conduct a Basic Design Study and dispatched a survey team to Thailand to discuss with Thai officials, conduct field investigations and collect relevant data on the Project. The Basic Design Survey Team stayed in Thailand for 21 days from July 10th to July 30th, 1983.

Based on the Inception Report and Questionnaire prepared before the commencement of the field survey, the Team carried out works with the following objectives:

- (1) To confirm and discuss the contents of the request
- (2) To investigate the present situation of Japanese studies in Thailand
- (3) To investigate the relationship between the Japanese Studies Institute of the Thammasat University and other organizations of Japanese studies
- (4) To investigate the position and role of the Institute in the framework of Thammasat University
- (5) To investigate and study organizations and functions of the Institute
- (6) To investigate and study the planned activities and operation scheme, both manpower and financial, of the Institute
- (7) To investigate, study and clarify the equipment required for the Institute
- (8) To study and investigate the general location of the site, proposed site area, ground and other conditions relevant to the Project
- (9) To collect and study data on conditions of labour, material procurement, relevant laws and regulations, local methods of construction, etc., necessary for estimating the construction cost and scheduling the construction program
- (10) To collect and study data and information necessary for analysing the organization and cost of operation and maintenance of the facilities.
- (11) To confirm and investigate the undertakings by the Government of Thailand
- (12) To visit similar facilities constructed with Japan's grant aid

(Basic Design Survey Team Members, List of Officials, and Schedule of Basic Design Survey are shown in Appendices 1,2 and 3)

With all results of discussions, investigations and studies necessary for the basic design study thoroughly collected and analyzed, the basic design survey team prepared the "Minutes of Discussion" which included items such as the objectives of the Project, the activities of the Institute, the extent of contributions to the Project by both Governments, etc. The Minutes were signed by the Rector of Thammasat University, Prof. Nongyao Chaiseri, and the leader of the basic design survey team, Mr. Tadashi Shinoura, on July 18th, 1983.

The basic design survey team then returned to Japan to study the Project in detail. The study included checking the feasibility, determining the contents and size, basic design, cost estimates, implementation schedule, evaluation, etc. of the Project. The results of these works were summarised in a draft final report, and a confirmation mission on the report was dispatched to Thailand to discuss the report. The mission was headed by Mr. Hideo Endo, Head of the Grant Aid Department of JICA, and stayed in Thailand for 9 days from October 2 to October 10, 1983. "Minutes of Discussion" were prepared and signed by the Rector of Thammasat University, Prof. Nongyao Chaiseri and the leader of the mission, Mr. Hideo Endo, on October 7, 1983.

(For the "Minutes of Discussion," see Appendix 4.)

CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

2-1 History of Japan-Thailand Relationship

The beginning of the Japan-Thailand relationship dates back about 400 years to the 17th century when Thailand was ruled by the Ayutthaya Dynasty. During this period more than 1,500 Japanese lived at "Nippon-jin Machi or Japan Town" in the city of Ayutthaya. It is also worth recalling the name of Nagamasa Yamada who played an important role in the history of Japan-Thailand relationships.

Since the beginning until the early 1950's, the relationship between Japan and Thailand had been friendly most of the time. After that, however, because the relationship was continued mostly in the field of trading and economic activities, various frictions developed. There were problems of chronic trade imbalance in favour of Japan and the aggressive economic advance of Japanese companies into the Thai market. This had led to a wide spread anti-Japanese sentiment among Thai people and this sentiment reached its peak in the early 1970's. Realizing this, the Government of Japan and various private organizations have been making continued efforts in Thailand to correct the image of Japan. As a result of the efforts, the anti-Japanese sentiment among Thai people has cooled off and at present Japan-Thailand relations are in a comparatively good state, although some problems still exist.

Among the Japanese organizations in Thailand, both public and private, efforts are being made in many fields, such as in personnel exchange, support for Japanese studies, Japanese language education, exhibitions introducing Japan, aid in books, seminars, training on industrial technologies, personnel management, quality control, and collecting and publishing information on many subjects. These organizations deserve special attention in the history of Japan-Thailand relationships.

(For Japanese Organizations in Thailand for International Exchange, see Appendix 10.)

2-2 Development of Japanese Studies in Thailand

In comparison with the long history of Japan-Thailand relationships, the history of Japanese studies in Thailand is very brief, and a real interest in Japanese studies only became apparent in the early 1970's. In 1974, the "Thailand-Japan Studies Program" was founded by a group of intellectuals at Kasetsart University and promoted a series of discussion forums on problems in Japan-Thailand relationships. In 1976, this group joined hands with the Institute of Asian Studies of Chulalongkorn University to hold a conference on the "Emergence of Modern Thailand and Japan." During the 1970's, organized activities such as the above were carried out by a group of intellectuals interested in Japan, and the core of those were intellectuals who had been studying in Japan. After 1976, however, this group was gradually dissolved and Japanese studies in Thailand were mostly conducted on an individual basis. In spite of the dissolution of the group, there have been many scholars and professors who are interested in doing research on Japan-related topics.

Recently, there have been major changes in the development of Japanese studies in Thailand. Firstly, there are now many Thai students studying in Japan, and many Thai scholars who graduated from Japanese universities are involved in Japanese studies in Thailand. The present group of Japanese-educated Thai scholars, having surmounted the language barrier, are contributing to a greater interest in Japan among their fellow academics and helping Thai people to deepen their understanding of Japan as well.

Secondly, analytical works on Japan are gradually increasing in various fields, especially in economics, politics and social studies. Thirdly, support for advanced studies and research, visiting fellowships, joint research projects and grants for field work in Japan are now available from various Japanese sources as well as from the Government of Thailand.

At present, all universities in Thailand have lecture courses related to Japan, but the number of courses and subjects, and the scope and nature of research varies from university to university. Chulalongkorn University and Thammasat University are presently in the best position to emphasize Japanese studies, not only because they have had Japanese language courses for so long, but also because they have by far the most people either teaching courses related to Japan or conducting research on various aspects on Japan.

At Chulalongkorn University Japanese studies have been continued at its Institute of Asian Studies, which took responsibility of the "Thai-Japan Studies Program" from Kasetsart University, by scholars educated in Japan and their students. Their activities include seminars, translations, publication, panel discussions, etc. However, at present their activities are gradually decreasing.

On the other hand, at Thammasat University, a plan was made in 1982 to establish a Japanese studies institute after careful consideration on the University's interest in Japanese studies and academic potential. In accordance with the plan, a committee was formed to work on the planning of activities and development of the Institute and activities have already been started.

The Japanese Studies Institute of Thammasat University is expected to achieve the following goals:

- (1) To function as an administrator of the academic program and course work related to Japanese studies at both the undergraduate and graduate levels
- (2) To serve as a center for coordinating, facilitating and conducting research and seminars on Japan
- (3) To serve as a Japanese information center which includes collecting printed materials about Japan, and translation of books or articles about Japan from foreign languages (Japanese or English) to Thai
- (4) To serve as a link between Thammasat University and other institutions interested in Japanese studies

In conclusion, Japanese studies in Thailand are in the process of development and improvements in both quantity and quality are expected. The establishment of the Japanese Studies Institute of Thammasat University is a promising one for the future of Japanese studies in Thailand.

2-3 Japanese Language Education in Thailand

At present, there is a Japanese language boom in Thailand. The origin of the boom dates back to the middle of the 1960's when Thammasat University and Chulalongkorn University provided Japanese language courses for the students. Presently, eight of the twelve national universities of Thailand provide Japanese language courses, and one private commercial college was dissolved.

At Chulalongkorn University Japanese language courses are offered as a major program. Students who major in the Japanese language program should achieve 42 credits out of a total of 130 Japanese language courses. Courses offered include Japanese language, literature, drama and Japanese studies in geography, history, culture, etc. The students can choose courses that they are interested in.

At Thammasat University the students taking Japanese language courses as a minor are required to achieve 24 credits and all courses are Japanese language courses. The Department of Japanese Language plans to offer a major program of the Japanese language in the near future.

At other national universities, Japanese language courses are offered as minors. In commercial colleges, Japanese language courses have become the most popular courses selected among foreign language courses.

In response to the Japanese language boom, the Ministry of Education of Thailand has scheduled a Japanese language program to be implemented in the secondary schools and high schools as an elective language; this is now under experimentation at some schools.

At present, problems requiring immediate attention are the shortages of well-qualified teachers and proper educational materials and textbooks. These problems are an obstacle to improvement in the Japanese language ability of Thai students and to further development of Japanese language education in Thailand.

In 1982, the Japanese Studies Institute of Thammasat University held a seminar for two days under the theme "Teaching and Learning Japanese Language in Thailand" with more than 40 participants.

(Numbers of Schools, Teachers of Japanese Language, and
Students of Japanese Language Education-1981)

Description	School	Japanese Teachers	Thai Teachers	Students
National University	7	13	20	823
Private University	3	3	1	100
National Commercial College	2	3	1	365
Private Commercial College	10	0	32	7,846
Private Language School	9	20	35	1,517
TOTAL	31	39	89	10,651

(Japan-Related Publications Written or Published in Thailand)

Description		Year	1950- 1959	1960- 1970	1971- 1973	1974- 1976	1977- 1980	1980- 1981
BOOKS	General		9	39	6	7	10	5
	Academic		8	36	18	37	29	7
	Critical Books on the Role of Japan in Thailand		-	-	1	4	1	-
	TOTAL		17	75	25	48	40	12
ARTICLES	General		3	8	11	26	38	12
	Academic		1	40	68	108	128	65
	Critical Articles on the Role of Japan in Thailand		-	1	13	9	6	-
	TOTAL		4	49	92	143	172	77
GRAND TOTAL			21	124	117	191	212	89

CHAPTER 3 OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS OF PROJECT

3-1 Objectives of the Institute

As explained in the preceding chapter, there have been many favourable changes in Japanese studies in Thailand. Under these circumstances Thammasat University established the Japanese Studies Institute in 1982 as an organization attached to the University. The objectives of the Institute are as follows:

- (1) To accumulate basic knowledge about Japan
- (2) To expand graduate and undergraduate studies on Japan
- (3) To provide both private and public institutions in Thailand and other neighbouring countries with information on Japan
- (4) To promote faculty members, students and people interested in Japanese studies, so that they can play more important intellectual roles in the Thai society
- (5) To create better relations among institutions and scholars of Japanese studies
- (6) To collect statistics on Japan for further research and to keep information on Japan up-to date

Thammasat University has established an executive committee and its activities have already been started in order to achieve the objectives mentioned above. The Institute, however, presently has only a small office room of about 20 m² at the main campus in Bangkok, and it is far too small for the Institute's activities to be effectively carried out. As a solution to the problem, the construction of a fully equipped building has long been awaited.

3-2 Activities of the Institute

The plan for activities of the Japanese Studies Institute is divided into six categories as follows:

- (1) Plan for intellectual and research activities
- (2) Plan for training
- (3) Plan for creating graduates with a minor in Japanese studies
- (4) Plan for producing academic documents and publicity
- (5) Plan for personnel/ student development and personnel/ student exchange
- (6) Others

The annual schedule of the above activities is as shown in Appendix 5 "Tentative Annual Schedule of Activities of the Japanese Studies Institute," and the details are as described below:

3-2-1 Plan for Intellectual and Research Activities

The intellectual and research activities can be divided into two categories:

- a) Research Projects
- b) Seminars and academic conferences

Themes of research consist of those which the Institute considers urgent and fit into the yearly theme set up by the Institute, and of general researches that will deal with the kind of topics on Japan and Thai which justify research. The Institute will arrange to provide financial support for those projects which are conducted by faculty members of Thammasat University, which are carried out through cooperation between faculty members of Thammasat University and scholars in other educational institutions all over the country, and which are selected through open competition.

The Institute has already selected the yearly themes of researches for the 1982-1986 period in its Five-Year Plan as follows:

(Research Projects)

General research in 1982

- 1) The Meiji Restoration (1868-1912) and the Chakri Reformation (1868-1910) A Comparative Respective
- 2) Internationalization of the Japanese General Trading Companies (July 1982-April 1983) Founded by the Japan Foundation
- 3) Transfer of Technology of Japan Joint Venture Firms in Thailand
- 4) The Role of Management Personal in Thailand : An Anthropological Study
- 5) Japanese Studies in Thailand
- 6) Japanese Aid to Thailand
- 7) Japanese Cultural Influence on Thailand
- 8) The Impact of Japanese Television Programs on Thai Children.
- 9) Review of Printed Matter relating to Japanese Studies in Thailand
- 10) Japan in the Eyes of Thai Media

1983 : Roles of Institution and National Development

- 1) Political Leadership in Japan : An Analysis of Elite Attitudes
- 2) Thai-Japan Bureaucratic Organization
- 3) Japanese Investment and Financing through Banking Institution in Thailand
- 4) Religion and National Development
- 5) Family and its Influence on the Ideas about National Development.
- 6) The Role of Mass Media for Education within the System : A Comparative Study between Japan and Thailand
- 7) The Role and Attitudes of Students and their Impacts on the Political System
- 8) Party, Politics and Pressure Groups in Japan
- 9) Social Justice : A Comparative Study of Thailand and Japan
- 10) Militarization and Contradictions of Development in Thailand
- 11) The Comparative Study on the Development of Small Scale Industry in Thailand and Japan
- 12) Life Insurance in Japan
- 13) The Court and the Judicial System in Japan

1984 : Rural Development in Comparative Perspectives

- 1) Interdisciplinary Approach to Development : A case of Japan's Rural Development Programs
- 2) Rural Enterprise and Non-Farm Employment
- 3) Rural Development in Thailand and Japan : An Analysis of its Problems and Policy Recommendation
- 4) Local Government in Japan
- 5) Radio Broadcasting for Rural Development : Comparing the Perception and Making use of Information from Radio for Development among Thai and Japanese Farmers
- 6) Family Socialization in Rural Thailand and Japan
- 7) Aspiration between Thai and Japanese Farmers
- 8) Local Administration in Japan : Model for Improvement of Administrative System in Thailand
- 9) The Impact of Japanese Aid on Thai Economy
- 10) Folklore in Japan

1985 : Human Resources and National Development.

- 1) The Tendency of Demographic, Social, and Economic Change in Thailand
- 2) Social Security System in Japan
- 3) Japanese in the Eyes of the Thai People
- 4) Quality of Life
- 5) A Comparative Study of Homosexuality Phenomena among University students : Case of Japan and Thailand
- 6) A study of Skill Acquisition among Thai Workers in Japanese Firms
- 7) The Unorganized Sector : Women Workers in Thailand
- 8) Contribution of Female Workers in Industrialization process: A Thai-Japanese Comparative Experience
- 9) Personnel Development of Japanese Companies in Thailand
- 10) A Comparison of the Role of Graduates from Japan and other Countries on Japanese Studies

1986: Japan Asean Relations

- 1) The Fukuda Doctrine: Asean Attitudes and the High Expectation of Japan
- 2) Technical Cooperation between Thailand and Japan
- 3) Future of Japan-Asean Relations: Promising but Reluctant
- 4) Japanese Multinational Corporations in Thailand
- 5) The Improvement of Thai-Japanese Trade
- 6) Legal Problems and Obstacles against the Promotion of Japanese Investment in Thailand
- 7) Law Relating to Prohibition of Private Monopoly and Methods of Preserving Fair Trade in Japan

(Seminars and Academic Conferences)

Seminars and academic conferences can be divided into four categories as follows:

- a) Annual symposium
- b) International conference
- c) Current issues seminar
- d) Regular seminar and public lecture

The annual symposium will be held once a year to present results of research works, exchange views and opinions and have discussions in accordance with the yearly theme. Participants of the annual symposium will be approximately 120 Thai people gathered from all over Thailand.

The themes of the annual symposiums are as follows:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1982 | Japanese and Thai Economies |
| 1983 | Role of Institutional and National Development |
| 1984 | Rural Development in Comparative
Perspective |
| 1985 | Human Resources and National Development |
| 1986 | Japan-Asean Relations |

The international conference will be held once a year with a theme set by the Institute. Participants of the international conference will be experts of different fields. It is expected that they will be from various universities in Thailand, other ASEAN countries and Japan. There can also be policy makers from the public sector and business executives from the private sector. The number of participants is expected to be 60-80 persons.

The current issues seminar will be held three times a year with 40 to 60 participants to analyse interesting current issues that are related to Japan or Japan-Thailand relations.

The regular seminar will be held monthly with 20 to 40 participants, and the public lecture bimonthly with a maximum of 120 participants, the number depending on the theme.

3-2-2 Plan for Training

The Japanese language training program is divided into five categories as follows:

- a) Basic Japanese language training
- b) Advanced Japanese language training
- c) Professional and special Japanese language training
- d) Japanese language teacher training
- e) Intensive training 1 & 2

In accordance with ability, the basic Japanese language training course is intended for 30 to 40 beginners and given two times a year, each time for a period of three months with a total of 72 hours of teaching; the advance course for 20 to 30 people with certain skills on the language, two times a year, each time for a period of three months with a total of 36 hours; the professional and special course for 10 to 30 people of various occupations, two times a year, each time for a period of three months with a total of 72 hours; the Japanese language teacher course for 20 to 30 Thai teachers of The Japanese language, three times a year, each time for a period of five days; the intensive course for 20 to 30 undergraduate and graduate students, four and two times a year, each time for period of two and four weeks respectively during the holiday seasons.

In addition to the Japanese language training courses, the following activities are planned:

- a) Instruction of general knowledge about Japan
(24 hours, 40 attendants)
- b) Teaching on education and the way of life in Japan
(18 hours, 20 attendants)
- c) Teaching general knowledge about Thailand to Japanese
(3 days, 15 attendants)
- d) Special training on specific issues
(more than 12 hours)

(Training Programs)

Japanese Language Training Programs

Course	For	Number of Students (persons)	Number of Classes in a year	Term of Course
Basic Japanese Language Training	Students General persons	30-40	2	3 months(72 hours) 3 lessons a week (2 hours a lesson)
Advanced Japanese Language Training	"	20-30	2	3 months(36 hours) 1 lesson a week (3 hours a lesson)
Professional and Special Japanese Language Training	People of various occupation (eg. Hotel, shops)	10-20	2	3 months(72 hours) 2 lessons a week (3 hours a lesson)
Japanese Language Teacher Training	Japanese teachers in Thailand	20-30	3	5 days
Intensive Training 1	Students	20-30	4	2 weeks
Intensive Training 2	Students	20-30	2	1 month

Other Programs

Instruction of general Japanese knowledge	Thais	less than 40		24 hours
Teaching on education and the way of life in Japan	"	less than 20		18 hours
Teaching general knowledge about Thailand	Japanese	less than 30		24 hours
Special training on on specific issues	"			12 hours

3-2-3 Plan for Creating Graduates with a Minor in Japanese Studies

Courses will be offered for the graduate students of Thammasat University in the fields of the Japanese language, culture and society, history, politics, international relations, economics, law, mass communication, business systems, etc.

At the Institute, there is a plan for creating graduates with a minor in Japanese study. Graduate students who want to take Japanese studies as minor will have to take at least 24 credits of Japanese courses, Nine of these credits will be from required courses and the other fifteen credits will be from optional courses.

(Required Courses)

- Romaji
- Seminar in Japanese Study
- Japanese Culture and Society

(Optional Courses)

- Japanese Language
- Political Science
- Economics
- History
- Law
- Commerce and Accounting
- Journalism and Mass Communication

Each course offers 3 credits and students are required to acquire at least 15 credits from optional courses; i.e. 5 optional courses.

3-2-4 Plan for Producing Academic Documents and Publicity

The objectives of these activities are to publicize academic works related to Japanese studies and activities of the Institute. They include publication of translated materials, research, reports, journals, Thai-Japanese studies journals, news-letters, leaflets, posters, seminar papers, Japanese language textbooks, Thai-Japanese dictionary, etc.

3-2-5 Plan for Personnel/Student Development and Personnel/Student Exchange

This plan is to increase the number of experts related to Japanese studies and upgrade the quality of studies by promoting exchange of experts between Japan and Thailand in the fields of business administration, agriculture, economics, education, arts, culture, international relations, law, etc.

3-2-6 Others

Routine activities of the Institute include collecting information and data related to Japanese studies, making them available to the public, publicity and lending services for audio-visual equipment.

Periodical activities include exhibitions; theatrical shows such as play, music, puppet show, the martial arts, etc; various contests and competitions of essay writing, quiz, drawing, flower arrangement; trade fairs with exhibitions, theatrical shows, contests and competitions.

Publicity activities include the dissemination of information by the mass media such as radio and television, the publication and distribution of pamphlets with a summary of information about the Institute, video-taping and slides production showing activities of the Institute, publicizing annual activities and outstanding events of the Institute by a publicity board to the general public.

CHAPTER 4 CONDITIONS OF PROJECT AREA

4-1 Project Area

The site of the Japanese Institute of Thammasat University is located in the University's new Rangsit campus. (For "Master Plan of Rangsit Campus of Thammasat University," see Appendix 6.) The Rangsit area is situated in the approximate center of the Pathumthani Province and was a swampy deserted land until about 80 years ago. Then, by the order of Rama V (1868-1910), the development of this area was started with the construction of a canal from the Maenam Chao Phraya River with 14 branches covering the entire area in order to improve drainage, provide means of water transportation and create paddy fields. The efforts to develop the area have been continued up to the present.

As the result of the Thai Government's policy to encourage investment into this area since 1960, many factories have been built. At present, there are many factories of joint concern producing textiles, polyester, tires, motor cycles, lenses and paints along National Highway Route No.1 that runs through the area in the south-north direction. Factories of Thai-Japanese concern can also be seen among them.

There is also a plan to develop the outskirts of Bangkok around the area north of the Bangkok airport as a residential suburban district to ease the problem of rapid population increase in the core area of the city. The construction of houses, apartment buildings, shopping centers, schools and hospitals has been under way in accordance with the plan.

In the area adjoining the Project site on the north side is the Asian Institute of Technology. When Thammasat University's new Rangsit campus is complete, this area will become a large scale academic district.

4-2 Project Site

4-2-1 Location

The site is located about 45 km north of Bangkok in the Rangsit area of Pathumthani Province and faces National Highway Route No.1 on the east and the national railway, running northward from Bangkok, on the west. Opposite to the site along the road on the north is the Asian Institute of Technology.

4-2-2 Project Site

The campus site, previously a paddy field, is about 2,300 m long in the east-west direction and about 1,000 m wide in the south-north direction, and has an area of about 1,500 Rai (240 ha). The Project site is located in the north-west corner of the campus and has an area of about 50 Rai (8 ha). At present, the ground surface level of the campus site is about 2.2 m lower than the surface level of the surrounding roads and the whole site is flat. In the near future the site will be filled 70 cm by the Government of Thailand. The base layers of the campus main roads as well as the Khlongs (ditches) for drainage have been prepared.

4-2-3 Subsoil Conditions

Boring tests have been carried out at five boreholes: one in the Project site and the other four in other parts of the campus site. The results of the tests show that at GL-16 m ~ -17 m there is a layer of silty clay and at GL-18 m ~ -20 m a layer of coarse sand and gravel, both of which have a SPT N-value of more than 50. (See Appendix 7 "Boring Data.")

4-3 Infrastructures

The Institute will be located in the new Rangsit campus of Thammasat University and utilize the infrastructures of the campus. It is essential that the plan to construct the infrastructures will be implemented and completed in time by the Government of Thailand.

This matter was discussed in detail between the Field Survey Team and Department of Public Works of Thailand which is in charge of the development of the new campus. The following have been confirmed:

- (1) The present plan to construct the infrastructures will not meet the requirements of the Project in regard to time schedule.
- (2) The Thai side will decide by early October whether the present plan will be modified or another provisional step will be taken especially for the construction of the Institute.
- (3) The Japanese side will indicate by early October the required capacities of infrastructures and the points of connection to the campus infrastructure systems.
- (4) The Thai side will carry out their works in accordance and in cooperation with the Japanese side so that there will be no problems in the construction works for the Institute.

The construction schedule for infrastructure, which was decided and submitted recently by the Government of Thailand to the Japanese side, is as shown below. (See Appendix 8 "Construction Implementation Chart")

(Water Supply System)

Start of Construction	: October 1983
Completion	: April 1984
Duration	: 210 days

(Drainage Systems)

(1) Sewage

Start of Construction	: April 1985
Completion	: January 1986
Duration	: 300 days

(Electric Power Supply System)

Start of construction : October 1983
Completion : February 1984
Duration : 120 days

(Telephone System)

(1) Phase 1

Start of Construction : April 1984
Completion : June 1984
Duration : 90 days

(2) Phase 2

Start of Construction : July 1985
Completion : December 1985
Duration : 180 days

4-4 Physical Conditions

Physical conditions of the site area are important factors in the architectural planning. They are as described below.

4-4-1 Temperature, Humidity, Wind, and Precipitation

(1) Temperature and Humidity

The average temperature is 25°C - 30°C and there are no large variations throughout the year. It is, therefore, necessary to provide effective means of heat insulation and of protection against strong solar radiation in order to maintain proper indoor conditions of building space. The average humidity is high, 71% - 82% throughout the year, and the yearly average of humidity is 77%. As such, it is important to give adequate consideration to the proper ventilation of building space.

(2) Wind

In the tropical Asian zone, the prevailing wind direction is different according to the seasons. The prevailing wind direction during the summer season from February to September is either southerly or south-westerly, and during the winter season from October to January it is north-easterly.

Considering the above, it is preferable to have the longitudinal axis of a building in the east-west direction if good natural ventilation is required.

The yearly average velocity of wind is low, 2.3 m/sec, and the maximum velocity of gust wind is 28.8 m/sec. There have been no records of serious damages to buildings due to a strong wind in the past.

(3) Precipitation

The yearly average of rainfall is about 1,500 mm and more than 70% of the total occurs during the wet season (May - October). During the wet season there are intensive rainfalls in short periods (1 to 2 hours) of the day. The maximum daily rainfall is 150 mm. It is, therefore, important to give enough consideration to effective means of rainwater drainage and site drainage, and in designing the level of the ground floor, etc.

4-4-2 Solar Radiation and Sunshine

The site is located in approximately 14°N and solar radiation is strong. The careful arrangement of eaves and louvers, and good selection of materials for roofing and cladding are required for proper protection against solar radiation. The amounts of solar radiation per day on the east wall in the morning and on the west in the afternoon are about the same. It is, however, necessary to minimize heat due to solar radiation to the wall on the west, as the atmospheric temperature reaches its peak in the afternoon, and openings in the west wall should be planned with careful consideration. The annual average duration of sunshine per day is 12 hours.

4-4-3 Earthquake, Lightning, and Others

(1) Earthquake

Thailand is not situated in the Pan-Pacific Earthquake Belt and only a very few earthquakes have been recorded. However, an earthquake of magnitude 5.0 with the epicenter at a point about 200 km north of Bangkok was recorded on 15th and 22nd of April, 1983. No damage to buildings due to the earthquakes, except minor cracks, has been reported in Bangkok. Since then, there were talks on the necessity for the seismic design in Thailand, but so far there is no requirement to consider seismic forces in the design.

(2) Lightning

Lightning occurs quite frequently during the wet season, and damage due to lightning has been extensive in the past. In designing facilities in Thailand, attention should be paid to means of protection against lightning.

CHAPTER 5 BASIC DESIGN

5-1 Concept and Objectives

The Japanese Studies Institute is a building complex consisting of office, research, seminar-meeting, sound-lab, library and hostel sections. In the Basic Design, it is therefore important to plan carefully the flow lines of occupants of each section of the building complex by fully understanding their respective functions. With this in mind, the following objectives are set:

(1) Functional planning

The facilities should be easy to use. With special emphasis on the occupant flow planning, the facilities are designed functionally by proper zoning of the sections to avoid interference with each other's activities.

(2) Modern design connotative of Japanese atmosphere

The atmosphere of Japanese architecture suitable for the nature of activities at the Institute is created by making full use of the mixture of modern design technique, latest construction technology and materials.

(3) Facility and equipment plan for easy operation and maintenance

Building services and equipment systems with well-defined operational procedures will be used to facilitate easy operation. Availability of spare parts and repair services will also be taken into consideration in planning for easy operation of facilities and equipment.

(4) Consideration of locality and climate in architecture

In the architectural planning, the severe climatic conditions of strong solar radiation, heavy rain, high temperature and high humidity will be taken into account to design a better indoor environment.

5-2 Development of Design

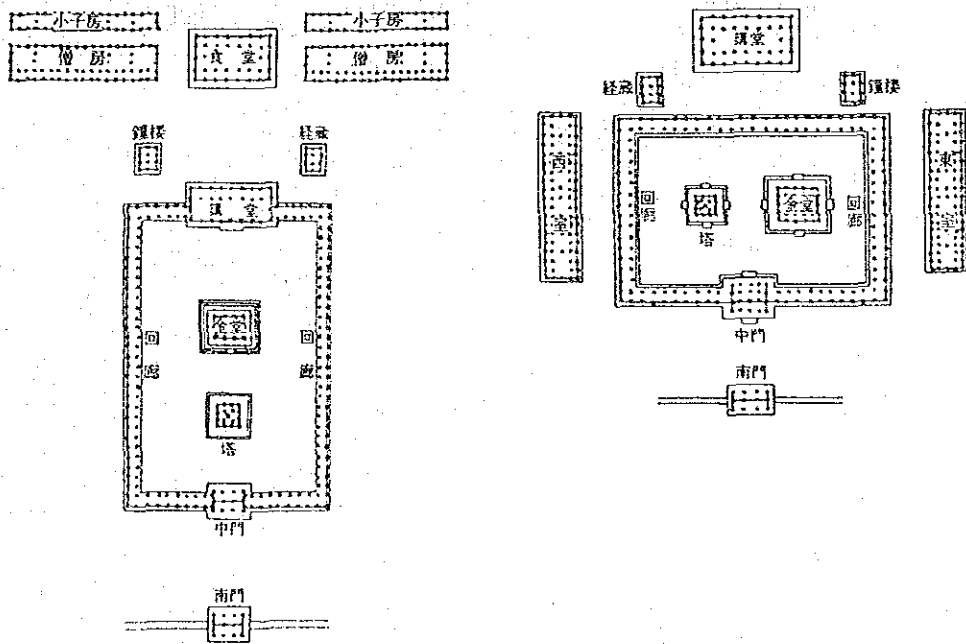
Having completed the Basic Design Survey and set the objectives, the Basic Design Team has developed the design in the process as described below.

As the sources of design, the prototypes of ancient Japanese architecture, "Garan-Haichi or Buddhist temple layout," and "Shinden-Zukuri or Noble residence layout," were selected and their characteristics were analyzed to extract the following components for use in forming the design system of this Basic Design Study.

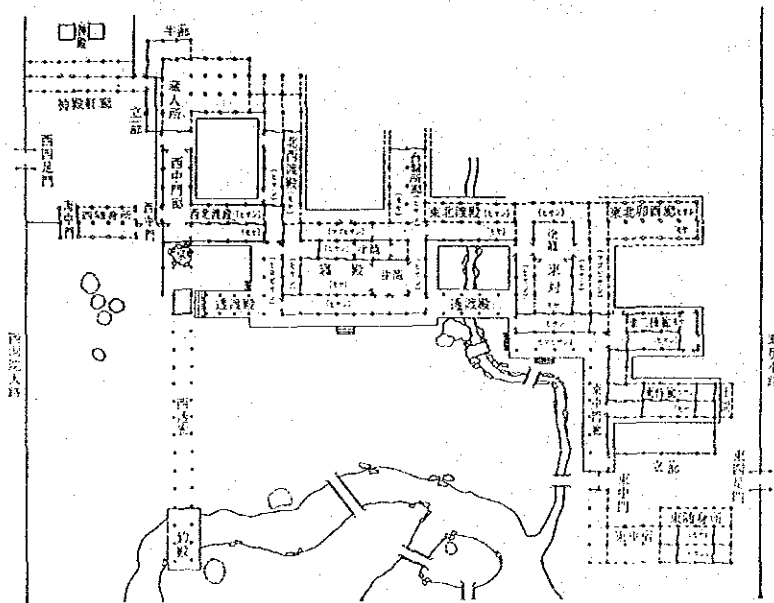
Prototype	Characteristics	Components
Garan-Haichi (Buddhist temple layout)	- Rigid - Static - Regular	- Inner court - Corridor - Stylobate
Shinden-Zukuri (Noble residence layout)	- Organic - Dynamic - Irregular	- Pond - Landscaping (containing nature)

The factors such as local climatic conditions affecting the building elements planning and their relationships are as shown below.

Physical environment	Building elements
Natural ventilation	Layout of building /East-West axis, area of opening, inlet and outlet of wind
Rain (torrential)	Sloped roof, rainwater gutter, eaves
Solar radiation (strong)	Eaves, awning, sun blind, louvers, gable roof
Ground (soft)	Lowrise
Harmony with Campus Master Plan	Lowrise or medium high



GARAN-HAICHI



SHINDEN-ZUKURI

Based on the above components, building elements and the objectives of design, four alternative plans were proposed and analyzed in detail.

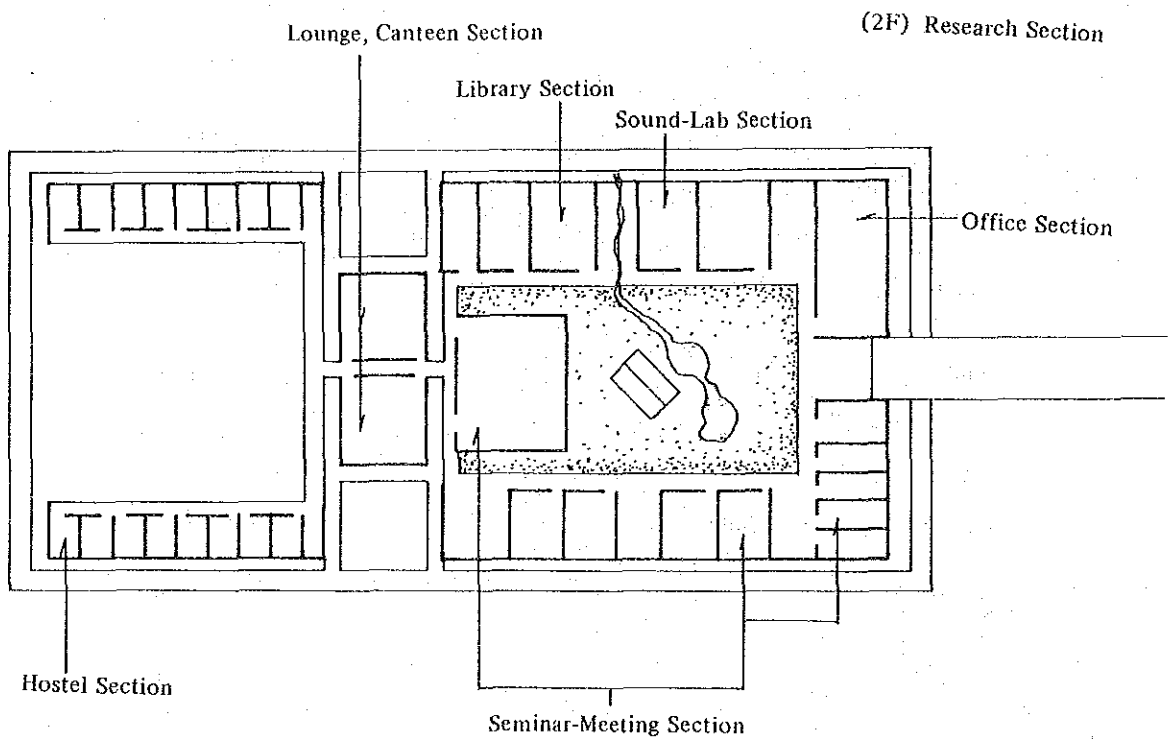
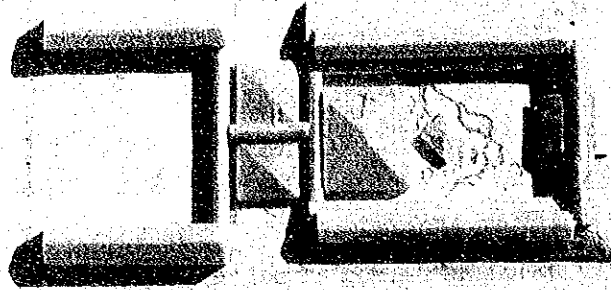
The alternative A is based on the "Garan-Haichi." Surrounding the inner court on the ground floor level are the office, seminar, training and library sections, and on the second floor level is the research section. Behind them comes the hostel section. This alternative presents a design that is symmetrical and regular in layout but space created is too stoical for such facilities as this Institute which requires the atmosphere of freedom and liveliness.

The alternative B is a design which can solve the problems of the alternative A by incorporating some of the characteristics of the "Shinden-Zukuri." In this alternative the atmosphere of variety and relief are added by breaking symmetry in layout. In addition, this atmosphere is further doubled by the garden in harmony with the building. This design is suitable for the nature of this Institute.

The alternative C is a variation of the alternative B. In this alternative, the seminar room with a capacity of 120 persons, which was placed in the middle of the complex, is relocated to the corner of the complex to enlarge the inner court area. This, however, gives the impression that the inner court is too large compared with the sizes of other elements of the complex and the facilities appear scattered.

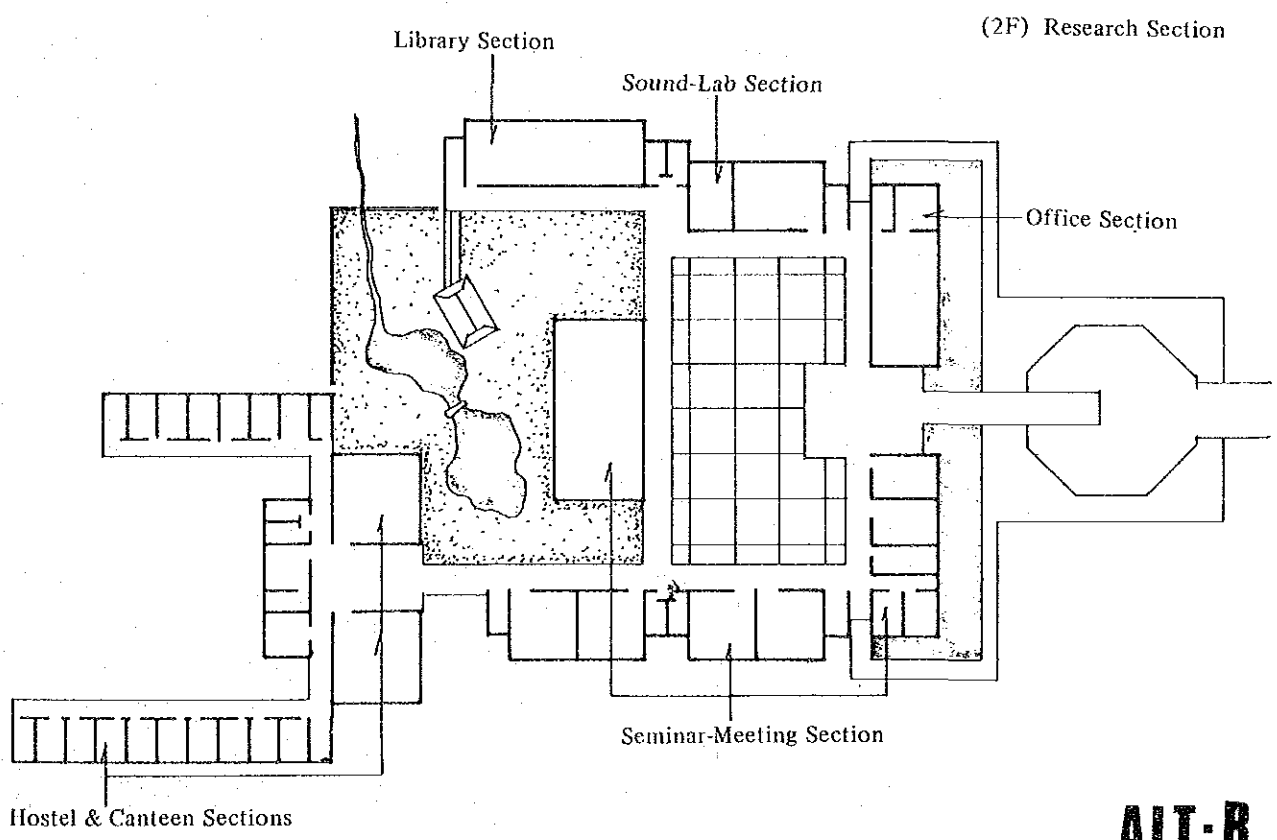
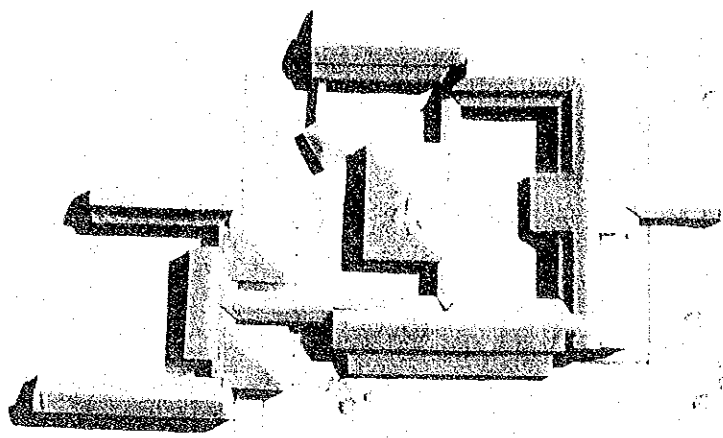
The alternative D is a design in which each section of the complex is arranged separately around the inner court. The design system for the complex is based on the use of inner court and corridors, but this design does not create a Japanese atmosphere. This kind of design is similar to the functional designs which prevailed in the beginning of this century known as the "International Style."

Having analyzed each of the four alternatives and compared each other, it was found that the alternative B is the design best suited for the complex. The following are detailed descriptions on the design.



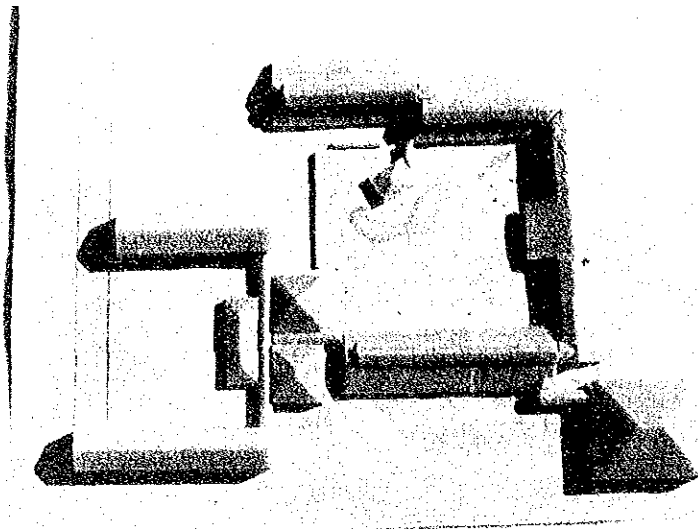
ALT-A

(ALTERNATIVE A)

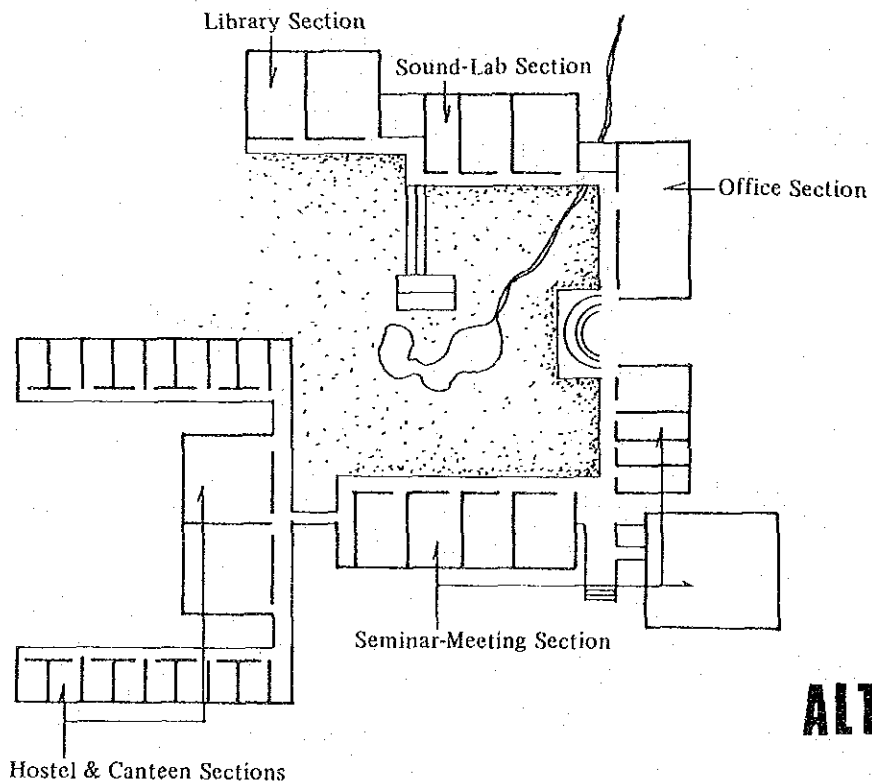


(ALTERNATIVE B)

ALT-B

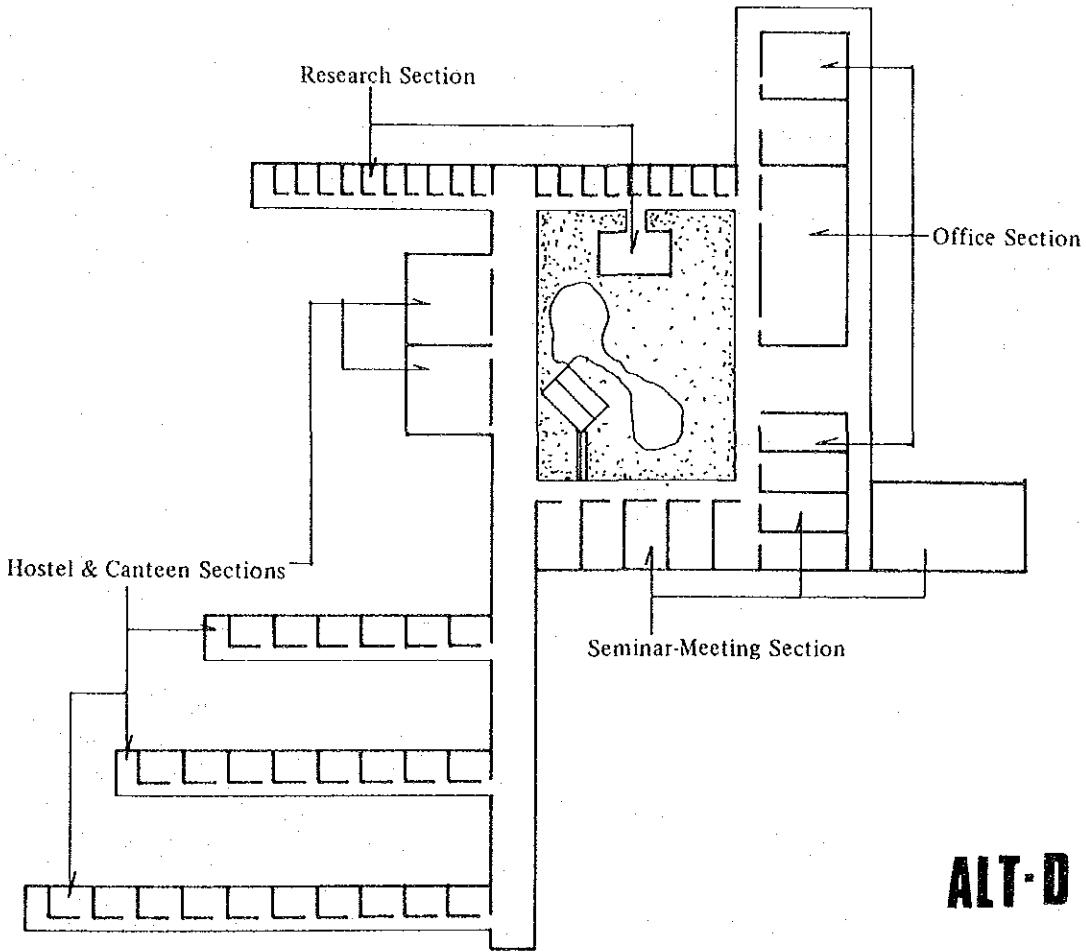
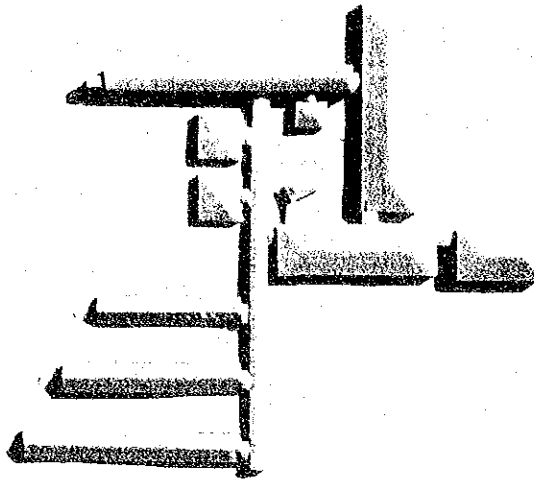


(2F) Research Section



ALT-C

(ALTERNATIVE C)

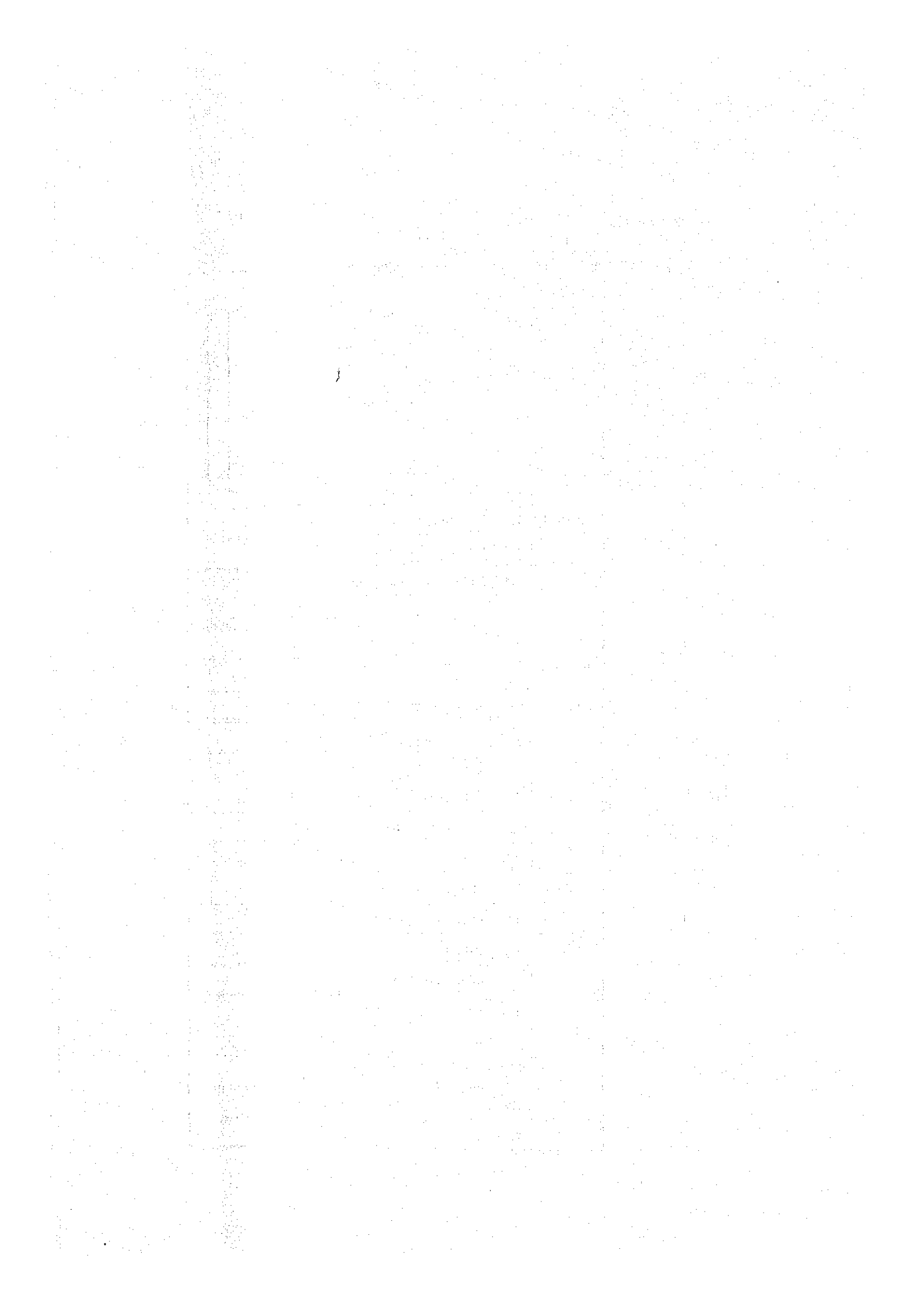


ALT-D

(ALTERNATIVE D)

ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES OF JAPANESE STUDIES INSTITUTE

Activities / Facilities		Office section							Seminar-meeting section		Sound-lab section			Library section			Research section				Hostel section					Others										
		Administrative section	Director's office	Printing & duplicating room	Storage room	Printed materials collection	2 restroom for female	2 restroom for male	Conference room	Meeting room for persons	Lounge	4 training rooms	3 seminar rooms	Seminar room for 120 persons	Japanese room	Tape room for 30 persons	Slide room for 30 persons	Storage & personnel room	Library for 20 persons	Librarian's room	Reference room	26 rooms for researchers	14 rooms for assistant	Conference room	Research collection room	40 double rooms with bath	Lounge	Administration office	Dining room	Kitchen	Laundry room	Canteen	Japanese garden	Parking	Tennis court	Others
1. SEMINAR	1.1 Annual symposium	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○					○	○	○						○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	
	1.2 International conference	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○						○	○	○						○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○
	1.3 Current issues seminar	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○														○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○
	1.4 Regular seminar	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○														○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○
	1.5 Public lecture	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○							○	○	○						○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2. TRAINING	2.1 General knowledge about Japan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○		○	○	○						○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	
	2.2 Japanese language training (1) Basic course	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○																				○
	(2) Advance Japanese language training	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○																				○
	(3) Professional or special course	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○																				○
	2.3 Japanese language teacher training	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○											○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○
	2.4 Japanese language intensive course 1.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○											○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○
	2.5 Japanese language intensive course 2.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○											○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○
2.6 Thai studies for Japanese	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○											○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	
3.	3.1 Student exchange program	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○										○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	
	3.2 Personnel exchange program	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○	○						○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	
4.	4.1 Exhibition on Japanese culture	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○																					○
	4.2 Film show on Japan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○																						○
	4.3 Japanese speech contest for student	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○																						○
5.	Plan for publications		○	○																																○
6.	Plan for collecting documents and reference books																			○	○	○													○	
7.	Dissemination of knowledge on Japan																																			○
8.	Studies																					○	○	○	○										○	



5-3 Floor Area

In order to enable the activities described in the preceding chapter to be effectively carried out, optimal floor areas are determined as below and the results are shown in the table in the following clause. In determining the optimal floor areas, the results of discussions with the officials of Thammasat University, comparisons with similar facilities, and experiences of the consultant have been fully taken into account. (See the table "Activities and Facilities of Japanese Studies Institute," shown in the preceding page.)

(1) Office Section

- a) The total capacity of the administrative offices is indicated to be 16 persons in the "Request for Grant Aid" from the Government of Thailand. However, the analysis of Chapter 6, Clause 6-2 "Operational Plan of the Institute" shows that there are 20 office personnel and 13 janitors who will use the office. According to the Government Building Standard of Thailand -1978 (the Standard) as shown in Appendix II, the recommended design working space for other official employees is 4.5 m²/person and this value is applied in determining the floor area required for these non-academic staff.

Planned floor area: (20+13) persons x 4.5 m²/person = 148.5m²

- b) The requested floor area of the director's office is too small, as the office should have a space for reception as well. According to the Standard, the recommended working space for the Office of Deputy Secretary of State, Director General, Deputy General is 30 m²/person and this value is used.
- c) An office for the deputy director is necessary. According to the Standard, the recommended working space for the Office of Director of Division, Chief of Division is 16 m²/person and this value is used.
- d) A high grade reception room for VIP's is necessary. According to the Standard, the recommended space for the Office of Minister and Undersecretary of State (including toilet) is 40 m²/person and this value is used.

e) The other rooms are planned as requested.

f) The total of planned floor area of the Office Section is 457.5 m².

(2) Seminar-Meeting Section

a) For the seminar room for 120 persons, the recommended space for the auditorium of 2.0 m²/person as specified in the Standard is used. In addition, a floor space of 30 m² is planned for the projector room and the interpreter's room, pantry, etc.

Planned floor area: (120 persons x 2.0 m²/person) + 30 m² = 270 m²

b) For the training room for 30 persons, a design value of 2.0 - 3.0 m²/person (a Japanese standard) is used and each room has a floor area of 75 m².

Planned floor area : (30 persons x 2.5 m²/person) x 4 rooms = 300 m²

c) The requested three seminar rooms each for 10 persons are changed to one seminar room for 40 persons.

Planned floor area: 40 persons x 2.5 m²/person = 100 m²

d) In view of the need to introduce some of the Japanese culture, Japanese rooms are required. They consist of large and small rooms, entrance, etc. and have a total floor area of 40 m².

e) The total of planned floor area of the Seminar-Meeting Section is 710 m².

(3) Sound-Lab Section

a) For the L.L. room for 30 persons, a design value of 2.5 m²/person is used. The total floor area of the control room and the stock room is planned to be 25 m².

Planned floor area: (30 persons x 2.5 m²/person) + 25 m² = 100 m²

- b) For the audio visual room for 30 persons, the recommended space for the auditorium of 2.0 m²/person as specified in the Standard is used.

$$\text{Planned floor area: } 30 \text{ persons} \times 2.0 \text{ m}^2/\text{person} = 60 \text{ m}^2$$

- c) The floor area of the storage/personnel room is planned to be 30 m².

- d) The total of planned floor area of the Sound-Lab Section is 190 m².

(4) Library Section

- a) The library room for 20 persons consists of a reading room, a hall, and an open stock area, etc. For the reading room a design value of 2.5 - 3.5 m²/person (a Japanese standard) is used. For the space for newspapers and periodicals stocks and the hall, a floor area of 25 m² is planned. For the space for the open stock area, a floor area of 60 m² is planned.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Planned floor area : } & (20 \text{ persons} \times 3.0 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}) + 25 \text{ m}^2 + 60 \text{ m}^2 \\ & = 145 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- b) The reference room is planned to have a floor area of 30 m².

- c) The librarian's room is assumed to be occupied by 2 persons. According to the Standard, the recommended working space for the office of the officials whose position is higher than level 6 is 12 m²/person, and this value is used.

$$\text{Planned floor area: } 2 \text{ persons} \times 12 \text{ m}^2/\text{person} = 24 \text{ m}^2$$

- d) A closed book stockroom for about 10,000 volumes is planned to have a floor area of 30 m².

- e) The requested research collection room of 30 m² which was intended to be located in the research section is relocated to the library room.

- f) The total of planned floor area of the Library Section is 259 m².

(5) Research Section

- a) According to the request, 26 rooms for 26 researchers and 14 rooms for 26 assistant researchers are required. However, as a result of detailed discussions between the Japanese and Thai sides, it was decided that 11 rooms each for one person and 14 rooms each for two person are planned. Based on the Standard, the recommended working space for the office of officials whose position is higher than level 6 of 12 m²/person is used.

$$\text{Planned floor area : } (1 \text{ person} \times 11 \text{ rooms} + 2 \text{ persons} \times 14 \text{ rooms}) \\ \times 12 \text{ m}^2/\text{person} = 468 \text{ m}^2$$

- b) The meeting room is planned as requested.
- c) The research collection rooms is relocated to the library section as described above.
- d) The total of planned floor area of the Research Section is 498 m².

(6) Hostel Section

- a) The guest rooms are for accommodating persons from Thailand and other countries who come to participate in the various activities of the Institute. The capacity of accommodation requested by the Government of Thailand is 80 persons. After analyzing the table "Tentative Annual Schedule of Activities of the Japanese Studies Institute" of Appendix 5, however, it was found that the requested capacity is too large. Based on the table, the total cumulative man-days of occupancy is calculated to be 9,050 man-days. This leads to an average occupancy of 30.8 persons per day including 6 visiting researchers. Generally, in managing such facility as this hostel an occupancy rate of more than 65% is required, but as this hostel does not require profitability and costing for depreciation, an occupancy rate of 50 % can be considered acceptable.

The guest rooms, therefore, consist of 30 double rooms having a maximum capacity of 60 persons. Each guest room has a floor area of 25 m², making a total floor area of 750 m².

$$\text{Planned floor area : } 30 \text{ rooms} \times 25 \text{ m}^2/\text{room} = 750 \text{ m}^2$$

- b) A lounge, as a place for recreation and communication, is planned. A space of $2.0 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$ is assumed, making a total floor area of 120 m^2 .
Planned floor area : $60 \text{ persons} \times 2.0 \text{ m}^2/\text{person} = 120 \text{ m}^2$
- c) An administrative office with a floor area of 40 m^2 is planned.
- d) A laundry/storage room of 30 m^2 is planned.
- e) The total of planned floor area of the Hostel Section is 940 m^2 .

(7) Canteen Section

- a) A dining room for 60 persons is planned for the participants of the Institute's activities. Assuming a required area of $1.5 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$, the total floor area is planned to be 90 m^2 .
Planned floor area : $60 \text{ persons} \times 1.5 \text{ m}^2/\text{person} = 90 \text{ m}^2$
- b) For the kitchen, 45% of the area of the dining room is required, and therefore its floor area is 40 m^2 .
Planned floor area : $90 \text{ m}^2 \times 0.45 \text{ m}^2/\text{person} = 40 \text{ m}^2$
- c) A space for the kitchen staff and the storage of food stuff is required and its floor area is assumed to be 30 m^2 .
- d) The total of planned floor area of the Canteen Section is 160 m^2 .

(8) Others

- a) The floor areas of restrooms are as requested.
- b) The total floor area of hallways, stairs, electrical room and others is assumed to be 35% of the total of all rooms of the preceding Sections.
- c) The total of planned floor area of the Others is $1,289.5 \text{ m}^2$.

(For the floor area table, see "5-5 Contents of Facilities".)

5-4 Layout

When analyzing the Master Plan for Rangsit Campus of Thammasat University, it was noticed that many of the proposed buildings are arranged in the direction of the east-west axis in order to facilitate better ventilation. This design policy is adopted also for the layout of the Institute.

It is expected that most of the visitors to the Institute will use the main gate and the internal campus road to the west direction to reach the Institute. It is, therefore, preferable that the center line of the Institute building coincides with that of the approach road so that the Institute can be seen symbolically right in front of the visitor as he or she approaches. As explained in the preceding pages, the layout of the sections of the Institute is based on the two prototypes of ancient Japanese architecture, and it is both functional and organic. In addition, the outdoorspace of inner court is considered to be as an important factor as the indoor space of each section of the building.

The project site proposed by the Government of Thailand is very large and has an approximate total area of 80,000 m². Considering the overall schedule of the whole campus construction, it is unlikely that backfilling works of the whole site area will have been carried out before the construction of the Institute starts, and that landscaping works will be complete by the completion of construction.

It is necessary that the building area and its immediate vicinity will have been backfilled for construction. It is also preferable that the surrounding area will be landscaped to a certain extent at the time of occupying the Institute building.

For the construction it is planned that the building area and its immediate vicinity surrounding the building will be further backfilled to raise the ground level by 30 cm, making the area more free from flooding and easily identifiable as the temporary construction site of the Project.

An access road to the building will be constructed westward from the crossing of the internal campus roads, coming westward from the main gate and southward from the sub-gate, to the entrance of the building through a carriage porch. Service roads will also be constructed from the access road to the canteen section on the south and to the administration office section on the north.