



The Anglo-Thai Society Education Awards for Excellence 2019

22 November 2019
The Oriental Club, London

*Celebrating the successes of Thai
scholars in the UK and those studying
postgraduate Thai Studies.*



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About the Awards

In 2005, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Philip Stott, the Anglo-Thai Society launched a scheme of Educational Awards for Excellence. The purpose of the Awards is to acknowledge the achievement and excellence of Thai postgraduate students at British universities. The Awards continue to attract great interest and support from various prestigious sponsors, including strong support from the Royal Thai Embassy, London.

ATS Education Committee

Dr. Angela Cleary (Chair); Steve Buckley; Tui Thapthimthong; Charlie Drury; Dr. Susan Conway; Julia Whitehorn; Dr. Chinnapat Panwisawas.

2019 Academic Judging Panel

Dr. Mike Le Duc MCIEEM (Chair), Honorary Senior Research Fellow, School of Environmental Sciences, University of Liverpool; Dr. José Antonio Aragón-Martín, PostDoc Research Scientist, St. George's, University of London; Dr. Simant Prakoonwit, Associate Professor, Bournemouth University; Dr. Martin Seeger, Associate Professor of Thai Studies, University of Leeds; Prof. Nateetip Krishnamra, Professor of Physiology, Department of Physiology, Centre of Calcium and Bone Research, Faculty of Science, Mahidol University.



Special Thanks

Special thanks to The Royal Thai Embassy and all of our Awards sponsors. Sponsorship for the Awards is most welcome from individuals, societies and companies. For information on sponsorship, please contact Steve Buckley - sbbbasltd@gmail.com.

The 2019 Anglo-Thai Society Education Awards is generously sponsored by David and Norma Ledlie

David and Norma Ledlie spent 6 years in Thailand from 1991 to 1997 when David was Chairman and CEO of Esso Thailand PLC and President of Esso Exploration & Production Khorat Inc. They have retained their ties with Thailand through ExxonMobil and Queens University Alumni in Thailand and especially through a Thai daughter-in-law, ne Varathip Thongcharoen, and a grandson called Jasper. They continue to visit Thailand on a regular basis.

Programme

Welcome Address

Steve Buckley, Chairman of the Anglo-Thai Society

Royal Thai Embassy Address

*Ms Vatcharaporn Ratanayanont
Minister (for Education), Office of Educational Affairs, London*

Keynote Speech

*Baroness Lucy Neville-Rolfe DBE CMG
Chair of the UK-ASEAN Business Council (UKABC)*

Presentation of Awards

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Presentation of research by 2018 Award Winner

Lauren Avery

Closing Remarks

Dr. Angela Cleary, Chair of ATS Education Committee

Quando me'n vo' from the opera, La Boheme by Puccini

Performed by Winner of The Arts Award, Fueanglada Prawang

Reception & Refreshments



Keynote Speaker

Baroness Lucy Neville-Rolfe DBE CMG

Chair of the UK-ASEAN Business Council (UKABC)

Lucy has had 3 careers, in politics in business and in the civil service. Currently she is a Conservative peer, sitting on the Lords EU Committee (and its Financial Services sub-committee), is Chairman of Red Tractor (the food assurance organization) and is a non-executive director of Capita plc, Secure Trust Bank Plc, Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company and Health Data Research UK

Lucy became a peer in 2013 and was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Business and Minister for Intellectual Property from 2014-2016. She represented the UK on the Digital Single Market and in the EU Competitiveness Council. From 2016-2017 she was the Minister of State responsible for energy and then Commercial Secretary at the Treasury.

Lucy's main career was at Tesco from 1997-2013, as Director for Corporate and Legal Affairs, and she served on the Main Board from 2006-2013. Lucy has previously been a non-executive director of ITV, PwC, Metro AG and other companies. She was President of EuroCommerce, the Brussels retail and wholesale Trade Association, and served on the China Britain Business Council, the UK India Business Council and the CBI Economics Committee.

Before her career at Tesco she was a civil servant and a member of the Prime Minister's Policy Unit in Downing Street, having spent her earlier career in what is now DEFRA.

Lucy is a Governor of the London Business School and an honorary fellow of her old college, Somerville College, Oxford. She is married with four sons, and is interested in the arts, cricket, racing and gardening. She lives in Southwark and Wiltshire.



Winner: Mr Pawin Iamprasertkun, University of Manchester

Electrochemical Properties of 2D materials: from fundamentals to applications in Capacitive Energy storage



Carbon materials are ubiquitous in energy storage; however, many of the fundamental electrochemical properties of carbons are still not fully understood. The advent of graphene and other 2D materials has catalysed a huge activity in the application of these materials in various energy storage contexts, sometimes – however- with a questionable physical basis. To give an example, the theoretical capacitance of graphene has been widely reported to be 550 F g^{-1} on a gravimetric basis (areal capacitance of $21 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$, ignoring the contribution of any quantum capacitance).

This value assumes the same interfacial properties of a metallic and graphene (or indeed graphite) electrode, giving the equivalent Helmholtz capacitance. We have investigated this topic by using highly ordered pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) as the bulk analogue of graphene as a model system, from which to understand the capacitance properties. The capacitance of basal plane graphite has been investigated ($\sim 4 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$) in works going back to the early 1970s (Yeager, Gersicher). Herein, we provide the first demonstration of the relationship between cation identity and capacitance at the basal and edge plane of HOPG. We have found an increase of capacitance from 4.7 to $9.3 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$ at the basal plane when the hydrated ionic radii fall, because of the shorter charge separation distance.

In contrast, the capacitance at the edge plane of the same material is insensitive to the ion identity. The capacitance of the edge plane is dominated by the pseudo-capacitance of functional groups such as quinone species, which form at the more reactive edge sites. From fundamental to the application, we successfully synthesised free-standing $\text{MoO}_3\text{-MoS}_2$ /graphene composite for high-performance supercapacitor. Interestingly, we have found that the performance of $\text{MoO}_3\text{-MoS}_2$ /graphene composite kept increasing during cycling. This is due to the use of TPA^+ ion leads to the partial re-exfoliation of the as-prepared materials, which can enhance the capacitance retention during cycling. Moreover, we have developed a new aqueous electrolyte providing working window potential of 2.6 V (normally, less than 1.0 V for aqueous electrolyte).

Highly Commended: Nattawadee Panyain, Imperial College London

Discovery of a potent and selective covalent inhibitor and activity-based probe for UCHL1, with anti-fibrotic activity

MEDICAL SCIENCE

Award sponsored by SBBBAS Ltd

Winner: Ms Piyada Gaewkhiew, King's College London

Tooth loss, nutrient intake and nutritional status among Thai older adults



In the WHO (2015) report on ageing and health, poor oral health is listed as a possible cause of malnutrition. It has been argued that a functional dentition is associated with better food choices, which may lead to satisfactory nutritional status, but whether this is a direct causal effect remains unclear. Some studies reported tooth loss caused avoidance of food intake that results in weight loss. However, some studies reported tooth loss participants to create a shift in food consumption behaviour as changing to eat more soft food as a bakery, which results in weight gain and larger waist circumference. Current evidence is mainly

based on cross-sectional studies.

This study aims to explore the interrelationship between tooth loss, nutrient intake and nutritional status among older adults in Thailand. This project is for a 1-year prospective study of minimum sample size as 650 older adults, aged 60+ years, living independently in Phetchaburi province (Thailand). Dental status will be assessed through clinical examinations at baseline. Habitual dietary intake will be measured with a food frequency questionnaire previously validated among older Thai adults that developed by Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University and nutritional status through anthropometric measurements (weight, height, waist circumference and triceps skinfold thickness). The change in nutrient intake and nutritional status will be modelled in regression models adjusted for potential confounders.

Number of participants in baseline examination was 788, but follow-up examination was 651, which attrition rate is 17.39%. Five months- visit in 2018, and 2019 was arranged to set the examination for older adults in older adults meeting and primary healthcare service or Ror Por Sor Tor in each subdistrict where they gave the researcher the consent to participate in this study. A pilot study was conducted before the baseline assessment for training and calibration of field workers and check all study processes run as planned. This longitudinal study will provide a greater understanding of the relationship between tooth loss, nutrient intake and nutritional status by investigating potential pathways underlying the association, including the role of potential confounders such as physical activity, dental health behaviours or smoking status.

Highly Commended: Papon Muangsanit, University College London

Development of aligned cellular tube-like structures in collagen hydrogel scaffolds for peripheral nerve injury

Winner: Ms Pichamon Sirisinudomkit, Imperial College London

Enhancing the electrochemical and mechanical properties of nano-carbon aerogel materials for energy storage application



The discovery of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are of interest for energy storage applications owing to their good electron transport, high elastic modulus, tensile strength and their outstanding electrical properties. Electrochemical devices containing CNTs have considered to have high power density due to its high electrical conductivity. Nevertheless, a major drawback of using CNTs as the active material for energy storage devices is their tendency to agglomerate due to high π - π interactions, leading to reduced active surface area as well as stress concentrations in mechanical embodiments.

This research aim to produce multifunctional structural energy storage electrodes with a volumetric power density that be compatible with carbon based supercapacitors (~ 700 W/cm³) with energy density comparable to state-of-the-art conducting polymers supercapacitors (~ 9 mWh/cm³) by volume. These desired properties would enable the components to be utilized in automotive vehicles and portable electronic devices as well as meeting the needs for the next generation flexible electronic products.

In this body of work, investigation into the effects of synthesis method, pore size, specific surface area, thermal stability, thickness, and electrical conductivity on the electrochemical and mechanical performance will be carried out in order to optimise such a challenging system. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) will be used to study the internal and surface morphology. The Brunauer Emmett Teller (BET) will be performed to investigate the effect of surface area and pore size distribution to the performance of the electrode. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) will be applied to consider thermal stability, whilst aerogel conductivity will also be studied by four-point probe measurement. Cyclic voltammetry (CV), electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and galvanostatic cycling will be used to investigate the electrochemical behaviour of electrode materials and to identify the proper electrolyte to enhance the electrochemical performance of electrode. Electrochemical quartz crystal microbalance (EQCM) will be used to determine charge storage mechanism of aerogels and improve the understanding of ion absorption/desorption in the material's pores. Production of a flexible/linearly elastic electrode will be confirmed via examination of the Young's modulus and the yield strength in compression.

Highly Commended: Wanvisa Talataisong, University of Southampton

Direct extrusion of microstructured polymer optical fibres using a 3D printer for sensing applications

Winner: Ms Yada Dejchai, University of Aberdeen

Reforming the Insanity Defence in Thailand: A Comparative Study in the Light of Legal Developments in Scotland and England and Wales



This thesis aims to lay the groundwork for the development of the ‘alternative’ criminal justice system for mentally disordered offenders in Thailand, through a comparative study with the jurisdictions of England and Wales and Scotland, where this alternative system is available and has many advantages. The alternative criminal justice system consists of special instruments such as the unfitness for trial test, the insanity defence and disposals like hospital orders, which are employed to divert many mentally disordered offenders from the ordinary punishment-based criminal justice system. The most important function of the system

is that it helps to maintain society’s safety by eliminating or reducing the chance of letting dangerous mentally disordered offenders loose within society and at the same time, avoiding imposing criminal responsibility and punishment on those who are not blameworthy.

Currently, mentally disordered offenders are often dealt with inappropriately under Thailand’s criminal justice system, since the current legislation and system in Thailand contains a loophole, which allows these offenders to be prosecuted under the ‘ordinary’ criminal justice system. Conversely, they end up serving a sentence, which is normally imprisonment. And in practice since the offenders usually do not receive medical treatment within prisons and they tend to serve less time than their original sentence due to the department of correction’s policy, the chance that mentally disordered offenders would be rehabilitated, and safely released back into society is very slim.

Theoretically, mentally disordered offenders, specifically those who suffer from severe mental disorders such that they lack rational capacity, do not belong in prison nor should they receive punishment, as punishing them would not fulfil the objectives of the criminal law nor would it satisfy society’s morality regarding punishment. Further, punishing them would not fulfil punishment objectives and certainly would not rehabilitate them since they suffering from mental disorders. Instead, therapy or rehabilitation is needed.

The hypothesis of this thesis is that if the alternative criminal justice system in Thailand is provided, mentally disordered offenders in Thailand would receive proper rehabilitation, be treated more fairly and the chance of them re-offending would be lower. Thus, this would simultaneously make Thai society safer and could prevent problems associated with crime committed by mentally disordered offenders.

Winner: Ms Ontida Chanuban, University of Hull

Opportunity identification and exploitation in the value chain: A study of innovative food entrepreneurs in Thailand



Entrepreneurship is a crucial behaviour that drives economic growth. The food industry is one of the strategic sectors in Thailand's transformation plan to be a high-income country. Entrepreneurs in this sector are varied in both their individual and firm-level profiles. These differences may cause variations in their opportunity identification and exploitation process. One objective of the study was to understand how entrepreneurs identify and exploit opportunities in the agro-food value chain and to explore the factors that influence those processes. The final objective was to identify the roles of supporting agencies in facilitating entrepreneurial activities.

Entrepreneurs identify opportunity by considering supply-side and demand-side factors. Small firm owners emphasise supply-side factors, whereas medium-sized and large firm entrepreneurs are more focused on demand-side factors. Further analysis of value chain perspectives discovered a disparity between these factors among entrepreneurs operating in different sub-value chains, as well as those playing different roles in the food value chain.

In considering opportunity exploitation, the findings disclose exploitation strategies in diverse stances of business activities, organisational structures, sources of knowledge, and relationships with other stakeholders. Likewise, the opportunity identification stage shows that dissimilarities in size, sub-value chains, and roles in a value chain affect the choice of exploitation approach. The findings also reveal that some entrepreneurs who own multiple small-sized businesses at some point operate opportunity exploitation in a similar way to that of large-scale businesses.

The insights from this research may be particularly important for entrepreneurs who wish to increase profits by introducing higher-value-added activities within their businesses. This study could also help policymakers to understand the varied nature of the opportunity process among entrepreneurs.

Highly Commended: Muttamas Wongwanich, University of Birmingham

The Implementation of Science Park Policy and their Impacts on Regional Economic Development in Emerging Economy Country: Case of Thailand

Winner: Ms Pirutchada Musigapong, University of Birmingham

Reactivity and Toxicity of Silica nanoforms found in Cosmetics



The use of nanomaterials in cosmetics has been rapidly increasing in recent years, as reflected, for example, in their large-scale utilization in cosmetic applications; nanoscale silica was the most used nanomaterial in cosmetics in 2013. It is expected that nanosilica will reach a global market size of 5 trillion USD by 2025. Amorphous silica nanoparticles (aSiNPs) are included in a range of cosmetic formulations (e.g. foundation, lipsticks, and blushes) because of their simplicity of preparation, tunable morphology, easy surface modification, unique physicochemical properties, incredible multifunctionality and biocompatibility

and biodegradability. However, widespread use of cosmetics with aSiNPs increases human exposure and may induce effects on human health that are not yet known.

My PhD project is focused on improving and validating the synthesis procedure for amorphous silica nanomaterials (aSiNMs) found in cosmetics. aSiNMs are widely used to enhance the effectiveness, texture and shelf-life of various commercial cosmetics and act as an anti-caking agent, and as an absorbent to release active compounds over time.

The results from my PhD research provide specific data relevant for safety assessment purposes and demonstrate clearly that the aSiNMs are able to penetrate from the outermost skin surface through the deeper skin layers but that they do not localize underneath the dermis. This increased confidence in their safety for use in cosmetics, and the combination of the sensitivity and high performance of nanotechnology, could be harnessed to significantly expand their applications, i.e. in cosmetics and drug delivery.

This maps well to the 20-year Thai national strategic plan, which has significant interest in using nanotechnology in medical innovation to generate effective solutions for global health systems and reduce the impact of confounding factors, i.e. the limitation of natural resources, and the growth of population causing high poverty and starvation globally, in accordance with the 12th national economic and social development plan, Thailand 4.0. Nanotechnology offers enhanced medical quality, safety and sustainable growth.

Highly Commended: Surassawadee Phoompanich, Newcastle University

A Spatiotemporal Natural Hazard Risk Assessment Framework for Thailand

Winner: Ms Nattaporn Sittipat, SOAS University of London

Domestic Elites, Military Regimes and Thai Foreign Policy-Making



It is generally acknowledged that Thai foreign policies in military regimes are subject to international pressures, leading the leaders to make policies to ensure the survival of the nation. Although existing literature on Thai foreign policy in military regimes discussing the effects of international pressures on Thai foreign policies is comprehensive, studies on what the features of the instability of the ruling coalitions in Thai military regimes are, and how this instability influences belligerent Thai foreign policies are relatively thin.

In this thesis, I challenge the existing literature on Thai foreign policy in military regimes by arguing that the instability of ruling coalitions in Thai military regimes has two features: The conflicts among the elite groups in the military regimes and an inability of the military groups to use military force to resolve these conflicts. I also argue that the instability within the ruling coalitions of the military regimes has a profound effect on Thai foreign policy -making, precisely because the instability encourages the military groups to turn to use foreign policy as a means to stabilise their domestic power.

I will illustrate my arguments in the case of Thai foreign policy which includes an analysis of the Japanese invasion of British Burma in 1941, during Phibun Songkhram's administration, the Laos Crisis from 1961 to 1962 during Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat's administration, and the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnam Invasion in 1983 during General Prem Tinsulanonda's administration.

My thesis contributes to Thailand because it has disclosed the ways in which three Thai military regimes differ and how these differences can lead to a range of foreign policy outcomes. This thesis has also uncovered that the instabilities of the ruling coalitions in Thai military regimes also affected foreign policy-making because it encouraged the military groups to turn to use foreign policy to stabilise their power. In addition, my thesis contributes to the global community, where many long-standing dictatorships still exist. As 40% of the world's states today are governed by dictatorships, my thesis is a supreme example showing the world the range of institutions that the military regimes employ to maintain control and influence the foreign policy.

Highly Commended: Amnuaypond Kidpromma, Lancaster University

Women and Renunciation in Bengal Vaishnava Sahajiya Tradition

Winner: Ms Fueanglada Prawang, Bangor University

Thai Opera



This thesis examines Thai opera: musico-dramatic works based on Western musical styles but using Thai elements. There are four main chapters: (1) Establishment of Western music in Thailand; (2) Thai elements in operas; (3) Thai operas; (4) the singing technique of Thai opera in the Western style.

The history of Thai opera properly begins in 1911 when King Rama IV made a translation of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Mikado* into Thai. He intended for the work to be staged, but had to cancel the performance due to the rebel R.S. 130 tried to assassinate the King while he was travelling back to Bangkok.

There was little appetite for operas in Thailand; the first opera performed by some of locals was *Cavalleria Rusticana* by Mascagni in 1918. With the dawn of the new millennium, however, several Thai composers began to experiment with an indigenous response to opera. The first significant moment came in 2000 with Srikananda's *Ngau P'a*, an opera in Thai, which was partially performed in Edinburgh. This was followed in 2001 by the first Thai opera ever to be performed in Thailand: *Madana* by Sucharitkul. The libretto, like many of the other Thai operas, was, however, in English. In 2008, Krisada and Napisi Reyes composed the first fully performed opera in Thai 'The Story of the Long-Gone Animals'.

There are twenty Thai operas discussed in this thesis; five have never been performed. Of the remaining fifteen, only three are in Thai. The information of the operas is based on the interviews with the composers, which examined how and why they created those operas. In addition to the interviews, the thesis also offers discussion of the plots and the music.

My examination of these operas has enabled me to identify five key challenges (and indeed barriers) to performing Thai operas: (1) culture; (2) politics; (3) popularity; (4) religion; (5) language. The biggest challenge is language – because of the tonal nature of Thai. The non-Thai speakers struggled with Thai because of the tonal nature.

Therefore, the research leads to the experiment in the last chapter, which has resulted in expanding the Western notation by adding new symbols. I created three simple symbols to help the conductor to understand singers where they need to slow the tempo so they could slide the note to fit the meaning of the words. Non-Thai-speaking singers could also sing and sound close to the locals.

Winner: Mr Robert Whitelaw, The Open University

Trust, Identity and Autonomy: A Study of the Nature of Inter-Organisational Relationships in the Alternative Care Working Group of Thailand's CRC Coalition



The Convention on the Rights of the Child Coalition Thailand was founded in 2012 with the purpose of reporting on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in Thailand and strengthening civil society organisations working on child rights. Within this coalition are working groups dedicated to specific issues facing children in Thailand. The Alternative Care Working Group is comprised of independent experts and implementing organisations who are working to support children in Thailand living outside of parental care.

This project aims to explore and analyse how the inter-organisational relationships between members of the Alternative Care Working Group contribute to (or impede) the successes of a mixed-stakeholder coalition. This problem is considered through the “3Cs” conceptual framework, by considering the relationship archetypes of competition, coordination and cooperation. Consideration is given to the notions of trust, autonomy and identity, and how these concepts can build and affect relationships.

Academic literature relating to inter-organisational relationships, trust, identity and autonomy is reviewed, as is relevant grey literature concerning global alternative care and the movement within Thailand. Representatives of the Alternative Care Working Group were engaged through semi-structured interviews to understand their perceptions of existent inter-organisational relationships.

The inter-organisational relationships in place within the Alternative Care Working Group are found to exhibit traits of competition, coordination and cooperation, and are affected by external incentives and support, or lack thereof. Perceptions of specific aspects of these relationships varied amongst respondents, though members agreed on the complex nature of their interactions.

Results and recommendations from this research can be used to strengthen the inter-organisational relationships within the Alternative Care Working Group, which will hopefully result in improved services for at-risk children, children without parental care, and those living in poverty in Thailand. Lessons learned from this research can also benefit similar networks of mixed stakeholders, such as those working on other issues of social development in Thailand, or on a global scale.

THE PEARSON BTEC AWARD

Winner: Ms Jeerapa Pukrongthong, Kingston College



Jeerapa Pukrongthong, nick-name Pin, is 21 years old and was born in Kalasin, Thailand. She moved to London when she was 15 years old. She describes herself as an “open minded artist and practitioner, willing to take creative risks”. Pin has been interested in Art since childhood and studied in secondary school. She also took life drawing classes in her free time. Since moving to London, Pin has started a new school and gained greater confidence in drawing and painting.



Pin’s ambition is to be an Art Teacher; she wants to share knowledge and experience with others. Pin has achieved a BTEC level 3 extended Diploma in Art and Design (triple distinction) at Kingston College. A BTEC is different from A-Levels, focusing more on coursework rather than exams. Pin is currently studying a BA in Fine Art Painting at University of the Arts, London. Pin enjoys drawing seascapes and landscapes, using realistic colours.

“It has been a challenging but enjoyable experience throughout my course in Kingston College. I learnt many skills and lots of techniques such as learned painting, drawing, 3D sculptures, print making, textiles, graphic design, digital media and photography. I also gained knowledge in Photoshop, Illustrator and 2D animation. What I enjoyed most was painting, specifically printing. We tried using many different kinds of objects to do with print, it makes me come up with new ideas and techniques each time.

I particularly enjoyed the modules in Art and Design especially because I got the chance to build friendships with other students. We got to study independently and experiment with different materials, which made me find my passion and realise which sector in Art I’m confident in. Choosing to do a BTEC was definitely the right decision for me. I feel that I gained a lot of experience in BTEC with a very successful outcome on my final grade. This has enabled me to be accepted into the university I wished for.

“I have a huge sense of commitment and desire to learn new tasks. There is a key motto for me to remember every time I do art *‘Nothing wrong: there is only one thing I can do wrong is Nothing’.*”



Reverse Perspective painting on wood (end of year project)



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16th February 2020

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