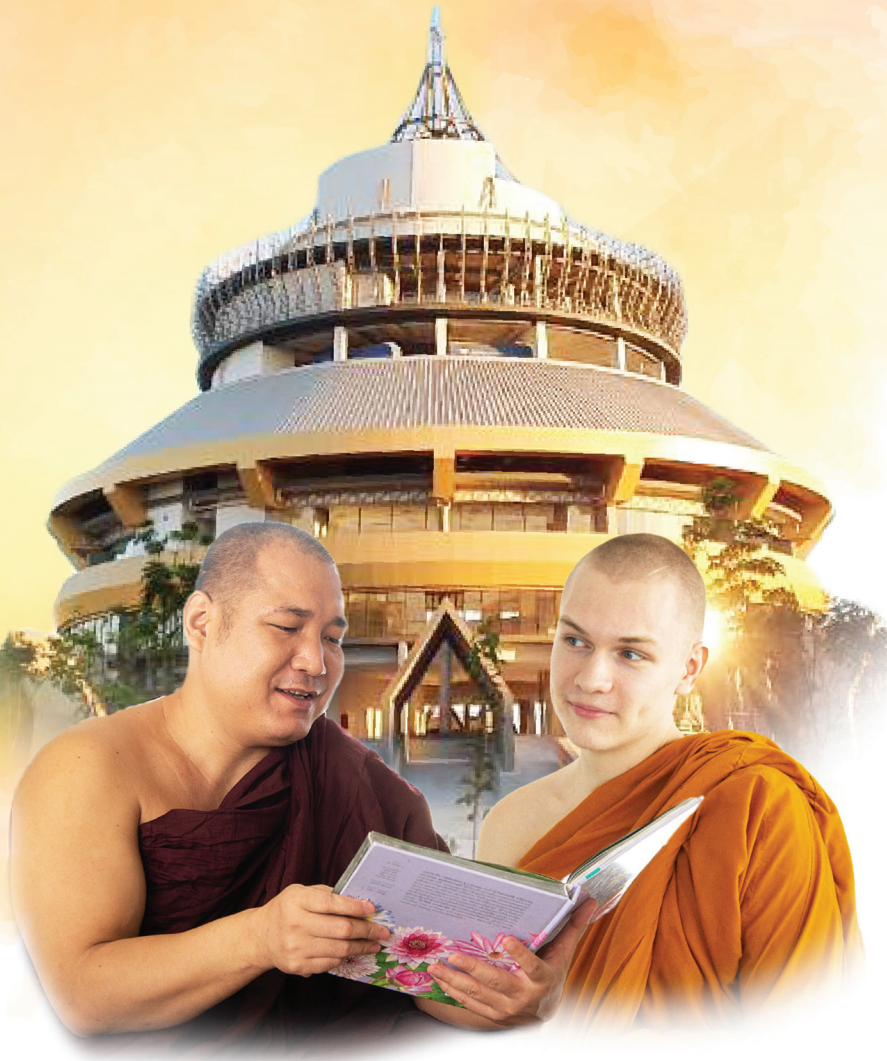


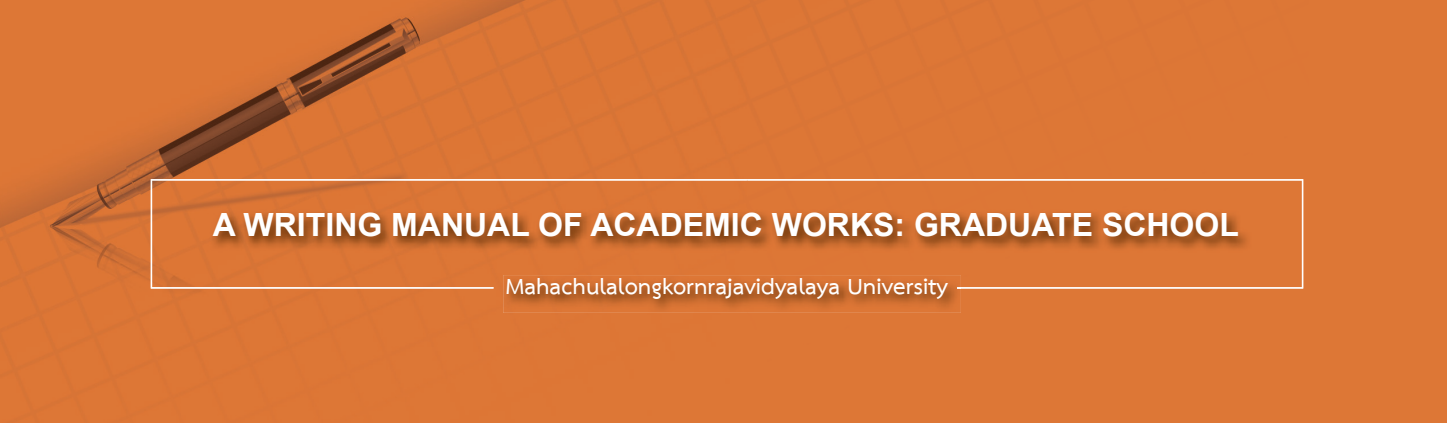
A Writing Manual of Academic Works



Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University



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Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University



A WRITING MANUAL OF ACADEMIC WORKS: GRADUATE SCHOOL

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

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Preface

The Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, first laid down the Regulations of Graduate School on Dissertation and Thesis Guideline B.E. 2533 (1990) and published the Dissertation and Thesis Handbook for the first time in B.E. 2534 (1991), and subsequently laid down the Second edition of Regulations on Dissertation and Thesis Guideline in B.E.2542 (1999) including Thematic Paper Guideline in B.E. 2550 (2007). Therefore, in order for the dissertations, theses and thematic papers to be conducted correctly according3ndbook B.E. 2556 (2013) to make it more accurate and complete but still preserving the original formats, and with the help of Dr. Sasiwan Kamlangsinserm. Nonetheless, this revised handbook was not published due to the undergoing graduate study plan adjustment.

A year later, during the academic year B.E. 2558 – 2559 (2015 – 2016), the formats and examples in the introduction section of the handbook were revised according to the format of the Graduation approval proposal submitted to the University Council, with the additional formats and examples of the academic articles and book reviews. This revised version was printed and handed out at the Orientation Ceremony of New Students B.E. 2559 (2016) as the guidelines for students in some particular program only.

Since the first dissertation, thesis and thematic paper handbook was published in 1991 to 2017, for a total of 26 years, the current version which is the Seventh Edition has been revised and improved to conform to changes according to the framework of the graduate education management.

The main objective of each edition was to provide the guideline for the Graduate Education Management at the same direction and to comply with the Higher Education Standards of Office of Higher Education Commission (OHEC), that are constantly changing. The important thing that makes this handbook even more complete is the

(e)

organizing of the seminar on the collaboration from various sectors that organize graduate studies in order to brainstorm ideas and participate in correcting the mistakes as well as building the mutual understanding between each sector. In addition, the experts in quantitative and qualitative researches have been invited to attend the seminar, and there have been many revisions that have led this handbook to meet the standard according to the criteria of qualitative and quantitative researches.

As the Dean of Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, we would like to thank our working group of the Graduate School and all graduates who have devoted time to attend the meeting and seminar in order to attempt for mutual correction and improvement until this complete handbook is published for the benefit of graduate education, and as a guideline for lecturers, staff and students.



Ven. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro

Dean of Graduate School

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

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Introduction

The main problem in writing the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper is that many students are able to identify the research topic, but do not know how to start or prepare a frame of an idea including what to start first in order to provide the proposal submission for topic and proposal approval to Graduate School or Graduate Studies.

The following issue is that there is no prototype based on the same guidelines; the formats have been written in different ways depending on the ideas of each student causing delayed in editing and correcting the format for both staffs and students who need accuracy, clarity and same direction.

Finally, the students do not know the process of the selection of the advisors, submission for approval, registration, defense exam requisition. They also do not have the outline steps and the order of whole processes to be taken.

This handbook has been revised for determining an ambiguity for more understanding by giving examples such as a step-by-step for printing setup. The research theories and methods in this handbook have been developed by experts, for example, mixed-methods research, qualitative research and quantitative research. This handbook is herein: 1) the guidelines for writing the proposals including examples of the cover page, 2) the process of writing dissertations/theses/thematic papers with introduction, body of text and back matter, 3) the details of publishing books, 4) a reference writing and 5) appendixes at the back of the book showing step of process and a list of font-size comparison.

For all of the above-mentioned reasons, this guide, therefore, is the key to successfully conduct on the dissertations/theses/thematic papers starting from the title until the complete publishing book process. Moreover, the introduction section, the cover page, the approval page and abstract in Thai and English have been revised based on the format of Preliminary section and related documents submitted to Academic Council and University Council in the process of graduate approval. This handbook can help the students to succeed in graduation or those interested in future studies.

Step for Dissertations/Theses/Thematic Paper Proposal Defense Examination Process

(1)

Take the proposal requisition form (GS 8)
from Graduate School



(2)

Fill out the first page form
(Please specify the telephone number to contact)
Signature of President of Dissertation/Thesis/Thematic Committee is required



(3)

**Submit the 6 copies of Dissertation/Thesis proposal/
The 4 copies of Thematic Paper to Graduate School**
**(The topic of Thematic Paper approved by the committee of Graduate School;
Thematic Paper defense examination is not required)**

(4)

Take the examination by time, date and room as scheduled
(see announcement)



(5)

After Topic and Proposal Defense Examination

1. Revise and correct according to the comments of the Committee
2. Resubmit the 2 copies of the complete revised proposal (please attach GS 8.1 in the submission of dissertation/thesis. While the thematic paper, GS 8.2 will be the file attached) Signature of Committee assigned to evaluate the topic in the cover page of the proposal
3. Announcement of the evaluation results
4. Register for Dissertation/Thesis/Thematic Paper (GS 9)



Chapter I

Dissertations, Theses, Research Papers, and Thematic Paper Proposals

Dissertations/Theses/ Research Papers and thematic Paper Proposals are the working plan written by the students to provide the direction or guidelines of their academic works. The contents of most proposals state the reasons for the research selected why it should be done, what the issues might be and the questions to be answered, what the objectives are to be achieved, what the research methodology is to be used, and how it will be beneficial to the academia and society.

Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, provides the research proposal guidelines briefly as follows:-

1.1 Title (English)

Title of Dissertations, Theses, Research Papers and Thematic Paper Proposals shall be written in noun phrase; for example, “How the Buddha Spread Buddhism.” It should not be written in a well-formed sentence containing subject, verb, and objective such as “The Buddha spreads Buddhism.” The title should include a concise and clear statement that allows the reader to comprehend the topic of the research at a glance, and the topic must reflect the problems that the researcher wants to answer.

Criteria for Naming the Title

1. Use a concise, clear and short statement
2. Write a noun phrase statement
3. Reflect on the problems or issues of the study
4. Begin with the objectives of the research or method of study
5. Name a title in English

1.2 Background and Significance of the Problems

In writing the Background and significance of the problems, the researcher should state reasons why the selected research should be studied, what is the importance of the research problems that the researcher wants to answer, what is the background of the research problems, has there been any concept or theory trying to solve the research problems before, if yes – the researcher should clarify which point is still left unanswered or incomplete. It is like when we express our idea in the meeting. The meeting will agree with it or not depending on our reasons. All of these are the reasons why the selected research is essential and necessary or that there is a clear motive for the decision to do this study.

Criteria for Writing the Background and Significance of the Research Problems

1. Specify the history and nature of the research problems with contexts and empirical references.
2. Specify the significance of the research problems and what are the expected results.
3. Specify the existing ideas or theories of the research problems that have been studied by some researchers before, but still, some problems are vague or in the academic gap.

1.3 Research Questions

In writing the Research Questions, the researcher should specify the problems that he/she wants to study and answer. Most of the research questions are already included in the topic of background and significance of the research problems, but in order to emphasize the problems clearer, it is separated into another topic.

1.4 Objectives of the Research

In writing the Objectives of the Research, the researcher should set the study goals that the dissertation/ thesis is going to. It is like when we go to the shopping mall, we have already had in mind of what we want to buy and from which shop; then, we will go directly to that shop without having to waste time looking in other shops. It is advantageous to write the research objectives in order not to let the researcher spending the time writing something that is not the goal of the research. It is recommended to write separately into each item beginning with the word “for...”; and each item has to be related to each other and heads to the same direction, that is, to answer the research problems.

Criteria for Writing the Research Objectives

1. Use precise, clear, and concise language.
2. Use the declarative sentence, not interrogative or negative sentence, and it should begin with “for...”
3. Each objective should be in the same direction, that is, to answer the research problems.
4. Each item reflects and answers the same research problems but expresses in different aspects.

1.5 Scope of Research

In writing the scope of research, it is to specify how the researcher narrows the research problems and the size of the population or the sample of the research. In determining the scope of research, it allows the researcher to collect the information comprehensively within the defined scope. For other additional information, it is not considered within the scope of the study; for example, the scope of research is to study about an action (*Khamma*) only in Tipiṭaka, the information of an action (*Khamma*) should be collected from the 45 volumes of Tipiṭaka only, not from the subsequent generations of Buddhist scriptures such as Commentaries (*Aṭṭhakathā*) and sub-commentaries (*ṭīkā*). It compares to draw a circle in the sand and pick up a grain of sand only from the drawn circle. The scope of research, therefore, is to specify the framework or indicate how broad the research framework will be and what the study will cover. For this reason, it allows the researcher not to study outside the framework of the research, but only within the defined framework which consists of:-

1.5.1 Scope of Content shows the scope of the documents or scriptures that the researcher wants to study. It addresses the scope of the study, which is the preliminary terms for the start of the dissertation/ thesis.

1.5.2 Scope of Variables

a. Qualitative Research involves studies that do not attempt to quantify their results through statistical summary or analysis. Qualitative studies typically involve interviews and observations without formal measurement. A case study, which is an in-depth examination of one person, is a form of qualitative research. Qualitative research is often used as a source of hypotheses for later testing in quantitative research.

b. Quantitative Research involves studies that make use of statistical analyses to obtain their findings. Key features include formal and systematic measurement and the use of statistics.

c. Mixed Methods Research design, that uses both quantitative and qualitative data to answer a particular question or set of questions. This combination of methods involve[s] the collection, analysis, and integration of quantitative and qualitative data in a single or multiphase study.

1.5.3 Scope of Population/Key Informants

a. Qualitative Research; it is essential to specify the number of groups that the key informants are divided into and the size of the population in each group.

b. Quantitative Research; it is essential to specify the scope of the target group that the researcher wants to collect data from and determine the reference source of the populations.

C. Mixed Methods Research; it is essential to specify the scope of population and key informants. Documentary research in qualitative research is not required to specify the population or key informants, but on the other hand, it is necessary to specify the scriptures or books used for study in the topic of content scope.

1.5.4 Scope of Area Studies (If any) should specify the area of research: which institute or organization and its address that the researcher uses for researching.

1.5.5 Scope of Time should specify the duration for research starting from the approval of the research title to the submission of the completed research such as the beginning of the research study was from January to December C.E. 2017 in a total of 1 year.

Criteria for Writing the Scope of Research

1. Specify the scope of content that shows the reference sources, documents, or scriptures used for answering the research problems (in the case of qualitative/ documentary research).
2. Specify the scope of research variables: the independent, dependent and relevant variables (in the case of quantitative research), and interesting variable in a research study (in the case of qualitative research), by clearly classifying the details of the key variables.
3. Identify the scope of population or key informants that will be used in a research study by answering the size of the population in the study, who the population is in the study (in the case of quantitative research), who the key informant is, how many groups of key informant are there, and how many are there in each group (in the case of qualitative research/ field research).

1.6 Research Hypotheses (If any)

The research hypotheses are the predictions of the statements or answers to the anticipated correlation between two or more variables that the researcher has anticipated the subject to study. They are usually supported by theories, used in quantitative research, and written in the form of text comprising: 1) directional hypothesis that specifies the direction of differences; for example, “Secondary school students in Bangkok participating in the active learning activities according to Buddhist Psychology for self-worth development had a statistical significance level of their self-awareness after participating higher than before participating in the activities” and, 2) non-directional hypothesis that does not specify the direction of differences; for example, “Personnel with difference status had different opinions on the effectiveness of personnel administration of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Northern Campus”. Therefore, the hypothesis is used as a direction for proving or testing that the research is relevant.

1.7 Definitions of Terms

In writing the definitions of terms used in the research, the researcher should provide a meaning to the terms or variables that appear in the research, which are classified into 2 types: 1) definition of terms - it is to provide meaning to terms so that the readers can understand in the same direction; for example, “active learning refers to the process that allows learners or participants to take part in activities, take action, think critically, and present with knowledge and understanding” and 2) operational definition - it is to provide meaning to variables that the researcher wants to measure which will lead to the creation of the research instruments. An operational definition is not a definition from a dictionary or the meaning in general terms but it is a definition that requires an indication that the variables can be measured such as “Self-worth refers to the scores that secondary school students evaluate themselves in the aspect of discovering one’s true self, giving oneself advice, and use oneself as a measure for self-worth”.

Criteria for Writing Definition of Terms Used in the Research

1. Give specific meanings to terms or variables appeared in the research which is classified into two types: definition of the terms and operational definition.
2. An operational definition is to give meanings to variables that the researcher wants to measure; it is commonly used in quantitative research.
3. The defined terms should be the keywords of that research; they usually appear in the title or the research objectives.
4. The definition of terms should cover the specific meanings that the researcher wants to study in his/her research only.

1.8 Literature Reviews

In reviewing the related literature and research works, the researcher should survey the existing literature and researches in which the contents are directly or partially related to the researcher's study. It is to explore what problems that the researcher wanted to find the answers in that research, what were the answers after the study, was there any academic gap or any unclear answer that we can study for further clarity, etc.

In reviewing the related literature and research works, it allows the researcher to see the development of knowledge in that specific area such as its background and progress so that the researcher can avoid doing repetitive research and find ways to study for further answers. It is like our ancestors having already built a ladder with many steps for us, if we want to make it higher, we have to review how many steps have already been made in the past, how those steps were built, have there been any errors in the ladder and what are the ways to improve it, and how to build it higher. In finding errors or ways to create new things from reviewing the related literature and research works, it allows the researcher to refer other people that the selected research is a new creative work that will bring new knowledge; it is not a repeated work or a work that takes what other people already know to repeat again.

Criteria for Review of Related Literature and Research Works

1. To review the existing literature and research works that the contents or problems of the study are related directly or partially to the research that the researcher wants to do.
2. The existing literature and research works used for review should consist of academic standards and written by academic experts. Works written by general people should not be taken for review.
3. The existing literature and research works used for review should point out the development of the knowledge in that specific area that has already been done in the past, the problems that the researcher wants to find, and the answers that the researcher proposes.
4. The format for writing the review of related literature and research works should be written synthetically by taking the issues as the main then writing and compiling systematically. While reading, it gives the readers an overview and development of that knowledge. It also should show an academic gap that still has not had clear answers or suggest ways to keep continuing to do that research.
5. The order of the contents should be based on an importance of each content. It should not be based on the name of the researchers and the year of the research.
6. The summary of the review of the related literature and academic works should specify how the concept and theory are related to the research that the researcher is studying and how they will be referred to create new knowledge.
7. The documents and quantitative researches used for review should not be more than five years from the current studying research unless the research problems still have not been studied.
8. The review of literature and research works should be consistent with the conceptual framework of the research.

Remarks: In the dissertation and thesis proposal at all levels, all types of research should present the review of related literature and research works. For quantitative research, after the approval of the topic and the research is started, the Review of Related Literature and Research Works should move to chapter 2 in the section of related researches. The research proposal conducting into three sections will also appear in chapter 2.

In writing the review of literature and research works, the ordinal numbers are not required. But, the academic titles of the authors must be typed in uppercase characters (small letters). In the case of monks with honorific title or rank in the Sangha, his rank should be referred and followed by his original name and Buddhist name; for example, Phra Rajapariyatkavi (Somjin Sammapanyo), Phrakru Kosolsasanapundit (Grisna Taruno).

1.9 Conceptual Framework

In writing the conceptual framework, the researcher should show the correlation between each variable that the researcher obtains from reviewing the related literature and research works to determine the direction of the research design. The conceptual framework can be used in both qualitative and quantitative research.

Criteria for Writing Conceptual Framework

1. The conceptual framework must be developed from the theoretical framework.
2. It should be relevant to the research contents, especially the variables that the researcher wants to study.
3. The conceptual framework is consistent with the objectives of the research.
4. Specify the details of variables and show the correlation of each variable by using symbols or diagrams.

1.10 Research Methodology

Research methodology sometimes called the research procedures of the study is a crucial component because the research results will be reliable or not, depending on the method of research that the researcher uses as the instrument for data collection and data analysis. In writing the research methodology, it is to clarify the details when the research starts - what method and procedure the researcher will use for collecting evidence to answer the research problems, what instruments will be used for data collection (e.g., questionnaire, in-depth interview, observation, focus group discussion, etc.), and what to do with the data after it is obtained. It is like when the chef explains why he will cook a special meal and how to cook the food in a sequence of steps starting from the method of obtaining raw materials for cooking to each process of cooking, etc. The writing of the research methodology can be conducted in many ways as follows:-

1.10.1 Research Design

a. Qualitative Research

Documentary research refers to research that collects data to answer research problems from documents only such as philosophical research, historical research, literature research, and religious scripture research (most are humanities research). When writing the research methodology, the researcher must clarify how to collect data from the documents of studying; once the information is obtained, it will be analyzed or interpreted by which conceptual framework; for example, the data will be analyzed using philosophical methods, historical methods, by means of literary criticism or by means of interpretation, etc. and the details of the method should be explained as well.

Field research refers to research that collects data through an interview, focus group, and records from the participant observation. Therefore, when writing the research methodology, the researcher must show the details of the data collection, such as an in-depth interview, focus group, and participant observation, etc.

b. Quantitative research refers to research that uses the statistical method or in the form of numbers to collect data, such as 1) the level of opinion in the performance according to Iddhipāda of the village health volunteers can be measured as the average ($\bar{x}$) and 2) the results of the comparison of the opinions of people towards the

application of the four Bhāvanā in the development of the quality of life which can measure the difference of average before and after the development by testing the (t-test). These data are in the form of numbers called “quantitative data.” In writing the quantitative research methods, the researcher must present details of how to obtain the sampling design (SD), measurement design (MD), and analysis design (AD). These are the key to research design for answering the research questions correctly and clearly.

1.10.2 Population and Sample/Key Informants

1) Population refers to the group of people used in the research study. The researcher must specify who they are, how many they are, what is the population characteristic, and the background of the population.

2) Sample refers to the part of the population that is used for studying. The researcher must specify the sample size and sampling random design.

3) Key Informants refer to an individual selected through purposive sampling with qualifications determined by the researcher.

Criteria for Proposing Population and Sample

1. Specify the population and sample/ key informants
2. Determine the group of sample size appropriately and correctly according to the theoretical principles
3. Determine the method for acquiring samples (random sampling) or key informants (selection)

1.10.3 Research Instruments

In writing the research instruments, the researcher must specify the instruments that are used and the characteristics of the instruments. If the instrument is created or developed by the researcher, the researcher must specify the steps and methods of the creation, the trial, and the quality control measures.

Criteria for Specifying Research Instruments

Case I The research instruments are created by the researcher

1. Explain the creation of the research instruments according to the theoretical principles
2. Identify the source of data used in drafting research instruments such as documents and books
3. Specify details of the quality control measures of instruments used in research.

Case II The researcher uses other people's research instruments

1. Specify the source, year of the creation, and quality statistics
2. Point out the reason and reasonability of using the instruments in the research
3. The researcher has a letter of permission to use the instruments in the research.

1.10.4 Data Collection

The researcher must specify the data collection methods such as survey, experiment, in-depth interview, focus group, and participant observation, including the steps that the researcher uses to collect information.

Criteria for Specifying Data Collection

1. Identify the method of data collection including the reason for using that method.
2. Identify the steps used to collect data.

1.10.5 Data Analysis

The researcher must specify the methods for analyzing qualitative data, which are the classification of data, content analysis, and analytic induction.

Quantitative data analysis is an analysis by using descriptive statistics which are number, percentage, mean, standard deviation, inferential statistics such as T-test, F-test, regression analysis and advanced statistics (such as Structural Equation Model: SEM) and presented as tables and diagrams.

Criteria for Writing Data Analysis

1. Specify qualitative data analysis methods by describing the characteristics of data and variables of interest,
2. Specify statistics used to analyze quantitative data correctly according to variable characteristics and answer the research hypotheses.

Research Action Plan The research plan is a work plan created by the researcher as a guideline for researching by clearly identifying activities and the period from the beginning to the end of the activity.

Criteria for Writing Research Action Plan

1. Specify activities that will be implemented clearly and concisely and specify the period from beginning to end,
2. Write the research action plan in the form of Gantt Chart.

1.11 Expected Benefits

The researcher must mention the expected benefits to achieve after the successful completion of the research. The expected benefits should be according to the problems or questions and the objectives of the research. It is like when we travel to Chiang Mai province; Chiang Mai is the objective that we want to reach; after we reach there, we expect the benefits or results that we will achieve or what we will encounter with.

The expected benefits that we will achieve must be related to Chiang Mai, that is, they must exist in Chiang Mai. In writing expected results, it should begin with, “To acknowledge...” “To acquired...”, etc.

Criteria for Expected Benefits

1. Indicate the expected benefits to achieve after the successful completion of the research.
2. The expected benefits must be according to the objectives of the research. It should begin with “To acknowledge...”, “To acquire...”, etc., depending on the suitability of each research.
3. Classify the expected benefits to be regarded as academic benefits, practical benefits, or policy benefits to see the impact, benefits, or contributions to society.

Remarks: After the dissertation/ thesis and Thematic paper is finished, “the expected benefits from the research” should be changed to “the benefits from the research.”

1.12 Table of Contents (Tentative)

In writing the table of contents (tentative), the researcher should write the structure of the research to show what points will be mentioned in each chapter, the name of each chapter, what are the subtopics, etc. The details of each chapter require the consideration of the main objectives of the research. The contents of each chapter should be in the same direction, that is, to respond to the research problems. Each chapter can respond to the research problems in some particular aspects or one of the objectives of the research, and the contents of each chapter should be related and passed on to each other in the same order. The table of contents (tentative) or the structure of the documentary research in qualitative research has no fixed format, depending on the suitability of each topic. The table of contents (tentative) or the structure of the field research in qualitative or quantitative research has fixed format, *see* Format of Table of Contents (Tentative), page 30.

1.13 Bibliography

The bibliography is a list of documents that are used for reference in research. The bibliography must be written at the end of the research by writing in alphabetical order and categorizing according to the type of document, e.g., primary and secondary sources, etc. The details for writing the bibliography, *see* Chapter 4: References and Bibliography sorting out by document type as follows:-¹

- a. Primary Source
 - 1) *Tipiṭaka*
 - 2) Commentaries (Aṭṭhakathās) Sub-commentaries (ṭīka), and Sub-sub-commentaries (Anuṭīka)
 - 3) Scriptures and Other texts
- b. Secondary Sources
 - 1) General books
 - 2) Articles in Journal/ Newspapers/ Encyclopedias/ Book Reviews
 - 3) Research works
 - 4) Proceedings
 - 5) Pamphlets/ Unprinted Documents
 - 6) Electronic medias

1.14 Biography

The biography shows the researcher's educational background, experience, academic background, and specialized expertise that are consistent with the topic of the research. It is part of the qualifications that the examination committee will consider in approving the dissertation/ thesis proposal. It also includes that contact details for staff (see Format of Biography, page 33).

¹This primary source emphasizing scripture research in Buddhism and Philosophy. For primary source in other fields shall be upon what each major deems appropriate.

1.15 Footnote

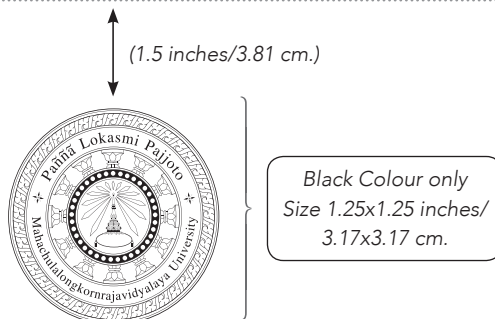
Footnote is a list of references or additional explanations written at the bottom of the text on each page. It is a necessary part of the work serving as the evidence to support or show the reliability and verifiability of the contents in the research. The evaluation of each document and evidence before putting in a footnote will help to make the research reliable (Format of Footnote, see Chapter 4: References and Bibliography).

Examples and Formats of the Dissertations/ Theses/ Thematic Paper Proposals

The formats of the Cover of Dissertations/ Theses/ Thematic Papers Proposal differ according to the degree level of the researcher.

The structures of the Dissertations/ Theses/ Thematic Paper Proposals differ in the type of researches, namely, qualitative research, quantitative research, or mixed methods research, as follows:-

Format of the Cover for Dissertations/Thesis Proposals



(The space between MCU logo and the line of Dissertation/Thesis Proposal must be "before 12 pt.")

Dissertation/Thesis Proposal (Regular, 16 pt.)

Entitled (Regular, 16 pt.)

Dissertation/Thesis Title (bold, 13 pt., 1.5 line spacing, before 6 pt.)

By (14 pt.)

First Name - Buddhist Name (Surname) /First Name – Surname

(bold, 14 pt.)

follow
your name
in passport

Dissertation/Thesis Supervisory Committee

- 1..... Chairperson
- 2..... Member

A Dissertation/Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy/
Master of Arts

.....(Name of Field of Study).....

(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

Regular,
14 pt.

Graduate School

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

C.E. 20....(graduate year)

(1 inch/2.54 cm.)

Example of the format for a Dissertations Proposal



Dissertation Proposal

Entitled

**THE CITTAMĀTRA OF YOGĀCĀRA BUDDHISM: AN ANALYTICAL
STUDY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF CITTA IN EARLY BUDDHISM**

By

Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro (Phanna)

Dissertation Supervisory Committee

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Phra Rajapariyatkavi, Prof., Dr. | Chairperson |
| 2. Prof. Dr. Somparn Promta | Committee |

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
(Buddhist Studies)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
C.E. 2018

Example of the format for a Thesis Proposal



Thesis Proposal

Entitled

**THE CITTAMĀTRA OF YOGĀCĀRA BUDDHISM: AN ANALYTICAL
STUDY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF CITTA IN EARLY BUDDHISM**

By

Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro (Phanna)

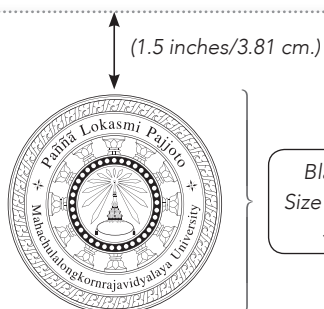
Dissertation Supervisory Committee

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Phra Rajapariyatkavi, Prof., Dr. | Chairperson |
| 2. Prof. Dr. Somparn Promta | Committee |

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy
(Buddhist Studies)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
C.E. 2017

Format of the Cover for Thematic Paper Proposal



Black Colour only
Size 1.25x1.25 inches/
3.17x3.17 cm.

(The space between MCU logo and the line of Dissertation/Thesis Proposal must be "before 12 pt.")

Thematic Paper Proposal (16 pt.)

Entitled (16 pt.)

Thematic paper title (bold, 13 pt., 1.5 line spacing, before 6 pt.)

By (16 pt.)

First Name – Buddhist Name (Surname)/First Name - Surname (bold, 14 pt.)

follow
your name
in passport

Thematic Paper Advisor

.....First Name – Buddhist Name/Surname.....

A Thematic Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of

The Qualifying Examination Related to

the Subject of

Degree.....

(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

Graduate School

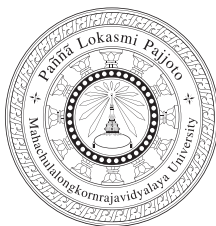
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

C.E. 20... (graduate year)

Regular,
14 pt.

(1 inch/2.54 cm.)

Example of the format for Thematic Paper Proposal



Thematic Paper

Entitled

**THE CITTAMĀTRA OF YOGĀCĀRA BUDDHISM: AN ANALYTICAL
STUDY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF CITTA IN EARLY BUDDHISM**

By

Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro (Phanna)

Thematic Paper Advisor

Prof. Dr. Somparn Promta

A Thematic Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
The Qualifying Examination Related to the Subject of

Seminar on the Tipiṭaka

Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

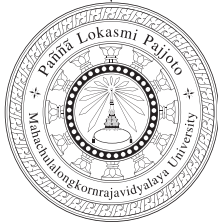
(Buddhist Studies)

Graduate School

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

C.E. 2017

Format of the Cover for the Master's Degree Thematic Paper Proposal



(1.5 inches/3.81 cm.)

Black Colour only
Size 1.25x1.25 inches/
3.17x3.17 cm.

(The space between MCU logo and the line of Dissertation/Thesis Proposal must be "before 12 pt.")

Thematic Paper Proposal (16 pt.)
Entitled (16 pt.)

Thematic paper title
(bold, 13 pt., 1.5 line spacing, before 6 pt.)

By (16 pt.,)

First Name – Buddhist Name (Surname)/First Name - Surname (bold, 14 pt.)

follow
your name
in passport

Thematic Paper Advisor

.....First Name – Buddhist Name/Surname.....

A Thematic Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts
(Buddhist Studies)
(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
C.E. 20... (graduate year)

Regular,
14 pt.

(1 inch/2.54 cm.)

Example of the Cover of the Master's Degree Thematic Paper Proposal



Thematic Paper Proposal

Entitled

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF PEACE STRENGTHENING ROLE OF
DR. BABASAHEB BHIMRAO RAMJI
AMBEDKER ACCORDING TO THE BUDDHIST PEACEFUL MEANS**

By

Mr. Kritsana Thaworn

Thematic Paper Advisor

Phramaha Duangden Thitañano, Dr. (Tunin)

A Thematic Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of

The Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

(Peace Studies)

Graduate School

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

C.E. 2017

Components of Dissertations / Theses / Research Papers / Thematic Paper Proposals (Qualitative Research / Documentary Research)

┆
(2 inches / 5.08 CM spacing from the top edge of the paper.
The same format is also applied when beginning a new chapter.)
┆

English Title

(Font: TH SarabunPSK 20pt. bold or Times New Roman 16 pt. Bold. before: 6pt.)

(For English Title, the first letter of each word is in uppercase (capital letter)
and the following letters are in lowercase (small letter.)

(For font Times New Roman use 1.5 line spacing)

(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

1. Background and Significance of the Problems (14 pts., Before: 6 pt.)

Content (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

2. Research Questions (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

2.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

3. Objectives of the Research (14 pts., Before: 6 pt.)

3.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

4. Scope of Research (14 pts., Before: 6 pt.)

4.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

5. Research Hypotheses (if any) (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

5.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

6. Definition of Terms (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

6.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

┆
(1 inch / 2.54 cm spacing)
┆

(1.5 inches / 3.81 CM spacing)

7. Literature and Research Work Review (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
8. Researc
 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
9. Conceptual Framework (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
10. Expected Benefits (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
11. Table of Contents (tentative) (14 pt., Before: 6pt.)
 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
12. Bibliography (tentative) (14 pt., Before: 6pt.)
 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)
13. Biography (14 pt., Before: 6pt.)
 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

Remarks: Format of Dissertations/Theses/Research Papers/Thematic Paper Proposals, from now on, will be set as "spacing = Before 6 pt.". The same format is also applied with the Main Title and Paragraph.

**Components of Dissertations / Theses / Research Papers /
Thematic Paper Proposals
(Qualitative Research / Documentary Research)
In the case that the Dissertation / Thesis Proposal requires three chapters**

Table of Contents (tentative) (14 pt.)

..... (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

↓

(2 inches / 5.08 CM spacing from the top edge of the paper.
The same format is also applied when beginning a new chapter.)

↓

Chapter 1 (Bold 16 pt.)
(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

Introduction (Bold 16 pt.)
(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

Content (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.2 Research Questions (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.2.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.3 Objectives of the Research (14 pts., Before: 6 pt.)

1.3.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.4 Scope of Research (14 pts., Before: 6 pt.)

1.4.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.5. Research Hypotheses (if any) (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.5.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.6 Definition of Terms (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.6.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.7 Expected Benefits (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

1.7.1 (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

↓

(1 inch / 2.54 cm spacing)

↓

↑
(2 inches / 5.08 CM spacing from the top edge of the paper.
The same format is also applied when beginning a new chapter.)
↓

Chapter 2 (Bold 16 pt.) (1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

Literature Reviews (Bold 16 pt.) (1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

Introduction (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

.....

.....

.....

2.1 Concept or Theory (Title) (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

..... (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

2.2 Concept or Theory (Title) (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

..... (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

2.3 Concept or Theory (Title) (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

..... (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

2.4 Related Research Works (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

..... (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

2.5 Conceptual Framework (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

..... (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

The figure shows
the correlation between variables

2.1 Conceptual Framework

Remarks: The researcher can add more items for Theory or Concept if there are more than three items (2.1 – 2.3).

[Mixed Methodology Research]

↓
(2 inches / 5.08 CM spacing from the top edge of the paper.
The same format is also applied when beginning a new chapter.)
↓

Chapter 3

(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

Research Methodology

(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

Introduction (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.1 Research Design (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.2 Phase 1 Qualitative Research Design (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.2.1 Target Groups/ Key Informants (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.2.2 Research Instruments (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.2.3 Data Collection (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.2.4 Data Analysis (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.3 Phase 2 Quantitative Research Design (14 pt., Before: 6pt.)	
3.3.1 Population/ Samples (12 pt., Before: 6pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.3.2 Research Instruments (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.3.3 Data Collection (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
3.3.4 Data Analysis (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	
.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)	

↓
(1 inch/2.54 cm spacing)
↓

[Quantitative Methodology Research]

↓
(2 inches/5.08 CM spacing from the top edge of the paper.
The same format is also applied when beginning a new chapter.)
↓

Chapter 3

(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

Research Methodology

(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)

Introduction (12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

3.1 Research Design (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

3.2 Population and Samples (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

3.3 Research Instruments (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

3.4 Data Collection (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

3.5 Data Analysis (14 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

.....(12 pt., Before: 6 pt.)

Ending Part

Bibliography (tentative) (16 pt.)

Biography (16 pt.)

According to
the format in
the handbook

Guidelines for Writing the Proposals

*(2 inches/ 5.08 CM spacing from the top edge of the paper.
The same format is also applied when beginning a new chapter.)*

English Title

*(Font: TH SarabunPSK 20 pt. bold or Times New Roman 16 pts. Bold. before: 6 pt.)
(For English Title, the first letter of the word is in uppercase (capital letter)
and the following letters are in lowercase (small letter.)
(For font Times New Roman use 1.5 line spacing)
(1 line spacing, 16 pt.)*

1. Background and Significance of the Problems *(14 pt.)*

The researcher should state reasons why the selected research should be studied, what is the importance of the research problems that the researcher wants to answer, what is the background of the research problems, has there been any concept or theory trying to solve the research problems before, if yes – the researcher should clarify which point is still left unanswered or incomplete. It is like when we express our idea in the meeting. The meeting will agree with it or not depending on our reasons. All of these are the reasons why the selected research is essential and necessary or that there is a clear motive for the decision to do this study. *(12 pt.)*

2. Research Questions *(14 pt.)*

In writing Research Questions, the researcher should specify the problems that he/she wants to study and answer. Most of the research questions are already included in the topic of background and significance of the research problems, but to emphasize the problems clearer, it is separated into another topic. *(12 pt.)*

3. Objectives of the Research *(14 pt.)*

The researcher should set the study goals that the dissertation or the thesis is going to. It is like when we go to the shopping mall, we already have in mind of what we want to buy, and from which shop, we will then go directly to that shop without having to waste time looking in other shops. It is advantageous to write the research objectives in order not to let the researcher spends the time writing something that

is not the goal of the research. It is recommended to write separately into each item, beginning with the word “for...” and each item has to be related to each other and head to the same direction, that is, to answer the research problems. (12 pt.)

- 3.1
- 3.2
- 3.3

4. Scope of the Research (14 pt.)

The researcher should specify how the researcher narrows the research problems and the size of the population or the sample of the research. In determining the scope of research, it allows the researcher to collect the information comprehensively within the defined scope. Other additional information, it is not considered within the scope of the study. It compares to drawing a circle in the sand and picking up a grain of sand only from the drawn circle. The scope of research, therefore, it helps the researcher not to study outside the framework of the research, but only within the defined framework which consists of 1) Content scope, 2) Scope of variables, 3) Scope of population/key Informants, 4) Scope of area studies, and 5) Time scope. These scopes help the researcher to answer the set problems and follow the research methodology. (12 pt.)

5. Research Hypotheses (If any) (14 pt.)

Research Hypotheses are the predictions of statements or answers based on the existing data or theory; for example, when the murder occurs, the police often makes assumptions in advance that it is caused by some conflicts of interest or adultery in order to make it easier or to have the direction of the case. The hypothetical answer must, therefore, be in the same direction as the research objectives and must reflect the correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. For example, we can assume beforehand that “drinking milk will help better grades in studying.” This hypothesis reflects the correlation between the independent variable, that is, drinking milk, and the dependent variable, that is, better grades in studying. Each hypothesis can be separated and written into each item. (12 pt.)

- 5.1
- 5.2
- 5.3

6. Definition of Terms (14 pt.)

The researcher should provide meaning to terms or variables that the researcher wants to use in the research. The defined terms should, therefore, be the keyword of the research. The keyword usually appears in the title or the objectives of the research. Thy keyword should be typed in bold letters, while the definition of the keyword should be in a standard font. (12 pt.)

7. Literature Reviews (14 pt.)

The researcher should survey the existing literature and research works which the contents are directly or partially related to the researcher's study. It is to explore what were the problems that the researcher wanted to find the answers in that research, what were the answers after the study, was there any academic gap or any unclear answer that we can study for further clarity. It also allows the researcher to refer to other people that the selected research is a new creative work that will bring new knowledge, it is not a repeated work or a work that takes what other people already know to repeat. It is also important to summarize from the review of related literature and academic works that the concept and theory are related to the research that the researcher is studying and how they will be referred to creating new knowledge. The review of literature and research works can be classified into two main groups:-

7.1 Related literatures refer to related books, literature, and writings published on a particular subject, etc.

7.2 Related research works refer to related dissertations, theses, or research reports. (12 pt.)

8. Conceptual Framework (14 pt.)

Conceptual Framework can be used in both qualitative and quantitative researches to show the correlation between each variable that the researcher wants to study. In qualitative research, the researcher can freely write the connection between variables that the researcher is interested in studying, which must be consistent with the concepts, theories, and issues of the research problems. In quantitative research, the researcher should write in the form of a correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable or the causal correlation model that there is a correlation between multiple variables, including the latent variables, the observable variable, and the mediator variables; for example, we set the hypothesis that “Meditation helps to improve the studying achievement result”. When making the conceptual framework, the researcher must show the correlation between the independent variable, that is, meditation, and the dependent variable, that is, the studying achievement result. (12 pt.)

9. Research Methodology (14 pt.)

Research methodology sometimes called the research procedure of the study is a crucial component because the research results will be reliable or not, depending on the methods of research that the researcher uses as the instruments for data collection and data analysis. In writing the research methodology, it is to clarify the details that when the research starts - what method and procedure the researcher will use for collecting evidence to answer the research problems, what instruments will be used for data collection (e.g., questionnaire, in-depth interview, observation, focus group, etc.), and what to do with the data after it is obtained. It is like when the chef explains why he will cook a special meal and how to cook the food in a sequence of steps starting from the method of obtaining raw materials for cooking to each process of cooking, etc. (12 pt.)

10. Expected Benefits (14 pt.)

The researcher should mention the expected benefits to achieve after the successful completion of the research. The expected benefits should be in accordance with the problems or questions and the objectives of the research. Each expected benefit can be separated and written into each item. (12 pt.)

- 10.1
 10.2
 10.3

11. Table of Contents (tentative) (14 pt.)

The researcher should write the structure of the thesis to show what points will be mentioned in each chapter, the name of each chapter, what are the sub-topics, etc. The details of each chapter require the consideration of the main objectives of the research. The contents of each chapter should be in the same direction, that is, to respond to the research problems. In the proposal of quantitative or mixed methods research that there are three chapters, the researcher should write the table of contents in accordance with the content structure. The following is the example of the table of contents (tentative) of the proposal in the qualitative research:- (12 pt.)

Example: Table of Contents (tentative)

Table of Contents (tentative) (16 pt.)	
Title (14 pt., bold, Before 6 pt.)	Page
Chapter 1 Introduction (14 pt., bold, Before 12 pt.)	
1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems (12 pt., regular, Before 6 pt.)	
1.2 Research Questions	
1.3 Objectives of the Research	
1.4 Scope of Research	

12 pt.,
Regular

1.5 Definition of Terms Used in the Research (12 pt., regular)

1.6 Review of Related Literature and Research Works

1.7 Conceptual Framework

1.8 Research Methodology

1.9 Expected Benefits

12 pt.,
Regular

Chapter 2 (Points of Study from 1st Objective) (14 pt. Bold, Before 12 pt.)

2.1

2.2

2.3

Chapter 3 (Points of Study from 2nd Objective) (14 pt. Bold, Before 12 pt.)

3.1

3.2

3.3

Chapter 4 (Points of Study from 3rd Objective) (14 pt. Bold, Before 12 pt.)

4.1

4.2

4.3

Chapter 5 Conclusions and Recommendations (14 pt. Bold, Before 12 pt.)

5.1 Conclusions (12 pt., regular, Before 6 pt)

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Policy Recommendations (12 pt., Regular)

5.2.2 Recommendations for Applying the Research Results

5.2.3 Recommendations for Further Research

12 pt.,
Regular

Bibliography (14 pt., Bold, Before 6 pt.)

Appendix (14 pt., Bold, Before 6 pt.)

Biography (14 pt., Bold, Before 6 pt.)

12. Bibliography (tentative)

The bibliography is a list of documents that are used for reference in research. The bibliography must be written at the end of the research by writing in alphabetical order and categorizing according to the type of document, e.g., primary and secondary sources, etc. The following is the example of the bibliography (tentative) (12 pt.)

Example: Format of Bibliography (tentative)

Bibliography (tentative) (16 pt., Bold)

1. Primary Sources (14 pt., Bold)

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University. *Pali Tipiṭakas: Mahachula Tepitakam Edition*. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Press, 2535.

_____. *Thai Tipiṭakas: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya Edition*. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Press, 2539.

2. Secondary Sources (14 pt., Bold)

(1) Books: (12 pt., Bold, Before 6 pt.)

Bapat, P.V. *2500 Years of Buddhism*. New Delhi: The Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1956.

Conze, Edward. *Buddhism: Its Essence and Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1950.

Kerlinger, Fed N. *Foundations of Behavioral Research*. New York: Holt, Rine, 1973.

Kritpreedaborisut, Boontham. *Research Methodology for Social Sciences (Rabiap Withi Kan Wichai Thang Sangkhomsat)*. Bangkok: Samcharoen Printing Part., Ltd., 2533/1990.

Phantharangsee, Sathian. *Comparative Religions (Sassana Phriap Thiap)*. 8 vols. Bangkok: Yellow Printing Co., Ltd., 2542/1999.

Thongphrasert, Chamnong. *Applied Philosophy: India (Pratya Prayuk: Chut India)*. Bangkok: Fueng Aksorn Press, 2514/ 1971.

(2) Dissertations/ Theses: (12 pt., Bold, Before 6 pt)

Lohacharoon, Usa. "The Study of Life and Buddhist and Buddhist Literature of Xuan Zang (Tang

San Zang Bhikkhu)". M.A. Thesis in Buddhist Studies. Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2003.

13. Biography

The biography shows the researcher's educational background, experience, academic background, and specialized expertise that are consistent with the topic of the research. The length should not exceed 1 page. (12 pt.)

Example: Format of Biography

Biography (16 pt., Bold)	
Name – Buddhist Name/Surname :	
Date of Birth :	
Place of Birth :	
Educational Background :	
Work Experiences :	
Academic Works :	
Academic Position (if any) :	
Ordination :	
Address (Temple) :	
Position :	
Year of Study :	Academic Year
Year of Graduation :	Academic Year
Present Address :	

In addition, the proposal must include a footnote. Footnote is a list of references or additional explanations written at the bottom of the text on each page. It is a necessary part of the work serving as the evidence to support or show the reliability and verifiability of the contents in the research. (More details on Footnote, see Chapter 4).



Chapter 2

Writing of Dissertations, Theses, Research Papers, and Thematic Papers

Dissertations, Theses, and Thematic Papers are the results of the research study seeking knowledge and truth in any specific area in order to gain new knowledge and understanding that rely on accurate and reliable data. Research is valuable as it can be useful as a reference for further studies in the future. Both the contents of the dissertations, theses, and thematic papers and its presentation have equal importance in carrying out the research. Therefore, the researcher should offer their research work that is easy to understand and convenient for others to study.

The Graduate School of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University has, therefore, specified the writing style and publication of the dissertations, theses, and thematic papers for the same standard and guideline as follows: -

Components of the Dissertations, Theses, Research Papers, and Thematic Papers

Dissertations, theses, research papers and thematic papers can be classified into 3 main sections:

Section 1: Preliminary

Section 2: Body of Text

Section 3: Conclusion

Section 1: Preliminary

The preliminary section of the dissertations, theses, Research Papers, and thematic papers consists of the outer cover, title page (inner cover), approval page, abstract, acknowledgment, table of contents, and symbols and abbreviations or any section that is preceding Chapter 1. The details are as follows:

1.1 Outer Cover

The researcher is required to make the outer cover of the dissertations, theses, and thematic papers in black hard paper covered with embossed gold letters. The page must contain details of the title, researcher's name, the title of degree, the field of study, and graduation year (B.E.).

1.2 Title Page (Inner Cover)

This page must follow the Outer Cover, and the researcher must put 2 pages of the title page. The researcher is required to write down his/her name title (Mr., Ms., Mrs.) and followed by the first name and surname; for example, Mr. Kristsana Thaworn.

In the case of a monk, it should begin with his title (e.g., Phra, Phramahā, Phrakru, etc.), first name, Pāli name and followed by his surname in the parenthesis; for example, Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro (Phanna).

In the case of a monk with given honorific title or rank in the Sangha (*Samanasak*), he is required to write it down and followed by his first name and Buddhist name in the parenthesis; for example, Phra Rajapariyatkavi (Somjin Sammapanyo).

The academic qualifications are not required to write on the title page, because the researcher will have to write them down in the biography section.

1.3 Approval Page

This page consists of the signatures of the Dean of Graduate School and the Dissertation/Thesis/Thematic Paper Examination Committee for the approval of graduation. The signatures of the Supervisory Committee must be put at the last sequence of the Examination Committee. The external examination committee must be in the second sequence from the Chairperson of the examination committee. There must always be the name of the researcher and his/her signature.

1.4 Abstract

The abstract must normally consist of a single paragraph, not longer than 500 words, with no tables, lists, illustrations, or notes.

1.5 Acknowledgment

Acknowledgments are statements of gratitude to any individual, institution, or/ and agency that provided assistance or cooperation during the course of dissertation/ thesis/ thematic paper. The writing language should be written in a plain academic style, avoid using spoken and colloquial language.

1.6 Table of Contents

This page outlines the structure or important components of the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper listing in the sequence of the page numbers. The writing language should be written in a plain academic style, avoid using spoken and colloquial language.

1.7 List of Tables (if any)

This page lists the page number of all tables appeared in the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper. Tables appeared in the Appendix should also be put after the Table of Contents.

1.8 List of Figures (if any)

This page lists the page number of all figures (figures, maps, charts, and graphs) appeared in the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper. List of Figures should be put after the List of Tables.

1.9 Symbols and Abbreviations

This page describes symbols and abbreviations used in the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper. Examples of abbreviations are as follows: -

1.9.1 Abbreviations for The Original Text

The *Tipiṭaka* or Buddhist Scripture used for the reference should be systematically abbreviated with the same standard, as determined by the Graduate School of MCU, throughout the research. The reference of the *Tipiṭaka* must mention a name, a volume, and page (s) (name/volume/page), for example;

- Aṅguttaranikāya /Vol. II /page 167 = A II 167.
- Vibhaṅga /page 135 = Vibh 135.
- Dhammapada-aṭṭhakathā/Vol. IV/Verse 235 = Dhp-a IV 235.

The researcher must identify details of the used abbreviations in Dissertations, Theses, Research Papers, and Thematic Paper Proposals. It is not required to identify all abbreviations in the Tipiṭaka, Aṭṭhakathās, and ṭikā.

The abbreviations of the Original Texts are as follows: -¹

A	Aṅguttaranikāya (5 vols.)
Abh	Abhidhānappadīpikā
Abh-sūci	Abhidhānasūci
Abhidh-av	Abhidhammāvatāra
Abhidh-av-pt	Abhidhammāvatāra-porāṇa-ṭikā
Abhidh-av-nṭ	Abhidhammattavikāsin
Abhidh-k	Abhidharma-kośa
Abhidh-k-vy	Abhidharma-kośa-vyākhyā
Abhidh-s	Abhidhammattha-saṅgaha
Abhidh-s-abhinava-ṭ	Abhidhammattha-saṅgahadīpanī
Abhidh-s-sv	Abhidhammatthasaṅgasamkhepavaṇṇā
Abhidh-s-(mh)ṭ	Abhidhammattha-vibhāvin
Abhidh-s-mhṭ-y	Abhidhammatthavibhāvinī-aṭṭhayojanā
Abhidh-sār	Abhidhammatthasārūpaka
Abn	Addhabhāgabuddharūpanidāna
Ait	Aitareya
Ākārav-s	Ākāravattūrasutta
Akn	Amarakaṭabuddhar ūpanidāna
Am-k	Amara- kośa
Amāv	Amāvatura
Anāg	Anāgatavaṃsa
Anāg-a	Samantabuddhikā (Anāgatavaṃsa-aṭṭhakathā)

¹ Pali Text Society Founded TW Phys Davids 1881, List of Issues 2009.

Ap	Apadāna
Ap-a	Viduddhajanavilāsini (Apadāna-aṭṭhakathā)
Āp.Sr.	Āpastamba's Srautansūtra
-Ār	-Āraṇyaka
As	Atthasālinī
As-anuṭ	Atthasālinī-annuāṭikā
As-mṭ	Atthasālinī-mūlaṭikā
As-y	Atthasālinī-mūlaṭikā- aṭṭhayanā
Aṣṭa-Prajñā-p	Aṣṭasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā
Att	Haṭṭhavanagallavihāraṇṇa
Aṭṭha-k	Aṭṭhakesadhātuvamṣa
Aup	Aupapātika Sūtra
AV	Atharvaveda-saṃhitā
Av-klp	Avadānakalpalatā
Av-ś	Avadānaśataka
Bālāv	Bālāvatāra
Bālāv-sn	Badalādeṇi-sannaya
Bhaṭṭ	Bhaṭṭkāvyā
Bhavis	Dhaṇavāla, Bhavisatta-kahā
Bhes	Bhesajjamñjūsā
Bhī Vin	Bhikṣuṇī Vinaya
Bodhic-a	Śāntideva, Bodhicaryāvatāra
Bodhis-bh	Asaṅga, Bodhisattvabhūmi
-Br	-Brāhmaṇa
Bī-Up	Bīhadāraṇyaka-upanisaḍ
Bu-up	Buddhaghosuppatti
Buddha-c	Aśvaghosa, Buddhajacarita
Buts	Butsaraṇa
Cakkav-d	Cakkavāla (ttha) dīpanī
Cdv	Cāmādevīvaṃsa
Candas-d	Candasuriyagatidīpanī
Candra	Cāndravayāra-aṭṭhakathā (Sāratthasamuccaya)
Cha-g	Chagatidīpanī

Cha-k	Chakesadhātuvaṃsa
Cp	Cariyāpiṭaka
Cp-a	Paramatthadīpanī (Cariyāpiṭaka-aṭṭhakathā)
Cūl	Cūlvaṃsa
D	Dīgha-nikāya
Daśa-bh	Daśa bhūmika-sūtra
Daśa-bh-g	verses of Daśa
Daśa-Prajñā-p	Daśasāhasrikā-Prajñāpāramitā
Dasab	Dasabodhisatta-uddesa
Dasav	Dasa (dānna) vatthuppakaraṇa
Daśavaik	Daśavaikālika-sūtra
Dāṭh	Dāṭhāvaṃsa
Dbk	Dasabodhisattupattikathā
Dbv	Dasabodhisattavidhi
Deś	Hc-Deś
Dharmap	Dharmapradīpikā
Dhātuk	Dhātukathā (pakaraṇa)
Dhātuk-a	Dhātukathā-aṭṭhakathā
Dhātuk-(a-)mṭ	Dhātukathā-aṭṭhakathā-mūlaṭṭikā
Dhātuk-y	Dhātukathāyojanā
Dhātum	Dhātumañjūsā
Dhātup	Dhātupāṭha
Dhms	Daham-saraṇ
Dhn	Dhammanīti
Dhp	Dhammapada
Dhp-a	Dhammapada-aṭṭhakathā
Dhp-a-gp	D(h)ampiyā-aṭuvā-gaṇapadaya
Dhp-a-y	Dhammapadaṭṭhakathāthāyojanā
Dhp-nṭ	Dhammapada-ṭṭikā
Dhs	Dhammasaṅgaṇī
Dīp	Dīpavaṃsa
Divy	Divyāvadāna
Dp	=Dharmapr

Dukap	Dukapaṭṭhāna
Ekakkh	Ekakkharakosa
ExtMhv	Extended Mahāvamsa
Gaṇdav	Daṇdavyūha
GDhp	Gāndhārī Dhammapada
-gp	-gaṇṭhipada or-geṭṭapadaya
-GĪS	-GĪhya-sūtra
Gv	Gandhavaṃsa
Hariv	Harivaṃśapurāṇa
Hc	Siddha-Hemacandra VIII
Hc-abhidh	Hemacandra, Abhidhānacintāmaṇi
Hc-anek	Hemacandra, Anekārthasaṅgraha
Hc-ch	Hemacandra, Chandomuśāsana
Hc-Deś	Hemacandra, Deśināmamālā
Hc-uṇ	Hemacandra, UṇḍigaṇvivĪti
Heraṇas	Heraṇasikha
Heraṇas-vn	Heraṇasikha vinisa
Hīnaṭ	Hīnaṭikumbure Sumaṅgala Milindappaṣṇaya
Hv	Harivaṃśa
It	Itivuttaka
It-a	Paramatthadīpanī (Itivuttaka-aṭṭhakathā)
J-sn	Jātakagāthāsannaya
Ja	Jātaka
Ja-gp	Jātakagāthā-gaṇṭhipadatthavaṇṇanā
Ja-pot	Pansiyapanas-jātaka-pota
Ja-pṭ	ātakatṭhakathā-porāṇa-ṭīkā
Jina-b	Jinnabodhāvalī
Jina-c	Jinacarita
Jina-m	Jinamahānidāna
Jinak	Jinakālamālī
Jināl	Jinālaṅkāra
Jm	Jātakamālā
Jtn	Jātathakīnidāna

-k	-kośa or-kosa
Kacc	Kaccāyanapakaraṇa
Kacc-v	Kaccāyanapakaraṇa-Vutti
Kammav	Kammavācā
Kāraṇḍ	Kāraṇḍavyūha
Karuṇāp	Karuṇāpuṇḍarīka
Kāś	Kāśikāvṛtti
Kāśy	Kāśyapaparivarta
Kāt (-v)	Kātantra (and Durga's vṛtti)
Kāvyād	Kāvyādarśa
Kbv	Kosalabimbavaṇṇā
Kc	Kacc
Kedār	Kedārabhaṭṭa, Vṛttaratnā
Khp	Khuddakapāṭha
Khuddas	Khuddasikkhā
Khuddas-sn	Kudusika-sannaya
Kkh	Kaṅkhāvitaraṇī
Kkh-pt	Kaṅkhāvitaraṇīporāṇaṭkā
Kkh-t	Vinnayatthamañjūsā
Kkh-y	Kaṅkhāvitaraṇī-atthayojanā-mahākā
Ksīr	Ksīratarāṅginī
Kv	Kathāvatthu
Kv-a	Kathāvatthu Commentary
Kv(-a)-mt	mūlaṭṭikā on Kv-a
Lal	Lalitavistara
Laṅkāv	Laṅkāvvatāra-sūtra
Ln	Lokaṇīti
Loka-d	Loka(ppa)dīpakasāra
Loka-n	Lokaneyyappakaraṇa
Loka-p	Lokapaññatti
M	Majjhima-nikāya
Mahā-bh	Patañjali, (Vyākaraṇa-) Mahāśya
Maitr-vyāk	Maitreyavyākaraṇa

Mānāv-s	Mahānāgakulasandesa (Mānāvalusandesaya)
Maṅg-d	Maṅgalatthadīpanī
Naṇis	Naṇisāramañjūsā
Mañjuśr	Ārya-Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa
Maṅkha-k	Maṅkha-kośa
Manu	Mānava-dharmaśāstra
Manus	Manussavineyya
Medinī-k	Medinī-kośa
Mg(-v)	Mogg(-v)
Mh-karmav	Mahākarmavibhaṅga
Mhbh	Mahābodhivaṃsa
Mhbh-gp	Mahābodhivaṃsa-granthipada-vivarāṇya
Mhn	Mahārahanīti
-mhṭ	-mahāṭīkā
Mhv	Mahāvaṃsa
Mhv-ṭ	Vaṃsatthapakāsin
Mil	Milindapañho
Mil-ṭ	Milindaṭīkā
Mmd	Mukhamattadīpanī
Mogg(-v)	Moggallāna-vyākaraṇa (and vutti)
Mogg-p	Moggallāna-pañcīkā
Mogg-pd	Moggallānapañcīkāpradīpa
Mogg-sn	Virita-sanyaya
Moh	Mohavicchedan
Mp	Manorathapūraṇī (Āṅguttara-nikāya-aṭṭhakathā
Mp-ṭ	Sāratthamañjūsā (ṭīkā on Mp)
MPS	Mahāpariṇasūtra
-mṭ	-mūlaṭīkā
Mth-v	Māleyyadevattheravatthu
Mūla(-s)	Mūlasikkhā
Mūla-sn	Mūlasikkhā-sannaya
Mvu	Mahāvastu
Nāmac	Nāmacāradīpaka (or-dīpikā)

Nāmar-p	Nāmarūpapariccheda
Nāmar-s	Nāmarūpasamā (Khema)
Nett	Netti-pakaraṇa
Nett-a	Netti-pakaraṇa-aṭṭhakathā
Nett-gp	Netti-pakaraṇagaṇagaṇṭhi
Nett(-a)-mhṭ	Peṭakālaṅkāra
Nett(-a)-pṭ	Netti-pakaraṇa-aṭṭhakathāyaṇṇanā
Nett(-a)-ṭ	Nettivibhāvanī
Nibbāna-s	Nibbānasutta
Nidd I	Mahāniddesa
Nidd II	Cullanniddesa
Nidd-a- I	Saddhammapajjotikā (Mahāniddesa-aṭṭhakathā)
Nidd-a- II	Saddhammapajjotikā (Cullanniddesa-aṭṭhakathā)
Nikāya-s	Nikāya-saṅgrahava
Nir	Nirutti-
-ns	-nis(sa)ya
nsn	-nava-sannaya
-nṭ	nava-ṭīkā
Okāsa-d	Okāsadīpanī
Pajj	Pajjamadhu
Pajj-sn	sannaya on Pajj
Pāli	not abbreviated
Pālim	Pālimuttakavinayavinicchayaṅgaha
Pālim-nt	Vinayālaṅkāraṭīkā
Pālim-vnn-t	Pālimuttakavinayaviicchayaṅgahaṭīkā
Pāṇ	Pāṇinīya-sūtra-pāṭha
Pañca-g	Pañcagatidīpanī
Paññāsa-j	Paññāsa-jātaka
Parit	Paritta (Pirit-pota)
Pāt	Pātimokkha
Pāt-a	use Kkh
Paṭham	Paṭhamasambodhi
Paṭip-s	Paṭipattisaṅgaha

Paṭis	Paṭisambhidāmagga
Paṭis-a	Saddhammappakāsinī (Paṭisambhidāmagga-aṭṭhakathā)
Paṭis-sp	Paṭisambhidāmaggaṭṭhakathāgaṇṭhakathā-ṭhipada
Paṭ	Paṭṭhāna
Pay	Payogasiddhi
Pbv	Pañbuddhabyākaraṇa
Pd	Paramatthadīpanī, see Du-a, It-a, Vv-a, Th-a, Cp-a
PDhp	Patna Dharmapada
Pds	Padasādhana
Peṭ	peṭakopadesa
Piṅg	Piṅgala, Chandahśāstra
Piṅg-v	Halāyudha, Mītasamjīvanī
Piṭ-sm	Piṭakat-samuṇḥ: (Piṭakatthamain)
Pj I	Paramatthajotikā I (Khuddakapā aṭṭhakathā)
Pj II	Paramatthajotikā II (Suttanipāta aṭṭhakathā)
Pkt	Prakrit
Pm-vn	Paramatthavinicchaya
Pp	Puggalapaññatti
Pp-a	Puggalapaññatti-aṭṭhakathā
Pp(-a)-mṭ	mūlaṭī kā on Pp-a
Ppk-a	Pañcappakaraṇa-aṭṭhakathā, see Dhātuk-a, Pp-a, Kv-a, Yam-a, Paṭṭh-a
Ppk-anuṭ	mūlaṭī kā on Ppk-mṭ
Ppk-mṭ	Pañcappakaraṇa-mūlaṭīkā
Prajñā-p	Prajñāpāramitā, see Aṣṭa-, Daśa-, etc.
Prāt	Prātiśākhaya
Ps	Papañcasūdanī (Majjhima-nikāya-aṭṭhakathā)
Ps-ṭ	ṭīkā on Ps
-psn	-purāṇa-sannaya
-pṭ	-purāṇa-(porāṇa)-ṭīkā

Pūjāv	Pūjāvaliya
Pv	Petavatthu
Pv-a	Paramatthadīpanī (Petavatthu-aṭṭhakathā)
Rāmāy	Rāmāyaṇa
Ras	Rasavāhinī
Ras-ṭ	Rasavāhinīṭikā
Rāṣṭrap	Rāṣṭrapālaparipīcchā
Rb-v	Ratannabimba (vaṃsa) vaṇṇanā
Rn	Rājanīti
Rt	Saddharmaratnāvaliya
Rūp	(Mahā-)Rūpasiddhi
Rūpār(ūp)	Rūpārūpavibhāga
ṚV	Ṛgveda-saṃhitā
S	Saṃyutta-nikāya
Skt	Sanskrit
Skt-Hc	Siddha-Hemacandra
Sacc	Saccasaṃkhepa
Sadd	Saddanīti
Sadd-ns	Saddanīti-nissaya
Saddh	Saddhammopāyana
Saddh-sn	Saddhammopāyana-sannaya
Saddhamma-s	Saddhammasaṅgaha
Saddharmap	Saddharmapūṇḍarīka
Sādhuc	Sādhucaritodaya
Sah-s	Sahassavatthuaṭṭhakathā
Sah	Sahassavatthuppakaraṇa
Samādhir	Samādhirāja
Samantak	Samantakūṭavaṇṇanā
Sanats	Sanatsujātīya
Sandes	Sandesakathā
Saṅgs	Saṅga-saraṇa
Saṅkh-p	Saṅkhyāpakāsaka
Saṅkh-p-t	Saṅkhyāpakāsakaṭṭhikā

Sās	Sāsanavaṃsa
Saund	Aśvaghosa, Saundaranandakāvya
Sbn	Sihiṅga (buddharūpa)nidāna
ŚB(r)	Śatapatha-brāhmaṇa
Sgv	Saṅgīvaṃsa
Sid	Sidatsaṅgarāva
Sīh	Sīhalavatthuppakaraṇ
Sikhav	Sikhavalan̂da
Sikhav-vn	Sikhavalan̂da-vinisa
Śiks	Śiksāsamuccaya
Sīmāl	Sīmālaṅkāra
Sīmāl-s	Sīmālaṅkārasaṅgha
Sīmāl-t	Sīmālaṅkāraṭṭikā
Sīmāv	Sīmāvivādavinnicchayakathā
Sj-ja	Sivijaya-jātaka
Smn	Sotatthakī [mahā]nidāna
-sn	-sannaya, -sanne
Sn	Suttanipāta
Sn-t	Paramatthajotikā-dīpanī
Sp	Samantapāsādikā (Vinaya-aṭṭhakathā)
Sp-t	Sāratthadīpanī (ṭikā on Sp)
Sp-y	Samantapādikāya atthayojanā
Spk	Sāratthappakāsinī (Saṃyutta-nikāya-aṭṭhakathā)
Spk-pt	ṭikā on Spk
ŚrS	Śrauta-sūtra
Ss	Sārasaṅgaha
Subodh	Subodhālaṅkāra
Suttas	Suttasaṅgaha
Suttas-a	Suttasaṅgaha-aṭṭhakathā
Suvarṇ-p	Suvarṇa(pra)bhāsa
SV	Sāmaveda-saṃhitā
Sv	Sumaṅgalavilāsinī
Sv-nṭ	Sādhu[jana]vilāsinī

Sv-pt	Dīgha-nikāyaṭṭhakathāṭikā
-ṭ	-ṭikā
Taitt	Taittirīya
TB	Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa
Tel	Telakaṭāhagāthā
Th	Theragāthā
Th-a	Paramattadīpanī V (Theragāthā-aṭāhagāthā)
Thī	Therīgāthā
Thī-a	Paramattadīpanī VI (Therīgāthā-aṭāhagāthā)
Thūp	Thūpavaṃsa
Tikap	Tikapattāhāna
Tikap-a	Tikapattāhāna-aṭāhagāthā (Ppk-a V)
Tikap-(a-)mṭ	Mūlaṭikā on Tikap-a
Tuṇḍ-s	Tuṇḍilovādasutta
Ud	Udāna
Ud-a	Paramatthadīpanī (Udāna-aṭāhagāthā)
Udāna-v	Udānavarga
Ujjv	Ujjvaladatta's Uṇādivīṭṭi
Uṇ	Uṇādisūtra
-Up	Upanisad
Upās	Upāsakajanālaṅkāra
Utt	Uttarādhyayanasūtra
Utt-vn	Uttarainicchayo
Utt-vn-ṭ	Uttaralīnatthapakāsinī
-v	-vutti, -vīṭṭi
Vāgbh	Vāgbhaṭa, Aṣṭāṅgahīdaya-saṃhitā
Vām(-v)	Vāmana, Kāvyaḷaṇ kārasūtra(-vīṭṭi)
Vaṃsam	Vaṃsamālivilāsinī
Vess-dīp	Vessantaradīpanī
Vibh	Vibhaṅga
Vibh-a	Sammohavinodanī (Vibhaṅga-aṭāhagāthā)
Vibh-anuṭ	anuṭikā on Vibh-(a-)mṭ
Vibh-a-y	Vibhaṅga

Vibh-ṭ	Gūlhatthadīpanī
Vim	Vimuttimagga
Vin	Vinayapiṭaka
Vin-vn	Vinayavinicchayo
Vin-vn-pt	Vinayatthasārattasandīpanī
Vism	Visuddhimagga
Vism-bh	(abhinaya-)Saṃksepa-bhāvasannaya
Vism-gp	Visuddhimagga-gaṇṭhipada
Vism-mḥṭ	Visuddhimagga-mahāṭīkā (Paramatthamañjūsā)
Vism-sn	Viśuddhimārga-Vistarapadārthavyākhyānaya
Vism-ṭ	Visuddhimagga-cullaṭīkā
Vjb	Vajirabuddhiṭīkā (ṭīkā on Sp)
Vkp	Vākyapadiya
Vmv	Vimativinodani (ṭīkā on Sp)
-vn	-vinnicchaya
VS	Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā
Vutt	Vuttodaya
Vutt-sn	Vuttodaya-sannaya
Vutt-ṭ	Vuttodaya-ṭīkā
Vutt-viv	Vuttodaya-vivaraṇa
Vv	Vimānavatthu
Vv-a	Paramatthadīpanī (Vimānavatthu-aṭṭhagāthā)
Vvu	Mahāvvyutpatti
-y	-(attha)yojanā
Yājñ	Yājñavalkyasmṛiti
Yam	Yamakapakaraṇa
Yam-a	Yamaka-aṭṭhagāthā (Ppk-a IV)
Yam-(a-)mḥṭ	Mūlaṭīkā on Yamaka-aṭṭhagāthā
YV	Yajurveda

D.

abbr.

abr.

anon.

app.

assn.

b.

bib.

bibliog.

bk.

ca.

cap.

CD

cf.

chap.

col.

comp.

cont.

d.

dept.

dict.

diss.

div.

DOI

DVD

e.g.

esp.

Scholarly Abbreviations²

- abbreviated, abbreviation

- abridged, abridgment

- anonymous

- appendix

- association

- born

- Bible, biblical

- bibliography, bibliographer biog. - biography, biographer

- book

- circa, about, approximately

- capital, capitalize

- compact disc

- confer, compare

- chapter

- column

- compiler, compiled by

- continued

- died

- department

- dictionary

- dissertation

- division

- digital object identifier

- digital versatile (or video) disc ed. - editor, edition, edited by

- exempli gratia, for example

- especially

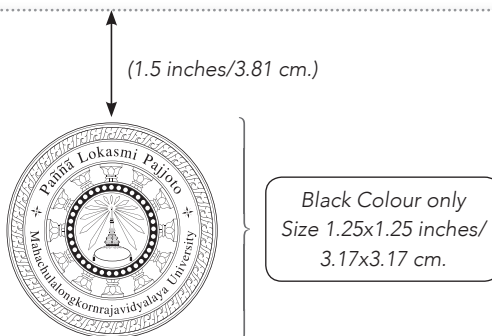
²The University of Chicago, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Sixteenth Edition, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2010), pp. 504-510.

et al.	- et alii or et alia, and others
etc.	- et cetera, and so forth
ex.	- example
fig.	- figure
ff.	- and following
fol.	- folio
ftp	- file transfer protocol
http	- hypertext transfer protocol
ibid.	- ibidem, in the same place
id.	- idem, the same
i.e.	- id est, that is
intl.	- international
intro.	- introduction
l. (pl. ll.)	- line
loc. cit.	- loco citato, in the place cited
misc.	- miscellaneous
MS (pl. MSS)	- manuscript
n (pl. nn)	- note
natl.	- national
n.b.	- or NB nota bene, take careful note
n.d.	- no date
no.	- number
n.p.	- no place; no publisher; no page
NS	- New Style (dates)
n.s.	- new series
op. cit.	- opera citato, in the work cited
org.	- organization
OS	- Old Style (dates)
o.s.	- old series
p. (pl. pp.)	- page
par.	- paragraph
pl.	- plate; plural
PS	- post scriptum, postscript

pseud.	- pseudonym
pt.	- part
pub.	- publication, publisher, published by
q.v.	- quod vide, which see
r.	- recto, right
repr.	- reprint
rev.	- revised, revised by, revision; review, reviewed by ROM - read-only memory
sec.	- section
ser.	- series
sing.	- singular
soc.	- society
sup.	- supra, above
supp.	- supplement
s.v. (pl. s.vv.)	- sub verbo, sub voce, under the word
syn.	- synonym, synonymous
trans.	- translated by, translator
univ.	- university
URL	- uniform resource locator
usu.	- usually
v. (pl. vv.)	- verse; verso, right
viz.	- videlicet, namely
vol.	- volume
vs. or v.	- versus (in legal contexts, use v.)

Standard Formats

Format: Outer Cover of Dissertations/Theses (Doctoral/ Master's Degree)



(The space between MCU logo and the line of Title must be "before 12 pt.")

TITLE

(bold, 13 pt., 1.5 line spacing, before 6 pt.)

follow
your name
in passport

First Name – Buddhist Name (Surname)/ First Name - Surname

(Bold, 14 pt., Must be placed at the center between the title and the line of
A Dissertation/ Thesis Submitted in.....)

A Dissertation/Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of

Philosophy/Master of Arts

...(Name of Field of Study)...

(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

Graduate School

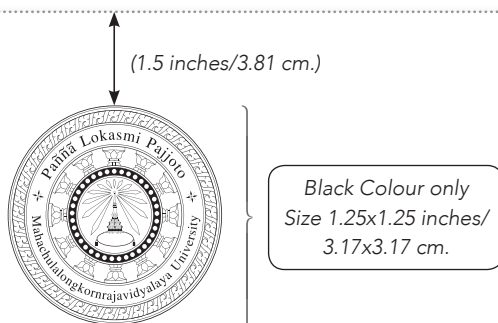
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

C.E. 20...(graduate year)

Regular,
14 pt.

(1 inch/2.54 cm.)

Format: Title Page (Inner Cover) of Dissertations/Theses (Doctoral/ Master's Degree)



(The space between MCU logo and the line of Dissertation/Thesis Proposal must be "before 12 pt.")

Title

(Bold, 16 pt., Times New Roman, 1.5 line spacing,
the first letter of each word is an uppercase

follow
your name
in passport

First Name – Buddhist Name (Surname)/First Name - Surname

(Bold, 14 pt., Must be placed at the center between the title and
the line of A Dissertation/ Thesis Submitted in.....)

A Dissertation/Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy/Master of Arts

...(Name of Field of Study)...

(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

C.E. 20...(graduate year)

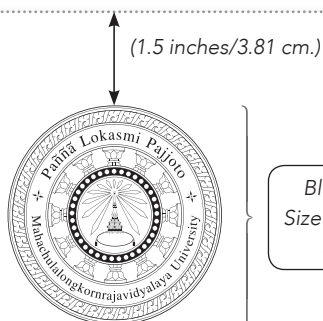
(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

14 pt.,
Regular,
Times New
Roman
font, line
1.5 line
spacing

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Format: Outer Cover of Thematic Papers (Doctoral Degree)



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Title

(bold, 13 pt., 1.5 line spacing, before 6 pt.)

follow
your name
in passport

First Name – Buddhist Name (Surname)/ First Name - Surname

(Bold, 14 pt., Must be placed at the center between the title and the line of
A Dissertation/ Thesis Submitted in.....)

A Thematic Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
The Qualifying Examination Related to the Subject of

Degree.....

(....Field...)

(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

Graduate School

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

C.E. 20...(graduate year)

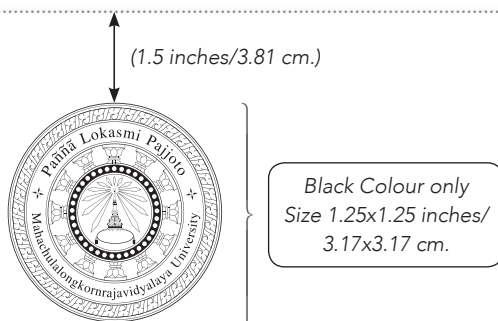
(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

14 pt.,
Regular,
Times New
Roman
font, line
1.5 line
spacing

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(1 inch/2.54 cm.)

Format: Title Page (Inner Cover) of Thematic Papers (Doctoral Degree)



(The space between MCU logo and the line of Title must be "before 12 pt.")

Title

(16pt, Bold, Times New Roman font, 1.5 line spacing)

follow
your name
in passport

Name-Buddhist Name (Surname) / Name-Surname

(Bold, 14 pt., Must be placed at the center between the title and the line of
A Thematic Paper Submitted in.....)

A Thematic Paper Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Qualifying

Examination Related to the Subject of

Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

(.....Field....)

(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

Graduate School

Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University)

C.E. 20... Academic Year

(1 line spacing or 1 enter)

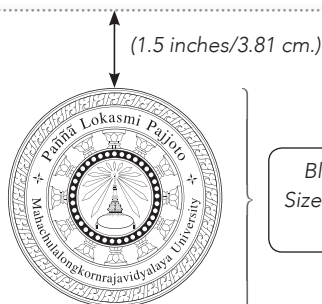
14 pt.,
Regular,
Times New
Roman
font, line
1.5 line
spacing

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(1 inch/2.54 cm.)

The Approval Page for Dissertations, Theses, Thematic Papers (Doctoral Degree, Master Degree)

Front in Approval
Page is regular, 12 pt.



Black Colour only
Size 1.25x1.25 inches/
3.17x3.17 cm.

The Graduate School of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University has approved this dissertation/ thesis entitled “.....” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Buddhist Studies/ Master of Arts in Buddhist Studies. (12 pt.)

.....
(Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro, Assoc. Prof., Dr.)
Dean of Graduate School

Dissertation/Thesis Examination Committee Chairperson
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..... Member
(Examination Committee/External Member)

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(Examination Committee)

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(Member of Supervisory Committee)

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..... (Name) Member

Researcher

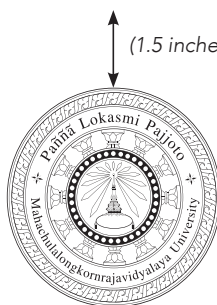
..... (Signature of the researcher) Member
(Title, First Name and Surname of Researcher)

Example: (Phramaha Sathit Mangalo),
(Phrakru Mongkolworanat),
(Phrasripariyattthada),
(Mr. Rakrien Phiensuksa)

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Dean of Graduate School

Thematic Paper Examination Committee Chairperson
(Chairperson of the Examination Committee)

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(Examination Committee/External Member)

..... Member
(Thematic Paper Supervisor)

Thematic Paper Supervisor
(Name of Thematic Paper Supervisor)

Researcher
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(Title, First Name and Surname of Researcher)

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Format: Abstract of Dissertations (Doctoral Degree)

Font of the title is Times
New Roman, 12 pt., Bold

(1.5 inches/3.81 cm.)

Dissertation Title : _____ (the first letter of each word is an uppercase)

(Times New Roman font, 12 pt., Regular,
the first letter of each word is an uppercase)

Researcher : (Researcher's Name, 12 pt., Regular)

(Researcher's Name, 12 pt., Regular)

Degree : Doctor of Philosophy (..... field)

Dissertation Supervisory Committee

: Advisor, Educational background (field)

:Co-Advisor, Educational background (field)

Date of Graduation : August 21, 2018 *(The date is the same day when the Dean of Graduate School signs the approval page)*

Abstract (*Bold, 14 pt., before 12 pt.*)

The first-line indent from the left edge is 0.7 inch or 1.75 CM, Times New Roman, font size 12 pt., Before 6 pt. and 1.5 line spacing between each line)

(The length must not exceed 2 pages)

(The length must not exceed 2 pages)

(1 inch/2.54 cm spacing)

Format: Abstract of Theses (Master's Degree)⁵

Font of the title is Times
New Roman, 12 pt., Bold

Thesis Title : (the first letter of each word is an uppercase)

Researcher : _____ (Researcher's Name, 12 pt., Regular)

Degree : Master of Arts (.....field.....)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

: Advisor, Educational background (field)

:Co-Advisor, Educational background (field)

Date of Graduation : August 21, 2018 *(The date is the same day when the Dean of Graduate School signs the approval page)*

Abstract *(Bold, 14 pt., before 12 pt.)*

The first-line indent from the left edge is 0.7 inch or 1.75 CM, Times New Roman, font size 12 pt., Before 6 pt. and 1.5 line spacing between each line)

(The length must not exceed 2 pages)

$$\frac{T}{cm}$$

Format: Abstract of Thematic Papers (Doctoral Degree)⁶

Font of the title is Times
New Roman, 12 pt., Bold

(1.5 inches/3.81 cm.)

(Times New Roman font, 12 pt., Regular,
the first letter of each word is an uppercase)

Thematic Paper Title : (the first letter of each word is an uppercase)

Researcher : _____ (Researcher's Name, 12 pt., Regular)

Degree : Master of Arts (.....field.....)

Thematic Paper Supervisory

: Advisor, Educational background (field)

: Co-Advisor, Educational background (field)

Date of Graduation : (The date is the same day when the Dean of Graduate School signs the approval page)

Abstract (*Bold, 14 pt., before 12 pt.*)

The first-line indent from the left edge is 0.7 inch or 1.75 CM, Times New Roman, font size 12 pt., Before 6 pt. and 1.5 line spacing between each line)

(The length must not exceed 2 pages)

(1 inch/2.54 cm spacing)

Example: Abstract of Dissertations (Doctoral Degree)

Dissertation Title : Development Guidelines on Instructional Model of the Pali-Language Educational Institute in the Capital

Researcher : Mr. Rakrian Piansuksa

Degree : Doctor of Philosophy (Buddhist Studies)

Dissertation Supervisory Committee

: Phra Rajapariyatkavī (Somjin Sammāpañño), Prof. Dr., Pali IX, B.Ed. (Secondary Education), M.A. (Buddhist Studies), Ph.D. (Pali & Buddhist Studies)

: Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro, Dr., Pali VII, B.A. (English), M.A. (Buddhist Studies), Ph.D. (Buddhist Studies)

: Asst. Prof. Dr. Prapan Supasorn, Pali VII, B.A. (Religion), M.A. (Buddhist Studies), Ph.D. (Buddhist Studies)

Date of Graduation : October 30, 2017

Abstract *(Bold, 14 pt., before 12 pt.)*

X *(Objective)*

..... *(Research Methodology)*

X/x *(Materials & Methods; in the case of Quantitative research,*

the Research Methodology has to be separated into the 2nd paragraph)

Xxx *(Results)*

Xxx *(Conclusions/Recommendations)*

Format: Acknowledgement

(1.5 inch/3.81 cm)

Acknowledgement (16 pt., Bold)
(1 line spacing, 12 pt.)

before 6 pts.

First Name – Buddhist Name (Surname)/ First Name - Surname
5 September 2018

Format: Table of Contents (Qualitative/ Documentary Research)**Table of Contents** (16 pt., Bold)

Title (14 pts., Bold, before 12 pts.)	Page
Abstract	—
Acknowledgement	—
Table of Contents	—
List of Tables	—
List of Figures (if any)	—
Symbols and Abbreviations	—

(14 pt., Bold,
line spacing before
6 pt.)

Chapter 1 Introduction (14 pt, Bold. Line spacing before 12 pt.)

- 1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems
- 1.2 Research Questions
- 1.3 Objectives of the Research
- 1.4 Scope of Research
- 1.5 Definitions of the Terms
- 1.6 Review of Literature and Research Works
- 1.7 Conceptual Framework
- 1.8 Research Methodology
- 1.9 Expected Benefits

12 pt., Regular

Chapter 2 (Points of Study from the 1st Objective) (14 pt., Bold, line spacing before 12 pt.)

- 2.1 (12 pt., Regular)
- 2.2 (12 pt., Regular)

Chapter 3 (Points of Study from the 2nd Objective) (14 pt., Bold, line spacing before 12 pt.)

3.1 (12 pt., Regular)

3.2 (12 pt., Regular)

Chapter 4 (Points of Study from the 3rd Objective) (14 pt., Bold, line spacing before 12 pt.)

4.1 (12 pt., Regular)

4.2 (12 pt., Regular)

Chapter 5 Conclusions and Recommendations (14 pt., Bold, line spacing before 12 pt.)

5.1 Conclusions

5.2 Recommendations

5.3.1 Policy Recommendations

5.3.2 Recommendations for Implementing the
Research Results

5.3.3 Recommendations for Further Research

12 pt., Regular

Bibliography**Appendix****Biography**(14 pt., Bold,
line spacing before
6 pt.)

Format: Table of Contents (Qualitative Research/Field Research)**Table of Contents**

Title		Page
Abstract	(14 pt., Bold, line spacing before 6 pt.)	–
Acknowledgement		–
Table of Contents		–
List of Tables		–
List of Figures (if any)		–
Symbols and Abbreviations		–
 Chapter 1 Introduction (14 pt., Bold. Line spacing before 12 pt.)		
1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems	12 pt., Regular	
1.2 Research Questions		
1.3 Objectives of the Research		
1.4 Scope of Research		
1.5 Research Hypotheses (if any)		
1.6 Definitions of the Terms		
1.7 Expected Benefits		
 Chapter 2 Related Concepts, Theories, and Research Works		
2.1 Related Concepts and Theories		
2.1.1 Subject of Concept/ Theory in Buddhism for studying		
2.1.2 Subject of Concept/ Theory for studying		
2.2 Related Research Works		
2.3 Conceptual Framework		

Chapter 3 Research Methodology

- 3.1 Research Design
- 3.2 Target Group/ Key Informants
- 3.3 Research Instruments (Interview Forms, Interviewing Questions, Points for Group Discussion, and the Validity of the Research Instruments)
- 3.4 Data Collection
- 3.5 Data Analysis

Chapter 4 Results of Data Analysis

- 4.1 Results of Preliminary Data Analysis from Field Studies
- 4.2 Results of Data Analysis According to the Objectives of the Research
- 4.3 New Knowledge from the Research

Chapter 5 Conclusions, Discussions of the Research Results and Recommendations

- 5.1 Conclusions
- 5.2 Discussions of the Research Results
- 5.3 Recommendations
 - 5.3.1 Policy Recommendations
 - 5.3.2 Recommendations for Implementing the Research Results
 - 5.3.3 Recommendations for Further Research

Bibliography

Appendix

- Appendix A: Name list of experts or key informants
- Appendix B: Letters Asking for Permission to Interview
- Appendix C: Interview Forms or Interview Questions
- Appendix D: Pictures from field Studies/interviews/focus group discussions

Biography

Format: Table of Contents (Quantitative Research)**Table of Contents**

Title		Page
Abstract		–
Acknowledgement		–
Table of Contents		–
List of Tables	(14 pt., Bold, line spacing before 6 pt.)	–
List of Figures (if any)		–
Symbols and Abbreviations		–
Chapter 1 Introduction (14 pt, Bold. Line spacing before 12 pt.)		
1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems		
1.2 Research Questions		
1.3 Objectives of the Research		
1.4 Scope of Research		
1.5 Research Hypotheses (if any)		
1.6 Definitions of the Terms		
1.7 Expected Benefits		
Chapter 2 Related Concepts, Theories, and Research Works		
2.1 Related Concepts and Theories		
2.1.1 Subject of Concept/Theory in Buddhism for studying		
2.1.2 Subject of Concept/Theory for studying		
2.2 Related Research Works		
2.3 Conceptual Framework		

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- 3.1 Research Design
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- 3.3 Research Instruments (Interview Forms, Interviewing Questions, Points for Group Discussion, and the Validity of the Research Instruments)
- 3.4 Data Collection
- 3.5 Data Analysis

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- 4.1 Results of Preliminary Data Analysis
- 4.2 Results of Data Analysis According to the Objectives of the Research
- 4.3 New Knowledge from the Research

Chapter 5 Conclusions, Discussions of the Research Results and Recommendations

- 5.1 Conclusions
- 5.2 Discussions of the Research Results
- 5.3 Recommendations
 - 5.3.1 Policy Recommendations
 - 5.3.2 Recommendations for Implementing the Research Results
 - 5.3.3 Recommendations for Further Research

Bibliography

Appendix

- Appendix A: Name List of Experts or Specialists for Validating the Research Instruments
- Appendix B: Letters Asking for Permission to Interview
- Appendix C: Questionnaire Example, Test, Evaluation Form
- Appendix D: Results of IOC Analysis or the Results of the Analysis of Important Data only

Biography

Format: Table of Contents (Mixed Methodology Research)**Table of Contents**

Title		Page
Abstract		—
Acknowledgement		—
Table of Contents		—
List of Tables	(14 pt., Bold, line spacing before 6 pt.)	—
List of Figures (if any)		—
Symbols and Abbreviations		—
Chapter 1 Introduction (14 pt., Bold. Line spacing before 12 pt.)		
1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems		
1.2 Research Questions		
1.3 Objectives of the Research		
1.4 Scope of Research		
1.5 Research Hypotheses (if any)		
1.6 Definitions of the Terms		
1.7 Expected Benefits		
Chapter 2 Related Concepts, Theories, and Research Works		
2.1 Related Concepts and Theories		
2.1.1 Subject of Concept/Theory in Buddhism for studying		
2.1.2 Subject of Concept/Theory for studying		
2.2 Related Research Works		
2.3 Conceptual Framework		
Chapter 3 Research Methodology		
3.1 Research Design		
3.2 Phase 1 Qualitative Research Design		

- 3.2.1 Target Group/ Key Informants
- 3.2.2 Research Instruments
- 3.2.3 Data Collection
- 3.2.4 Data Analysis
- 3.3 Phase 2 Quantitative Research Design
 - 3.3.1 Population/ Samples
 - 3.3.2 Research Instruments
 - 3.3.3 Data Collection
 - 3.3.4 Data Analysis

Chapter 4 Results of Data Analysis

- 4.1 Results of Preliminary Data Analysis
- 4.2 Results of Data Analysis According to the Objectives of the Research
- 4.3 New Knowledge from the Research

Chapter 5 Conclusions, Discussions of the Research Results and Recommendations

- 5.1 Conclusions
- 5.2 Discussions of the Research Results
- 5.3 Recommendations
 - 5.3.1 Policy Recommendations
 - 5.3.2 Recommendations for Implementing the Research Results
 - 5.3.3 Recommendations for Further Research

Bibliography

Appendix

- Appendix A: Name List of Experts or Specialists for Validating the Research Instruments
- Appendix B: Letters Asking for Permission to Interview
- Appendix C: Examples of Both Quantitative and Qualitative Research Instruments
- Appendix D: Results of IOC Analysis or the Results of the Analysis of Important Data only

Biography

Symbols and Abbreviations

In writing symbols and abbreviations, the researcher is required to use the abbreviations in the same standard as determined by the Graduate School (see details of the use of symbols and abbreviations on page 36 – 51). It is required to specify the classification whether it is the Vinaya Piṭaka, Suttanta Piṭaka, Abhidhamma Piṭaka, Pakaraṇavisesa, Aṭṭhakathās, or Tīka. See examples as follows: -

↓
(1 inch/3.81 cm spacing)
↓

List of Symbols and Abbreviations (16 pt., Bold)

The abbreviations are used in Dissertations, Theses, Research Papers, and Thematic Paper Proposals for reference:

1. The Description of Abbreviations (14 pt., Bold, before 6pt)

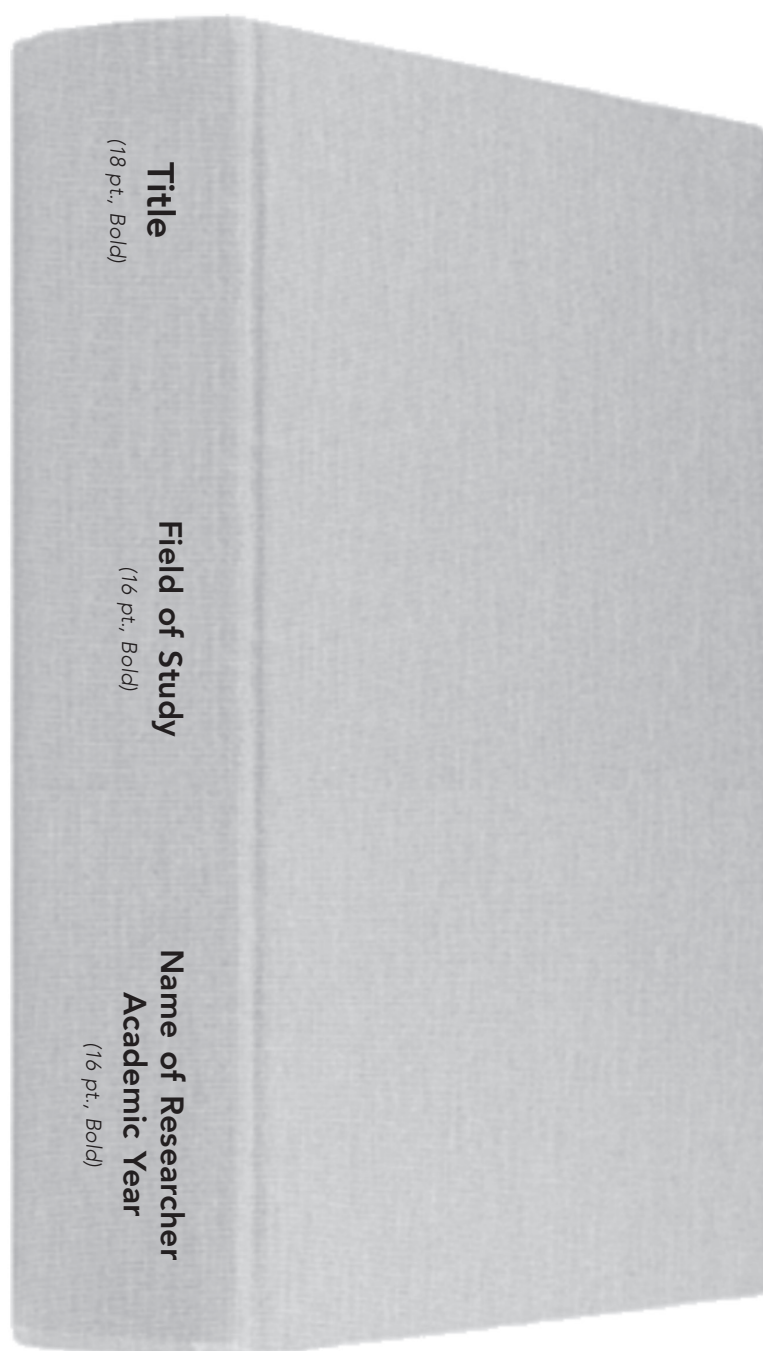
A. Abbreviations for the Original Texts (14 pt., Bold, before 6pt)

Abbreviations	Scripture Names
A	Aṅguttaranikāya
Abh	Abhidhānappadīpikā
D	Dīgha-nikāya

B. Scholarly Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Scripture Names
abbr.	- abbreviated, abbreviation
abr.	- abridged, abridgment
anon.	- anonymous
app.	- appendix
assn.	- association

Sample of Spine



Section 2: Body of Text or Chapters

This section is divided into 3 parts: Introduction, Body of Text or Chapters and Conclusion or Recommendation

2.1 Introduction: It mentions about the background and importance of the problems, research questions, objectives of the research, scope of Research, the definition of the terms used in the research/operational definition, other related research surveys or theories and concepts used in the research, the conduct of the research in brief, conceptual framework and including the expected benefits from the research.

2.2 Body of Text or Chapters: The contents of the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper can be divided into as many chapters as necessary. Most will not exceed 5 chapters, and each chapter will vary according to the nature of the content and research action plan as well as the presentation of the results of research studies.

The researcher may describe the methods used for conducting the research in details; the procedures of the research, what documents or instruments will be used for each procedure, and how to gather or obtain those documents and instruments.

In some fields of study, the researcher may describe the contents that are the essence of the research, such as the background and problems analysis. After proceeding according to the method described above, the next step is the presentation of the research results, which should be in accordance with the nature and the methods of research.

Other details of the chapters are in the discretion of the dissertation/ thesis supervisory committee, and it should be proceeded according to the pattern of research methods that are accepted in each relevant field.

2.3 Conclusion or Recommendation: This section is the part of the conclusion of the findings in the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper, especially all the important points. The researcher should specify the important results/ findings from the study, including the recommendations for research as well as the expected benefits of applying the research results. The recommendations are usually concluded into 3 aspects: policy recommendations, the recommendations for implementing the research results, and the recommendations for further research.

Section 3: Conclusion

3.1 References/ Bibliography

A bibliography is the section of the list of books, documents, publications or journals used for research references. In writing the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper, the reference books are highly required.

A bibliography is placed after the body of text section and before the appendix section. After the body of text section, the researcher must insert a separator page which is a page with the word “Bibliography” written in the middle of the top page and followed by the details of the references on the following page.

3.2 Appendix

The appendix is an additional section to help to enhance the understanding of the contents of the dissertation, thesis, and thematic paper or to improve the completeness of the work such as a glossary or technical details related to the research, questionnaires, interview forms, pictures from the field studies, in-depth interviews, etc.

The appendix is placed after the bibliography section. After the bibliography section, the researcher must insert a separator page which is a page with the word “Appendix” written in the middle of the page and followed by the details of the appendix on the following page. The research can put more than one appendix. In the case that there is more than one appendix, the sequence of the appendices should be in the format of Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, etc. Each appendix should begin on a new page.

Example and Format of Appendix⁷

A separator page which is a page with the word "Appendix" written in the middle of the page and followed by the details of the appendix on the following page.

Appendix

(16 pt., Bold)

⁷It is not required to write down the page number in the Appendix section, however, the page must still be counted for the total pages.

Example and Format of Appendixes (in case there is more than one appendix)⁸

(The format of the page is the same as the format in the body of text section)

159

Appendix A

(16 pt., bold, placed in the center of the page)

Name list of experts for validating the research instruments

(14 pt., bold, before 6 pt.)

1.
2.
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4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

12 pt., Regular

⁸In the case that there is more than one appendix, the sequence of the appendixes should be in the format of Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, etc. Each appendix should begin on a new page and the page number must be written down.

Example and Format of Appendix⁹

A separator page which is a page with the word "Appendix" written in the middle of the page and followed by the details of the appendix on the following page.

161

Appendix

(16 pt., bold, placed in the center of the page)

Name list of experts for validating the research instruments

(14 pt., bold, before 6 pt.)

⁹In the case that there is only one appendix, the researcher must insert the separator page and write down the name of the list of the appendix on the same page. It is not required to begin on the new page and write down the page number. While the details of the appendix will be on the following page and the researcher must write down the page number. The details of the appendix are information related to the research that is not included in the research such as letter asking for permission for an interview or pictures from the field studies, etc.

Example and Format of Appendixes
(in case there is more than one appendix)

(The format of the page is the same as the format in the body of text section)

161

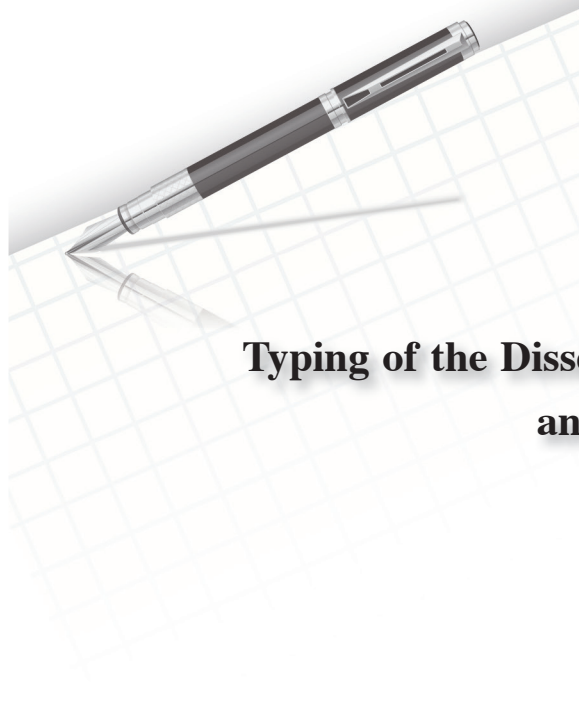
Name list of experts for validating the research instruments

(14 pt., bold, before 6 pt.)

1.
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3.3 Biography

The researcher should write down his/her educational background with details on first name, Buddhist name (if any), surname together with the name title. In the case of a monk with given honorific title or rank in the Sangha (Samanasak), he is required to write down his honorific title and followed by his first name and Buddhist name. The researcher should also write down the birthday (date/month/year), place of birth, other educational backgrounds (Bachelor's Degree or equivalent), name of institution and year of graduation of BA, academic qualifications, award or scholarship (if any), position, year of enrolling, academic year of graduation and current address. All information should be written on the same page and must not exceed than 1 page.



Chapter 3

Typing of the Dissertations, Theses, Research Papers, and Thematic Papers

After the researcher finishes writing the dissertation/ thesis/ research paper/ thematic paper according to the format as specified in Chapter I and Chapter II and has already been approved by Dissertation, Thesis, Research Paper, and Thematic Paper Proposal Supervisory Committee, the researcher is required to type the dissertation/ thesis/ thematic paper in the following orders:

3.1 Paper for Typing

The researcher is required to use a blank bond paper of 80gsm and A4 paper size. The text of the content should appear on only one side of the typing paper.

3.2 Fonts

The manuscript of the Dissertation, Thesis, Research Paper, and the Thematic Paper Proposal is required to be typed only with a computer/ laptop. The researcher is required to use only either **Times New Roman** or **TH SarabunPSK**.

Chapter and Chapter Heading: The researcher is required to use only either Times New Roman, Bold, font size 16 pts., Or TH SarabunPSK, Bold, font size 20 pts.

The main heading at the left margin: The researcher is required to use only either Times New Roman, Bold, font size 14 pts., Or TH SarabunPSK, Bold, font size 18 pt.

Sub-headings: The researcher is required to use only either Times New Roman, Bold, font size 12 pts., Or TH SarabunPSK, Bold, font size 16 pt.

Contents or Body of Text: The researcher is required to use only either Times New Roman, font size 12 pts., Or TH SarabunPSK, font size 16 pt.

Footnote and Page Numbering: The researcher is required to use only either Times New Roman, font size 11 pts., Or TH SarabunPSK, font size 14 pt.

In the case of contents of tables, graphs, diagrams, and illustrated figures, the researcher may use a smaller font or reduce fonts to fit in the size of tables, figures, and charts as specified.

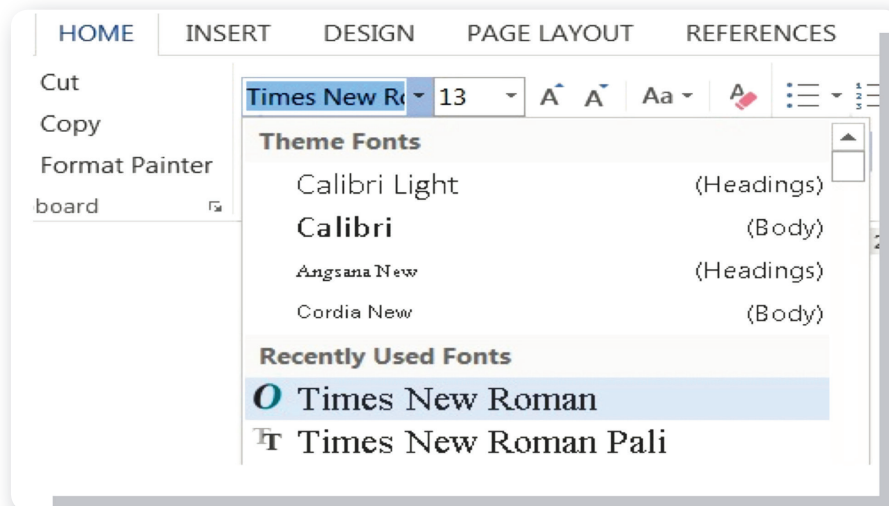
Remark: In case of using **Times New Roman** font, the researcher is required to reduce the font size two times smaller as specified, for example, reduce the font size from 16 pts. to 12 pt., etc.

In case of using **Capital Letter** (such as the outer cover that all the letters have to be typed in capital letters), the researcher is required to reduce the font size 2.5 times smaller, for example, reduce the font size from 18 pt. to 13 pt. and set the spacing line from 1 line to 1.5 lines.

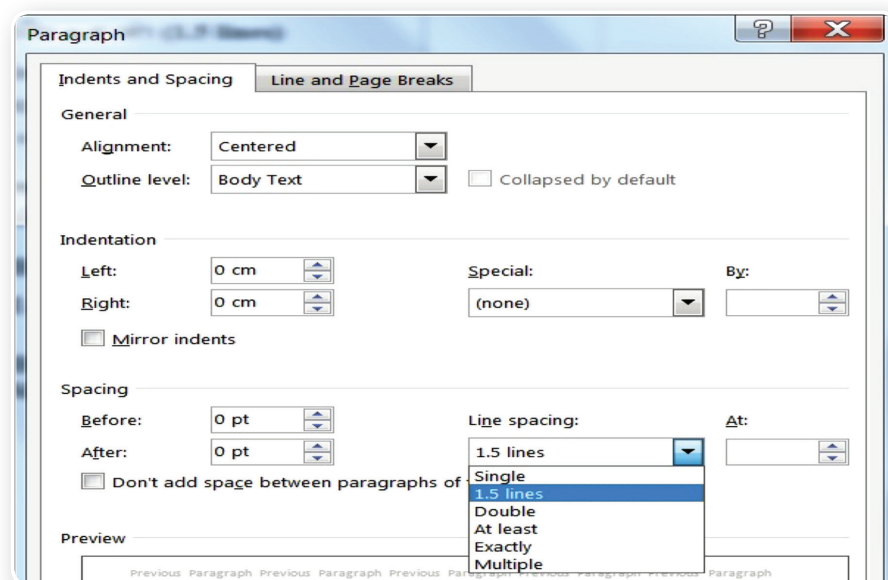
Example of the title of the Dissertation, Thesis, Research Paper, and the Thematic Paper Proposal on the outer cover, the researcher is required to use **Times New Roman, font size 13 pt.**, all letters must be in **capital letter**, and the spacing line must be 1.5

Format: Outer Cover of Thematic Papers² (Doctoral Degree)
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF CITTA
IN EARLY BUDDHISM (1.5 lines) ✓
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF CITTA
IN EARLY BUDDHISM (single) ✗

Example: Setting the font to Times New Roman with the font size of 13 pt.



Example: Setting the line spacing from 1 line to 1.5 lines.



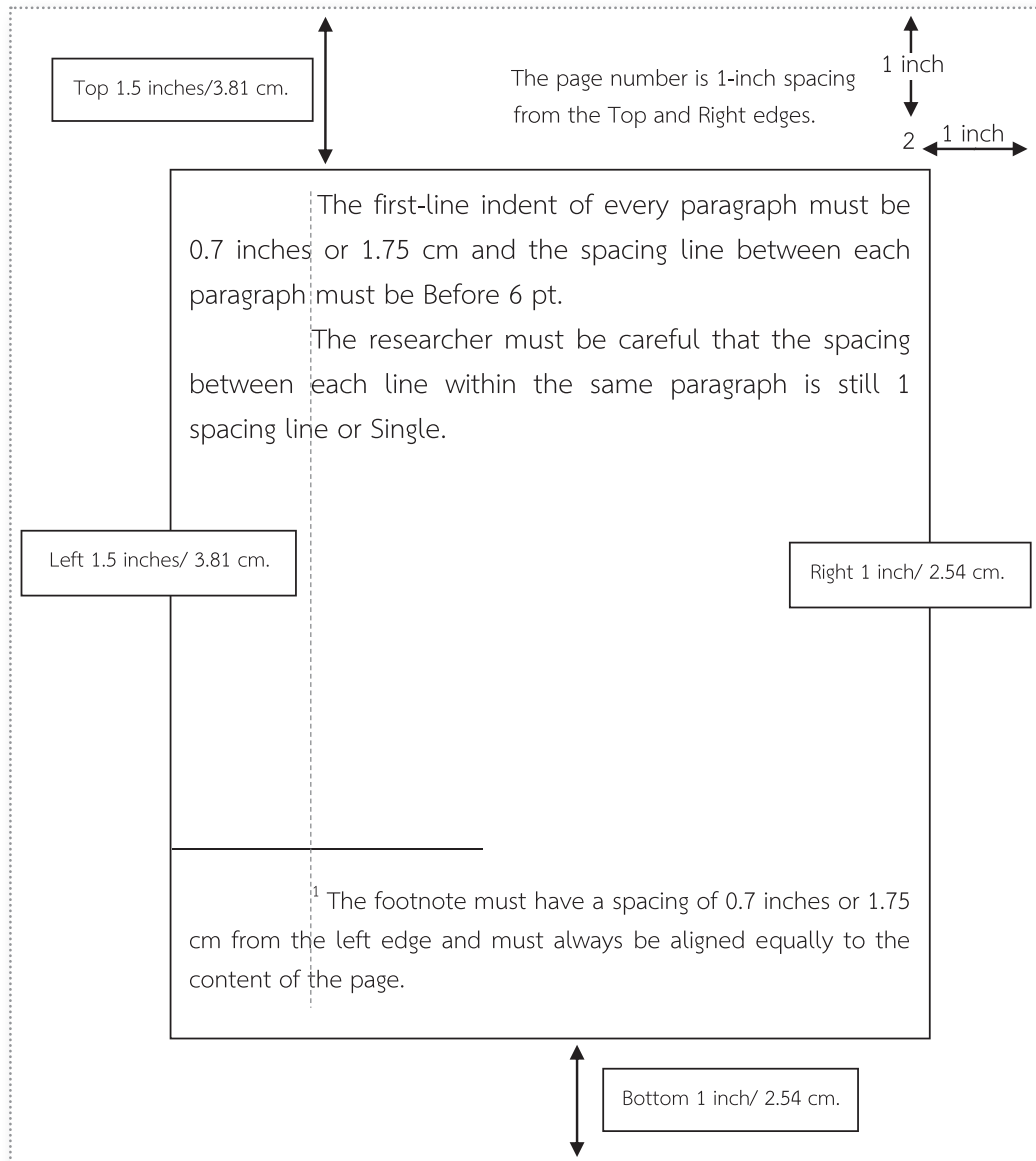
3.3 Margins of the Typing Paper and Entering New Lines

3.3.1 The **Top** and **Left** edges of the paper should have a spacing of 1.5 inches or 3.81 cm from the edge of the paper.

3.3.2 The **Bottom** and **Right** edges of the page should have a spacing of 1 inch or 2.54 cm from the edge of the paper.

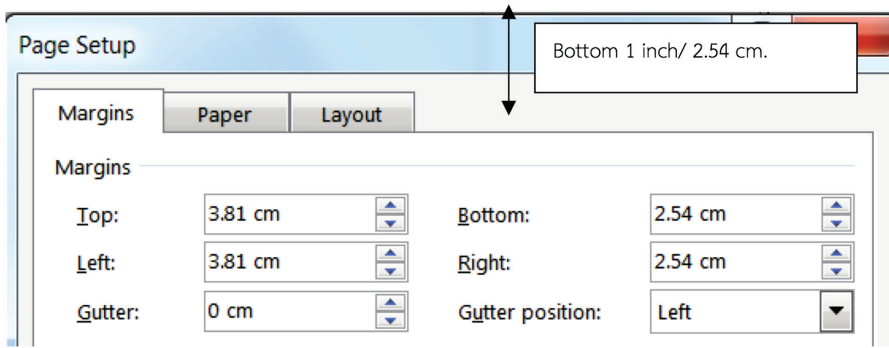
3.3.3 **The Top edge of the page in each new chapter** should have a spacing of 2 inches or 5.08 cm from the edge of the paper. If the last word cannot be completely typed in the same line, the researcher should bring the entire word to be typed in the first line of the following page.

If the texts in item 3.3.3 are longer than 1 line, the words should not be separated into 2 parts such as the word Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya must not be separated into Mahachulalongkorn-rajavidyalaya, or Samanasak into Samana-sak.

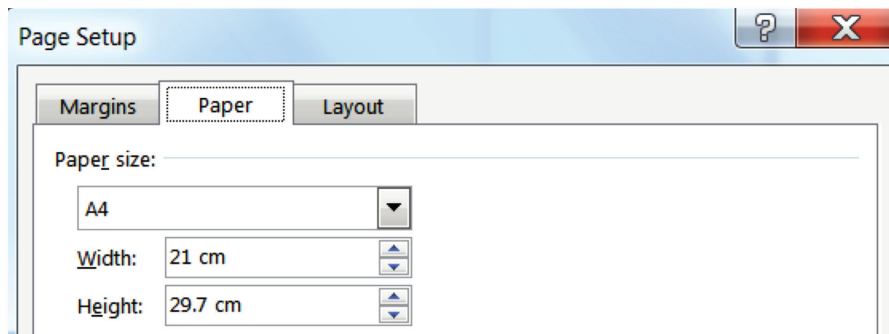
Example: Setting the Page Layout (A4 paper size)

Example: Setting the Page Layout in MS Word

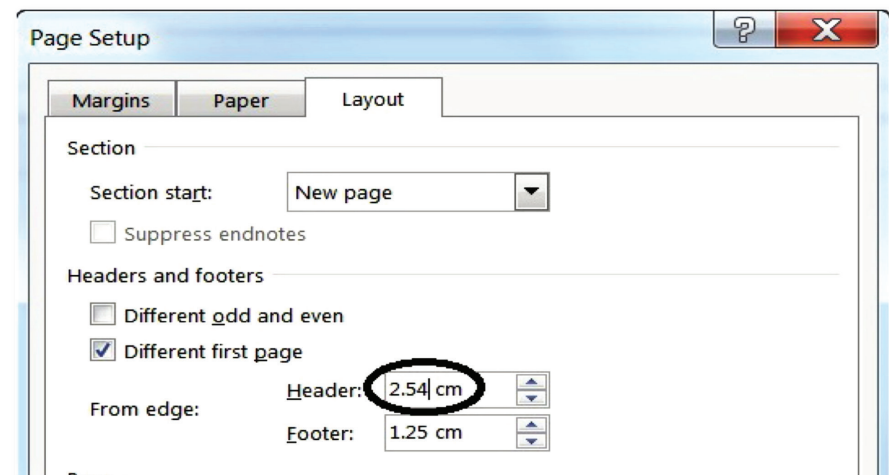
1. Margins



2. Paper



3. Header (Page Numbering)



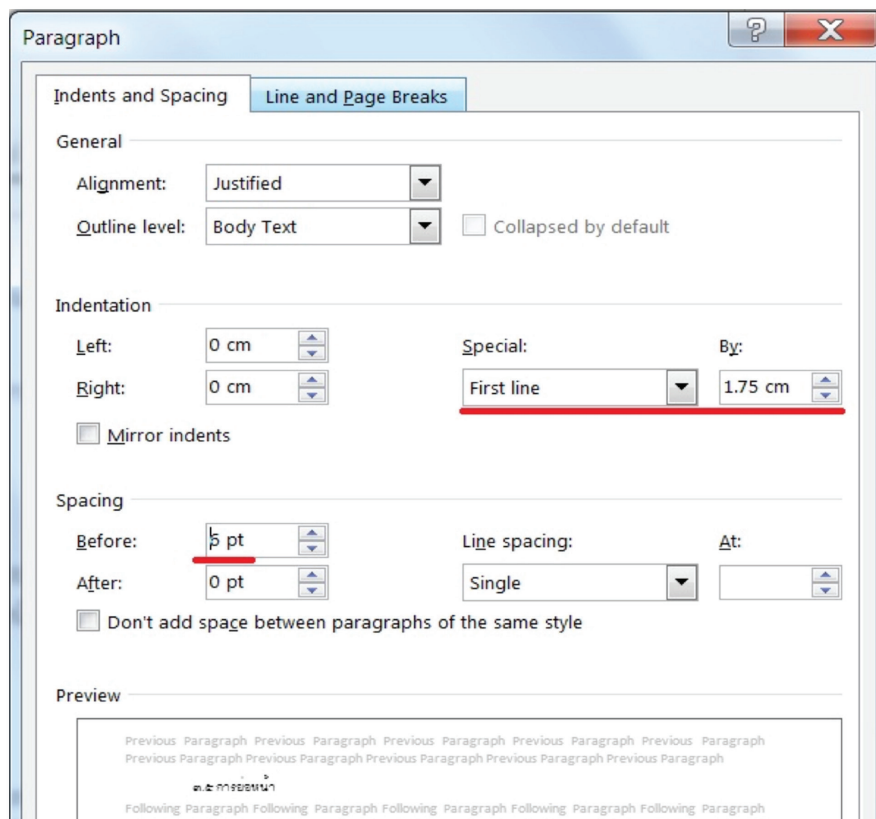
3.4 Line Spacing in Typing

The line spacing of the Dissertation, Thesis, Research Paper, and the Thematic Paper Proposal should be set 1.5 lines when using Times New Roman font.

3.5 Indentation in Typing

The first line of every paragraph must have the indentation set at 0.7 inches or 1.75 cm ranges from the left edge and the spacing between each paragraph must be Before 6 pt.

Example: Paragraph Setting



3.6 Entering New Page

When the researcher types until the last line of the page, normally the spacing from the bottom edge is 1 inch, but if there is only one line of text remaining to finish the paragraph before entering the new page, the researcher can continue typing to finish that paragraph and starting the new paragraph on the following page.

If the researcher would like to start the new paragraph, but there is only one line left for typing on that page, the researcher should bring this new paragraph to start on the following page.

A quotation that does not exceed 3 lines, the researcher can continue typing without having to start the new line or new paragraph and the statement of the quotation must be put in the quotation marks “.....”. But, if the quotation **exceeds 3 lines**, it is not required to use the quotation marks but the researcher has to **start the new line with the spacing of four alphabets from the left edge and start typing on the 5th alphabet** (spacing 4 letters and start typing on the 5th letter or 0.9 cm). In the case of putting a paragraph within the quotation, the paragraph should have **the spacing of six alphabets from the left edge and start typing on the 7th alphabet (1.3 cm)**.

Example: The typing of quotation that exceeds 3 lines and footnote:

— The spacing of 6 alphabets from the left edge and start typing on the 7th alphabet (1.3 cm)

— The following line should have the spacing of 4 alphabets from the left edge and type on the 5th alphabet (0.9 cm)

— Now this, bhikkhus, is the noble truth of suffering: birth is suffering, aging is suffering, illness is suffering, death is suffering; union with what is displeasing is suffering; separation from what is pleasing is suffering; not to get what one wants is suffering; in brief, the five aggregates subject to clinging are suffering. Now this, bhikkhus, is the noble truth of the origin of suffering: it is this which leads to re-becoming, accompanied by delight and lust, seeking delight here and there; that is, craving for sensual pleasures, craving for becoming, craving for disbecoming. Now this, bhikkhus, is the noble truth of the cessation of suffering: it is the remainderless fading away and cessation of that same craving, the giving up and relinquishing of it, freedom from it, non-reliance on it. Now this, bhikkhus, is the noble truth of the way leading to the cessation of suffering: it is this noble eightfold path; that is, right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right concentration.

If the researcher would like to omit some parts of the quotations,... it is required to type three ellipsis dots.... For example, “Here observing that a number of the westerners misinterpret the Buddhists’ aim of life. Life is nothing but suffering and torturing... Yet, Buddhism views all things as they are, without the clinging of life and world”

If the researcher would like to add his/ her own statement(s) into the quotations, the researcher has to put the statement in the square bracket [.....] in order to differentiate the statement of the researcher out from the quotations.

For the foreign language, italics are used for the isolated words and phrases in a foreign language if they are likely to be unfamiliar to reader.¹

See the example:

The Renaissance courtier was expected to display *sprezzature*, or nonchalance, in the face of adversity. The *greve du zele* is not a true strike but a nitpicking obeying of work rules. *Honi soit qui mal y pense* is the motto of the Order of the Garter.

Leonardo Fioravanti's *compendio de i secreti rationali* (Compendium of rational secretes become a best-seller.

An entire sentence or a passage of two or more sentences in a foreign language is usually set in roman and enclosed in quotation marks.²

See the example:

“Wo weilst du, weilst du denn, main milder Schein?” asked Droste-Hülshoff, waiting for the moon.

A translation following a foreign word, phrase, or the title is enclosed in parentheses or quotation marks.³

See the examples:

The Prakrit word *majjiao*, “the tomcat,” may be a dialect version of either of two Sanskrit words: *madjaro*, “my lover,” or *mariaro*, “the cate” (from the verb *mrij*, “to wash,” because the cat constantly washed itself).

The word whe wanted was *pécher* (to sin), not *pécher* (to finish).

¹The University of Chicago, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Sixteenth Edition, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2010), p. 364.

²Ibid.

³The University of Chicago, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Sixteenth Edition, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2010), p. 364.

3.7 Pagination and Numbering

3.7.1 Preliminary section Pagination and numbering in the preliminary section are required to be as follows:

The researcher is required to set the pagination in small Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, ...) or Arabic numerals. The researcher has to apply such pagination consistently throughout the preliminary section.

The page counting in the preliminary section has to start from the abstract page until the symbols and abbreviations page.

3.7.2 Body of Text or Chapters section and onwards

The researcher is required to set the pagination in this section and onwards in Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, ...) The researcher is not required to put a page number on the first page of the chapter in this section, the first page of bibliography and the first page of each appendix. But, the researcher still needs to count these pages, including other pages, for the total pages.

The pagination of both preliminary and body of text section, the researcher should indent 1 inch (2.54 cm) ranges from the top edge of the page, and it must be typed in the same line with the right edge (the last alphabet of the line) or indent 1 inch (2.54 cm) from the right edge.

3.8 The Typing of Chapters or Parts and Heading in the Chapters

3.8.1 Chapter

The researcher must begin the new chapter on the new page, and the number of the chapter must be put in the big Roman numerals. The researcher has to begin with “Chapter...” aligned in the middle of the page and indent 2 inches (5.08 cm) from the top edge. The title of the chapter has to be in the following line with the font size of 16 pt.

If the chapter’s title exceeds 1 line or 48 alphabets, the researcher has to split it into 2 or 3 lines as appropriate by typing them in the form of an upside-down triangle (or the upside-down Pyramid) without underlining the title of the chapter.

3.8.2 Parts

If the dissertation/ thesis/ research paper/thematic paper is too long, the researcher could split it into several parts by typing the number and name of each part at the separate page. This is called “Part page”. The “Part page” will be before the first chapter of that part.

The contents of the chapter have to be typed after the chapter’s title, but the researcher has to put a space of 6 pt. between the contents and the chapter’s title, as in the case of the paragraph.

For parts having short name, the researcher may type in the same line with the number of that part. But If the name is long, it is required to be typed at the next line or the next two or three lines depending on the length of the name. The first letter of each line is in the same alignment and all the texts must be placed in the center of the page. The spacing from the top and bottom edges must be equal, the spacing from the left edge must be 1.5 inches (3.81 cm) while from the right edge must be 1 inch.

3.8.3 Main Heading

Main heading or leading heading of each chapter refers to the heading that is not the chapter’s title. The researcher has to type the main heading at the left edge of the page with the font size of 14 pt. and the spacing line from the above line must be Before 6 pt. The main heading has to be Bold. For typing the following lines, the spacing line between each line must be Before 6 pt.

The first alphabet of every word in the main heading must be typed in a capital letter; except the preposition, conjunction and article that can be typed in small letter. But, if the first word of the main heading is preposition, conjunction or article, then the researcher has to type the first alphabet in a capital letter.

If the researcher would like to start another main heading but the space for typing is not more than one line on that page, the researcher has to start this new main heading in the following page.

3.8.4 Sub-Headings

If there are sub-headings in the main heading, the researcher has to type the sub-headings with the spacing of 8 alphabets from the left edge and start typing on the 9th alphabet (0.7 inches or 1.75 cm.). The spacing line from the above line must be Before 6pt. with the font size of 12 pt.

In typing the sub-headings, the researcher must apply the alphabet alternating with numeral system and make all the alphabets of every sub-heading in bold. See the following examples:

Format A: Alphabet Alternating with Numeral

United States.

A. Civil War, 1861-1865

1. Causes

a) Slavery

1) Compromise

(a) Missouri Compromise

(b) Compromise of 1860

Format B: Numeral Alternating with Alphabet

United States.

1. Civil War, 1861-1865

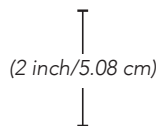
1.1 Causes

1.1.1 Slavery

1.1.2 Compromise of 1860

Remarks: Choose either of the formats and use that format throughout the dissertation/ thesis/ Research paper/ thematic paper

Example: Order of the Main Heading to Sub-Headings



Chapter 3 (16 pt., Bold) (1 spacing line, 16 pt.)

The Propagation of the Anapanasati Meditation Practice for Improving the Quality of Life (16 pt.) (1 spacing line, 16 pt.)

Content (The first-line indent from the left edge is 0.7 inches or 1.75 cm)
(12 pt.)

3.1 Main Heading (14 pt., Bold, before 6 pt.)

3.1.1 Sub-heading (12 pt., before 6 pt.)

3.1.1.1

3.1.1.2

3.1.2 (12 pt., before 6 pt.)

3.2 Main Heading (14 pt., Bold, before 6 pt.)

3.2.1 (12 pt., before 6 pt.)

3.2.1.1

3.2.1.2

3.9 Table, Graph, Diagram, and Illustrated Figures

The table, graph, diagram, and various illustrated figures must have the numbers in order 1, 2, 3, Showing the order of their numbers throughout the entire dissertation/ thesis/ research paper/ thematic paper. The researcher is required to type the numeral order and the names of the table, graph, diagram and illustrated figure all along with the content and their sources on the same page.

If the table is too long to fit on one page, continuation to the next page is acceptable. However, in such a case, the table number and name, and at least two lines of the table content need to be on the same page. If the table content is completed on one page but its source has to be typed on the next page, at least two lines of the table content need to be split to the next page even though some free space will appear in the table on the previous page. The size of the table should not exceed the normal margins of the dissertation/ thesis/ research paper/ thematic paper. Oversized tables must be reduced by photocopying or other suitable means, but must remain easily legible. For a table whose width does not fit on a normal dissertation/ thesis/ research paper/ thematic paper page, it can be rotated till the top of the table is placed toward the binding (left) edge in a landscape format.

For the illustrated figure, if it is the photo referenced from other sources, the photocopied version can be used. But, if it is the photo of the findings, the researcher has to use all real photos whether a colored or a black and white one.

Example: The typing of Table whose length is more than one page**Table 3.1** Showing the application of *Sārāṇīya-dhamma* of students in Rajavinit Mathayom School

No.	Interview Questions	Results from the interview			Percentage
		Key informants	Answer	Number of Key informants	
1	<i>Mettākāyakkamma</i> How do you think you can improve your health care?	28	At present- no specific eating schedule, eat a lot and sleep at late hours	15	53.57
			At present - hardly exercising	6	21.43
			Already appropriate	7	25.00
2	<i>Mettāvacīkamma</i> Do other people say that you speak pleasingly with a credible principle?	28	Use a lot of rude words	2	7.14
			Not quite pleasingly, rather straightforward	12	42.86
			Depends on the circumstances	12	42.86
			Pleasingly and credible	2	7.14
3	<i>Mettāmanokamma</i> How to do manage yourself when you are stressed?	28	Find other activities to do	22	78.57
			Think about the cause and fix it.	6	21.43
4	<i>Sādhāraṇabhogitā</i> If you just bought a new book and you still haven't read it yet, but your friend sees it and would like to borrow it, will you let your friend borrow?	28	No	2	7.14
			It depends on whether that friend is trustworthy or not.	16	57.14
			I will lend the book after I finish reading it.	6	21.43
			I will lend the book first because the book is mine, after all.	4	14.29

No.	Interview Questions	Results from the interview			Percentage
		Key informants	Answer	Number of Key informants	
5	<i>Sīlasāmaññatā</i> Do you violate any of the Five Precepts?	28	Yes	28	100
6	<i>Diṭṭhi-sāmaññatā</i> Do you think that up until now the decisions you have made on solving life problems are correct and appropriate?	28	Inappropriate	1	3.57
			Both appropriate and inappropriate	18	64.29
			Appropriate	9	32.14

Example: The Typing of Table whose content is on the same page

Table 3.2 Human relations problems of students based on the *Sārāṇīya-dhamma* towards oneself

No.	Type of <i>Sārāṇīya-dhamma</i>	Behaviors	Number of Students
1	<i>Mettākāyakamma</i>	At present - no specific eating schedule, eat a lot and sleep at late hours	15
		At present – hardly exercising	6
2	<i>Mettāvacīkamma</i>	Use a lot of rude words	2
3	<i>Mettāmanokamma</i>	-	-
4	<i>Sādhāraṇabhogitā</i>	Cherish on one's own belonging	2
5	<i>Sīlasāmaññatā</i>	Violate the Five Precepts	28
6	<i>Diṭṭhi-sāmaññatā</i>	The decisions to solve problems are still not appropriate	1

Table 3.3 Human relations problems of students based on the *Sārāṇīya-dhamma* towards friends

No.	Type of <i>Sārāṇīya-dhamma</i>	Behavior	Number of students
1	<i>Mettākāyakamma</i>	-	-
2	<i>Mettāvacīkamma</i>	Admiration for friends but no expressing out	3
3	<i>Mettāmanokamma</i>	Become angry when being spoken with rude words by friends	18
4	<i>Sādhāraṇabhogitā</i>	No sharing of stationary or snack with friends	6
5	<i>Sīlasāmaññatā</i>	No punctuality when having an appointment with friends	28
6	<i>Diṭṭhi-sāmaññatā</i>	-	-

If the table content is not long, the researcher can reduce the font size from 16 to 14 pt. (should not be smaller than this) in order to keep the table and the content on the same page.

3.10 Spacing in Typing after the Punctuation Marks

Spacing in typing after the punctuation marks is as follows;

After the mark of full stop (.), it is required to space 1 alphabet.

After the mark of comma (,), it is required to space 1 alphabet. Comma is used to separate phrases or subordinate clauses to prevent misunderstandings.

After the mark of semicolon (;), it is required to space 1 alphabet. Semicolon is used to separate definitions of words with many meanings but that meaning is relevant to the original meaning.

After the mark of colon (:), it is required to space 1 alphabet. Colons is used instead of the word “which/ that is” and “as follows”

How to use Punctuation Marks

1. The researcher must type the punctuation marks at the end of the texts (that is, the punctuation marks have to be next to the previous alphabet); for example, Bangkok: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya Printing House, 2555.
2. After the abbreviation, it is required to space 1 alphabet; for example, A I 5.
3. Between the abbreviation that has more than 1 alphabet, it is not required to put a space; for example, n.d., pp.



Chapter 4

References

The content of this chapter consists of 3 parts; namely, 1) Footnote, 2) Bibliography, and 3) Appendix. The details are as follows:

4.1 Footnote

Footnote is used to give references to the sources of the texts in the Dissertation, Thesis, Research Paper, and the Thematic Paper Proposal that are the texts placed at the bottom of a page to explain the source of the quotations or information with reliable evidences, or to explain additional text about some parts of the content.

4.1.1 Typing of Footnote

The researcher is required to type the footnote at the bottom of each page. The footnote must be separated from the content. For inserting the footnote in Microsoft Word, the researcher has to go to the “References” tab and select “Insert Footnote”. The font size for a footnote is 11 pt. and the first line of the footnote text should have the indentation ranges from the left edge set at 1.75 cm. If the footnote text is longer than 1 line, the following lines must be typed close to the left margin until the end of the list and the last line of the footnote text must be 1-inch indentation ranges from the bottom edge.

Example of the Typing of Footnote

The indentation ranges from the left edge of the page is 1.75 cms. or at the 9th letter. Same as when indenting content in the paragraph.

Boonmee Taenkaew, *Ethics*, (Bangkok: Philosophy and Religion Department, Faculty of Humanity and Social Science, Co-operated College of Ratanakosin Ban Somdej Chao Phraya, 2530/1987), p.119.

4.1.2 Footnote Number Order

The first footnote of each chapter is required to start from the numeral 1 continuously (2, 3, 4,) till the end of the chapter, without having to separate Thai from English footnote. When starting a new chapter, the researcher must always start from 1 again.

The pattern of inserting footnote is different depending on the types of document of references; for example, books, articles in the book, articles in the journal, columns in the newspaper, dissertation, thesis, unpublished documents, interviews and focus group discussion. In typing footnote for the first referred book in each chapter, the complete details are required for referring according to the types of documents as follows:

The pattern of inserting a footnote in each type:

1) Tipiṭakas or the Important Books Printed in Set

These books are required to be referred by the abbreviation of the name of the texts, followed by a volume, and a page number (..../...../.....) or by chapter and verse, or by number, depending on the texts.

For using the Buddhist Scripture (*Tipiṭaka*) as the original texts for the footnote, the researchers are required to use an abbreviation of the scripture name following by its volume and page number without any point between the abbreviation of the scripture, volume, and page number.

See the following examples:

Whenever monk should have sheep's wool washed or dyed or combed by a nun who is not a relation, there is an offence of expiation involving forfeiture.¹ Normally, monks should not desire to occupy any kind of the materials; they should emphasize on mind training for getting rid of defilements such as defilement of desire, becoming, wrong view, and ignorance.² So, monks who are ardent, careful thereby practicing along this way can be capable of enlightenment, Nirvana, of the uttermost safety.³

¹Vin II 95.

²Vibh 184-85.

³S II 133.

In the case of referring *Dhammapada* as a footnote, the researcher should refer its verses number instead of page number.

See the following example:

Actually, people can motivate and develop himself to be a wise man but not for those who always think that they are wise. In this, it says in *Dhammapada* that a fool who knows his foolishness is wise at least to that extent, but a fool who thinks himself wise is a fool indeed.¹

¹Dhp 63.

Note: Style of citation of both PTS Roman text of the Pali Canon and the text of English translations of the Canon by PTS edition are same. The other translated editions should denote the citation in full and with identity of the publishers.

2) Book

2.1) General Books

In writing a footnote for the general books, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Author, Title of a Book with italic, and Volume (in case of being a set book), Edition of Printing (in case of printing more than one edition), (Place of publication: Publisher of a book or press, Year of Publication), Page or number of pages referenced.

Author, *Title*, (Place: Publisher, Year), Page (s).

See the following examples:

¹ Phra Medhidhammaphorn (Prayoon Dhammacitto), *An Ancient Greek Philosophy*, (Bangkok: The Council of Graduate School's Monk Students, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2532 B.E./1989), pp. 38-45.

² Walpola Rahula, *What the Buddha Taught*, (New York: Grove Press, 1962), p. 69.

If the researcher cites an excerpt of a work in another dissertation/ thesis/ thematic paper, the researcher must use the word "cited in..."

See the following examples:

Davids, T.W. Rhys and Stede. W., *Pali-English Dictionary*, (Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1977), p. 23, cited in Kritsana Raksachom, "Alternative: An Analytical Study of the Roles of Phravinyadhara in Vinayapitaka: A Case Study of Phra palithera and Phrapatacaratheri", **Master's Thesis in Buddhist Studies**, (Graduate School: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2002), p. 3.

For general books citation: if the researcher writes a summary of the book, the researcher has to make a reference of that summary by using the words "See details in..."

2.2) Translated Books

In writing a footnote for the translated books, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Author, *Title of the book* with italic, translated by the Translator's name, Set Name and Volume (in the case of having several volumes), Edition of Printing (in case of printing more than one time), (Place of Publication: Publisher of a Book or Press, Year), Page or number of pages referenced.

Author, *Title*, trans., or ed., (Place: Publisher, Year), page (s).

See the following examples:

¹ Piyadassi Thera, *Buddhism - The Immoral Teaching*, tr. Chinavudh Sunthornsima, 17th Edition, (Bangkok: Ruankaew Press, 2532/1989), pp. 31-32.

² Immanuel Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, ed. Norman Kemp Smith, (London: The Macmillan Press, 1978), p.117.

3) Articles

3.1) Articles from the Edited Books

In writing a footnote for articles from the edited books, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Author, "Article's Title", in *Name of the Edited Book* with italic, Name of the Editor (ed), Set Name (if any) or Volume (in the case of having several volumes), Edition of Printing (in the case of printing more than one time), (Place of Publication: Publisher of a Book or Press, Year of Publication): Page or number of pages referenced (put only the page number).

Author, "Article's Title", *Name of the Edited Book with italic*, Name of the Editor (ed), (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year): Page number (put only the page number).

See the following examples:

¹Jamnong Thongprasert, “Chinese Philosophy”, *Academic Mahachula: Eastern Philosophy*, ed., Songvith Kaewsri (Bangkok: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2532/1989): 142.

²W.T. Stace, “Survival after Death”, *Philosophical Issue*, ed. James Rachels (London: Harper & Row Publisher, 1972): 87-91.

3.2) Articles in the Journals

In writing a footnote for the articles in the journals, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Author, “Title of Article”, *Name of Journal* with italic, Volume Number (month, year): Page number (put number only).

See the following examples:

¹ Theeravith Laksanaking, “Philosophy of Religion”, *Buddhacakra*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (January 1933): 26-29.

² K.N., Jayatilleke, “The Buddhist Theory of Causality”, *The Maha Bodhi*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (1969): 10-15.

3.3) Columns in the Newspaper

In writing a footnote for the columns in the newspapers, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Authors, “Columns Title”, *Name of Newspaper* with italic (date month year): Page number (put number only).

See the following examples:

¹ Phramedhidhammaphorn (Prayoon Dhammacitto), “Kuwait War”, *Siam Rath*, (21 August 2533): 2.

² Sommart Noimarerng, “Buddhist to Protest Changes in Curriculum”, *The Nation*, (2 September, 1990): A 2.

3.4) Articles in the Encyclopedia

In writing a footnote for the articles in the Encyclopedia, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Author, “Title of Article”, *Name of Encyclopedia* with italic, Volume (Year of Publication): Page number (put number only).

See the following examples:

¹ Kasem Boonsri, “Buddhavamsa”, *The Royal Institute’s Thai Encyclopedia*, Vol. 21 (2529-39): 13395-13423.

² Charles Landesman, Jr., “Consciousness”, *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Vol. 2 (1967): 191-195.

3.5) Book Reviews

In writing a footnote for book reviews, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Reviewer(s), adding the words *review of*, followed by the name of the reviewed works “Title of Reviewed Book”, by Name of the Author of the Reviewed Book, Name of Journal, Volume Number (month year): page number (put number only).

See the following examples:

¹ Phramaha Insorn Cintāpañño, Review of *Analysis of Phra Thepvedi in Case of Santiasoka*, by W.Chaiyaphak, *Buddhacakkra*, Vol. 44, No.4 (April 2533): 24-26.

² Peter Harvey, “The Five Aggregates: Understanding Theravada Psychology and Soteriology”, by Mathieu Boisvert, *Journal of Buddhist Ethics*, Vol.3 (1996): 91-97.

4) Dissertation/Thesis

In writing a footnote for dissertation and thesis, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

After the author and title, the researcher should list the kind of thesis, the academic institution, and the date enclosed in parentheses, then, follow by the page number, for example, the Name of the Researcher, “Title of Dissertation/Thesis”, (Degree of Dissertation/Thesis field, Faculty or Graduate School, Name of University, Year of Graduation/Publication), Page number. For *Dissertation*, it should be abbreviated as *diss.*

See the following examples:

¹ Phrakru Prakunsorakich (Suchart Jinoraso), “A Study of the Ways of Teaching Vipassanakammatthana according to Vivek Asom”, (M.A. thesis, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2537), pp. 89-90.

² Ven. Skalzang Dolma, “An Analytical Study of the Emptiness in the Prajñāpāramitā Hṛdaya Sūtra and in Mahāyāna Schools with Special References to Their Commentaries”, (PhD dissertation, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2015), p. 30.

³ Phramaha Apinyawat Phosan, “A Comparative Study of Woman’s Socio-familial Life-ways in Vedic Hinduism and Theravāda Buddhism”, (PhD dissertation, The Department of Philosophy, University of Madras, 2001), p. 30.

5) Research Works

In writing a footnote for research works, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Name of Researcher (s), “Title of Research”, A Research Work, (Responsible department: Name of Faculty or Department and University, Year of Publication), Page number.

See the following examples:

¹ Sanu Mahatthanadull et al, “Buddhist Biology: Systematic Relationship of Life and Environment, And the Creation of Supportive Factors for Development of Life Based on the Seven Suitable (Sappāya)”, (Thai Version), *A Research Work*, (Buddhist Research Institute: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2014), p. 78.

6) Other Unprinted Documents

In the case of referring to the unprinted documents, the researcher is also required to follow the footnote format; but the title of that document must be put within the quotation mark and specified its character, such as Mimeographed or Typewriter, in the bracket at the end of the list.

See the following examples:

¹ Phramaha Somchai Kusalacitto, “The Concept of Mind in Buddhist Philosophy”, (Documents for Buddhist Philosophy Class, Graduate School: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 1999). (Mimeographed)

² Phramaha Prayoon Dhammacitto (Mererk), “Buddhism and World Peace”, (Paper Presented at the 16th General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, Los Angeles, November 19-26, 1988). (Mimeographed)

7) Interviews/ Focus Group Discussion

In writing a footnote for interviews/ focus group, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

Name of the interviewee, Position (if any), Interview by Researcher's name, Place of the interview, Month Date, Year of the interview.

Focus Group Name of the person who gives an interview, position (if any), month date, year of the interview.

See the following examples:

¹Phra Dharmakosajarn (Prayoon Dhammacitto), Prof. Dr., Interview by Orawan Topathomwong, Faculty of Arts, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, October 20, 2007.

²Focus Group Discussion with Phrasrisunthornvoharn (Sunthorn Sutthithammo), Abbot of Wat Lum Phrachadham July 16, 2018.

³Focus Group Discussion with Phramaha Worawit Worakavee, Abbot of Wat Songlak, July 10. 2018.

8) Regulations, Rules, Orders, Law, Acts, Etc. with No Author Name

In writing a footnote for Regulations, Rules, Orders, Law, Acts, Etc. that the author/ writer is unknown, the researcher is required to follow the following format:

"Title", An Edited Books of All Announcements/ Important Government Documents Volume or Number, Edition (Month and Year of publication): Page number.

See the following examples:

¹"Civil Service Act B.E. 2518", Government Gazette 92 (February 1975): 120.

²"Announcement of Civil Service Commission in Higher Education Institutions entitled "Criteria for Consideration of Academic Journals for Dissemination of Academic Works B.E. 2556", Government Gazette 130 (October 2013): 14.

4.1.3 Repeating the Footnotes

In the case of the same document is repeatedly cited, the researcher must follow the following format:

If the researcher consecutively cites exactly the same source two or more times in a note, even though it may be on a different page but as long as it is in the immediately preceding reference, the researcher has to use the word “**ibid.**”.

“Ibid.” The abbreviation *ibid.* (from *ibidem*, “in the same place”) refers to a single work cited in the note immediately preceding. It must never be used if the preceding note contains more than one citation. It takes the place of the name (s) of the author(s) or editor(s), the title of the work, and as much of the succeeding material as it identical. If the entire reference, including page numbers or other particular, is identical, the word **ibid.** alone is used. It is set in roman and followed by a period.¹

⁵ Farmwinkle, humor of the midwes, p. 241.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 258-59.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 333-34.

⁹ Losh, diaries and Correspondence, 1:150.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 2:35-36.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 2:37-40.

At one time, writers shortened citations in notes by using Latin terms and abbreviations: **idem**, “the same”; **op. cit.**, for **opere citato**, “in the work cited”; and **loc. cit.**, for **loco citato**, “in the place cited.” This practice has fallen out of favor, so avoid all Latin citation terms except one—**ibid.**, from **ibidem** or “in the same place.” Some writers still use **ibid.** to shorten a citation to a work whose bibliographical data appear in the immediately previous note.

¹ The University of Chicago, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Sixteenth Edition, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2010), p. 669.

³⁰Buchan, *Advice to Mothers*, p. 71.

³¹*Ibid.*, p. 95.

³²*Ibid.*

“**Loc. cit.**” is used in place of “*ibid*” when citing exactly the same page in the same text as the previous citation by the same author **but the cites are not consecutive** (not immediately preceding reference).

If the researcher cites the same passage but in the different page or in the same page but the cites are not consecutive (not immediately preceding reference), the researcher must use the word “**Op.cit.**”

In citing the same document or source but the cites are not consecutive (not immediately preceding reference), the brief details are required, that is, adding only the name of an author and the name of the title. While the detail about a place of publication, the publisher or press and the year of publishing must be cut off. The page number is also required to be added after the name of a title. See examples:

¹ Phramedhidhammaphorn (Prayoon Dhammacitto), *An Ancient Greek Philosophy*, pp. 15-20.

⁵ Jan H. Kalicki and David L. Goldwyn, eds., *Energy and Security: Toward a New Foreign Policy Strategy* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), pp.195–96.

⁸Kalicki and Goldwyn, p.204.

In the case that the title is longer than one line and is cited many times, it depends upon the consideration of the researcher whether to shorten it or not, but the researcher must not miss the main point. The same format has to be used throughout the book.

See the following examples:

¹ Phramaha Prayoon Dhammacitto (Mererk), *Selflessness in Sartre's Existentialism and Early Buddhism*, (Bangkok: Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University, 1988), p. 93.

² Chinda Chandrkaew, *Nibbana the Ultimate Truth of Buddhism*, (Bangkok: Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University, 1979), p. 88.

³ Phramaha Prayoon Dhammacitto (Mererk), *Selflessness in Sartre's Existentialism and Early Buddhism*, p.102.

⁴ Ibid., p. 99.

⁵ Loc. cit.

The basic short form consists of the last name of the author and the main title of the works cited, usually shortened if more than four words.²

See the example:

¹ Philip Ball, *Bright Earth: Art and the Invention of Color* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2001), p. 140.

⁴ Ball, p. 204. *or*

⁴ Ball, *Bright Earth*, p. 204.

¹² Nancy L. Green, "The Politics of Exit: Reversing the Immigration Paradigm," *Journal of Modern History* 77 (June 2005): 275.

¹⁷ Green, p. 276. *or*

¹⁷ Green, "Politics of Exit," p. 276.

²⁰ John Demos, "Real Lives and Other Fictions: Reconsidering Wallace Stegner's Angle of Repose," in *Novel History: Historians and Novelists Confront America's Past (and Each Other)*, ed. Mark C. Carnes (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2001), p. 135.

²² Demos, p. 138. *or*

²² Demos, "Real Lives," p. 138.

²The University of Chicago, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Sixteenth Edition, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2010), p. .667.

In notes, “*ibid.*” should be capitalized but not italicized. Since “*ibid.*” is an abbreviation, it must end with a period; if the citation includes a page number, put a comma after “*ibid.*” If the page number of a reference is the same as in the previous note, do not include a page number after “*ibid.*”. Do not use “*ibid.*” after a note that contains more than one citation, and avoid using *ibid.* to refer to footnotes that do not appear on the same page.³

Example of Typing a Short Quotation Mark and a Footnote

“Viññāṇa is nothing, but a stream of consciousness (*viññāṇa sota*), which perpetually flows “like the current of river (*nadisota viya*).”¹ It never exits for two moments; it continues to persist by the continuous process of arising (*upāda*), sustaining (*thīti*) and perishing (*bhaṅga*), and each process is called a moment. Each moment of consciousness is extremely short. As the Buddha says: “It consider, monks, that there is no phenomenon that comes and goes so quickly as consciousness. It is not easy to find a simile to show how quickly consciousness comes and goes.”²

¹D III 101; Maurice Walshe (tr.), **Thus Have I Heard The Long Discourses of the Buddha**, (London: Wisdom Publications, 1987), pp. 417–418.

²A I 10; F.L. Woodward (tr.), **The Book of the Gradual Sayings (AnguttaraNikāya)**, Vol. I (Ones, Twos, Threes), (London: PTS, 1979), p. 8.

This above quotation is quoted as an example for typing a short quotation and a footnote from Phramaha Prasit Inkrungkao, “The Problem of Dukkha and Its Solution in the Theravāda Buddhism”, *Ph.D. Thesis*, (Madras: Department of Philosophy, Madras Christian College, 1996), p. 77.

³The University of Chicago, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Sixteenth Edition, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2010), p. 669.

4.1.4 Footnotes for Electronic Medias

Electronic media includes information sources recorded on computer-readable media, such as diskettes, CD-ROMs, various databases in a direct line system (Online), the internet, etc.

For electronic bibliography, the researcher may use the same requirements as a bibliography for books and other reference materials as mentioned above. But maybe specific information that needs to be cataloged differently, such as the following:

1) Diskettes and CD-ROM

Author, Title, [Type of media], Location of production: Name of production, Year of production.

See the following example:

Pranee Saenthaweesuk, *Thai Folk Performance*. 1997. CD-ROM. Bangkok: Thai Information Publishing System.

2) Abstracts on CD-ROM

Author, Title, [Type of media], An abstract from: Database name / Data file name / Data number (If any), Year of production.

See the following example:

Pranee Saenthaweesuk, *The Presentation of a model on Academic Leadership Development for School Administrators under Ang Thong Educational Service Area Office*, [CD-ROM], An abstract from: Thai Dissertation and Thesis Database (2003) Disc 2, 2004.

3) Online Articles/ Abstracts

Author, Title, [Type of media], Source: Data source name [Date Month Year of viewing data]. (type only date, month and year)

See the following example:

Wittayakorn Chiengkul, *Right thought, Right action: The Reform of Communication and Mass Media*, on online, <http://www.rsu.ac.th/thai/Opinion-think-default.html> (accessed July 1, 2010).

4) E-Journal

Author, “Title of article”, Name of Journal, Volume (Number), or the length of the article, website, Viewed Date Month and Year of viewing data (in the bracket).

See the following example:

Pranee Sansuk, “Information Technology to Suit the Organization’s Environment”, *KU Electronic Magazine*, 3 no 2 (September 2000). <http://www.ku.ac.th/e-magazine/march44/it/organize.html> (accessed March 2, 2003).

5) Online Newspaper Articles

Author, “Title of article”, Name of Newspapers, [Type of media], Volume (Number): Page number or the length of the article, Viewed Date Month and Year of viewing data, website (in the bracket).

See the following example:

Lom Pientid, “Remarks Thailand: Thai Society is Seriously Ill”, *Thairath*. http://www.thairath.co.th/thairath1/2548/column/remark/dec/19_12_48.php (accessed December 4, 2000).

4.2 Typing of the Bibliography:

Bibliography refers to a list of books referred to in research on a particular subject, a particular era or of a particular author and usually contains descriptions or short critiques.

In writing the bibliography, the word “**Bibliography**” must be typed in the center of the top on the first page of a bibliography with a space of 1.5 inches (3.81 cm) ranges from the top edge. The researcher has to set the line spacing between each line at Before 12 pt. and type by dividing the types of documents as follows:

- Tipiṭaka, Pakaraṇavisesa, Aṭṭhakathās, Tika, Anutika, and other scriptures
- General books
- Translated books
- Articles (in Journal, Newspapers, Encyclopedias, Edited Books of Articles and Book reviews)
- Other documents (Dissertation, Thesis, Thematic paper, Research report, Proceedings, Pamphlets, Mimeographs and other unprinted documents)
- Interviews/ Focus group
- Documents with no author name such as Acts or Announcements of Government agencies, etc.
- Electronic medias

The researcher is required to type the bibliography or the reference books in each category by classifying books into primary or secondary sources and classifying the others according to their categories as mentioned above. The researcher also has to put them in alphabetical order of author’s names or by title if the author name is unknown.

In the case that there are not many references, the alphabetical order of the author’s name or title can be used without categorizing the document. If any list does not end in one line, the researcher is required to type its remaining part in the next line by indenting 8, alphabet and start typing at the ninth alphabet until the list ends.

See the following example:

A. Primary Sources: the Buddhist scriptures

B. Secondary Sources: (Books and/or articles in the book, dissertation, thesis, articles and/or articles in the journal, Newspapers, Encyclopedias, and other documents including Pamphlets, Mimeographs and Interviews)

Remark: for each type of reference details, the researcher may follow the format that will be presented next.

4.2.1 Format of Bibliography or Reference Books

The format of the bibliography is according to the footnote format. Just change the comma symbol (,) to full stop symbol (.) Except for the symbol that puts before the year, the researcher has to keep the comma symbol (,) only. However, the researcher has to put the bibliography or reference documents according to the format specified by the category of the document as follows:

1) Tipiṭaka Texts and General Books

Format:

Author. **Title.** Set Name and Volume (if any) and / or number of books (if there are many books to finish). Edition (If published more than 1 time). Place of publication: Publisher of a book or Press, Year of Publication.

Author. **Title.** Place: Publisher or Press, Year.

See the following examples:

Phramaha Prayoon Dhammacitto (Mererk). *Selflessness in Sarte's Existentialism and Early Buddhism*. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University Press, 1988.

Rahula, Walpola. *What the Buddha Taught*. New York: Grove Press, 1963.

Remark: The researcher must put an order starting with the surname and followed by the name of the author such as Rahula, Walpola. In the case that the author is a monk, the researcher has to type the first name - Buddhist name such as the

Phramaha Rachan Cittapalo. In the case of a monk with honorific title or rank in the Sangha, the researcher has to put his title first without having to separate the word “Phramaha/ Phra” and followed by his first name and Buddhist name such as Phradhammakosajarn (Prayoon Mererk), Phrabrahmakunaporn (P.A. Payutto), Phrarajapariyattkavi (Somjin Sammapanyo), etc. The researcher does not need to put in an academic position of the author.

2) Translated Books

Format:

Author. **Title**. Translated by Translator’s name. Edition (If published more than 1 time). Place of publication: Publisher of a book or Press, Year of Publication.

See the following examples:

Rahula, Walpola. *What the Buddha Taught*. Translated by Choosak Tipkesorn, et al. 3rd Edition. Bangkok: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya Press, 2004.

Kant, Immanuel. *Critique of Pure Reason*. Translated by Narman Kemp Smith. London: The Macmillan Press, 1978.

3) Articles

3.1) Articles in Journal

Format:

Author. “Title of Article”, **Name of Journal**. Volume Number (month and year): Page number (put only the number).

See the following examples:

Laksanaking, Theeravit. “Philosophy of Religion.” *Buddhacakkra*. Vol. 43 No. 2 (January, 1990): 26-29.

Jayatilleke, K.N. “The Buddhist Theory of Causality”. *The Maha Bodhi*. Vol. 77 No. 1:10-15.

3.2) Articles in Newspaper

Format:

Author. "Title of Article", **Name of Newspaper**. Edition (date month year): page number (type only the number).

See the following examples:

Phramedhidhammaphorn (Prayoon Dhammacitto), "Kuwait War", *Siam Rath*, Volume 3 (21 August 2533): 2.

Noimarerng, Sommart. "Buddhist to Protest Changes in Curriculum". *The Nation* 3 (2 September 1990): A 2.

3.3) Articles in Encyclopedia

Format:

Author. "Title of Article". **Name of Encyclopedia**. Volume (Year of publication): Page number (put only number).

See the following examples:

Boonsri, Kasem. "Buddhavamsa", The Royal Institute's *Thai Encyclopedia*, Vol.21 (2529-39): 13395-13423.

Landesman, Charles. "Consciousness". *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. Vol. 2 (1967): 191-195.

3.4) Articles in Edited Book

Format:

Author. "Title of Article", **Name of the Edited Book**. Page. Name of the Editor (ed). Place of Publication: Publisher of a Book or Press, Year of Publication.

See the following example:

Thongprasert, Jamnong. "Chinese Philosophy", *Academic Mahachula: Eastern Philosophy*. Edited by Songvith (1989): 142.

3.5) Book Reviews

Format:

Reviewer. "Name of Reviewing", Name of a Reviewed Book, by the Author of the Reviewed Book. **Name of Journal or Magazine**. Year of Publication or Volume (Month and Year): Page Number (put only page number).

See the following examples:

Cintāpañño, Phramaha Insorn. Review of *Analysis of Phra Thepvedi in Case of Santiasoka*. by W. Chaiyaphak. Buddhacakra. Vol.4 (April 1990): 24-26.

Harvey, Peter. Review of *The Five Aggregates: Understanding Theravada Psychology and Soteriology*, by Mathieu Boisvert. *Journal of Buddhist Ethics*. Vol. 3 (1996): 91-97.

4) Dissertation/ Thesis

Format:

Researcher's Name. "Title or Dissertation/ Thesis". **Degree of Dissertation/Thesis Field**. Faculty or Graduate School: Name of University, Year of Graduation/ Publication.

See the following examples:

Khunavudhi, Preecha. "Buddhist Philosophy on Kamma and Its Result". Master's thesis, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, 1978.

Pim-absorn, Phramaha Tuan. "Buddhist Concept of Karuna and World Peace". PhD diss., Graduate School, Banaras Hindu University, 1988.

5) Other unprinted works

See the example:

¹Kusalacitto, Phramaha Somchai. “The Concept of Mind in Buddhist Philosophy”. (Documents for Buddhist Philosophy Class, Graduate School: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 1999).

²Dhammacitto (Mererk), Phramaha Prayoon. “Buddhism and World Peace”. (Paper Presented at the 16th General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, Los Angeles, November 19-26, 1988).

6) Interviews/ Focus Group

Format:

Name of the interviewee. Position (if any). Interview by Researcher’s name. Month Date, Year of the Interview.

Focus Group Name of the person who gives an interview. Position (if any). Month Date, Year of the Interview.

See the following examples:

Phra Dhammakosajarn, Prof. Dr. (Prayoon Dhammacitto). Rector of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University. Interview by Orawan Topathomwong. July 16, 2007.

Focus Group Phrasrisunthornvoharn (Sunthorn Sutthithammo). Abbot of Wat Lum Phrachadham. July 16, 2018.

Focus Group Worakavee, Phramaha Worawit. Abbot of Wat Songlak. July 10, 2018.

Focus Group Athijittato, Phraathikarnkom. Abbot of Wat Saohin. July 10, 2018.

7) Pamphlets, Museographies and Other Unprinted Documents

In writing the bibliography for unprinted documents, the researcher can follow the format of the footnote for unprinted documents. Except for the document title that it must be put in the quotation marks. The researcher must also specify the type of the document whether it is Mimeographed or Typewriter in the bracket at the end of the list.

See the following example:

Kusalacitto, Phramaha Somchai. "The Concept of Mind in Buddhist Philosophy". Documents for Buddhist Philosophy Class. Graduate School: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 1999. (Mimeographed).

Phramaha Prayoon Dhammacitto (Mererk). "Buddhism and World Peace". Paper at the 16th General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhist. Los Angeles, November 19-26, 1988. (Mimeographed).

4.2.2 Examples of Bibliography

Bibliography (16 pt., Bold)

1. Primary Sources⁴

C.E.F. Rhys Davids. *Compendium of Philosophy*. Translated by Narada Mahathera. London: PTS., 1910.

E. Windisch. *Itivuttaka*. London: PTS., 1889.

Narada Mahathera. *A Manual of Abhidhamma*. Kandy: BPS., 1975.

T.W. Rhys Davids. *Abhidhammatthasangaha*. Translated by S.Z. Aung and C.E.F. Rhys Davids. London: PTS., 1884.

T.W. Rhys Davids, J.E. Carpenter and W. Stede. *Digha - Nikaya Atthakatha: Sumangalavilasini*. 3 Vols. London: PTS., 1886-1932.

⁴This primary source emphasizing scripture research in Buddhism and Philosophy. For primary source in other fields shall be upon what each major deems appropriate.

2. Secondary Sources

(I) Books:

- Bapat, P.V. *2500 Years of Buddhism*. New Delhi: Govt. of India, 1956.
- Collins, S. *Selfless Persons: Imagery and Thought in Theravada Buddhism*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1981.
- Hiriyanna, M. *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1967.
- Stcherbatsky, Th. *The Soul Theory of The Buddhists*. Delhi: Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan, 1976.

(II) Articles:

- Bhattacharya, Kalidas. "The Concept of Self in Buddhism". *The Philosophical Quarterly (India)*. Vol. 34 No. 2 (1961): 18-29.
- Jayatilleke, K.N. "The Buddhist Theory of Causality". *The Maha Bodhi*. Vol. 77 No. 1 (1969): 20-25.
- Tulkun, L.T.D. "Atman: The Basis of Debate between the Buddhists and the Hindus". *Bodhi-Rashmi*. (n.d.): 65-69.

(III) Dissertation/ Thesis/ Thematic Paper:

- Lohacharoon, Usa. "The Study of Life and Buddhist and Buddhist Literature of Xuan Zang (Tang San Zang Bhikkhu)". *Master's thesis*, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2003.

(IV) Report of the Research:

- Peter Masefield. *A Critical Edition, and Translation, of the Pali Text Known as the Sotabbam_li_*. Graduate School Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 2008.
- Veerachart Nimanong. *The Educational Inequality of Buddhist Monks and Novices in Thailand*. Graduate School of Philosophy and Religious Studies, Assumption University, 2003.

(V) Unprinted Documents and Other Documents:

Kusalacitto, Phramaha Somchai. “The Concept of Mind in Buddhist Philosophy”. *Documents for Buddhist Philosophy Class*. Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, 1999. (Mimeographed).

Phramaha Prayoon Dhammacitto (Mererk). “Buddhism and World Peace”. *Paper at the 16th General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhist*. Los Angeles, November 19-26, 1988. (Mimeographed).

(VI) Interviews/ Focus Group

Phra Dhammakosajarn, Prof. Dr. (Prayoon Dhammacitto). Rector of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University. Interview by Orawan Topathomwong. July 16, 2007.

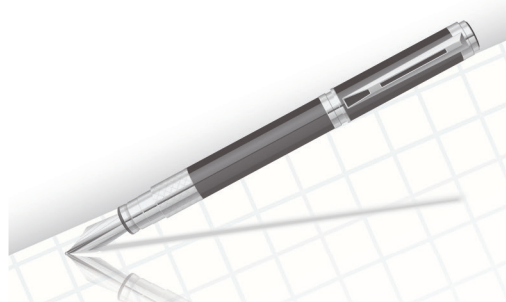
Focus Group Phrasrisunthornvoharn (Sunthorn Sutthithammo). Abbot of Wat Lum Phrachadham. July 16, 2018

(VII) Electronics:

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4.3 Appendix

The appendix is the text that the researcher of the dissertation, thesis, research and thematic paper writes about briefly in the content section. But the researcher would like to add more details, therefore, presenting in the appendix section.



Appendix

Comparison Table of Font Size Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University B.E. 2561 (2018)

Dissertation, Thesis, Thematic Paper		
	TH SarabunPSK (Line space=single)	Times New Roman (line space=1.5)
OUTER COVER (BLACK COVER) (TITLE, e.g. A STUDY ON...)	A STUDY ON... 18pt. ALL CAPS. (BOLD)	A STUDY ON... 16pt. ALL CAPS. (BOLD)
COVER II (Title, e.g. A Study on...)	A Study on... 20pt. Small caps. (Bold)	A Study on... 18pt. Small caps. (Bold)
Researcher (Name Surname, e.g. Mr. Rakdee Sukdee)	Mr. Rakdee Sukdee 18pt. Small caps. (Bold)	Mr. Rakdee Sukdee 16pt. Small caps. (Bold)
Degree details (A Dissertation/Thesis/ Thematic Paper...)	A Dissertation/Thesis/ Thematic Paper... 18pt. Small caps. (Regular)	A Dissertation/Thesis/ Thematic Paper ... 16pt. Small caps. (Regular)

Dissertation, Thesis, Thematic Paper		
Chapter (e.g. Chapter I Introduction)	Chapter I Introduction 20pt. Small caps. (Bold)	Chapter I Introduction 18pt. Small caps. (Bold)
Main Title (e.g. 1.1 Background...)	1.1 Background... 18pt. (Bold)	1.1 Background... 16pt. (Bold)
Subordinate Title (e.g. 1.1.1 Causes...)	1.1.1 Causes... 16pt. (Bold)	1.1.1 Causes... 13pt. (Bold)
Content	To study the meditation practice in... 16pt. (Regular)	To study the meditation practice in ... 13pt. (Regular)

中文註腳和參考資料

註腳

1. 如果不是書名或論文主題在正文或注釋所提到的人名不加尊稱。
2. 註腳用10級字，參考資料用12級字。
3. 按照原本資料**繁體字**或**簡體字**的寫法。
4. **專書順序**：作者，《書名》，編者，譯者，版本，冊數，（出版地：出版者，年份），第幾冊，頁碼。

例如：印順，《成佛之道》，（新竹：正聞出版社，2016），頁23。

5. 文集：編者，《書名》，版本，冊數，（出版地：出版者，年份），第幾冊，頁碼。

例如：杭州佛學院 編，《吳越佛教》，第八卷，（北京：九州出版社，2013），頁45。

6. **譯本**：作者原名，《書名》，第幾冊，譯者，版本，冊數，（出版地：出版者，年份）：頁碼。

例如：Buddhaghosa，《清淨道論》，葉均 譯，（高雄：正覺學會，2000）：頁109。

7. **期刊**：作者，〈篇名〉，《刊物名稱》卷期（年份）：頁碼。

例如：李志夫，〈試分析印度「六師」只思想〉，《中華佛學學報》第1期（1987）：245–279。

8. **論文集論文**：作者，〈篇名〉，論文集編者，《論文集名稱》，冊數（出版地：出版者，西元年份），第幾冊：頁碼。

例如：林国良，〈从《解深密经疏》看圆测的唯识学立场〉，汤铭钧 主编，《正理门论：郑伟宏先生从教四十五周年纪念论文集》，（上海：中西书局，2016）：84–96。

9. 引用第二次同書 (ibid.) 僅用在和前一個註腳相同：同書，作者年份：頁碼。

例如：同書，印順2016：36。

10. 佛典：作者，譯者《書名》，《藏名》，第幾冊，第幾卷，經號碼。

例如：玄奘 譯《解深密經》，《大正藏》，冊60，卷5，No. 676。

求那跋陀羅 譯《雜阿含經》，《大正藏》，冊2，卷14，經343。

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《大正新脩大藏經》，台北：新聞豐出版公司，1993年。

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印順，《成佛之道》，新竹：正聞出版社，2016年。

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葉均 譯，《清淨道論》，高雄：正覺學會，2000年。

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