



**CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY**  
**Social Science Research Institute**  
**Winter School on**  
**Transformative Social Science**  
**for Sustainability and Social Justice**  
**9-13 December 2013**



# **Diffusion and Publications of Research Results**

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**UNITED NATIONS  
UNIVERSITY**

**UNU-EHS**

Institute for Environment  
and Human Security



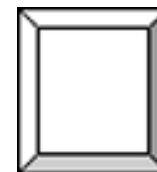
**Freie Universität**

**Berlin**



**Springer**

the language of science



**Pioneers**



**Science**

**Practice**

# **Contents**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. UNESCO's Science Report (2013)**
- 3. Universities as Responsible Centres of Innovation for Development**
- 4. Is this Research Theme Politically Relevant for Thailand?**
- 5. International Ranking & National Funding: International Recognition: Peer-Reviewed English Publications**
- 6. My Proposals: Copublication: in English and Thai**
- 7. Publication of Results of Winter School in English**

# 1. Introduction

- **Final Talk several goals:**
  - Theme is topical as the most recent **UNESCO Science Report 21013 on Changing Global Environments**
  - Builds on previous efforts: **Chula global (2010)**
  - **Diagnosis of Global Peer Reviewed Research:** bibliometric Studies: dominance of English Literature
  - **This coincides also with general ranking of Universities:** English Language countries: Top League
  - **For Chula's Ranking Research matters:** Especially peer-reviewed English Publications (Articles & Books)
  - **Scientific Output:** Publication in Thai & English may support the global ranking of CUSRI and Political Science Faculty within Chulalongkorn University

## 2. UNESCO's Science Report (2013)



International Social Science Council (ISSC) presented the **World Social Science Report 2013 on global environmental change**.

Many changes are driven by human activities, fossil fuel consumption, deforestation, agricultural intensification, urbanization, overexploitation of fisheries, and waste production. Most discussed ... is climate change.

**These challenges are intimately connected to accelerating production and consumption, population growth, socio-economic and cultural globalization, and widespread patterns of inequality.** Together they comprise a major feature of contemporary life, **and require innovative policy and social transformation.**

### Editorial Team

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# 2.1 Goals of UNESCO's Report (2013)

The Report has five specific objectives:

- To develop a social science framing of global environmental change and sustainability;
- To showcase some unique contributions that the social sciences can make, taking different disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives into account, and writing from or about different regions of the world;
- To explore and assess how well social science knowledge about changing global environments is linked to policy and action;
- To influence research programming, science policy making and funding, at national, regional and international levels; and
- To mobilize the wider social science community to engage more effectively, and take the lead in developing a more integrated and transformative science of global change and sustainability.

The more than 150 authors of this Report, drawn from across the globe and representing a wide range of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, all speak in their own voices to these objectives.

## 2.2. Framework of UNESCO's Report

**Figure 1 • The transformative cornerstones of social science research for global change**



### The framework for the Report: transformative cornerstones of social science research for global change

What do the social sciences bring to integrated global environmental change research? What unique contributions can and must they make to delivering solutions-oriented knowledge for global sustainability?

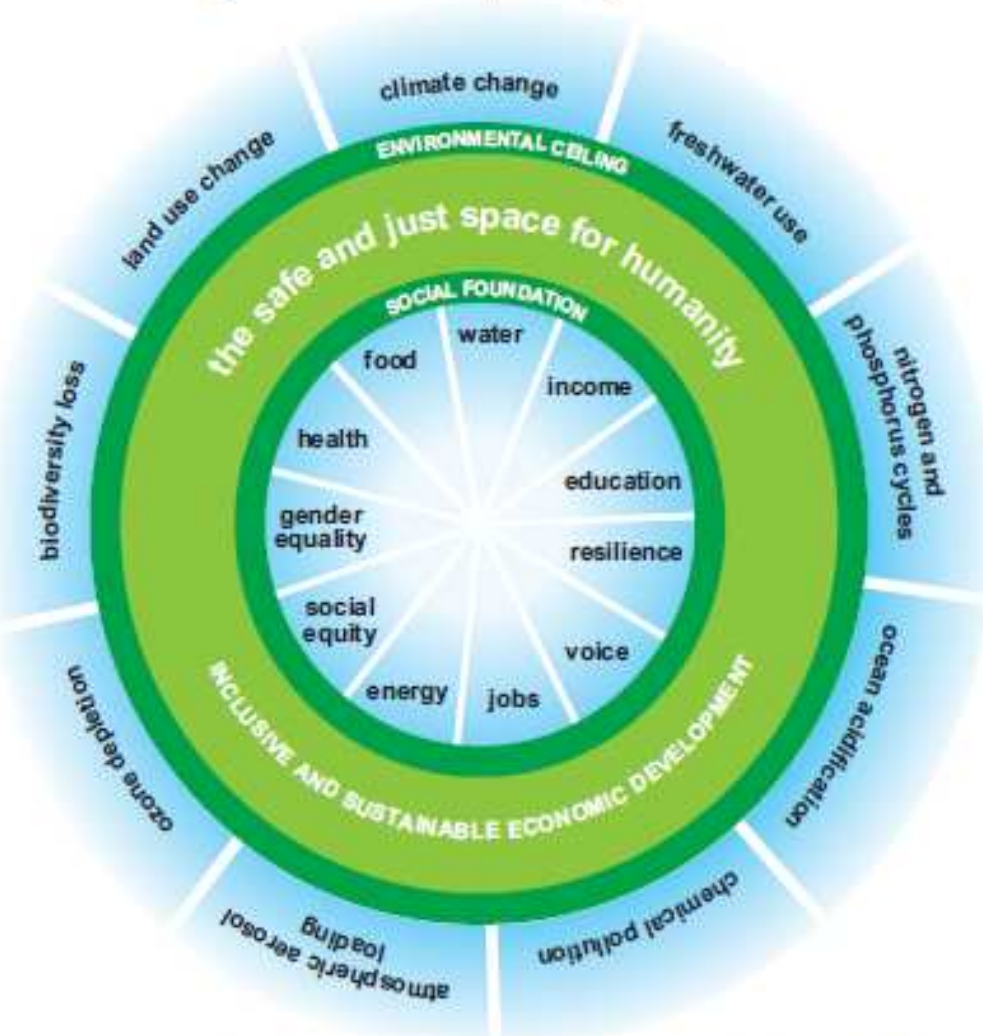
In 2012 the ISSC developed a research framework comprising six transformative cornerstones of social science research for global change.<sup>4</sup> Each cornerstone articulates a set of social science questions that have to be answered if research on concrete environmental problems is to inform actions that result in ethical and equitable transformations to sustainability. Together, they provide tools for understanding climate and other environmental changes as social processes, embedded in specific social systems, and for critically questioning and rethinking those processes and systems through time.

The six transformative cornerstones (see Figure 1) form the thematic framework for the *World Social Science Report 2013*.

Source: Adapted from Hackmann, H. and A.L. St. Clair (2012), Transformative Cornerstones of Social Science Research for Global Change, International Social Science Council (p21).

# 2.3. Moving Towards Transformation

Figure 2 • Social and planetary boundaries



## Moving towards transformation

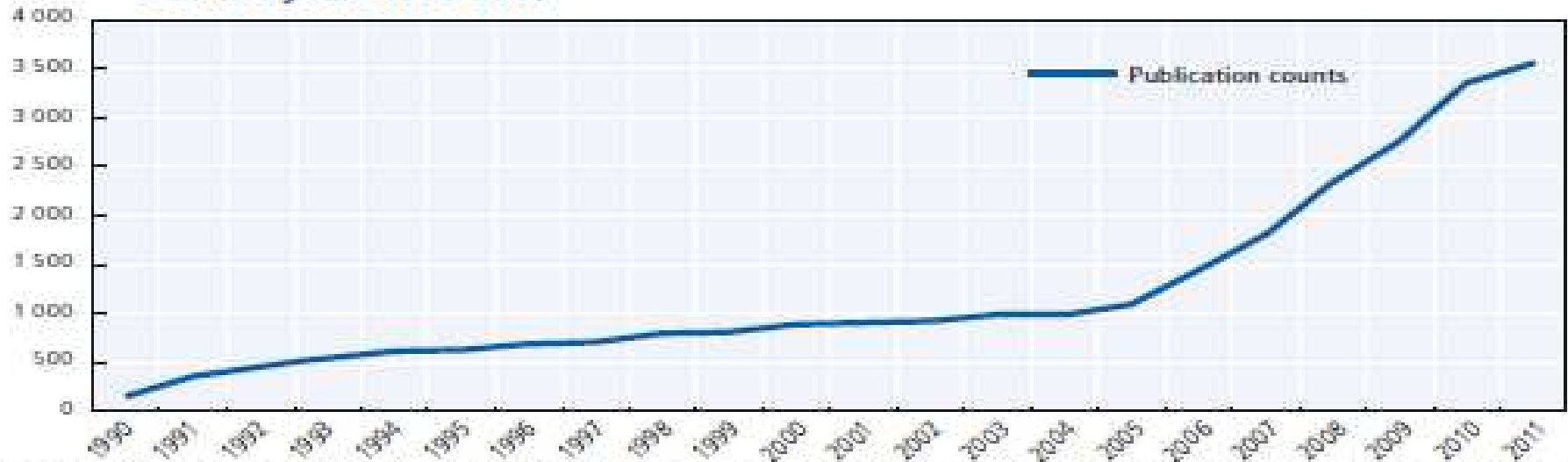
Research on global sustainability increasingly goes hand in hand with calls for profound social transformation, and for the production of relevant knowledge to help deliver it. Yet despite the urgency of both processes, researchers are far from agreeing – or even fully understanding – what either of them entails, conceptually and practically.

The realization of such transdisciplinary, open knowledge processes involves significant challenges and opportunities for the scientific community, and for those responsible for organizing, funding, evaluating and rewarding research. It calls for a fundamental transformation of the institutions and practices of science itself.

*The social sciences and universities have a moral and practical imperative to take on the problem-solving mantle more actively. Universities are critical and unique aggregations of the cross-disciplinary knowledge needed for sustainable development solutions .... Many have started down that path, often organizing multidisciplinary teaching and training initiatives on sustainable development. Much more can and should be done in this regard. (Sachs)*

## 2.4. Publications on Global Environmental Change

**Figure 3 • Number of social science publications on global environmental change over the years 1990-2011**



Source: Web of Science. See Calliots (Figure T3.1) and Waitman, for information on methodology used and definitions in World Social Science Report 2013.

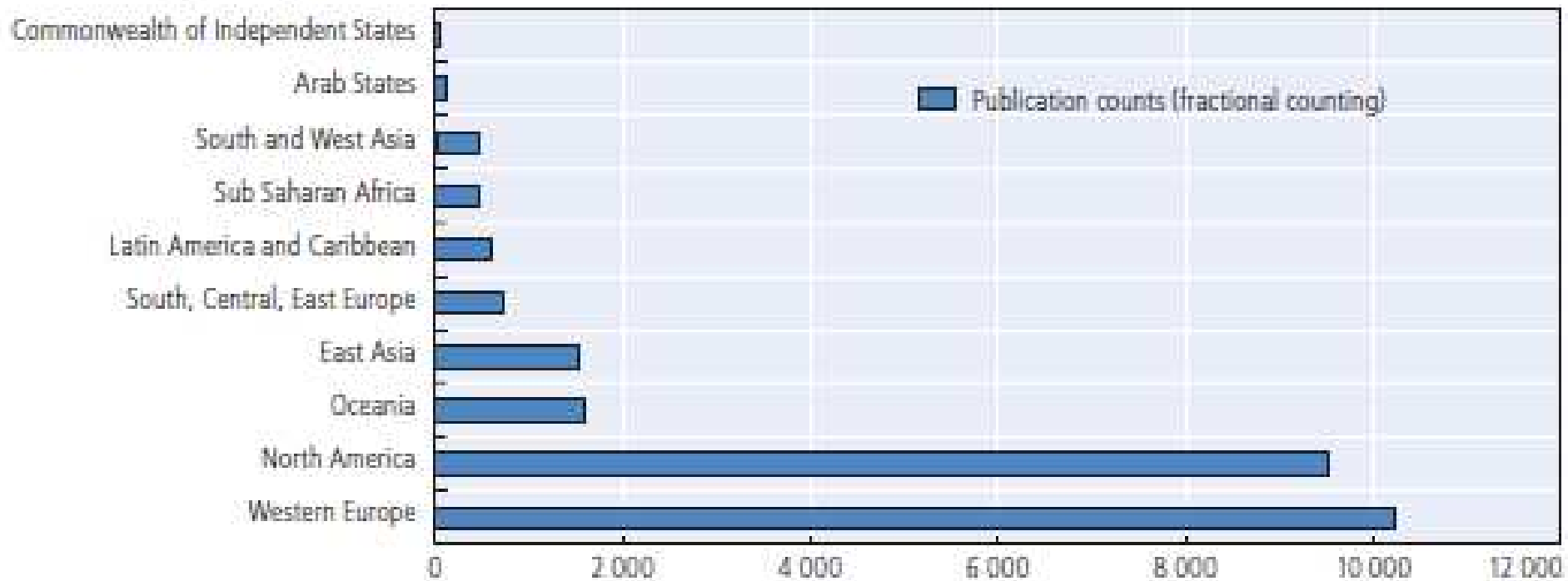
The social sciences are increasingly expected to play a role in analysing the urgent problems of global environmental change, and in suggesting solutions. But do they have the capacity to do so? Part 2 analyses the state of social science research on global environmental change in different parts of the world, and its capacity to address the many complex issues that environmental change raises.

Social scientists in the United States and Europe have been studying global environmental change for several decades.

But the emergence of climate change as a global issue in the 1990s – before and after the Rio Earth Summit of 1992 – stimulated rapid growth in this area throughout the world (Figure 3). Since 2005, the number of publications on climate change and global environmental change in social science journals indexed in the Web of Science (WoS) has increased rapidly. Researchers in environmental studies, economics and geography published most on these themes during the period 1990-2011, while other social sciences such as political science, sociology and psychology have lagged behind.

## 2.5. Social Science Publications by Region

**Figure 4 • Number of social science publications on global environmental change per region 1990-2011**



Source: Web of Science. See Calliots (Figure 13.2) and Waltman, for information on methodology used and definitions in World Social Science Report 2013.

Regional disparities in the volume and visibility of social science research, as highlighted by the number of publications registered in the WoS, are formidable. Europe – particularly Western Europe – produces the most publications, followed closely by North America (Figure 4). Far behind, yet with a significant production, come Oceania and East Asia. Further behind still are Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and South and West Asia. The figures for

Even within regions, considerable differences exist between countries. The countries producing the largest number of publications on global environmental change are the United States (by far) and then the United Kingdom. Next – but far behind – are Australia, Canada, Germany and the Netherlands.

## 2.6. Explaining Regional Differences

### Explaining the disparities in social science capacity between regions and countries

- **A lack of funding** for social science research in general and social science research on global environmental change in particular, especially in Southern countries;
- **A lack of institutional support** for social science research on global environmental change. In most
- **A lack of incentives to do research** encourages African, Indian or Latin American scholars to seek better opportunities elsewhere. This problem is not specific to global environmental change;
- **A lack of interest among social scientists themselves** in global environmental change, a subject which is often considered a biophysical science issue. Many social scientists prefer to study topics such as economic growth and development, poverty alleviation and the reduction of inequality, which are considered more central to the core of the traditional social sciences.

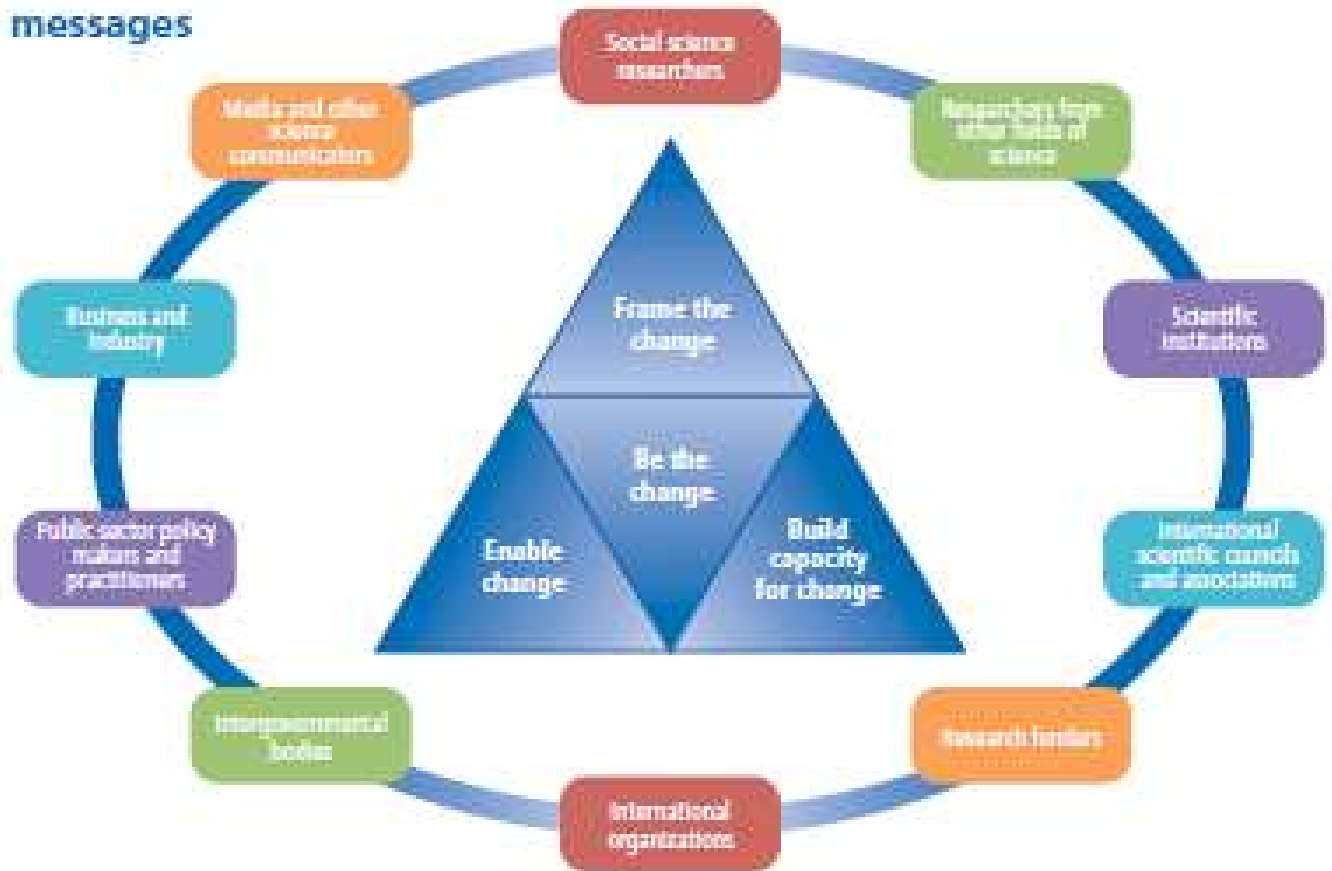
### Conclusion: building capacity and accelerating the move toward interdisciplinary research

The social sciences have grown beyond traditional disciplinary boundaries in most developed countries. Interdisciplinary research is increasing across the social sciences and with the natural sciences, and is encouraged by funding agencies. In Japan, for example, interdisciplinary research has been very much promoted since the triple Fukushima disaster, which cast doubt on natural science's capacity to anticipate or solve problems. Outside developed countries, however, interdisciplinary research is still rare.

*The social and biophysical sciences have not built shared research questions, common methodologies or epistemologies, so disciplinary barriers are prevalent. Universities do not create interdisciplinary programmes ... or train students to engage in multidisciplinary research. (Revi and Sami)*

## 2.6. Four Key Messages of UNESCO Report

Figure 5 • The four main messages



Source: Figure 2.1. See Susanne Moser, Heide Hackmann and Françoise Calixto in World Social Science Report 2013.

**Key messages and recommendations**  
Global environmental change  
changes everything

## 2.7 Need for Transformative Knowledge and Framing the Change

### Transformative knowledge for global sustainability: a new charter for the social sciences

What then is needed? From the Report's many and varied contributions emerges a call for a new kind of social science for sustainability, one that must draw on the well-honed traditions of classic social science research while also striving to transform itself to be:

- **bolder** in reframing and reinterpreting global environmental change as a fundamentally social process;
- **better** at infusing social science insights into real-world problem-solving;
- **bigger**, in terms of having more social scientists to address the challenges of the Anthropocene head on; and
- **different**, in the sense of reflecting upon and changing its own ways of thinking and doing science – its theories, assumptions, methodologies, institutions, norms and incentives – in order to contribute more effectively to meeting the vexing interdisciplinary and cross-sector challenges that society faces.

### Frame the change

For the past few decades, the physical and natural sciences have led the way in detecting, diagnosing and framing the challenges and solutions for every type of global environmental change. They have provided a particular

### Priority action steps

- **Redefining global environmental change as a social problem.** The broader social science community, including researchers, the institutions in which they work, international scientific councils and associations, and research funders, should promote the understanding that global environmental change is a priority domain par excellence for the social sciences, and that more social science is required, as well as more integrated research that includes the social sciences;
- **A proactive effort to meet growing demands for social science knowledge.** Social scientists in academic institutions, civil society organizations, government or business should strive to meet the ever-growing demand for social science knowledge on global change and sustainability, and take the lead in deepening understanding of global environmental change as a social problem requiring social responses;

## 2.8. Frame & Enable Change

- **Critical assessment and reshaping of social science approaches.** Social scientists need to develop new concepts, tools and methods, and modify their existing ones, to better understand the dynamics of complex social-ecological systems, and to reveal the connections between environmental, socio-political, economic and cultural vulnerabilities and crises;
- **Inclusive development of research agendas and projects.** Everyone concerned with designing and delivering research agendas, programmes and projects needs to ensure that social scientists are included from the beginning to identify socio-environmental priorities and ensure the success of a solutions-oriented, integrated science of global change for sustainability;
- **More social science advisors.** Decision makers at all levels, in the public and private sectors, and in international, intergovernmental and civil society organizations, should prioritize the appointment of social scientists from all disciplines to scientific advisory bodies, expert committees and working groups intended to provide counsel on global environmental change and policy responses to it.

### Enable change

The pace of global environmental change is rapid and accelerating, yet societal responses remain sluggish. The Report suggests a widening disconnect between the pace at which environmental conditions worsen and the speed at which society tries to slow, halt and reverse these trends, or merely attempts to keep up with them in preparing for a radically different, more dynamic and less predictable world. This gap must be closed if society wishes to avoid

### Priority action steps

- **Identifying strategic opportunities for science-policy-practice engagement.** Working with their colleagues in the natural, engineering and human sciences, social scientists must become better at identifying strategic opportunities to align research with knowledge needs in global change and sustainability. International scientific councils such as the ISSC, and organizations such as UNESCO, should combine their scientific and political convening powers more effectively to create and facilitate such opportunities;
- **Leadership in transformative research.** Social scientists should take on the challenge of getting involved in and leading research, development and demonstration projects and programmes that focus on social transformation and innovative sustainable development. This

## 2.9. Enable Change and Build Capacities

will include the conception, design and assessment of new technologies, programmes and policies before their implementation, to minimize the risk of unsustainable path dependencies and maladaptation;

- **Working with society.** Collaboration between scientists, policy makers and practitioners, community and business representatives, civil society organizations and the media throughout the research process is crucial to fostering solutions-oriented social science. These processes should be championed by international scientific councils and organizations, and need to be factored into the funding, management and evaluation practices of research funders and scientific institutions;

- **Promoting the use of context-sensitive evidence.** Decision makers engaged in evidence-based policy making must recognize that information derived from natural science and economics contains many uncertainties and is often based on flawed assumptions about people and societies. Evidence must include context-sensitive and qualitative social science knowledge about the human world, including its cultural, socio-economic and intellectual diversity;

- **Social observation systems.** Global systems for monitoring, analysing and sharing social science information must be developed and funded sustainably through the joint efforts of scientific institutions, funders, and international scientific councils and organizations. This will allow small-scale, place-based social science studies of people's experiences of and responses to environmental change to be used on the national, regional and global scale for comparative research and policy purposes.

### Build capacity for change

Calls for the social sciences to help meet the challenges of global environmental change and social transformation do not ask only for the production of new knowledge.

#### Priority action steps

- **Targeted policies and support for social science capacity building.** Funders, national and international scientific councils, and associations and organizations should help build capacity for social science research on environmental change, by assisting in the development of national and regional science policies that prioritize global change and sustainability as a grand challenge, and that allocate appropriate levels of funding to it;

# 2.10. Build Capacities & Be the Change

- **Enabling environments for engaged, solutions-oriented research.** Universities and other scientific institutions in which social scientists work should develop better support mechanisms, incentive structures, rewards and evaluation systems, to provide enabling conditions for the pursuit of engaged, solutions-oriented research for global sustainability;
- **Support for young and early-career researchers.** A special focus on young or early-career researchers should be central to capacity building. Funders, scientific institutions and international organizations should work together to develop educational approaches, from primary education to postdoctoral levels, that prepare students for interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research. Such approaches should train people to communicate across disciplines and fields of science, and between science and other sectors of society;
- **Global networking and collaboration.** National and international funders, scientific institutions, councils and associations must multiply and sustain mechanisms that support truly global networking and collaboration between social scientists engaged in global change research for sustainability;
- **Building critical mass and communities of practice.** Funders, scientific institutions, councils and associations should support the development and maintenance of structures such as centres of excellence and graduate schools at national or regional level.

This will help build the critical mass and communities of practice needed to reduce the isolation that social scientists experience in some parts of the world.

## Be the change

The final and central message is that the social sciences must be the change. The challenges that global environmental change poses call for transformative social change, and to support it effectively, the social sciences themselves must change. Most contributions to this Report show it is not enough to offer partial answers from the narrow window of any single discipline; nor does it suffice to stay outside the social and political processes that scientists may wish to inform.

**If the social sciences are serious about wanting their science to make a difference, they themselves must change.**

### Priority action steps

- **Platforms for dialogue and the co-creation of research.** Universities and other scientific institutions should do more to provide creative platforms for dialogue, and for the co-framing of research projects involving the social, natural and human sciences before projects are fixed and teams apply for funding;

# 2.11. Need for Transdisciplinarity

- **Regular transdisciplinary interaction throughout the research process.** Organizations that want social scientists to contribute to global change policies and management solutions should invest in processes that enable regular interaction, throughout the research process, between researchers and decision-makers, practitioners, civil society and private-sector representatives, the media and other science communicators;
- **Innovative funding mechanisms.** Research funders should develop innovative funding practices that support safe spaces for experimentation with open and inclusive co-design, co-production and co-delivery of knowledge;
- **Recognizing and rewarding participation in open knowledge systems.** Scientific institutions, councils and associations can motivate social scientists to engage in open knowledge processes through recognition and incentive mechanisms. Equally important is training in communication and engagement, practical and systemic outlooks, ethical sensibilities, strategic and cross-disciplinary thinking, and the effective management of the partnerships which this approach involves;
- **Monitoring and evaluation of transdisciplinary processes.** Stakeholders including funders, science policy makers in international scientific organizations, knowledge users and the scientific community itself must support ways of monitoring and evaluating processes of knowledge co-design, co-production and co-delivery. Social scientists themselves have a particularly important contribution to make in understanding their implications, usefulness, effectiveness and ethics, and in developing appropriate guidelines and training modules for transdisciplinary work.

## Conclusions

The action steps proposed in the *World Social Science Report 2013* are broadly formulated, but if taken seriously and applied in specific contexts, can contribute to realizing a bolder, better, bigger and different social science. Such a transformative change will allow the social sciences to help develop a new, solutions-oriented science of global change and sustainability. The Report itself is intended as a vehicle for mobilization: a starting point for rallying the engagement of social scientists in all disciplines, in different sectors, and in all parts of the world. And it is intended as a basis for the discussion and development, by the ISSC and its members and partners, of a longer-term strategy to strengthen the visibility of social science knowledge, sharpen the social science knowledge base for sustainability, and support social science leadership in integrated research on global change and social transformation. Now is not the time to stay on the

# Changing Global Environments

Global environmental changes, including climate change, are intricately linked to other social, political and economic crises, from poverty and inequality to social discontent. The consequences of these interacting changes are rapidly unfolding across the world and already affect our life support systems, livelihoods and lifestyles. Society must now find ways to simultaneously protect the planet's bounty and safeguard social equity and well-being for all. In this urgent quest, social science knowledge is indispensable for understanding the causes and consequences of global environmental change and informing more effective, equitable and durable solutions for a sustainable future.

In this third edition of the *World Social Science Report* 150 authors from all over the world and a wide range of disciplines offer insights that help us understand the challenges before us. The report issues an urgent call to action to the international social science community to collaborate more effectively with each other, with colleagues from other fields of science, and with the users of research to deliver solutions-oriented knowledge on today's most pressing environmental problems. It calls for a transformative social science that is:

- **bolder** in reframing and reinterpreting global environmental change as a social problem;
- **better** at infusing social science insights into real-world problem-solving;
- **bigger** in terms of having more social scientists to focus on global environmental change; and
- **different** in the way it thinks about and does research that helps meet the vexing sustainability challenges faced today.

*World Social Science Report 2013: Changing Global Environments* was prepared by the International Social Science Council and co-published with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UNESCO.

# 2013



### **3. Universities as Responsible Centres of Innovation for Development**

- **Challenges Posed by Global Environmental Change**
  - UNESCO's Science Report stresses the scientific & political relevance of GEC Research for Policymaking
- **Challenge in Science: Overspecialization**
  - Narrow disciplinary Focus is unable to cope with the multidimensional challenges posed by GEC
- **Challenge in Politics: Lack of Horiz. Coordination**
  - Narrow Ministerial Focus Prevails
- **Role of Universities as Centres of Innovation**
  - Must prepare New Generation of Generalists who can link disciplinary and ministerial perspectives (Holistic)

## **4. Is this Research Theme Politically Relevant for Thailand?**

- **Direction and goals of future political, economic and social development**
  - Impacts of Global Environmental and Climate Change have affected ASEAN countries and Thailand severely
  - Climate-Induced Hazards Pose a Threat to Survival of affected people (national and human security issue)
- **Sustainability Transition: Alternative Development Path for Thailand Requires a Public Debate**
  - Universities (especially Chulalongkorn) may trigger a national reform debate involving divided polit. Elites on a sustainable development path oriented at the King's Concept of a Sufficiency Economy

# **5. Linking Several Reform Initiatives at Chulalongkorn University**

- **Political Fragmentation & Division: Lack of Political Compromise**
- **Universities as Centres of Conceptual Innovation: Involve both Camps in a Reform Debate on Thailand's Economic & Social Development Strategy**
- **Chula at 100 in 2017: Looking backward and forward:**
  - Where should Thailand move and how best to prioritize allocation of funding:
  - Competitiveness, employment, economic and social well-being of the people
- **Sustainability Transition as an operative goal for a sustainable social development path within a Sufficiency Economy concept**
- **Cluster: From Single Disciplines Towards Multidisciplinary Approaches**
  - Cooperation within and between the clusters
  - Example: Dams in ISAN: Hydrologists and social scientists should cooperate
  - School of Regional and Global Studies: Preparation of the next intellectual Elite from ASEAN countries: ASEAN Community in 2015
  - Need for Intra cluster Debate on Social Development involving all social scientists, including economists & lawyers
  - Need for Inter Cluster Debate, e.g. between Climate Change, Urbanization & Sustainable Economic and Social Development

## 6. For International Ranking

- **Ranking: Chulalongkorn Globally: 239 (2013)**
  - Social Sciences and Management (global): 115 (2013)
  - **Social Sciences and Management (Asia): Rank 18 (2013)**
    - Thammasat: Rank 29 Mahidol: Rank 49

University World Ranking in 2005 – 2011 by QS World University Rankings[17]									Ranking
	2012 <sup>I</sup>	2011 <sup>I</sup>	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	National Ranking
Overall	201	171	180	138	166	223	161	161	Webometrics (2012) 1 Times (Asia) (2012) 3
Arts & Humanities	113	69	78	49	119	136	–	–	QS Asian (2012) 2 QS World (2012) 1
Natural Sciences	140	138	186	136	171	159	–	–	SIR (2555) 1
Engineering & IT	106	104	101	78	86	100	–	–	Global Webometrics (2012) 169
Social Sciences	80	68	78	51	72	83	–	–	Times (2012) 82 QS Asian (2012) 43 QS World (2012) 201
Life Sciences	92	78	130	51	108	138	–	–	SIR (2012) 480

# 6.1. International Research Recognition: Peer-Reviewed English Publications Matter

## Research as Criteria for University Ranking:

- Research quality is key criteria in university ranking/rating systems.
- QS World University Rankings, research quality criteria most weight.
- To measure how a university's research quality is, based on 4 areas
  - Academic peer endorsements
  - Citations per paper: maximum points six citations per paper.
  - Research papers per faculty: 7 papers for every faculty members
  - Prolific academic experts: international awards for recognition for outstanding work, e.g. various Nobel Prizes.
- Peer-reviewed Publications: Journals and Books in English matter
- Social Research Citation Index: only English language articles
  - Journals to be accepted need: 25 English articles each year for three years
  - <http://thomsonreuters.com/social-sciences-citation-index/>
  - 3,000 of world's leading social sciences journals across 50 disciplines.
- Book Citation Index: Thomson & Reuters, Web of Knowledge, at:  
<<http://thomsonreuters.com/book-citation-index/>> and at:  
<[http://wokinfo.com/products\\_tools/multidisciplinary/bookcitationindex/](http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/bookcitationindex/)>

## 6.2. Goal of Chula's President

**Heads of Chulalongkorn University have set lofty goals**

**CU president Professor Pirom Kamolratanakul** (Nation, 11.2.2011)

- **Pirom said:** " we hope that our products or outputs or outco-mes will meet world-class standards in terms of graduates, research, curricula and academic services." Chula ... would focus not only on **reaching world-class standards but would help life the country through education.** "CU was ranked 223rd by Times Higher Education - QS World University Rankings ... Later in 2009, CU's rank climbed up to 138th in the world, 20th in Asia and 3rd in [Asean](#) countries, which are our best ranks,"
- CU's rank dropped to 180 in QS World University Rankings (2010), when new criteria are used by QS separated from Times.
- **CU's vice president MR Kalaya Tingsabadh said:** "We categorise CU as world-class in the 'national' university division, not world-class in an 'international' university division

# 6.3 Times Ranking of Emerging Countries (2014)

The Nation, 9 Dec. 2013



[King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi](#) (Rank 24)

[Mahidol University](#) (Rank 52)

[National Autonomous University of Mexico](#) (Rank 59)

[Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia](#) (Rank 77)

Chiang Mai (Rank 82)

Chulalongklorn Bangkok, Thailand (Rank 85)

- Overall score 20.3
- Teaching 22.8
- International outlook 29.8
- Industry income 38.0
- **Research 15.5**
- **Citations 19.0**

Today, it consists of 19 faculties, two teaching institutes, three colleges and 10 institutes, with a total enrolment of more than 40,000 undergraduate and graduate students.

## World rankings – Asia in the Social Sciences

*Times Higher Education* World University Rankings 2013-2014 powered by Thomson Reuters are only global university performance tables to judge world class universities across all of their core missions - teaching, research, knowledge transfer & international outlook. The top universities rankings employ 13 carefully calibrated performance indicators to provide the most comprehensive and balanced comparisons available, which are trusted by students, academics, university leaders, industry & governments.

[301-350: King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi](#)

### Asia University Rankings

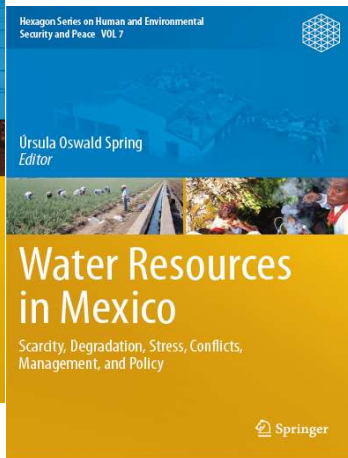
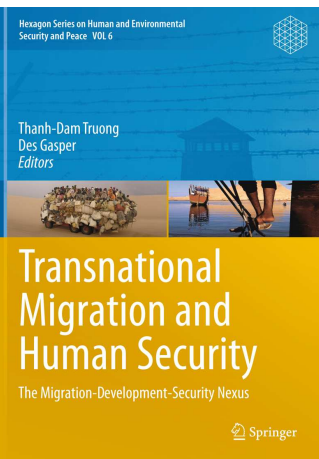
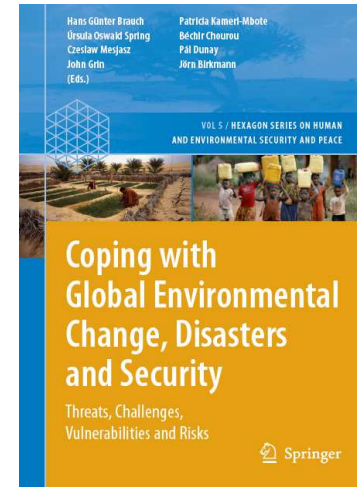
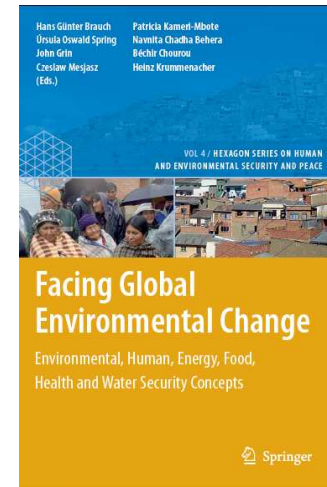
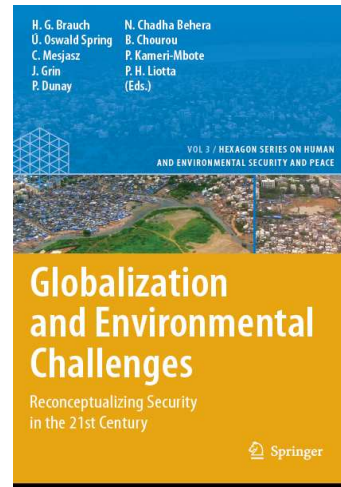
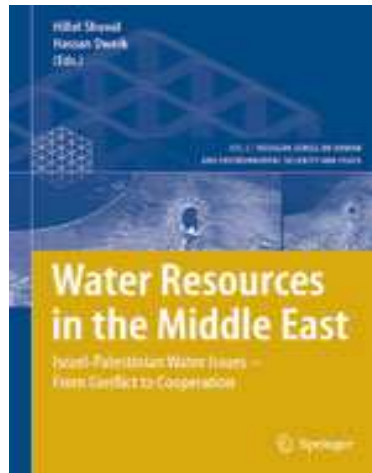
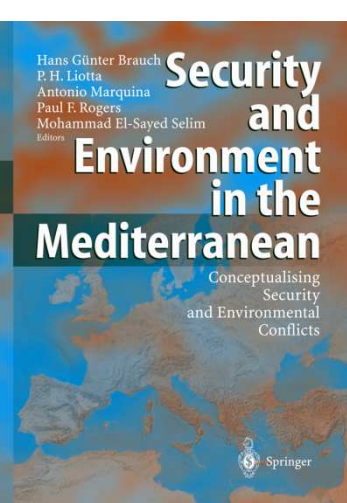
- [King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi](#) (Rank 55)
- [Mahidol University](#) (Rank 61)
- Chulalongkorn University (Rank 82)
- Bangkok, Thailand
  - Overall score 24.8
  - Teaching 28.8
  - International outlook 32.5
  - Industry income 47.2
  - Research 20.4
  - Citations 21.6
- National University of Malaysia (Rank 87)

## 6.3. English Language Publications Matter

- For Research component of international university rankings, peer-reviewed publications in English and their citations (SCI, Book Citation Index ISI etc.)
- Peer-Reviewed English publication (articles in SCI journals & in peer-reviewed books) matters.
- Editor of 2 peer-reviewed English language book series with Springer, one of three largest and most prestigious scientific publishers:
  - **Hexagon book series** (printed, Ebooks, book chapters, high chapter download requests) 0 volumes since 2003
  - **ESDP** (Environment, Security, Development and Peace)

# 6.4. Hexagon Series: Volumes I-VIII

<http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon.htm>



## New Volumes

- Hans Günter Brauch, Ursula Oswald Spring, John Grin, Jürgen Scheffran (Eds.): *Sustainability Transition and Sustainable Peace Handbook*. HESP 10 (Springer, 2015), in p.planning.
- Czeslaw Mesjasz: *Stability, Turbulence or Chaos? Systems Thinking and Theory and Policy of Security*. HESP, vol. 11 (2015).

# 6.5. Hexagon Series in Internet



## Website of publisher:

- <http://www.springer.com/series/8090>
- <http://www.springer.com/series/8090?detailsPage=titles>
- <http://www.springer.com/earth+sciences+and+geography/geography/book/978-3-642-28625-4#>

## Springer Link:

- <http://www.springerlink.com/content/978-3-642-28626-1>

## Website of the editor:

- <http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon.htm>
- Volume 3, 4 and 5 of the Hexagon Book Series represent the Global Environmental and Human Security Handbook for the Anthropocene (GEHSHA), 2008-2011. These three volumes had until 31 December 2012 a total of 47.612 chapter download requests.

## Website of each book

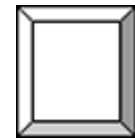
[http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon\\_05.htm](http://www.afes-press-books.de/html/hexagon_05.htm)

# 6.6. Springer Briefs on ESDP (since 2012)

[http://afes-press-books.de/html/SpringerBriefs\\_ESDP.htm](http://afes-press-books.de/html/SpringerBriefs_ESDP.htm)

<http://www.springer.com/series/10357>

3



## SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace (ESDP)

A Peer Reviewed Book Series

ASEAN Studies (ESDP-AS) [x]

Mediterranean Studies (ESDP-MeS)

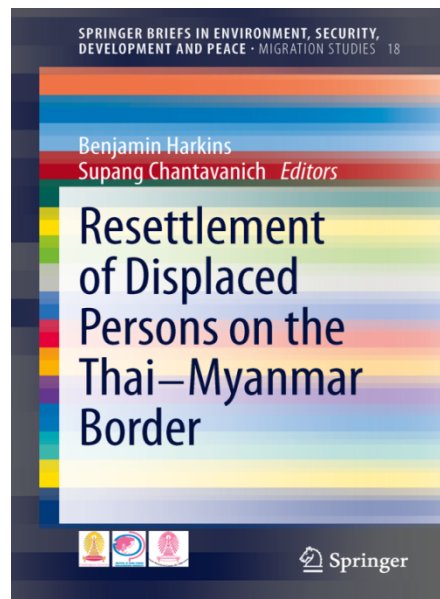
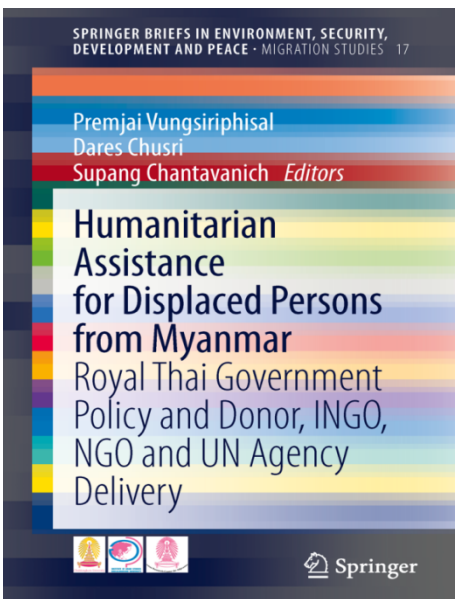
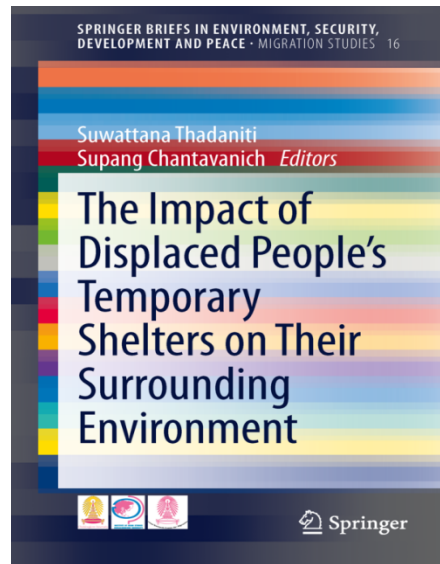
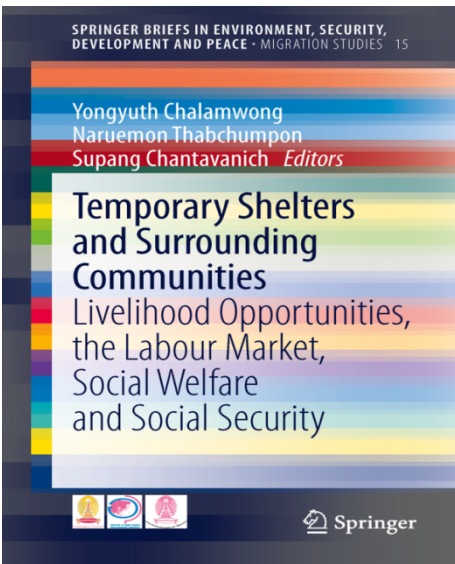
Migration Studies (ESDP-MiS)

Peace and Security Studies (ESDP-PSS)

Sustainable Development and Sustainability

Transition Studies (ESDP-SDST) [x]

# 6.7. First Chula Publications in ESDP



- Yongyuth Chalamwong - Naruemon Thabchumpon, Supang Chantavanich (Eds.): *Temporary Sheltered and Surrounding Communities. Livelihood Opportunities, the Labour Market, Social Welfare and Social Security* (Springer-Verlag, 2014).
- Suwattana Thadaniti, Supang Chantavanich (Ed.): *The Impact of Displaced People's Temporary Shelters on their Surrounding Environment* (Springer-Verlag, 2014).
- Premjai Vungsiriphisal, Dares Chusri, , Supang Chantavanich (Eds.): *Humanitarian Assistance for Displaced Persons from Myanmar. Royal Thai Government Policy and Donor, INGO/NGO and UN Agency Delivery* (Springer-Verlag, 2014).
- Benjamin Harkins, Supang Chantavanich (Eds.): *Resettlement of Displaced Persons on the Thai-Myanmar Border*. (Cham – Heidelberg – New York – London: Springer, 2014).

# **7. Proposals: Who are the Audience: Copublication in English and Thai**

- In Thai for students, policy makers, societal groups**
  - By Chulalongkorn University Press**
- In English for global recognition & citation**
  - By any global Scientific Publisher**
- Locally and globally: Affordability and global recognition**
- Cooperation between Chulalongkorn University Press & Major International Publishers**
- Create international, peer-reviewed journals that have a global distribution and recognition**
  - Open access (high costs): Local production**
  - Hosted Journal by Major Global Publishers**

# 7.1 Copublication Chula/Springer is possible

- Publication & distribution in Thailand by Chulalongkorn at local prices (possibly in Thai)
- Publication as peer-reviewed book by Springer (in English):
  - Softcover with colour (figures)
  - Ebook
  - Individual chapters (like journal articles)
- Benefits:
  - Wide global recognition
  - Listed in Thomson-Reuters Book Catalogue
  - Free download for subscribers of Springer packages
  - My copy at 25 \$/€

## 7.2. Springer Journals (2012)

- Springer's catalogue includes approximately **6,500 new book titles each year** and around **2,600 journals** in the fields of clinical medicine, biosciences, engineering, physical and chemical sciences, environmental and plant sciences, **earth sciences, social sciences, humanities, behavioral sciences, business and economics.**
- Our association with Google™ is unique as well. Because of our close alliance, **our journals and books appear among the first or second entries for all academic keyword searches.** As half of all Internet searches are actually performed using Google™, traffic to our website has increased exponentially.
- **Springer is the leading publisher** in specific regions of the world like **China (84 journals) and Russia (200 journals)** and more recently the **Middle East where we have grown our journal program from nothing in 2008 to 10+ journals in 2011** and actively searching for respected partners to continue this growth.

## 7.3. Springer Open Access Journals (2012)

- Springer: <http://www.springer.com>
- **Film:** <<http://www.springer.com/open+access?SGWID=0-169302-0-0-0>>
- **Springer Journals in selected disciplines:**
  - Social Sciences: 217 journals
  - Environmental Sciences: 242 journals
  - **Earth Sciences & Geography: 107 journals**
  - Psychology: 115 journals
- **Springer Open Access: Journals & Books**
- Springer Open Access Journals: so far **215**

## 7.4. Examples of Open Access Journals

<http://www.springeropen.com/journals>

- **Springer Plus**: <http://www.springerplus.com/>
- Computer-assisted coloring and illuminating based on a region-tree structure
  - <http://www.springerplus.com/content/pdf/2193-1801-1-1.pdf>
- **International Journal of Disaster Risk Science**
  - Print/electronic/open access, 50th open access j. 29.6.2011
  - Board, Downloads
  - Sponsor: **Beijing Normal University**
- **Applied Water Science** (started in Sep. 2011)
  - Editors: E. Drioli, A.I. Alabdulaaly
  - ISSN: 2190-5487 (print version)
  - ISSN: 2190-5495 (electronic version)
  - Downloads (7, 30, 90 days)

## 7.5. Examples of Open Access Journals

- **Archaeological & Anthropological Sciences**
  - Abstracted/Indexed and downloads (no open ccess)
  - Online March 2012, not open access, users pay 34.95\$/art.
- **Environmental Sciences Europe** (since 2011)
  - Several European societies supporting this
- **Energy, Sustainability and Society**
  - Editor in Chief, Managing Editor
  - Editorial Board (9), Advisory Board (20)
- **Science China Life Sciences**
  - since 2010 open access, high download rate

## 7.6. Springer Hosting a Journal

### **GlobalScienceJournals.com – Global visibility for your journal**

Are you looking for a reliable hosting option for your scientific journal that offers permanent archiving?

GlobalScienceJournals.com (forthcoming in July 2012) is the right solution. Based on Springer technology, GSJ is a new host for international journals covering all subject areas in science, technology, medicine and social sciences & humanities.

All GlobalScienceJournals.com journals are fully open access. Open access publishing makes articles immediately and permanently available online for everyone, everywhere. All articles are published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) license, enabling authors to retain copyright to their work.

#### **Features Include:**

- ▶ Search Engine Optimization (SEO): usage analysis of our platforms shows, that well over 50% of the traffic comes from search engines, such as Google. Therefore Springer constantly ensures that GlobalScienceJournal.com is updated and optimized for search engines.
- ▶ You remain the publisher: you oversee the editorial board and retain full responsibility for the content of your journal, including peer-review and production.

## 7.7. Hosting a Journal?

- ▶ For journals in your local language – no restrictions on language or alphabet with search pages in the World's major languages.
- ▶ A home for your journal: individual GSJ pages for each title present your journal to the worldwide audience.
- ▶ Continuous Article Publishing (CAP) model for fast accessibility: articles are published as soon as they are ready – no need to wait for issue building. Articles can be found, accessed and cited as early as possible: maximize citations.
- ▶ Digital Object Identifiers: Springer makes sure the articles of your journal are DOI registered – for easy citation and indexing.
- ▶ Smooth access and positive user experience with state-of-the-art hosting technology.
- ▶ Let the users rank your journal. A public rating system will be available soon. Most highly ranked journal will be awarded.

# 7.8. Terms for hosting a Chula Journal

## **GlobalScienceJournals.com – Global visibility for your journal**

Transparent and sustainable business model:

Hosting, Visibility and Permanent Archiving for a reasonably priced fee

Journal set-up (onetime fee)	\$ 1000 per journal
Article processing and hosting	\$ 100 per article
Annual journal maintenance	\$ 200 per journal per year

- ▶ Increase the Visibility of your Journal with Search Engine Optimization
- ▶ Maximize the Opportunities for Citations with a Combination of Open Access and Continuous Article Publishing
- ▶ Using Reliable Technology and a Sustainable Business Model

## 7.9. Hosting costs for an Indexed Journal

- Condition: 25 articles per year (for 3 years)
- First year:
  - Journal setup: 1000 US\$
  - Costs per article:  $25 \times 100$  US \$ 2500 US \$
  - Maintenance fee: 200 US \$ 200 US \$
  - Total cost 3700 US \$
- Starting with Second Year: 2700 US \$
  - Alternative: Springer open Access journal
- Open Access Journal: 1-3 years: 12.500 €/year
- Starting with year 4: 25.000 €/year

# 7.10. Springer's Marketing Service

- **E-Mail Marketing**
  - E-mail campaigns are efficient tools for increasing journal usage, as well as communicating news about our journals.
- **Web-based Marketing**
  - Springer ensures a prominent visibility and findability of its products on the world-wide web:
  - SpringerLink Banner Ads: SpringerLink, receives over 400 million page views a year. The new arrival of the journal on the SpringerLink platform will be extensively advertised on the content pages of related Springer journals.
  - Your content has to be online and it has to be “findable.” Springer has chosen to partner with GoogleTM. Our online platform SpringerLink hosts nearly 3 million online items and we have proactively worked with GoogleTM to have our content thoroughly identified, crawled, and indexed. As a result, Springer content consistently shows up exceptionally well in search results and researchers can readily find our abstracts and articles by searching with GoogleTM.

# 7.11. Springer's Marketing Service (2)

- **Press Coverage**
  - Springer employs a full-time Global Public Relations department as well as freelance scientific writers. Both the general and scientific news media regularly pick up Springer press releases and run stories based on them. We would issue joint press
  - Publishing of Social Transitions/Transiciones Sociales (SOTA) Journal 37
  - releases upon the beginning of our partnership. Examples would also include: Awards for Editors or awards for research published in the journals.
- **Market Research (Including Reader/Author Surveys)**
- **Exhibitions**
  - Springer is represented at approximately 280 end user conferences annually and in addition is represented at around 100 library conventions worldwide
  - At major events we feature our journals online through electronic display & sample copy display, and electronic banners. to provide trial access to the journal on SpringerLink and to capture emails for TOC sign-ups. These meetings are attended by marketing & editorial personnel to ensure best representation.
- **Abstracting and Indexing Services**
  - Springer regularly reviews and monitors the status of each journal with our contacts at these services. A special department dedicated to A&I takes care on a daily basis of all indexing issues in close contact with representatives of the indexing services. A central focus of this department is working to make sure your journal is listed with ISI and ensure the development of its Impact Factor.
- **Web 2.0**

# 7.12. Springer's Guarantees (1)

## Sustained & Increased Impact & Global Visibility by:

- Maximizing global reach via SpringerLink's 200 corporate licensing agreements, 270 international library consortia licenses, reaching over 16,000 academic research libraries, and 10 million users.
- Supporting editors of SOTAR for a swift **fulfillment of Impact Factor criteria**. Application for an **Impact Factor (IF)** when the **criteria** for a potential ISI listing are fulfilled (regular publications; annual minimum of 25 papers).
- Effectively marketing SOTAR through online campaigns and exhibits
- **Working with partners like Google™ to ensure “findability”.**
- Expanding the presence of SOTAR in Greater Asia and other countries showing an increased contribution to research results.
- **Promoting selected articles** through our international press office.
- **Ongoing investment in Springer initiatives to develop content & drive usage.**
- Cooperating with governmental Open Access initiatives like NIH in the U.S. **and possibly negotiating one with Conacyt in 2013ff.**

# 7.13. Springer Guarantees (2)

## **User-friendly Online Access & Online Submission & Review System With:**

- Cutting edge navigation, including full text HTML, PDF, ePub files, electronic supplementary material – color images, datasets, simulations, video, and audio.
- Extensive in- & outbound linking to ADS, CDS, Web of Science, and CrossRef®.
- Regular tables of contents via SpringerAlerts.
- Industry standard electronic submission system supported by Journal Editorial Office.

## **Rapid Publication with:**

- Article-by-article electronic publishing through Online First®, with citable, ADS-linked articles published within 6 weeks of entering the production workflow.
- Schedule of 2 weeks for electronic publication of an issue approved by Editors.
- Technical copy-editing
- Typesetting
- Sending proofs to the author
- Marketing plus Abstracting and Indexing: Electronic marketing, Web 2.0 marketing, Author services, Library services, Search engine optimisation, Applying to A&I services such as ISI for listing
- Archiving: Ensuring permanent access to published material, Delivery of electronic files to national libraries and other archiving

# 7.14. Springer Guarantees (3)

## **A Collaborative Partnership by:**

- Ensuring that Chulalongkorn Univ. remains fully vested in SOTAR.
- Guaranteeing the editorial independence of the Editorial Board.
- Budgeting and accounting that is clear and straightforward, reported on a yearly basis.
- Annual reporting on items like usage figures and production status.
- The first editorial strategy meeting.
- Catalyzing a dedicated Journal's team to coordinate with the Editor's teams.

## **Highest Quality Service to Authors & Editors with:**

- Regular online usage reports to the Editors.
- Electronic manuscript submission, review, and tracking
- **Language Editing and Workshops: Working with our partners to provide cost effective language editing; Providing regular scientific writing and editing workshops**

# **8. Publication of the Results of this Winter School in English**

- 1. All contributions must be in English and peer-reviewed**
- 2. There may be one or two peer-reviewed edited books**
  - One with the fully developed lectures of the senior resources**
  - Possibly a second with best presentations of junior scholars**

## **3. Stages of Publication**

- Submission of fully developed papers for review (March/April)**
- Peer Review (May/June 2014)**
- Revision of the Texts Reflecting Critiques (July/August 2014)**
- Language Editing by native speaker (September/October)**
- Copy Editing (November)**
- Production (December 2014-February 2015)**
- Publication end of February 2015**

# 8.1. Organizational Steps

- Set-up Committee of Editors to decide on
  - Whether to publish in Thai & English, or English only
  - Whether to publish 1 or 2 volumes in English
  - Decision: where to publish the results in English
  - Procedures: Anonymous Peer Review Process (English)
    - Double blind: reviewers do not know authors, authors not reviewers
  - Time Schedule for authors
    - Vol. 1: Lectures of Senior Scholars
    - Vol. 2: Research Papers for Junior Scholars
- Inform authors on: text style & time schedule

## 8.2. Publication Venue & Terms

- My proposal: publish 1 or 2 volumes in the [SpringerBriefs in Environment, Security, Development and Peace \(ESDP\)](#)
  - [ASEAN Studies \(ESDP-AS\)](#) [x]
  - [Sustainable Development and Sustainability Transition Studies \(ESDP-SDST\)](#) [x]
- Common Terms:
  - Books: between 30.000 and up to 80.000 words
  - No publication fee by publisher for copyediting, layout and printing
  - One free copy per author/contributor & a small honorarium which may be exchanged for 10 additional free copies at 50% discount
  - Coloured illustrations and photos are possible
- Three different publications:
  - Soft cover
  - Electronic book
  - All chapters are available at Springer Link (for sale or free download)
  - Readers of Earth Science Package: 4500 universities globally: free download of Ebooks and book chapters of all my three book series.

**Thank you for your attention and patience**



**Text soon for download at:  
<http://www.afes->**