

[2] 英文報告書の書式について

1983年度の第1次報告書とほぼ同じ方針です。すなはち、オフセット用の英文原稿をこちらで作成し、印刷業者には印刷と製本だけを依頼する予定です。ただし、一昨年とは違って、すべての原稿をIBMワープロで作成することは諦めています。以下に、IBMを標準とする書式を述べますが、他の機種を使う人は、それに準じて原稿を用意してください。ただし、適当なワープロなどタイプ装備のない人は、編集者に任せてもよいことにします。

1. 文章

原稿は、A4用紙を使用。最終印刷は、B5。

12ピッチ、なるべく肉太の字体を使用。IBMの場合、IDナンバー159（ホイールプリンター用）。

シングルスペース。ただし、パラグラフ間は、ダブルスペース。パラグラフの頭を下げない。ただし、校正前の原稿は、ダブルスペースで。

$60 - 7 + 1 = 54$ 1枚54行。下段に1行空けて、中央に、ページ表示用に4桁分を挟むハイフン2個。ページ数は、後で編集者の方で入れる。

章は、すべて大文字。節番号は、（ ）に入れる。冠詞、前置詞以外の単語は、大文字で。小見出しは、番号なし、下線、先頭単語のみ大文字。

可能ならば行末を揃える。

著者名は、前回同様、章毎にまとめ、章の右下に。参考文献は、前回同様。章毎。

2. 図表

原稿は、B4用紙を使用。A4の文章用原稿にインセットする場合でも、B4にタイプしてから、それを縮小コピーして、A4原稿に貼付ける。B4でも収まらない図表は、もっと縮小してもよい。なるべく、折り込みがないよう。

ピッチ、字体は、文章と同じ。B4にタイプした図表をB5に縮小したとき、A4文章原稿をB5に縮小したときと同じスペースが左右上下に残るよう。

キャプションは、冠詞、前置詞を除いて大文字。番号は、章番号をハイフンでつなぐ（Table 4-7 Vegetable Garden Survey 1981）。図の下、表の上。

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

(2) Background and Objectives

A village study viewed from agricultural sciences

A village study is recognized as a means of research in anthropology, rural sociology, agricultural economics and other disciplines. A single village is studied in detail for months or sometimes for years. Such a long-term village study is seldom carried out by agricultural scientists. In agricultural sciences, the predominant method of research is an experimental one in field, greenhouse and laboratory. Thus, agricultural scientists mainly work in experimental stations. Sometimes they work outside of the station on various surveys; but these are not designed to give an understanding of the total structure of village agriculture. Village study has not yet been widely recognized as an established tool of agricultural research. Recently, however, the need for village studies has come increasingly to be expressed by some agricultural scientists. We consider that they are of great relevancy, particularly in view of rural development in developing countries.

Today, few believe that the pattern of development in developing countries parallels that experienced by developed countries in the past. Similarly, the sequence of technological changes in agriculture differs significantly between developing and developed countries. There is ample evidence of this in Southeast Asia. By considering various agricultural changes actually taking place in different localities in the region, one could reach the following conclusions.

It is totally wrong to view Asian agriculture as stagnant and unable to start moving without vigorous efforts to introduce modern production technology. Changes are often unpredictable. The sequence of technological development of agriculture should not be presumed a priori.

Changes which have actually taken place have their own rationale. The government's help is not a necessary precondition for change to take place. Factors affecting a change are numerous and diverse. Interplay between them is so complicated that it is very difficult to predict the direction and the rate of changes.

As stated earlier, agricultural sciences heavily depend on the experimental method. This method has been effective in creating new component technologies, and it will certainly remain so in future. Only when these component technologies are incorporated into existing farming systems, however, can they make a real contribution. To realize this, one should know (a) which component technology among those already available could be incorporated into a particular system, and, (b) what kind of new technology should be developed in order to improve a certain system.

Unpredictable and yet rational changes that are actually taking place on one hand and, on the other, the interplay between component

タイ地名英文綴りの統一案

(1) Changwat名

Buri Ram, Chaiphaphum, Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Loei, Maha Sarakham, Nakhon Ratchasima (or Khorat), Nong Khai, Roi Et, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Ubon (or Ubon Ratchathani), Udon (or Udon Thani)

(2) Amphoe名

In Khon Kaen ; Ban Phai, Chonnabot, Chum Phae, Kranuan, Mancha Khiri, Nam Phong, Nong Rua, Nong Song Hong, Phon, Phu Wiang, Si Chomphu

In Loei ; Wang Saphung

In Maha Sarakham ; Chiang Yun, Borabu, Kantharawichai, Kosum Phisai, Na Chuak, Phayakkhaphum Phisai, Wapi Pathum

In Roi Et ; Chaturaphak Phiman, Kaset Wisai, Pathum Rat, Phanom Phrai, Phon Thong, Selaphum, Suwannaphum, Thawatchaburi, Nong Phok

In Udon Thani ; Kumphawapi, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Na Klang, Si Bun Ruang

(3) 近隣村名

Don Daeng, Don Noi, Don Han, Non Khwao, Don Bim, Non Ya Phraek, Nong Khoi, Tha Lae, Wang Hin, Nong Waeng, Phra Ku, Suan Mon, Muang Yai, Nong Khai Nun, Sawang Lao Nok Chum, Tha Phra

(4) 村内

Nongs ; Sim Ban (SB), Don (DO), Doen (DE), Khai (KA), Wai (NW), Ben (NB), Klang (NK), Yang (NY), Kok Pho (KP), Khet Mo (KM), Nge I Khe (GN), Hai (HA), Kok Bok (KB), Si Kang (SK)

池 ; Nong Do, Nong Kae, Nong O (+ pond)

Ngu Liam (GU)

その他 ; Huai San ^{creek} ~~River~~, Chi River, Vegetable garden (Huai San River沿のsuan)

(5) 地名以外

Hla Na Di ; HND

wat

Het Nam Kan, Kin Nam Kan, Sai Nam Kan ; HKS

各章初出のときは略さないで、以後、略す。ともに下線。

小字,

Songkhao = mini-bus