



JAYSES

**Japan-Asia Young Scientist and Engineer Study Visit
2009**

Final Report



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All the JAYSES 2009 (Japan-Asia Young Scientist and Engineer Study Visit 2009) members would like to thank the International Office of Tokyo Tech for the precious opportunity to visit various organizations in Thailand and discuss with the students from partner universities in Thailand and Indonesia.

Special thanks to **Tokyo Tech Fund** for supporting students' trip expense.

Also sincerest appreciation to all the cooperating organizations, companies and universities, namely (in order of visits, lectures, cooperation)

Japan – Thailand Economic Cooperation Society (JTECS)

Ajinomoto Co., Ltd., Kawasaki Plant,

Tokyo Tech Office (Thailand),

Automotive Human Resource Development Project (AHRDP) – JICA,

Siam DENSO Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,

Siam Moulding Plaster Co., Ltd.,

Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd., Nong Khae Factory,

Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) – JICA,

HONDA Automobile (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Manufacturing,

PTT Research and Technology Institute,

King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi,

National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA),

TAIST - Tokyo Tech,

Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology,

Kasetsart University,

Chulalongkorn University,

Embassy of Japan in Thailand,

Japan International Cooperation Agency Thailand Office,

Institut Teknologi Bandung,

Universitas Indonesia,

Universitas Gadjah Mada,

King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang,

Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology,

Last but not least, JAYSES members would like to express sincere appreciation to the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan** for recognizing this program as one of the official events to commemorate the “**Mekong – Japan Exchange Year 2009**”.

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List of Abbreviations

AHRDP	Automotive Human Resource Development Project
APCD	Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
CU	Chulalongkorn University
HRD	Human Resource Development
ITB	Institut Teknologi Bandung [Bandung Institute of Technology]
JAYSES	Japan – Asia Young Scientist and Engineer Study Visit
JTECS	Japan-Thailand Economic Cooperation Society
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KMITL	King Mongkut’s Institute of Technology Ladkrabang
KMUTT	King Mongkut’s University of Technology Thonburi
KU	Kasetsart University
NSTDA	National Science and Technology Development Agency
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PTT	Petroleum Authority of Thailand
PTT-RTI	PTT-Research and Technology Institute
R&D	Research and Development
SDM	Siam DENSO Manufacturing
SIIT	Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology
SMP	Siam Moulding Plaster
TAIST	Thailand Advanced Institute of Science and Technology
TNI	Tai-Nichi Institute of Technology
TPA	Technology Promotion Association (Thailand – Japan)
TSP	Thailand Science Park
UI	Universitas Indonesia [University of Indonesia]
UGM	Universitas Gadjah Mada [Gadjah Mada University]

1. Program Information

a) Outline

Tokyo Tech started a new type of student exchange short program in 2007, as one of the official event to celebrate the 120th Anniversary of Japan-Thailand Diplomatic Relations, to establish a close human network of key persons in Asia in their early age. The program titled JAYSES (Japan- Asia Young Scientist and Engineer Study Visit) is the opportunity for the participating students to broaden their viewpoints, to brush up their skill of English communication, to have an experience of collaboration with their partners with different background and to make close friends beyond nationality, culture or religion.

Under JAYSES 2009 program, Tokyo Tech students conducted activities under collaboration with the students from Thailand and Indonesia as follows.

1) Preparatory studies

Participants visited organizations in Japan related to those they would visit in Thailand. They made small groups to study about the organization to visit and gave presentation to the other groups. Sessions should all be in English. They also learned basics of local language (Thai). They communicated with their participants in Thailand and Indonesia prior to their meeting in Thailand through e-mail list or video conference system.

2) Visiting program in Thailand

a. Technical visit

Visiting Thai companies and Japanese companies in Thailand, government organization, universities, institute, JICA projects.

b. Group Discussion

Separating into several groups, and discussing about their own topics.

c. Presentation

Giving a presentation about the conclusion of the discussion.

3) Reporting

Tokyo Tech students held final reporting session in Tokyo Tech and published the Final Report.

b) Objectives

- 1.** Learn how ODA (Official Development Assistance) or private investments affect Thai society and industry and understand how the Japanese technology and methodology are applied to the practical stage as appropriate technology.
- 2.** Experience the collaboration with the students from different nationality, culture, language, viewpoints or field of study.
- 3.** Brush up English skills as the tool for international communication.
- 4.** Make close friendship which will continue even many years after the program.

c) Participating Universities

Japan	Tokyo Institute of Technology
Thailand	Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology
Indonesia	Gadjah Mada University, Institute of Technology Bandung, University of Indonesia

d) Merits for the participants

- 1) Can establish human network (make friends) with Japanese and neighboring countries' students.
- 2) Can learn the relation of Thailand, Indonesia and Japan through private investment or Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- 3) Can be awarded the certificate of official participation by Vice President of Tokyo Tech.
- 4) Can collect useful information about studying at Tokyo Tech.

e) Expectation

- 1) More Japanese students to study abroad
- 2) More Thailand and Indonesia students to study in Japan
- 3) Establishment of intimate and international students' network among top-ranking universities in the region
- 4) Benefit not only for the students but also for participating universities

2. Proceedings

Overall schedule (2009) is as follows;

April ~ May	Announcement in campus
June	Interview / screening of participants/ internal meeting
July ~ August	Preparatory studies
August 19 th ~ 29 th	Study Visit to Thailand
October	Final presentation session
February	Publish of Final report

a) Participation process

1) Announcement for Tokyo Tech students

Call for application started in April 2009 by website, poster, flyer and mailing lists.

2) Application

Applicants should have submit their application with an essay titled “The meaning for me to participate JAYSES” within 500 words in English by 31 May 2009. Number of application was 26.

Statistic of application (by nationality and sex)

	Female	Male	Total
Japan	4	19	23
China		2	2
Korea		1	1
Iran		1	1
Vietnam.	1		1
Total	5	23	28

Statistic of application (by grade, school and sex)

Year of study	Grade	Female	Male	Total
Undergraduate	B1			
	B2	1	6	7
	B3	1	3	4
	B4	1	1	2
Subtotal for UG		3	10	13
Graduate	M1	1	5	6
	M2	1	7	8
	D2		1	1
Subtotal for G		2	13	15
Total		5	23	28

3) Interview

JAYSES Working Committee held interview with applicants in June. The applicants were divided into several groups of 3-6 persons and they were asked to have discussion in 20 minutes and to make presentation of the resolution. The given topic was “What should we do and what can we do against the spread of “New Influenza (H1N1)?”

4) Screening result

All applications were screened by criteria of English ability, leadership, cooperative attitude, logic and calmness based on the submitted essay and marking by Tokyo Tech staff during discussion.

As a result, 17 applicants were selected as supported applicants (All successful applicants with scholarship by Alumni Association).

The list of Tokyo Tech participants is attached in annex.

5) Participants from Thai and Indonesian universities

Participants from Thai and Indonesian universities were selected or nominated by each participating Thai and Indonesian university. As the study visit period was in middle of semester in Thailand and Indonesia, not all of participants from Thai and Indonesian universities could fully join the whole activities. Therefore, working committee set the minimum requirement for those who can attend the student forum and 3 days out of 5 technical visit days. The official participants were awarded the certificate signed by the Executive Vice President of Tokyo Tech.

The list of participants from Thai universities is attached as annex.

3. Schedule of JAYSES 2009

Schedule of Try -out

Date	Time	Language	Venue	No. of applicants
June 3rd, Wed.	5.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.	Japanese	West Bldg.1st, 2nd Floor, TV Conference Room	5
June 5th, Fri.	3.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.	Japanese	West Bldg.8th, 6th Floor, Collaboration Room	4
June 9th, Tue.	1.30 p.m. - 2.45 p.m.	English	West Bldg.1st, 1st Floor, Room 2	4
June 9th, Tue.	2.15 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.	Japanese	West Bldg.1st, 1st Floor, Room 2	5
June 17th, Wed.	4.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.	Japanese	West Bldg.8th, 6th Floor, Collaboration Room	6

Schedule of preparatory studies

Outside of Tokyo Tech

Date	Time	Theme
Jul 8th, Wed	1.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.	JTECS visiting (Info of Thai culture, economy, and so on.)
Aug 14th, Fri	2.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Ajinomoto Kawasaki Plant visiting

Inside of Tokyo Tech

Date	Time	Theme
July 11th, Sat	9.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.	Making groups for preparatory studies
July 18th, Sat	11.00 a.m. - 12.00 p.m.	TV conference with Thailand, and Indonesian participants
July 31st, Fri	4.00 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.	Thai language class by Thai students
Aug 10th, Mon	9.00 a.m. - 12.00 p.m.	Japanese companies (Ajinomoto, HONDA, Siam DENSO)
Aug 11th, Tue	1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.	JICA Projects
Aug 12th, Wed	10.00 a.m. - 12.00 p.m.	Thai companies (Siam Cement Group, PTT)
Aug 13th, Thu	1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.	Educational facilities (TAIST, TNI, English, Universities)

Aug 17th, Mon	1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.	General info of Indonesia, Topic discussing of student forum
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* Remarks

Programs on Aug 10th ~ 17th are based on presentation by participants.

Schedule of Activities in Thailand for JAYSES2009

Date	Time Start	Time End
	City	Program
Wed, Aug 19	2:30 p.m.	4:55 p.m.
	Tokyo	Tokyo Narita International Airport
	4:55 p.m.	9:25 p.m.
	Samutprakan	Bangkok Suvarnabhumi International Airport
Thu, Aug 20	9:15 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
	Samutprakan	The Automotive Human Resource Development Project (AHRDP) - JICA
	1:10 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
	Chonburi	Siam DENSO Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Fri, Aug 21	8:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
	Bangkok	Student meeting (Discussion for topics of student forum)
	2:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
	Saraburi	The Siam Moulding Plaster Co., Ltd.
Sat, Aug 22	9:00 a.m.	(All day)
	Bangkok	City Tour (Ayutthaya, etc.), One night home stay
Sun, Aug 23	9:00 a.m.	(All day)
	Bangkok	City Tour (Grand Palace, Floating market, etc.)
Mon, Aug 24	9:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
	Saraburi	Nong Khae Factory - Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd.
	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
	Bangkok	Asia Pacific Development Center for Disability (APCD) - JICA
Tue, Aug 25	9:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
	Ayutthaya	Manufacturing plant - Honda Automobile (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
	1:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
	Ayutthaya	PTT Research and Technology Institute
	6:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
	Thonburi	King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi (Party)
Wed, Aug 26	9:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
	Pathumthani	TAIST - Tokyo Tech (Lab tour in MTEC and NECTECH)
	1:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.

	Bangkok	Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology (Meeting with TNI students)
Thu, Aug 27	9:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
	Bangkok	Student Forum at Kasetsart University (Discussions + Making presentation files, materials)
Fri, Aug 28	10:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
	Bangkok	Presentation Session at Chulalongkorn University
Sat, Aug 29	5:30 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
	Samutprakan	Bangkok Suvarnabhumi International Airport
	3:45 p.m.	
	Tokyo	Tokyo Narita International Airport

4. Preparatory studies in Japan

Introduction:

In this JAYSES2009, we Japanese members had preparatory studies before we visit Thailand. What has changed last JAYSES2008 is TV conference among Japan, Thailand, and Indonesia. It was great opportunity for us all because we can see each other before JAYSES2009 program in Thailand. Besides, this year's Thai language class in Tokyo Tech has held under the cooperation by exchange students from Thailand. And one of them is JAYSES2007 participant from SIIT. This is one good outcome from JAYSES. I hope this kind of human relationship will last in the future.

Edited by Takahiro YAMAGUCHI (Taka)

Contents:

July 8th, 2009, 1:00 p.m. ~ 3:00 p.m.:

JTECS: Japan-Thailand Economic Cooperation Society visiting

July 18th, 2009, 11:00 a.m. ~ 12:00 p.m.

TV conference with among Japanese, Thailand, and Indonesian participants

July 31st, 2009, 4:00 p.m. ~ 5:30 p.m.

Thai language class by exchange students from Thailand

August 14th, 2009, 2:30 p.m. ~ 4:30 p.m.

Ajinomoto Kawasaki Plant visiting

Japan-Thailand Economic Cooperation Society: JTECS visiting

Reporter: Akihiro Kasahara (Aki), Tsugihiko Shimura (P'Shimu)

Date & Time: July 8th, 2009, 1:00 p.m. ~ 3:00 p.m.

Program: Lunch, Presentation by Mr. Sato, Q&A session

Reporter's comment:

Before the program, JTECS kindly invited us to complimentary lunch at the canteen of ABK (Asia Bunka Kaikan; The Asian Students Cultural Association) of which building JTECS is located in. We had some Asian dishes such as Thai, Indian, Chinese, etc. Some of JAYSES2009 participants seemed to eat Thai dishes for the first time.

After lunch, Mr. Masafumi Sato, Advisor (former Executive Director) gave us the lecture about the outline of JTECS, TPA (Technology Promotion Association (Thailand-Japan)), TNI (Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology) and general information about Thailand and ASEAN countries.

First, he talked us about economic situation of each ASEAN countries and constructing wide infrastructure in South-east Asia.

Second, he talked about background that current Thai politics is in confusion. He hopes Thai political conflict will be solved gently, but if not, he worries about the future of Thai.

Third, he talked about background of starting JTECS & TPA. They faced much difficulty when they established TPA when Thailand was in Anti-Japanese movement.

Finally, he talked about Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology. It was good opportunity for us to know something about TNI before we will visit them in Thailand.

Q&A:

Q1. The presence of His Majesty used to play the role of the lifeline for Thai people several years ago. But the older He gets, the more anxiety come out. Please let us hear your outlook of Thailand in the future.

A1. It is fortunate that the present King has very good sense of governance but on the other hand, dependence to the monarchy spoiled the growth of democracy in Thailand. In the past, I observed some cases that the Thai government utilized the monarchy for their propaganda which sometimes too enthusiastic for normal Thai people who respect the King and Queen in natural way. There are many people concern about the succession of thrown which may raise more challenges in the future and I am one of them. Even the history shows that Thailand has been always solving the problems in the long run without making critical problem. I am still concerning a lot about their future.

TV conference with among Japanese, Thailand, and Indonesian participants

Reporter: Akihiro Kasahara (Aki)

Date & Time: July 18th, 2009, 11:00 a.m. ~ 12:00 p.m.

Program:

We met together in the TV conference system by Polycom in order to make friends each other before joining JAYSES2009 in Thailand. 7 Japanese participants, 6 Thai participants, 3 Indonesian participants had joined this meeting.

Reporter's comment:

We couldn't do much activity because we had only one hour. But we could do smoothly subsequent activity, because we could introduce myself each other and discuss pre-study. By doing this kind of activities before meeting in Thailand enabled us to communicate more smoothly than before. I hope this kind of communication event will be held in future JAYSES/related program.



Thai language class by exchange students from Thailand

Reporter: Takahiro YAMAGUCHI (Taka)

Time: July 31st, 2009, 4.00 p.m. ~ 5:30 p.m.

Program:

Basic conversational class of Thai language.

Lecturer: (Master course students) Tei, Bee, (YSEP 2008-2009 participants)

Doam, Muak, Beau

Reporter's comment:

In this class, we learned basic Thai language from Thais exchange students. We used the original lecture sheet made by them for this session. In this year, we were fortunate to have 5 native Thai speakers, so lesson could focus on conversational training. Thai language is difficult for Japanese because of its pronunciation and intonation. Thanks to their contribution, we could have enough conversational practice within limited time. In this Thai language class, 2 students were past JAYSES participants, and 3 students joined JAYSES2009 as their home university's participants. It is one good outcome from past JAYSES. Human relationship throughout JAYSES is coming out. I hope next year's class will also have by using JAYSES human network.



Ajinomoto Kawasaki plant visiting

Reporter: Yuriko Makino(Makky)

Date & Time: August 14th, 2009, 3:00 p.m. ~ 4:30 p.m.

Program:

Visiting Cook Do Factory, Exhibition Room, and Hondashi Factory. Presentation about the company by guide and the video about “Umami”

Contents of visiting and Reporter’s comment:

Ajinomoto is very famous for the seasoning in Japan. Ajinomoto Kawasaki plant is one of Ajinomoto’s and has 4 factories for 5 main brand: Ajinomoto, Hondashi, Cook Do and amino acid. It is near the Suzuki-cho station along the Keikyu line. The station’s name “Suzuki” comes from Saburonosuke SUZUKI who established the origin of Ajinomoto companies. The guide said there are no people living in Suzuki-cho because the town is in the plant. Does this mean all residents are workers of Ajinomoto...?

Going through the gate of the plant, we were guided to the shop in there, which sold a lot of Ajinomoto products, for example, reprinted edition of Calpis, salt products with Gold-”Ajipanda”-printed package and Jino that is a cosmetic brand of Ajinomoto, etc.

After 15 minutes of shopping, to move in the plant, we got into Red-Ajipanda printed bus with the beautiful female guide! She told us about the factory and employees in the plant. Now they have 4000 workers including the affiliated companies. They use bicycles from one factory to the other because the plant has very large space, about the size of 8 times of Tokyo Dome, Tokyo! From the window of bus, we could see the people on bicycle and bicycle-parking area near each factory.

First, we visited Cook Do factory which put out products of Chinese seasonings to make Chinese foods, the fiery hot tofu or sautéed vegetables, etc. We could see its process flow through glass, where the seasoning sauce were packaged individually, sterilized, packed into the box one by one and checked up. In addition, it was interesting that there were Chinese-inspired ornaments on the wall and all products of Cook Do.

In exhibition room near Cook Do factory, a second visit, we could learn about the Umami. It is generally believed that human beings distinguish five tastes: sweet, salty, sour, bitter and "Umami". You can sense Umami when you eat a sodium glutamate which is one of the main amino-acid salt and is contained in Kombu, used to make soup stock for miso soup of the Japanese food well.

Third, we visited the Hondashi factory constructed in 2007. In the factory, the arrangement was like a traditional Japanese inn! The floor was covered with woods and stones. Finally, in the seminar room, we watched the video about Ajinomoto and Umami.

Q&A:

a) In Cook Do factory

Q1. How many products are made in here per a day?

A1. One hundred thousand. And it takes about 30 minutes a process. We make about 15 kinds of products, and the others are made in the other plant, for example, Tokai in

Shizuoka.

b) In Hondashi factory

Q1. What kind of condition of bonitos do you use to dry as basic ingredients of Hondashi?

A1. The weight is 1.8 kg, right one. We choose the lean fish, which is in good condition for dried bonito, whose Japanese name is Katsuo-bushi.

5. Outcome of Technical visiting and activities in Thailand

Introduction:

In this JAYSES2009, we could visit 9 organizations near Bangkok, Thailand. I and all JAYSES members really would like to appreciate the favor for person who concerned our visiting, Prof. Dr. Tanaka, and Mr. Shimura. From these visiting, we could learn so many things. What was the most precious experience for us all is we could observe so many spots, and changed our questions/comments with organization staffs. We need to remember what we learned from there, and it may be really helpful for us to do our research/ work in society in the near future.

In this section, I put members' report for activities in Thailand. I hope it will be good directions when we near to lose our future. Please remember what we felt together in there.

Edited by Takahiro YAMAGUCHI

Contents:

Detailed schedule is described in a table of "Schedule of JAYSES2009"

August 20th;

The Automotive Human Resource Development Project (AHRDP) - JICA, Siam
DENSO Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

August 21st;

The Siam Moulding Plaster Co., Ltd.

August 22nd and 23rd;

City tour around Bangkok, One night home stay program

August 24th;

Nong Khae Factory - Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd., Asia Pacific Development
Center for Disability (APCD) - JICA

August 25th;

Manufacturing plant - Honda Automobile (Thailand) Co., Ltd., PTT Research and
Technology Institute, King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi

August 26th;

TAIST - Tokyo Tech, Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology

The Automotive Human Resource Development Project (AHRDP) - JICA

Reporter: Kazuma Kuroiwa (Kazu)

Date & Time: August 20th, 2009, 9:15 a.m. ~ 11:30 a.m.

Program:

Welcome address by National Institute for Skill Development (NISD) and JICA officers, Video showing, facility visiting, Q&A session.

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

We visited National Institute for Skill Development (NISD) in which JICA project AHRDP is exercised. AHRDP is cooperation between Thailand and Japan, comprising the public and private sectors of both countries, with the aim to develop knowledge and skills of personnel in automotive industries and parts makers. In visiting the facilities I found a masterpiece of the trainee (left photo). This electric circuit assembled by a trainee got the prize in an international competition. I felt proud that the Japanese - Thailand cooperating project resulted in the visible outcome. Not only trainers, but the machines to practice skills are from Japan. I found the JICA's trademark was printed on a machine (right photo). This is the machine for testing trainees' skill.

I hope that Thai companies will be more competitive at this pace.



Q&A:

Q1. How to develop soft skills such as responsibility, creativity and skill for team work in NISD?

A1. Training the students to have a responsibility to try to find something wrong all the time.

Q1. How about the comparison before and after AHRD project?

A2. There is no evaluation yet, but there are so many good products that have been made, and some good impacts to the companies and the market. There is less customer claim.

Q2. How many trainees are there today?

A3. Less than 100 trainees.

Siam DENSO Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Reporter: Hiroaki Shirakawa (Hachi)

Date & Time: August 20th, 2009, 1:00 a.m. ~ 3:00 p.m.

Program:

1. Presentation, 2. Plant facility visiting, 3. Q&A session

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

I think the quality of Denso's system is very high. Especially, Denso provides 2 weeks training for workers to learn Denso's philosophy so that the workers can adapt to the work atmosphere created by Denso. This is given in order to reach the goal of Denso by its worker. So I found that the strength of Denso is not only their product system but also human resource development system.



Q&A:

Q1. What is the role of female workers in Denso?

A1. Most of the Denso's workers are female. This is happened due to working attitude. However, we don't separate workers on gender. Everybody will have the same selection and process.

Q2. I saw your graph on the growth of Denso in 2007-2008, but in contrary the production of Denso on that year when the global economic crisis occurred is increasing. How did you manage that?

A2. The sales growth of Denso is decreasing due to global economic crisis. We still produce the same amount of products although in the end it will become our stock. We consider producing goods based on needs of our customer.

Q3. What is the role of Japan in this company?

A3. Japanese help us to deliver their technology and professional human resources especially in management sector.

The Siam Moulding Plaster Co., Ltd.

Reporter: Yujin Takeno(Yujin), Akihiro Kasahara(Aki), Yuichiro Karakasa(Kara), Kenji Maida(Kenji)

Date & Time: August 21st, 2009, 2:00 p.m. ~ 4:00 p.m.

Program:

Presentation about The Siam Moulding Plaster Co., Ltd itself, and company's activity and slogan, facility visiting in The Siam Moulding Plaster Co., Ltd. Plant, and finally photo session.

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

After presentation, we could watch the plant of Siam Moulding Plaster. I was impressed with activity of moulding process. There are huge process equipments and many materials. Picture is shown part of materials. And I was also impressed worker's activity and attitude. In the plant, there are many KAIZEN activities, improving process and reducing inferior goods and so on. I thought that it is based on their company's slogan. The Siam Moulding Plaster has a very good slogan, "LOVE ORGNIZATION" and "Be Smart". These slogans are very impressive to JAYSES participants. This company is very good model case of cooperation between Thailand and Japanese people, because in this plant its worker looks very active, enjoy an active life by two countries people. And I felt it is necessary to become good relation among Asia nations which is suitable growth and enhancement of Asia international standing.



Q&A:

Q1. What is difficulty of cooperating with Japanese people?

A1. It is culture difference, for example, life style, conversation style and the thing that people believe. But the similar thing is religion, Buddhism. So there are some differences but these differences are no problem.

Q2. How much share does your company occupy in Thailand?

A2. Thailand selling rate is 40%, ASEAN nation selling rate is 40% Japanese selling rate is 20%.

Q3. How the business situation after world business recession?

A3. Thailand is getting worse after world business recession, worst situation in December. But recently Thailand business situation is getting better.

Q4. What is the company's idea about recruiting and development of human resource to make innovation?

A4. We make some system to activate worker's ability and mentality. For example, innovation awards, HOZEN exhibition, KOBETSU KAIZEN.

City tour (Day 1): Ayutthaya historic spots

Reporter: Yuriko Makino (Makky)

Date & Time: August 22nd, 2009, 9:00 a.m. ~ 5:00 p.m.

Program:

Departed from hotel at 9 a.m., moved to Ayutthaya by the rental van. Visited 6 main spots in Ayutthaya area.

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

If you want to see the ancient remains of Thai before the capital was relocated to Bangkok, you should go to Ayutthaya. There are many temples and palaces there. On first Saturday in Thai, we went to 6 main places there, Bang Pain Palace, Wat Yai Chaimongkon, Wat Phra Mahathat, Wat Lokayasutha, Viharn Phra Mongkon Bophit and Wat Phra Si Sanphet, in order of visiting.

Before going inside of Bang Pain Palace, the people with sleeveless top or miniskirt is stopped by security officer and must wear the original clothes. The palace had very large, beautiful colorful buildings and soldiers at brace. And we could learn how to pray to Buddhist statues in Wat Phra Mahathat. It took 10 or 15 minutes all the way through! After about 1 hour visiting, we went to Wat Lokayasutha where there were very large Buddha statue lying.

Although we want to see the sunset there, we decided to return to our hotel because the situation had taken a dark turn. As expected, the moment we got on the van, it began to rain cats and dogs!! We were lucky to do sightseeing Ayutthaya's main parts while the sky was clear!

One night home stay program (Excerpted from participants' comment)

Reporter: Zuofu Dong (Sao), Yuichiro Karakasa (Kara), Yujin Takeno (Yujin)

Date: August 22nd, 2009, at night

Reporter's comments:

Because we had a lot fun programs on Saturday, it was near midnight when we got to Eak's home. To my surprise, every member of Eak's family still kept up. After we introduced ourselves and started talking with them, Eak's mother brought many kinds of fruit and made some Thai dessert for us. Though we got very full at dinner, we 4 boys ate all the dessert to appreciate Eak's mother in Japanese way of thinking. Before going to bed, we visit Eak's little sister's room. It was really room full of art. We talked where to sleep because we were 5 big boy includes Eak. Finally we decided all to sleep in Eak's room. Next coming morning, we had breakfast in Eak's home, and went back to Ibis Nana Hotel by Eak's car. It was a good experience. (Commented by Sao)

I stayed Thai student house (Eak's family) 1 night with Sao, Yujin, and Yu-ki. We got his home around 11 p.m. but all of his family (his grand mother, father, mother, aunt, sister,) welcomed us. They lived in a large family. And his mother gave a feast. We talked about culture, studying, and so on. Then we went his room and had a sleep. His house is typical Thai house. His house is so large. There are picture of king and queen, Buddhist altar. Especially I was impressed Toilet. It is difference how to disemboque water. His family is so kindness and friendly. I wanted to stay his house more days. (Commented by Kara)

We went to Eak's family house as "Home stay program" on 22nd August with Kara, Yuki, Sao and me. We got his house at around 12 o'clock. It was very deep night, but his all family member waited for us to make welcome. It is very surprised and I'm impressed. And they made some Thai and Chinese sweets. They were very tasty for me! And we talked about studying and Thailand culture. The most surprising thing is about toilet, flush of toilet is by oneself, not automation. It is surprising for me. And more and more I felt differences in his house. It is very precious time. (Commented by Yujin)

City tour (Day 2): Grand Palace

Reporter: Yuriko Makino (Makky)

Date & Time: August 23rd, 2009, 9:00 a.m. ~ 12:30 p.m.

Program:

Departed from hotel at 9:00 a.m. and went to Grand Palace by taxis. Visiting 2 Grand Palace's main areas.

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

It took about 30 minutes by taxi from the hotel to Grand Palace in Bangkok. We could have 1 hour and half free time and visited 2 places. On going through the entrance one of the main places, Wat Phra Keo, you can see the statue of certain famous teacher and gold tower and very big monument of Yack, one of the afreets to defend the gate against enemy, on your left. There were wall paintings illustrated about the war between the monkey furry, Hanuman, and Evils around there. It was interesting to find Hanuman blowing off! We took the photo with Hanuman.

Next, we went to Chakri Maha Prasat Hall built by Rama V. It has white wall and red and green based leaf. There was the soldier for only the palace at brace. I heard the building was made mainly by marble!

In Grand Palace, there were 3 museum but we have no time to go. I think I want to go not only the museum but also all visiting we went after studying Thai history on next time.



Nong Khae Factory - Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd.

Reporter: Gholaminezhad Adib (Adib)

Date & Time: August 24th, 2009, 9:30 a.m. ~ 1:00 p.m.

Program:

Presentation about Ajinomoto Thailand followed by visiting “Birdy Coffee” and “Cook Do” production line in Nongkhae factory, Q&A session, filling a questionnaire about the “Satisfaction Evaluation Factory Visit”

Contents of visiting and Reporter’s comment:

Birdy coffee factory has very high technology systems. Almost all the machines are automatic. The workers just control the quality of products or if any problem happens with the machines they inform technicians to fix the problem. Birdy is now one of the top sellers of can coffee in Thailand. Ajinomoto is the first manufacturer of instant noodle in Thailand under the name of “YUM YUM”.

Q&A:

Q1. (To the Thai staffs): Why are you working in a Japanese company like Ajinomoto?

A1. Because of the following reasons:

- Ajinomoto has high quality control in every step
- Close relationship between workers and managers and open-minded managers
- Clean, nice and friendly working environment
- High salary

Q2. In Muslim countries like Indonesia, some people believe that Ajinomoto uses pork in its products. What is your idea about this issue?

A2. As Indonesia is a Muslim country, I’m sure that the Ajinomoto factories there do not use pork in their products. The products made inside Indonesia and other Muslim countries are without pork, in other words its “Halal” (meaning ‘edible for Muslims’). But sometimes they import products from other countries like Thailand to Indonesia, and as Muslims are not majority in Thailand, there is a possibility that those products contain pork. Maybe that’s why some Indonesians noticed Ajinomoto products containing pork. I think the solution is controlling the imported products for the safety of people.

Asia Pacific Development Center for Disability (APCD) - JICA

Reporter: Kei Matsumoto (Kei)

Date & Time: August 24th, 2009, 3:00 p.m. ~ 5:00 p.m.

Program:

Greetings by APCD officers and Mr. Miki, who is the JICA expert coordinator, Introduction and Group Discussion by APCD officers, Video showing, Q&A session with APCD officers and JICA experts

Contents of visiting and Reporter’s comment:

We visited Asia Pacific Development Center for Disability (APCD), which conducts the social development project by disabled people and for themselves with JICA and some organizations.

In the Group discussion, we discussed the question about “What is disability?”. Through the discussion, we found that the definition of “disability” varies with situation. It

is also impossible to say who has fault. Then, we can say "Disability is different ability" as APCD staff said. After video show and Q&A session, we knew how effective grass-roots activity is in this social problem. At the same time, it needs much cooperation in local communities.

Throughout this visit, I felt we also should hear their real voices and take the initiative as a member in these communities in order to boost this grass-roots activity. So, to understand this activity more, it's necessary for us to share experiences actually with disabled people. Actually, I have never realized how hard it is to go down and up stairs by wheelchair until Kara and I experienced it in Chulalongkorn University.



Q&A:

Q1. How are disabled people recruited in this project?

A1. We try not to choose limited disabled people who are appropriate to our existing program but to adjust our program for all disabled people.

Q2. If there are differences of disability among countries, how do you set up and create projects?

A2. It's sure that it's up to country. So, we try to define the disability clearly before we mobilize local resources.

Manufacturing plant - Honda Automobile (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Reporter: Hiroaki Shirakawa (Hachi)

Date & Time: August 25th, 2009, 9:30 a.m. ~ 12:00 p.m.

Program: 1. Presentation, 2. Plant tour, 3. Q&A session

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

HONDA Ayutthaya Factory is the biggest factory in Asia. Their production system is based on their culture (communication, motivation, etc.). I think that these strong points of HONDA achieve customer's satisfaction.



Q&A:

Q1. How is the technology transfer in Honda?

A1. The problem that we always faced on the process of technology transfer from Honda in Japan to Thailand is language. Due to difference in language, the Thai technicians sometimes find a hard way to understand information given by Japanese technician. To solve this problem, Honda Thailand invited Honda Japan staff to train the workers together in a production process in form of a team that usually consists of Japanese and Thai technician.

Q2. What is strong point from Honda?

A2. The strong points of HONDA are “customer’s satisfaction”, “competent R&D team” and “quickness”. Research and experiments are done to invent new technologies for customer. R&D team moves and change quickly, as written in the motto, to adapt on the world’s demand.

Q3. What about the Human Resource in Honda?

A3. Qualified Product of Honda is standardized in all kind of areas. Honda’s products have the same standard and so the management who produce the cars anywhere. Honda has a philosophy “joy of work”. We accept comments from everyone (open minds) and improvement by self-quality insurance.

PTT Research and Technology Institute

Reporter: Akihiro Kasahara(Aki), Yuichiro Karakasa(Kara), Yujin Takeno(Yujin), Kenji Maita(Kenji)

Date & Time: August 25th, 2009, 1:00 p.m. ~4:00 p.m.

Program:

Presentation about PTT RTI, Presentation about MOE’s 15 year renewable energy plan, Facility visiting in PTT RTI

Contents of visiting and Reporter’s comment:

I was impressed by Presentation about MOE’s 15 year renewable energy plan. In the future Thai industry needs more oil because Thailand is developing country. As far as invest oil, PTT can grow. But PTT think about environment and future energy trend. After presentation, we could watch laboratories in PTT RTI. I was impressed with natural gas engine researched by PTT RTI in laboratory tour. Natural gas engine is supposedly being researched in Japan, too. It doesn’t become widely used in Japan. Then, I asked “Don’t you research Hybrid system or fuel cell not natural gas engine?” He answered “Of course, I know Hybrid system or fuel cell, but their technology is too expensive in Thai. Natural gas engine is more important, because natural gas is very cheap in Thai.” I thought hybrid system and fuel cell are necessary for future, but I felt it is necessary to think the way to prevent global warming which is suitable for its country or region.



Q&A:

Q1. Japanese oil companies don't invest oil, but new energy. How about PTT?

A1. PTT invest new energy. It is renewable energy: such as Solar, Wind, Hydro, especially Biomass energy.

Q2. What is the best way to balance development and environment?

A2. PTT plant trees by Royal project. And PTT invest alternative fuel.

King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi

Reporter: Tsugihiko Shimura (P'Shimu)

Date & Time: August 25th, 2009, 6:30 p.m. ~ 8:00 p.m.

Program:

Opening remarks by Asst. Prof. Dr. Anak Khantachawana/Asst Dean for Student Affairs, Video introduction of KMUTT, greetings by Dr. Somchai Chanchaona/ Vice President of KMUTT, speech by representative students from Thailand (Win), Indonesia (Faiz) and Japan (Taka), introduction of international office of KMUTT, exchanging souvenirs, dinner hosted by vice president

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

All JAYSES member would like to express our sincere gratitude to KMUTT for their warm welcome and hospitality to this exciting one-night event. Through the presentation and also the words of Dr. Somchai, Vice President, we learned that KMUTT is one of the most rapid growing universities in Thailand in terms of international student exchange. All the participants enjoyed the party after the official agenda including singing and dancing. After the long trip of technical visit for many days, we could relax and refresh ourselves by the relaxing and at the same time exciting occasion kindly offered by KMUTT.

Presentation



Dr. Anak



Dr. Somchai, Vice President



Prof. Tanaka and KMUTT staffs



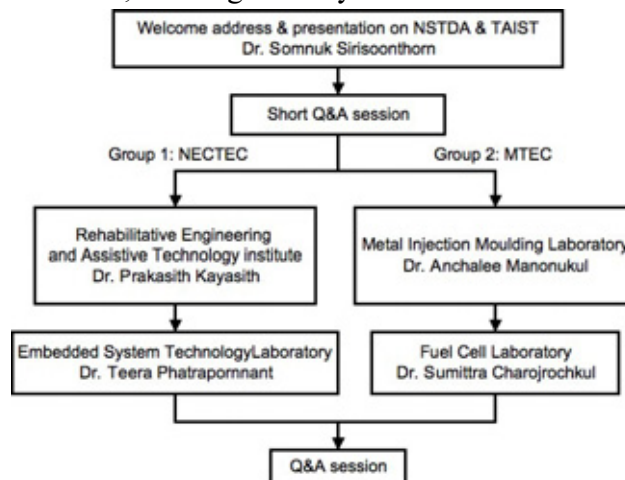
TAIST-Tokyo Tech (NSTDA)

Reporter: Yuki Tagawa (Yuki), Akiko Okawa (Akko)

Date & Time: August 26th, 2009, 9:30 a.m. ~ 11:30 a.m.

Program:

Welcome address, and presentation of NSTDA and TAIST-Tokyo Tech by Ms. Bhandhari Sirabhatkirti, Laboratory visiting (2 labs in NECTEC, MTEC each) by 2 groups, Q&A session by Mr. Shimura, Visiting of Tokyo Tech Thai office.



Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

a) NECTEC lab tour

In the first lab, Dr. Prakasith Kayasith kindly told us about what Rehabilitative Engineering and Assistive Technology Institute (REAT) is promoting. Dr. Kayasith showed us rehabilitative devices for people with disability and ageing people. I was impressed by those devices have to be remodeled so that devices fit to each person. To spread devices to people who need those, expensive costs is a big problem. I actually felt that research in a lab is related to its country's economics a lot.

Next, we visited Embedded System Technology Laboratory. Dr. Teera Phatrapornnant showed us machines such as PCU and sensor to control humidity temperature. I was attracted by the camera which displays 3D images on the computer. I felt so much possibility of mechanics in the future.

b) MTEC lab tour

We visited two laboratories, namely, Metal Injection Moulding laboratory and fuel cell laboratory. At Metal Injection Moulding laboratory, Dr Anchalee Manonukul guided us. Such a material research is fundamental of technology, thus really important for development. I think more students should be trained in the field.

At fuel cell laboratory, Dr Sumittra Charojrochkul guided us. They are able to evaluate not only cell performance but also systematic one. There are a lot of equipments, this implies they are financed keenly, that is, energy technology is considered seriously.



Q&A

Q1. Now there's something different selection process about the student from Thai and another country? And do you satisfied with foreign student?

A1. No. There is no different selection process between Thai student and foreign student and we are very satisfied with our foreign student and Thai student.

Q2. How did you decide education systems such as curriculums of TAIST? Where is it derived from?

A2. Curriculums are up to KMITL. The education system is similar to Japanese system. In a 1st year, students learn basic skills. After that, students belong to one of the NSTDA's lab.

Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology (TNI)

Reporter: Takahiro Yamaguchi (Taka), Daichi Ashino (Ashimo)

Date & Time: August 26th, 2009, 1:00 p.m. ~ 5:00 p.m.

Program:

Lunch at cafeteria, Welcome address by Assoc. Prof. Bandhit Roajrayanont, Vice President, Presentation of TNI, Facility visiting by 5 groups, Presentation of Tokyo Tech, Student interview by 5 groups, Q&A session by Assoc. Prof. Bandhit Roajrayanont, Vice President, Photo shooting

Contents of visiting and Reporter's comment:

Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology (TNI) has launched in 2007, so now is the 3rd year of their education. It's a small university compared with other participants' university, but has enough facilities. In this visiting, we inspected class rooms, library, and practical training room. Their education is focused on skill developing, practical training, and increasing language ability in both English and Japanese. Their facilities are arranged in line with their focus topics, and students seem to be satisfied with facilities. On the facility visiting, we happened to meet some students who are training Japanese. We joined their training and introduce each other. On the student interview session, we exchanged our ideas towards education. Each group had meaningful time by knowing actual situation of their education. Students seemed to be satisfied with their school.



Q&A (Excerpted from meeting with students):

- Q1. Why do you decide to enter TNI? What's the difference between TNI and other Thai universities?
- A1. TNI offers us lecture in 3 languages: Japanese, Thai, and English. We can learn English and Japanese. / Because of scholarship. It covers half of tuition.
- Q2. What is your future plan?
- A2. I want to work in Japanese industry or become a flight attendant. / Work in HONDA or MITUBISHI in Japan. / Study in Japan.
- Q3. What do you think strong and weak points of TNI?
- A3. Strong points are we can learn about high technology. We can learn Japanese. Because of small school, everyone can know each other. Weak points are small school, so the number of class is not enough. And our school is far from city.

6. Outcome of Student forum session

Introduction

In the JAYSES program, every year we discuss some topics which related to our technical visiting. In this year, we set “Future Vision of Asia” as a common theme for student forum session. Before discussing, we divided into 4 groups at first: JICA projects, Japanese companies, Thai companies, and Educational facilities. Most of participants were joined in each of them before gathering in Thailand, and made some research which they belong to. What has changed from last year’s JAYSES2008 is student meeting which has held on August 21st. In this session, we could have a chance to exchange our opinions about what we will discuss in student forum session. Almost all groups can fix the initial idea of discussion, and could get the time to research by themselves till student forum session on August 27th. And also we separate into 2 small groups in each 4 group on that day. Because of the number of person in group will be 12 or 13 persons if we divide into only 4 groups. Enable to discuss closely, we decided that 6 or 7 persons are the best for student forum session.

Following articles are reports from 8 groups. We reported these conclusions on final presentation session at Chulalongkorn University on August 28th and at Tokyo Institute of Technology on October 28th. We hope they will be novel messages from students to the world, especially Asian countries.

Edited by Takahiro YAMAGUCHI (Taka)

Contents:

Group A: JICA projects

A-1: Possibility for exchanging workers in international scale

A-2: The way to make JICA more known in Thailand, Indonesia and Japan

Group B: Japanese companies

B-1: The strong points of Japanese companies

B-2: Technology Transfer

Group C: Educational facilities

C-1: How to improve educational system to be competitive in worldwide

C-2: Enhancement of Hi-educated Researchers

Group D: Thai companies

D-1: What is the best way to balance development and environment?

D-2: Differences in working attitude in Thai, Indonesia, and Japan

Group A-1:

Possibility for exchanging workers in international scale

Contents:

1 Big picture of Asia

Unlike Europe where Europe Union (EU) represents almost all of the European economies, Asia has only a few associations such as Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) that make roles just as a regional representative. The contradiction that Asia now has the fastest economy growing rate in the world but still has no economy association of its own is supposed to be because of the huge gaps of population, economics, environment and resources between countries, comparing to one of Europe. That is the big picture of Asia today.

2 Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA)

JICA is an independent governmental agency that coordinates official development assistance (ODA) for the government of Japan. The objectives of JICA are to assist economies and social growth as well as to promote the international cooperation.

Technical training program is one of the activities that JICA is holding on not only in Asia but all over the world. The direct aim of this program is to support advanced technical knowledge of Japan to other countries' workers, but the bigger target is to assist the economical development of those countries. However, the training program is run within only in local or regional scale. Considering to this point, a question on the possibility for exchanging workers in international scale has been given by group A of JAYSES2009.

3 Definition of exchanging workers in international scale

Exchanging workers in international scale means to send workers from a country to another in a wide range of global scale.

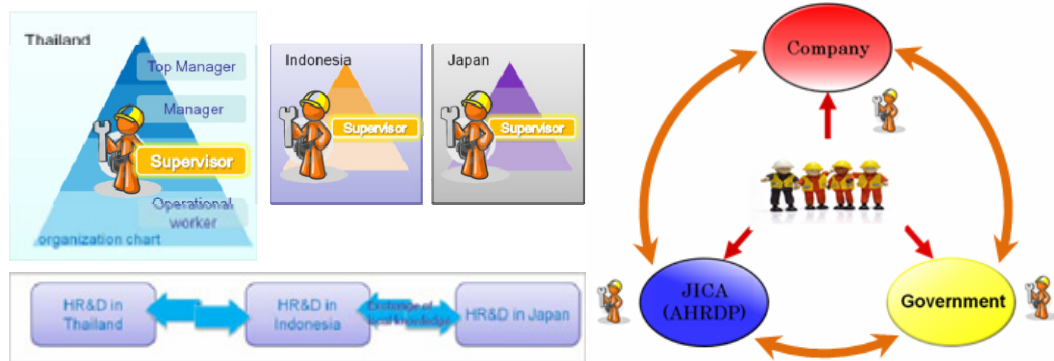
Technical training program which is being executed by JICA has two forms: (a) workers are sent to Japan, attend the training course within Japan and then come back to the countries and work as skilled workers; (b) Japanese technicians are sent to other countries, and then they teach local workers technique. Automobile Human Resource Development Project (AHRDP) which is holding on in Thailand is an example of (b) form. Different from this one-way, monopole, and monolayer system, the project of exchanging workers in international scale which is proposed by JAYSES group A can supply a new point view of a two-way, polycentric and multilayer program.

However, at first project can be executed only in Asia as a trial.

4 Worker exchange mechanism

Worker exchange mechanism is shown in lower figure left. There are 3 kinds of worker that are the unemployed, supervisors and students. After analyzing on the cost, effectiveness and practical adaptability, we found that the project should focus only on the supervisors. Supervisors from many countries exchanged knowledge together, and

after the training, they come back to their countries, teach the other and work as group-leaders.



5 Triangle relationship system of companies, JICA, and government

Above figure right shows briefly about the relationship of companies, JICA and government. In order to make the project to work, the triangle relationship of company, JICA, and government is defined. Companies will make plan, prepare facilities and training implement, provide knowledge, research on the adaption and the most important task in to choose good students. In other to solve problems of cultural difference, political institutions, and different religions, the role of government is needed to make the rule borders, as well as decrease tax rate for companies. JICA has a role in focusing the coordinating activities and supports the budget of this project.

6 SWOT Analyzes for exchanging workers

SWOT Analyzes for exchanging workers		Internal Origin	
		Strength	Weakness
		Human Resources, Natural Resources & Cultures.	Economical gap, Language & Cost
External Origin	Opportunity	Exchanging workers strategies implementation by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowering human Resources 2. Cultural sharing. 3. Leading crucial roles. 4. Working together. 5. Completing each other. 6. Interconnection in Asia. 7. Making regulations. 8. Having global communications. 	
	Integration, Corporation & Bargaining Positions.		
	Threat		
	Political will, Competition & Commitment		

Table. 1 SWOT Analyzes for exchanging workers

7 Conclusion

If the project is success, economy of each participant country as well as the economy of Asia will increase and the gaps between countries' economy will decrease. Moreover, a basic facility for economy cooperation will be established. These give us a chance to be easier to form an economy union for all the whole Asia. That is the future of Asia that all members of JAYSES2009 group A want to make true.

Group A-2:

The way to make JICA more known in Thailand, Indonesia and Japan

Contents:

1 Purpose of discussion

To improve the effectiveness of JICA projects for future Asia, we focused on this topic. For effective international cooperation projects, how well are the projects and JICA itself known is very important. Sufficient disclosure will meet the requirement of investors and cheer up the skillful human resources to take role in those projects. And the publicity in the supported countries may let the people access to the interpreter and enhance the projects. Simultaneously, the speeds of projects are also accelerated. A-2 group is consisted from the students from both Japan and supported countries. However, most of us are not familiar to the projects of JICA. From this fact, we found that JICA need to express themselves more, and discussed about the way to make them more known. We considered the case of Thailand, Indonesia and Japan.

2 Present problem in each target

* Inside of Japan

Investors:	Investors are lacking the information of the projects. ^[1]
Human resources:	The applicants of project staff in 2008 are decreased into less than half of 1994. ^[2] (Caused by barrier of career)

*In the supported countries

Target people:	Through the visits, we found very few participants in each project. (Projects are not known enough.)
Interpreter:	Very few local governments are announcing the project with JICA. (Causing the lack of publicity among target people)

3 The proposal for each problem

Not only by JICA, but the action of local government (interpreter) is also required.

JICA should

- Offer more promotions and advertisements for the donors.
- Remove the barrier of a skillful person to take roles in the projects.

- Give more incentive to the volunteers to expand the self help group.
Local Government should
- Advertise more about JICA

4 Reference

- [1] “Survey for the interest of Japanese people about International collaboration”, JICA, 2007
[2] <http://www.nikkei.co.jp/news/shakai/20090819AT1G1701Q19082009.html>, NIKKEI NET, August 19th, 2009

Group B-1:

The strong points of Japanese companies

Contents:

1 Abstract

We have discussed the strong point of Japanese companies in Thailand and the future vision of Asia. At first of all, I'd like to write what we have learned from the visits to Japanese companies, HONDA Ayutthaya Factory, Siam DENSO Manufacturing, and Ajinomoto Nongkhae Plant. Secondly, I'd like to write our suggestion on the future vision of Asia.

2 The strong point of Japanese companies in Thailand

We visited three Japanese companies in Thailand, HONDA Ayutthaya Factory, Siam DENSO Manufacturing, and Ajinomoto Nongkhae Plant.



The strong points of Japanese companies in Thailand

2.1 HONDA Ayutthaya Factory

One of the strong points of HONDA Ayutthaya Factory is Production System of Automobiles. The purpose of this system is to achieve Quality

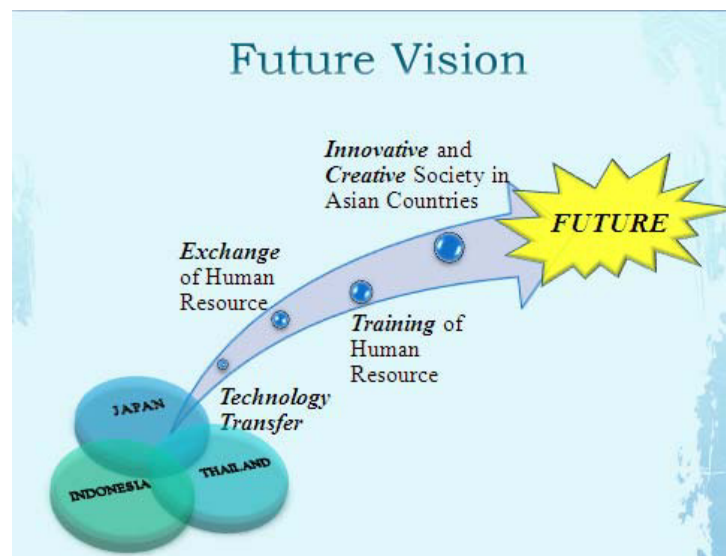
Control in the process of assembly of automobiles. By this system, Honda can reduce inventory in the plant, and Honda can reduce the production costs.

2.2 Siam DENSO Manufacturing

Denso has adopted TPM (Total Production Management), and it especially focuses on maintenance in the facility and pays attention on the life cycle of the machines. In addition, Kanban System and Asaichi System play important role in the TPM. By using Kanban in the assembly of products, Denso has reduced the inventory costs, and the managers are assembled at the plant in the morning, and discuss the assignment to solve. This system is called “Asaichi system”.

2.3 Ajinomoto Nongkhae Plant

Features of Ajinomoto Nongkhae Plant are quality management, stability in the employment, and many visitors to the plant. One of the strong points of Ajinomoto is quality management (e.g. Machine Maintenance). Stability in the employment can relieve the fears of employees. And the visitors to the plant can be new customers of Ajinomoto.



The future vision of Asia

3 The future vision of Asia

Based on the discussion on the strong points of Japanese companies in Thailand, we tried to discuss the future vision of Asia. We concluded that continuous technology transfer, training of human resources and exchange of human resources are important to promote development in Asian countries and to make innovative and creative society in Asian countries.

Group B-2:

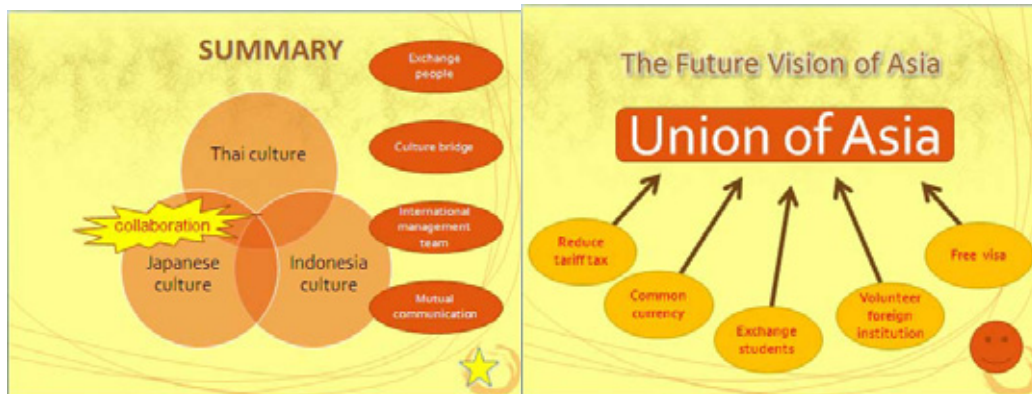
Technology transfer

Contents:

Through the JAYSES 2009 program, we group B-2 focused on technology transfer. Under the globalization trend, many Japanese companies have expanded their business overseas. When such companies expand their business overseas, they have to face with a lot of problems. Technology transfer is one of the problems.

At the start of our discussion, we tried to share the knowledge we got from visiting Denso, Ajinomoto, and Honda. Through this process, we found that so many management tools are using in these factories. For example, Asaichi-meeting, just-in-time system line, quality control method. These like systems are not pure technologies, but these companies transferred them when they made factories overseas. So we looked these systems as a kind of technologies and focused on how such Japanese systems work in factories overseas. So everyone of group B-2 made a short comment on the problems of technology transfer, and we picked up some important points to discuss more deeply. We found that many Japanese systems don't work well in those factories overseas. For example, some companies force employees do some exercises outside for their body care. But in such a hot country like Thailand, employees don't think this is a good idea for them but a kind of annoying thing. Finally, we reached some conclusions on those problems on technology transfer. The most important one is to make more people exchanging. People overseas go to Japan to learn about technology and later go back. Just this is not enough, it is necessary to have Japanese staffs go to factories overseas to check whether people use machines in right way and whether such Japanese systems works there. This also helps to make more communications between Japanese staffs and staffs overseas.

We group B-2 is really an international team. We have people 5 countries like Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran, and China. So we make [Union of Asia] to be our future vision of Asia. All of us know that we Asia have more than half population all over the world, and so many resources, technologies and so on. But there are so many races and cultures. To make Union of Asia, we must try to know each other and believe in each other. Our conclusion on technology transfer, to make more people exchanging, is also important here. Asian people should be more open-mind, and have more mutual communications, and do more collaborations. It may take a long time, but all of us had an active thinking about it.



Special thanks:

Thanks to Tokyo Tech make this program for us to have a chance to come together and have a lot of communications. Thanks for all facilities which accepted our visit. Thanks for all the participants in JAYSES2009.

Group C-1:

How to improve educational system to be competitive in worldwide

Contents:

Our group, C-1 has focused on general education. We refer general education especially as elementally school to high school education. As a whole, Asia has a lot of natural resources and human population but Asia is left behind America and European countries. Our group believes that improvement of education systems of each country ultimately leads to more competence of the nation and Asia. We shared the problems of each country, discussed methods of settlement, and derived ultimate conclusions.

The problems that Thailand has and those solutions are as follows.

Problem: There are students who don't go even if it wants to go to school.

The total of people is in studying age(6~18years) about 19.2 millions. It is not possible to attend school in about 32% of them. As a reason not to be able to attend school, no motivation, no money, sick deformed, not comfortable.

Solution: promote the attitude towards benefit of education, increase the number of scholarship, and increase the student number who can loan money.

Problem: numbers of teacher is not enough. The reason is that teacher's salary is cheap.

Solution: increase the salary and give more welfare to the teacher, use video conference so that many students at one time can take classes.

The problem that Japan has and those solutions are as follows.

Problem: The given content has decreased by the changing the curriculum because there is no school on Saturdays, and the time of the class decreased. For example, the Complex number plane did not teach in the high school.

Solution: To enhance academic ability, increase numbers of class, especially English and Math. To keep teacher's quality, and to improve, the evaluation system from others should be established.

Problem: we found that bullying and the truancy have occurred due to the lack of the communications ability. Parents demand school to teach soft skill (parents and children). It is enumerated that the chance to play with same generation's children decreased by the influence of the falling birthrate as a cause of the decrease in the communications ability.

Solution: To enhance the ability to communicate. The class (active) it is not only a class (passive) that listens to one's teacher but also with the chance to make remarks is made. It is necessary to increase the time of the discussion and the fieldwork. The connection of the regional society is made strong. It participates in the event such as the festivals by the parent and child. Spend time with family, Family day on Sunday.

The problem that Indonesia has and those solutions are as follows.

Problem: 42.14% of senior high school graduates do not continue their study to higher education there are some reasons about it. It can be caused by family financial background, high competitive scholarship or high tuition fee of university. We know that the GNP of Indonesia is only \$2000 per year. The family should expand 20% of the income to pay the public university or 70% of the income to pay the private university.

SOLUTION: The solution to this problem is University based on the research. It's not really common in Indonesia that the university/institute does some research and the result (invention) can be the main income of that university/institute. Nowadays, the burden to pay the operational budget is on the students. By research, the university can decrease the tuition fee.

Problem: The second problem is about Human Resources (Teachers). The problem is on the distribution. The concentration of the teachers is just in the big city. Just a few numbers of teachers want to teach in small village or countryside. The quality of the teachers is also part of this problem. Only 25% of the teacher has bachelor degree.

SOLUTION: Give higher salary to teacher in small village, and provide scholarship for teachers to continue their study.

CONCLUSION:

Asia is a new power of the world. We have a lot of natural resources and also the human resources. We can be competitive and compete with EU and also USA. By education, we can make it happened. We cannot move as a country, we have to move as a region. So, we recommend projects about it.

"Exchange Students-Teacher Project"

The 3 countries (Indonesia-Thai-Japan) have the same problem (human resources). Thai - lack numbers of teacher, Japan - lack numbers of students, many schools are being closed, Indonesia - lack of qualified teachers, it causes they don't have bachelor

degree. "Exchange Students-Teacher Project" Japan can have more students from Indonesia and Thai. Thai will get more teachers from Japan or Indonesia. Indonesia can have qualified teachers. Also we request the JICA project which concerns about education in these 3 countries. We believe that education is the answer of our future. By having good education, we believe that the future vision of Asia will be as bright as sun.

Group C-2:

Enhancement of Hi-educated Researchers

Contents:

Introduction:

Our group, C-2 has focused on higher education. Actually, higher education conducted in university, institute, or polytechnic cover so many fields. In addition to this, needs from their students are also wide-ranging depend on their future, business person or researcher. In this student forum, we discussed who will be a key to lead the country especially technology fields, and decided to focus on researcher. Researcher is needed to keep competitiveness with other country's developing, not developed but developing countries.

Before discussing the depth of topic, we first discussed the vision of them, and goals for achieving their vision. JAYSES2009 has set "Future vision of Asia" as a common topic for student forum, so we discussed the vision of researcher at first. We considered it as "Improving the quality of life and economy". This is an ultimate goal for them, and to achieve it, we set goal for them: improving the quality of, increasing the number of researchers. It is essential to approach the quality and quantity at the same time to improve the quality and economy. Following articles are what we discussed to achieve this goal.

Current Situation in Three Countries

Thailand's attractive point is its huge capacity for universities, and thus, bachelor-level people supply. They easily get along with people even if ones have different way of thinking. Accessible scholarship is also recognized as its strength point in this discussion. On the other hand, communication between students and teachers should be reinforced. Student's low motivation is mentioned. Conditions of location is said to be reconsidered for students to concentrate on studying.

Indonesian students are a lot and under severe competition. This strengthens level of applicants for university. Scholarship scheme from oversea is sophisticated. Most of Indonesian teachers in university are educated in developed countries. They are competitive but work for only public universities with high-ranked. This encourages regional-education divide. The number of public universities and the quality of private school are not enough. Government finance is not abundant because general education has priority. Some people who educated in other countries don't come back to Indonesia.

Japan has her strength in three points: Relationship with industry (company), Strong research fundamentals, Many Ph.D. candidates. Universities in Japan can get feedback from through alumni in leading company. A lot of manufactures are attractive when precise research is required. Japan, however, has four weaknesses: The number of foreign professors is not enough, Student's ability of English is not high and there is language barrier, Creativity should be improved much more, student's characteristic is domestic oriented.

Approach to Solve the Situation

To our conclusion, six solutions are shown as follows. The letters T, I, and J are short for Thailand, Indonesia, and Japan, respectively, which means countries listed have related to a solution.

- i. Increase scholarship (I) ---- In Indonesia, government's financial support for individuals is said to be not so strong and abundant. There are a lot of problems behind today's situation. We think, however, government assistance is a key to enhance student's level immediately. Financial support from developed country should be reinforced much more. This is not only for Indonesian but also for fundraising country.
- ii. Working for domestic company should be more attractive (I) ---- most of people who educated and highly qualified are tend to get a job offer from abroad or from foreign asset company. This makes terrible situation that the cost of education and discipline for talents does not pay, nor encourage domestic company growing. To solve it, domestic company should pay to talents much more, let them receive attractive welfare, and give them career opportunity. Those strengthen their patriotism.
- iii. Student number per a lecturer should be decreased (T, I) ---- There could be capacity and optimized number of students per teacher, especially in higher education. Educational time per student is considerable.
- iv. Remove language barrier (T, I, J) ---- English is the essential skill for who want to receive high quality education. English is a language of problem solving. You can access much more information only if you have an enough command of English. What is more important for this discussion, invitation of lecturer is become easier as described in No. 5.
- v. Professors should be invited from abroad more (T, I, J) ---- We think this invitation is also instant and effective method to improve one's educational situation. In Japan, variety of lecturers should be optimized from the viewpoint of worldwide competitiveness.
- vi. Ph. D. student should be increased to facilitate collaboration with companies (T, I) ---- R&D is fundamental activity of developed economy. When company collaborates with University, there should be enough plat form for research and study. This is not only an issue of finance, but also of human resource. We believe graduate students as operators should be increased.

Acknowledgements

Whole of this discussion was supported by a lot of people. We appreciate JAYSES coordinator P. Shimura and Professor Tanaka. We were inspired by the concept of TAIST-Tokyo Tech and TNI, and their discussions.

Group D-1:

What is the best way to balance development and environment?

Contents:

✓ **The reasons why we choose this topic - 3 reasons.**

1. Environment is now one of the most important issues all over the world
The world is now talking about global warming, climate change, and sea level rising, so we should consider sustainable development. Then we can have good opportunity to visit Thai and Japanese companies in Thailand.
2. Development and environmental protection are incompatible.
Ignoring the environment jeopardizes long-term economic growth, in the short term. However, environmental protection is likely to slow down the economy.
3. Thailand is a developing country
Since 1970, Thailand has developed rapidly until now, but there are not many actions that Thai companies do for the environment. When we asked the Thai companies, they said that they don't do certain actions. In contrast to Thai companies, the Japanese companies do have certain actions in order to environmental issues. Thailand's rapid industrial development has brought many negative environmental changes. We suggest that Thailand should give more attentions to environmental issues to balance the industrial development and the environment.

✓ **Present Environmental Problem**

Our countries have 4 major problems

- **Air pollution**
- **Water pollution**
- **The lack of water**
- **Soil pollution**

We think that development and environment matters have opposite relationship. But both of them are important for us. We want to suggest our solution. We discussed about each country's pollution. For example, it is air pollution in Thai. There are so many pollution by car, industry, carbon fuel using - electricity production, fire, and so on. Japan and Indonesia also have many kinds of environmental problem.



✓ **Existing solution to the problem**

1. The solution by Public institution

Thai government paid compensation to victim of environmental problem, and did a promotional campaign, grow tree, for the KING. Those solutions were practiced and helped Thailand to reduce CO₂ production and also prevent landslide.

2. The solution by Thai company

- PTT, they started producing biogas from plant. Those plant help absorbing CO₂ in the air, different from conventional fossil fuel.
- CPF (food industry), they use animals feces to produce energy instead of having to dump it.
- Amatanakorn(Industrial real estate), Industries in this area have meet good water treatment procedures discharging the water to the environment.

→ **Is this enough?**

Then, we sent questionnaire about Thai company's awareness of environmental problem to JAYSES participants. The result says that most every countries student ask the balance between development and environment.

✓ **New Solution**

1. Government policy and campaign

- **Tax:** High Taxes will be applied to companies who don't agree environmental issues.
- **Certification:** each pollution emitted by Thai companies
- **Regulation:** for the companies to prevent, control and remediation of the pollution

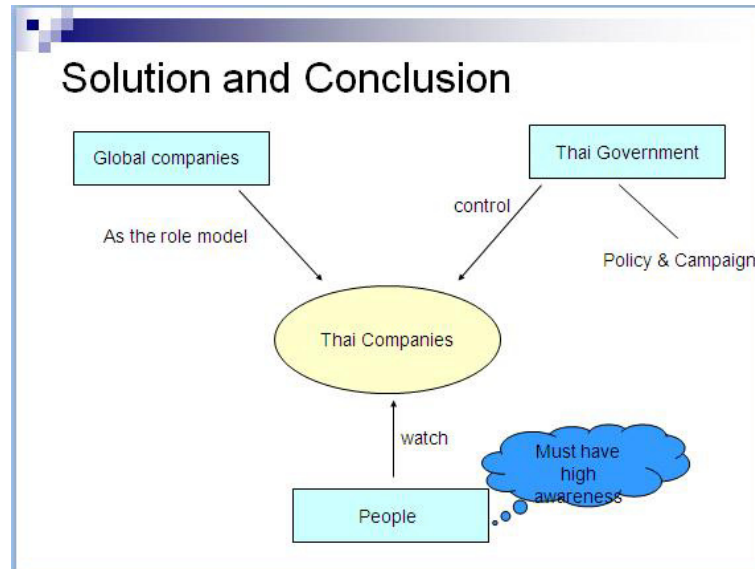
2. Global Companies

- For example follow how Ajinomoto manage their environmental issues.
- Try to get international standard for environment

3. People

- People must be aware of environmental

In order to balance the development and environment we have to involve all of the stakeholders including the government, companies, and people.



Group D-2:

Differences in working attitude in Thai, Indonesia, and Japan

Contents:

1. Shaping Discussion Topic

At first, we clarified the topic of the discussion and presentation because we only had an unclear subject of them. Through our visiting to some Japanese companies and Thai companies, and preliminary discussion, we found that there is a different working attitude, and it makes difficult to emerge multinational companies based on Asia region though Asia has rapidly increasing market, talented worker, high technology, and large amount of resources. Unlike EU, we have each religion, language, and culture. But we recognized that we may compensate each other. Then we have decided our topic; Differences in working attitude in Thai, Indonesia, and Japan and the effect for the success of company.

2. Discussion

We divided our discussion into 3 parts. Firstly, we compared working attitude in each country in terms of Diligence (Punctuality, obedience), Cooperativeness, Creativeness, Leadership (decision, long-range perspective), and Ambition (Promotion/Changing job Intention). We discussed each attitude by each nationality, and clarify the differences among 3 countries (See Upper figure). Secondly, we had a discussion about the advantages and disadvantages in each countries (See lower figure). Finally, in the light of our discussion, we argued about the solution; How to make a multinational company from Asia with a good human resources and a company culture.

	Thai	Indonesia	Japan
Diligent	Depend on environment Working along their instinct	Depend on position (higher position, higher responsibilities, have to be more diligent)	Diligent Work harder and harder
Cooperativeness	Not good teamwork Because of educational system Depend on age	Depends on company's demand about solving problem Asia Company → team work American Company → Individualism	Good Avoid conflict with others
Creativeness	Quite high	Good. - Enough braveness+capital → make a new business - Not enough braveness+capital → develop the company	Bad No good at creating something new
Leadership	Dislike being a leader	Good, but sometimes hard to be a leader (shy, under-estimated by the older employee)	Weak Lack of determination
Ambition	High ambitious New business is often occurred Number of changing job is more than 2 or 3	Depends on level of education (higher education → better future plan → more ambitious)	Weak Like stable position

	Indonesia	Japan	Thai
Advantage	- Strong competitiveness - Strong Leadership	- Diligent - Punctual - Working precisely	- Optimistic - Flexible - Friendly
Disadvantage	- Profit concern - Short-term perspective - Subjective - Too much toleration	- Workaholic - Too Shy - Strong stressed - Weak leadership	- Lazy - No-systematically - Depend on emotion - Too shy

3. Argument Point

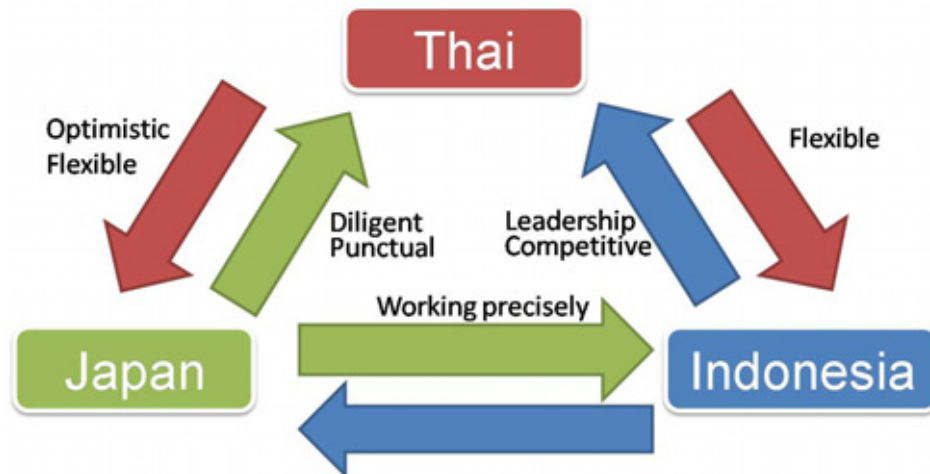
It was quite difficult to come up with the solution for how to cover the disadvantages. In our discussion, some members said that it would be better to standardize the attitude among Asian people. Another member said there is no need to compensating disadvantages each other because there are already companies which have strong culture like Denso or Honda, and employee's working attitude is standardized on that culture.

But finally we reach the solution that we can compensate each disadvantages by each advantages.

4. Conclusion

Like triangle relations (See lower figure), we can redeem other countries' disadvantages by each countries' advantages. Actually, there is a lot of companies which have strong working culture, and employee all over the world can share the culture. So it may not matter that there is a difference by each employees' nationality. However, to emerge multinational company based on Asia and make it stronger than other companies,

we thought that such companies have not to only force the headquarters culture against subsidiaries, but also accept overseas subsidiaries culture. Our team reached to conclusion that working cooperatively and sharing the advantages of these countries' working attitude makes companies much competitive.



7. Evaluation of JAYSES2009

Introduction

We JAYSES2009 working committee members have asked participants to fill out evaluation sheet for JAYSES2009 in September, just after finished this program. This evaluation has sent to all members of JAYSES2009 via e-mail, and collected from all 51 participants.

This evaluation consists of 5 sections; [Section A] Evaluation for overall JAYSES2009 program, [Section B] Evaluation for parts of JAYSES2009 program, [Section C] Evaluation for "Student Forum" session, [Section D] Any change of your viewpoint of Asia?, [Section E] Your opinion for future programs (JAYSES2010, etc.).

Based on their evaluation files, we summarized participants' opinion. It would be really precious comment for future JAYSES. This program is collaborative program among Asian universities, so we want/need to know what participants from 3 countries would like to learn by participating JAYSES. This evaluation file has shared with next JAYSES working committee. I hope it would be helpful material for them, and make this program valuable more and more.

Edited by Takahiro YAMAGUCHI

[Section A] Evaluation for overall JAYSES2009 program

Question no.1

What was your FIRST MOTIVATION to participate in this program?

Answer no.1

The most reason of first motivation is that a) to make international network of friends, b) to improve English skill. Most Thai and Indonesian students answered that they would like to know Japanese technology and culture in addition to upper reasons. However some Japanese students answered that they would like to feel the atmosphere of Asia, and watch the passion of developing countries. I think this comment represents the difference between positions that developed and developing countries.

Edited by Akihiro Kasahara

Question no.2

Were you satisfied with JAYSES program? (Rate 1 to 5: 5 means satisfied very much)

Answer no.2

All members		Tokyo Tech		Thais		Indonesians	
Average	S.D.	Average	S.D.	Average	S.D.	Average	S.D.
4.62	0.55	4.71	0.46	4.61	0.62	4.50	0.50

Almost all participants were satisfied with this JAYSES2009. There is only 1 person who rated less than "3". Others are rated "5", "4", or "4.5". These results represent

how good this program is. I think JAYSES program could give so many invisible things for participants.

Edited by Takahiro Yamaguchi

Question no.3

What did you think of schedule arrangement?

Answer no.3

The schedules were different between Tokyo Tech, Thai and Indonesian students. So, the comments are divided into 3 cases:

- ✓ Tokyo Tech students: There are 11/17 students (64.7%) who were satisfied with the schedule arrangement, while the other (35.3%) felt that it is too compact, too tight, and too busy. Here are some examples of complains:
 - Last 2 days are so boring
 - Better have one or two days be half-day rest
 - Transportation time is too long
 - More time to discuss and to make presentation documents
 - Too early for Thai students to wake up, recommend some place to pick them up
 - Schedule for preparation study need to be decided at the first meeting
- ✓ Thai students: There are 15/22 students (68.2%) who were satisfied with the schedule arrangement, while the other 6/22 students (27.3%) felt that it was too early and 1 student (4.5%) said nothing. Almost the complains are about the too-early-schedule:
 - So tight
 - Schedule sometimes changes suddenly
 - Group meeting on day-2 morning is too early
 - Traffic is bad and takes time
 - It is good to let know about new update schedule
 - 10 days is too short
- ✓ Indonesian students: 12/12 students (100%) said that the schedule is “good enough”, and they also concluded some comments like:
 - Too many activities for one day make them tired (Moslem students have to get up early in the morning, but have nothing during the day-light time)
 - Give schedule for participants once it is already fixed so there is are not too many “update files”
 - Suggest a daily schedule which is arranged in hour by hour
 - Making report based only on the visit is a little bit difficult

In overall, 38/51 students (74.5%) said that they are satisfied with the schedule arrangement, while 12/51 students (23.5%) were not satisfied, and 1 student (2%) had no idea about the schedule arrangement.

Edited by Nguyen Vinh Xuan Thanh

Question no.4

Describe your suggestions, ideas, and comments for all of JAYSES program.

Answer no.4

The answers of these questions have many common points. Therefore, they should be put all together and be classified into suggestions and comments.

At first, there are many comments to express appreciation such as “JAYSES is very very nice, “Thank you for organizing this program”, “Perfect!!”, “Thank you, Taka and Aki!” and so on. As we all know JAYSES2009 is successful, hard comments and suggestions should be listed up here to make future JAYSES as successful as JAYSES2009.

[Comments]

- There are difficulties at student forum because some students cannot speak English.
- Final presentation is very long because some guests cannot see the all presentation.
- The quality of visiting > The quantity of visiting
- The period is no good for Thai students.
- It is difficult to get to hotel because of traffic jam.
- Schedule is very tight.
- The hotel's place is no good because there are pubs near the hotel.
- This is bad for Muslim.
- It is difficult to explain Indonesian problem because we did not visit there.
- Over task of Taka
- Schedule should be more precise
- 10 days is nice.

[Suggestions]

- Ask what topic they would like to discuss on student forum when participants write self-introduction sheet. This will make the discussion hotter.
- Need more preparatory study.
- Visit Indonesia.
- Each Campus leader is needed.
- Would like to talk not only managers but also normal workers.
- Should cover fee for host students.
- Need more dinner talking
- Need more countries
- Internet should be ready on preparing for presentation day.
- Would like to visit factories in other area.
- Need more time for student forum.
- Need Singapore students.
- Pork free food for Muslim.
- Need time for “sharing/relax gathering” to talk.

- More playing “Traditional games”
- Cultural exchange program like drama or music performance.
- Preparatory study is need for Thai and Indonesian students as well.
- Would like to know life of people in Thailand.
- Would like to go to rural area in Thailand.
- add government visit
- should change the discussion topic
- Photo album for each year
- more ads to each universities
- Divide groups into 8 instead 4 in beginning.
- Loosen the program because some days ended too late.
- If the schedule would be the kind of “Every other day”, it would be more relax and not too tired.
- Time should be changed. Ramadan is no good time to talk and know each other.
- Invite old JAYSES members. (Kind of alumni association)

Edited by Kunio Nagai

[Section B] Evaluation for parts of JAYSES2009 program

Question no.1

Please grade each part of the program (Rate 1 to 5: 5 means very satisfied).

If you were absent from events, please rate "0". Also please rate "0" of your own group for preparatory study.

Answer no.1

Programs in JAPAN (By Tokyo Tech students only)

	Average	S.D.
* Briefing session	3.18	1.65
* Try out session	3.53	1.14
* Orientation session	3.41	1.46
* Japan-Thailand Economic Cooperation Society: JTECS visiting	2.71	1.87
* Ajinomoto Kawasaki plant visiting	2.76	1.59
* Safety lecture by Mr.Shimura	4.18	1.25

Preparatory studies (presentation based)

Day 1: Japanese companies	1.88	2.08
Day 2: JICA projects	2.41	1.91
Day 3: Thai companies	3.00	1.57
Day 4: Educational facilities	2.82	1.72
Day 5: Discussion session for student forum	2.76	1.80

Programs in THAILAND (By all 51 participants)

	All members	Tokyo Tech	Thais	Indonesians
	Average (S.D.)	Average (S.D.)	Average (S.D.)	Average (S.D.)
JICA Projects				
The Automotive Human Resource Development Project (AHRDP)	3.48 (0.81)	3.59 (0.77)	3.39 (0.99)	3.33 (0.47)
Asia Pacific Development Center for Disability (APCD)	3.98 (0.99)	3.65 (1.23)	4.15 (0.66)	4.25 (0.72)
Japanese companies				
Siam DENSO Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	4.39 (0.69)	4.24 (0.73)	4.61 (0.66)	4.50 (0.50)
Nong Khae Factory – Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd.	4.45 (0.76)	4.29 (0.89)	4.29 (0.72)	4.83 (0.37)
Manufacturing plant - Honda Automobile (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	4.66 (0.51)	4.71 (0.46)	4.66 (0.58)	4.58 (0.49)
Thai companies				
The Siam Moulding Plaster Co., Ltd.	3.95 (4.00)	4.00 (0.84)	3.88 (0.86)	4.00 (0.58)
PTT Research and Technology Institute	3.66 (1.04)	3.35 (0.90)	3.91 (1.06)	3.75 (1.09)
Educational facilities				
TAIST - Tokyo Tech	4.01 (0.78)	3.76 (0.81)	4.08 (0.71)	4.25 (0.72)
Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology	3.82 (0.91)	4.00 (1.08)	3.87 (0.81)	3.50 (0.65)
King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi (Party)	4.86 (0.34)	5.00 (0.00)	4.78 (0.39)	4.75 (0.43)
Student forum				
Student meeting (Discussion of forum topics)	3.81 (0.89)	3.94 (0.87)	3.72 (0.93)	3.67 (0.75)
Student Forum at Kasetsart University	4.29 (0.72)	4.53 (0.50)	4.00 (0.80)	4.50 (0.65)
Presentation Session at Chulalongkorn University	4.24 (0.76)	4.00 (0.91)	4.32 (0.63)	4.42 (0.64)

This table shows just only ratings by participants. Details are described in the next question.

Edited by Takahiro Yamaguchi

Question no.2

*Please choose the best 3 programs from your viewpoint within technical visiting.
Then, describe the reason of your choice.*

Answer no.2

The statistic result shows the best programs as followings:

*Best: visiting Manufacturing plant - Honda Automobile (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
(60/306 votes – 19.6%)

Reasons of the best:

- Fantastic, impressive, excited experience, and catch the interest
- Can walk into the process and view the real work site from different points of view
- Q&A session is very informative with a lot of information about human resource development and technical transfer
- Good and full automatic system with high and accurate technology
- Good communication with staffs and managers

*2nd best: visiting Nong Khae Factory - Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd.
(48/306 votes – 15.7%)

Reasons of the 2nd best:

- A well-arranged presentation, clear flow of visit
- The model of a Japan company in Thailand
- Full of information (video, information charts...) and good communication with the staff and managers
- Nice environment, even cleaner than in Japan
- Know clear the differences between Thai and Japanese culture
- The story about the care for Moslem people was interesting

*3rd best: Siam DENSO Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Asia Pacific Development Center for Disability (APCD) - JICA has the same vote
(35/306 votes – 11.4%)

Reasons of the 3rd best:

- + The Siam DENSO Manufacturing
 - Mutual communication.
 - Nice and friendly managers

- Clear, impressive, informative, well-equipped, well-prepared e and detailed guidance
- Opportunity to learn about the working culture, security system, facility and technique of Thai companies, and to see the difference of management between Thai and Japanese companies
- Opportunity to get information about philosophy human resource development and technology transfer
- Be impressive on the way they put their matter on the wall and in every post where we had visit
- Know that the manufacturing quality is not less than Japan
- The alarm clock as a gift

+ Asia Pacific Development Center for Disability (JICA)

- Well-prepared, informative, work-out, detailed, persuasive and moving presentation
- An opportunity to think/discuss within group
- Thought-provoking discussion
- Interactive session
- Mr.Sano's explanation of APCD's role was very interesting
- A program with an appropriate order
- Make participants understand what is disability, who are the disability and their activities
- Make participants curious what kinds of activities are going on in Japan
- Made participants see the other aspects for helping disable people
- Encourage and inspire participants to help the PWDs
- Strong message to all participants to respect and accept everyone: there is no disable people just people with different abilities

Edited by Nguyen Vinh Xuan Thanh

[Section C] Evaluation for “Student Forum” session

Question no.1

What did you think about method of deciding the topic for student forum (incl. student meeting)? Please grade the method (Rate 1 to 5: 5 means very satisfied), then describe your opinion.

Answer no.1

Rating;

All members		Tokyo Tech		Thais		Indonesians	
Average	S.D.	Average	S.D.	Average	S.D.	Average	S.D.
3.91	0.85	3.41	0.85	4.11	0.80	4.25	0.72

Here are comments from students. The students had trouble with lacking of time and contact with the students from two other countries.

Most students feel that they did not have enough time for discussion.

When we wrote self-introduction, we should add the topic which we want to discuss. If we do so, we could decide the topic earlier. / The place of final student forum was far from hotel. If we could have used the place near the hotel, we had more time to discuss.

More than half of the students feel that they should have contacted more with the students from Thai and Indonesia before the trip. They think that everyone from all three countries should have found out their own ideas and brought to the trip.

I want to decide the topic with each country student. But mainly Japanese student decide the topic. / I think we need to ask Thais and Indonesian students to consider what they want to discuss as requirement of participation. / The topic should have been considered by all students.

Moreover, the Students think that they should have known the members of their groups and shared their ideas with each other beforehand.

I think Japanese members tried hard to decide topics, but it was too difficult to decide them without foreign student. If all the members could share topics before getting together in Thailand, visiting and discussion would be more productive. / Before the trip it was very difficult for us to determine the topics because we didn't know the situation. At first, we should make small groups (consisted of students from three countries) so that each group can decide the topic. / Because we have limited time in Thailand, I think we should have decided discussion topics with Indonesian students and Thai students before the trip. I think it would be better to have common understandings of the topics and talk about what we are going to present and what we are going to watch in technical visiting.

The students from Thailand were mostly satisfied with how to choose the topics. They feel that the topics were very interesting and worth discussing with the students from other two countries.

The topics were all interesting. Though some of the topics are not likely to happen in the future, but to talk about it with people from different background was worthwhile. / All topics discussed are from what we studied at the companies. Moreover, it could be used in the real life. It was also one of the great chances to know each other more and think about the further information related to the topics.

However, some students have negative comments as below.

The weak point was the time. It was a little bit too least to gather all the opinions from everyone since the ideas were continually coming as the discussion went on. / I suggest that many kind of topic more than this. / I did not have any information about my own topic so it is a bit hard for me to get a new idea to purpose at the presentation.

The students from Indonesia are also mostly satisfied with how the topics were chosen.

The method is really good because we could share ideas by sending emails and being connected with each group members although we didn't attend the student meeting. / I think JAYSES this year better than last year because we already decided the topic soon after we started our program so that we could find the data or information during our program and browse from internet. / Everyone had chance to express their opinions

However, some students feel that there seems to leave room for improvement.

We could not have enough time to choose which ideas were the best. / I think it would be more exciting if the raw topics are decided with the full corporation of all participants. We should have an online forum opened to anyone to prepare for the discussion and know each other before the trip. / The topics should have been chosen by all the students from three counties, so that the discussions would be larger and we could also share our ideas with others much better.

Edited by Takahiro YAMAGUCHI

Question no.2

Please grade following items (Rate 1 to 5: 5 means very satisfied), then describe your opinion.

Answer no.2

*Time for discussion: Rating: 3.86/5

[Comments] There are only 16/51 students grade point 5, and only 18/51 students grade point 4. These 34 students (66.7%) mean that they are satisfied with the time for discussion, while the other thought that the time was too short. Some students suggested some time for discussion every day, and some suggested more extra days or extra sessions for group discussion. There is a suggestion of letting the participants choose topics not in a very hurry time, so they can give and choose much more interesting topics.

*No. of member in each group: Rating: 4.43/5

[Comments] In general, most of students (88.2%) were pleased with the number of members in each group and they agreed that the number from 5 to 7 students for one group is the most suitable. However, there are also some comments such as:

- Share group in an equal proportion of nationalities and schools
- Add more members for one group
- Divide into small groups at the beginning of the program
- Distribute fully members with good ability in English into each group

*Time for preparation: Rating: 4.06/5

[Comments] A few students (7.8%) were not satisfied with the time for preparation as well as the time for presentation. Some suggestions such as we should inform the time of presentation early or increase the time for group discussion from one

day to two days, were raised. One student said that we lost much time in gathering, and he suggested a way that the committee coordinated with the head of each country only, so it could run better. Another student suggested a place for discussion and preparation near the hotel, so that we could save the time.

Edited by Nguyen Vinh Xuan Thanh

Question no.2

What did you learn throughout discussing with members?

Answer no.2

From students of Tokyo Tech

Almost all students felt that it was difficult to tell their idea accurately by using English and that there are different ways of thinking through the discussion with people from different nations. But a certain member said that different is not only difficult but also interesting. Some members also said that education in Japan towards English must be changed and opportunities to debate should be gained in University.

From Thai students

A lot of members said that they could learn the different culture, idea, experience and things like that from the students from each country, and that is a chance for sharing the new idea. There were various answers about the topics in discussing with members. For example, there are different strong points and weak point for education in each country, so it hard to apply together for their topic, and how Japanese trust statistics poll and they could study about pollution problem in Indonesia and Japan, and the variety of English accent of each country and so on.

From Indonesian Students

Some members said that Indonesian, Thai and Japanese members have different cultures, different background, different opinion, different nationalities etc, and these lead to different perspectives about some problems. They also said that they have rights to express them, and it is exciting to express them although quite hard. Moreover, they can't accept all group members' opinion so they must understand if their opinion is not accepted, some said. Besides the above-mentioned items, some members said that they learned some information about their topic from each country like educational system among Thailand, Indonesia and Japan or outline of JICA and so on. Others said that they learned how Thai and Japanese students give their explanation about their own ideas and how they make a conclusion together with their limit time.

Edited by Takaaki Masuyama

[Section D] Any change of your viewpoint of Asia?

Question no.1

In this year, we set the "Future Vision of Asia" as a common topic for student forum. We had many technical visiting, and also changed our opinions each other. Not

only at student forum, but also in the bus, dinner, everywhere we had times together. Throughout JAYSES2009 programs, what kind of change of your viewpoint of Asia has occurred to you?

Answer no.1

Many students mentioned that Asia countries should corporate more and contribute the world. And, they thought it must be realized in the future. This opinion is very worth, because they discussed each other face-to-face. If they feel this, the relationship between Japan, Thailand and Indonesia will be much better. And some Indonesian and Thai students answered about Asia Union like EU. This is because it is considered Asia Union was discussed in the one group. Meanwhile, some Japanese students mentioned their opinion from professional perspective (Industrial engineering, intellectual property). It is considered this year because many master students in this field participate in JAYSES.

Edited by Akihiro Kasahara

[Section E] Your opinion for future programs (JAYSES2010, etc.).

Question no.1

What kind of program do you want to join?

Answer no.1

Most students mentioned that they would like to join the program like JAYSES. This comments show that most students were satisfied with the content of JAYSES program. However, some students suggested following programs

- ✓ Program which have fun activity not only discussion and technical visiting.
- ✓ Program that the student in more countries participate.
- ✓ Program which have more specific theme.
- ✓ Program that participant can visit some governments and ministries.

Edited by Akihiro Kasahara

Question no.2

Where / which country should we visit in the next time?

Answer no.2

From students of Tokyo Tech

China (8), Vietnam (5), India (4), Indonesia (3), Philippines (2), Thailand (2), Singapore (2), EU (ex: Italy, UK, Nether lands, Switzer land, Germany, France etc.) (2), SE-Asia (2), Asian countries (1)

A certain member said that we should invite participants from more various countries.

From Thai students

Japan (13), Singapore (7), Vietnam (2), China (2), Thailand (1), Indonesia (1)

From Indonesian students

Indonesia (A certain member specified to want to go to Jakarta, Bali and Batam)
(8), Japan (6), Singapore (6), Malaysia (3), Vietnam (3), Thailand (2), Philippines (1),
Cambodia (1), China (1), ASEAN Countries (2), Each participating country (1)

Edited by Takaaki Masuyama

Question no.3

What did you think the number of days (length) for JAYSES2009?

Answer no.3

From students of Tokyo Tech

Enough (10), 10 days (2), 14 days (3), More 2days (1), Around 7 days (1)

From Thai students

Enough (12): A certain member said the idea as follows.

- It's okay but too squeeze.
- I think length for JAYSES2009 is enough. But I want more time because I think people - from other country want to know culture else.
- It's all right. We have a time on weekend together. It made a good relationship in the short time.

9 days (1), 10 days (4), 14 days (2), 15 days (1)

A certain member mentioned some idea as follows, besides the above-mentioned items. (These are not counted above.)

- At first, I thought it was so long, too many days. But after attending the program that thought was totally changed! It was not enough! It was so interesting to be bored. I still want to join and visit more places and do further activities.
- I think we should spend about 10 days for each country if we have 2 or 3 countries visit. If only one country then about 2 weeks is preferred.
- It was too short if we had more time, the program would looser.

From Indonesian students

Enough (6): A certain member said the idea as follows.

- It's good enough, would be better if Tokyo Tech could provide the hotel, so we all could stay longer and have other interesting program like home stay etc.

9 days (3), 14 days (1), 15 - 20 days (1)

A certain member mentioned some idea as follows, besides the above-mentioned items. (These are not counted above.)

- That's such a short time, how about the length of the days for this program next year become 2 weeks??

Edited by Takaaki Masuyama

Question no.4

Your suggestions, ideas, and comments for future programs.

Answer no.4

Participants' comments are combined into [Section A] Evaluation of overall JAYSES2009 program - Question no.4 *Describe your suggestions, ideas, and comments for all of JAYSES program.*

Edited by Kunio Nagai

Appendix: Participants lists of JAYSES2009

Participating students of JAYSES2009 (51 students)

Name	Nick name	sex	Nationality	Univ.	Department	Group
Takahiro Yamaguchi	Taka	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Industrial Engineering and Management	C-2
Akihiro Kasahara	Aki	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Mechano-Aerospace Engineering	D-1
Zuofu Dong	Sao	M	China	TIT	Dept. of Technology Management	B-2
Gholaminezhad Adib	Adib	M	Iran	TIT	Dept. of Electrical and Electronic Engineering	B-2
Yuki Tagawa	Yuki	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Chemistry	C-2
Daichi Ashino	Ashimo	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Environmental Science and Technology	C-1
Takehito Higuchi	Take	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Technology Management	B-1
Yuichiro Karakasa	Kara	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Industrial Engineering and Management	D-1
Kazuma Kuroiwa	Kazu	M	Japan	TIT	Department of Inorganic Materials	A-2
Kenji Maida	Kenji	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Technology Management	D-2
Hiroaki Shirakawa	Hachi	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Technology Management	B-1
Yujin Takeno	Yujin	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Technology Management	D-2
Yuriko Makino	Makky	F	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Bioengineering	B-2

Akiko Okawa	Akko	F	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Chemiistry	C-1
Kei Matsumoto	Kei	M	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Technology Management	A-2
Moeko Sugiura	Moeko	F	Japan	TIT	Dept. of Mechanic Science Engineering	A-2
Nguyen Vinh Xuan Thanh	Thanh	F	Vietnam	TIT	Dept. of Mechano-Aerospace Engineering	A-1
Atikrit Chanjavanakul	Doam	M	Thailand	CU	Dept. of Nanoengineering, ISE	A-1
Supanut Mungrakchon	Muak	M	Thailand	CU	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	A-2
Arisara Jiamsanguanwong	Beau	F	Thailand	CU	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	D-2
Apirat Lertamphainont	Oad	M	Thailand	CU	Dept. of Information and Communication Engineering, ISE	B-2
Kamolchanok Showpitakvatana	Pang	F	Thailand	CU	Dept. of Information and Communication Engineering, ISE	A-1
Chavana Leelertkij	Yim	F	Thailand	SIIT	School of Information, Computer and Communication Technology	D-2
Chatdanai Kaorapapong	Chat	M	Thailand	SIIT	Industrial Engineering, Logistics and Supply Chain Systems Engineering (LSCSE)	B-2
Saracha Tongkunpunt	First	M	Thailand	KU	Dept. of Computer Engineering	D-1
Sorasak Phanphak	Pe	M	Thailand	KU	Dept. of Physics	B-1

Benjapan Kaveelerdpojana	Ben	F	Thailand	KU	Dept. of Mathematics	C-2
Parnthanutcha Wetnien	Kik	F	Thailand	KU	Dept. of Genetics	C-2
Saran Songyod	Palm	M	Thailand	KU	Dept. of Computer Engineering	A-1
Chaiyong Koaykul	Win	M	Thailand	KMUTT	Dept. of Biological Engineering	A-1
Seksun Chaikitti	Bom	M	Thailand	KMUTT	Dept. of Control System and Instrumentation Engineering	C-1
Worapoj Sangsawad	Palm	M	Thailand	KMUTT	Dept. of Control System and Instrumentation Engineering	B-2
Naritcha Torsutkanok	Eak	M	Thailand	KMUTT	Dept. of Mechanical Engineering	D-2
Porawat Chimchartchin	Art	M	Thailand	KMUTT	Dept. of Computer Engineering	C-2
Papinpit Piyawutthiseth	Linhui	F	Thailand	KMITL	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	A-2
Tewtad Sattarattanakajorn	View	F	Thailand	KMITL	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	D-1
Pornchanok Damrongpong	Pure	F	Thailand	KMITL	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	C-1
Pongsathip Chombomrung	Nong	M	Thailand	KMITL	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	C-2
Thanyalak Chanpanitravee	Mai	F	Thailand	KMITL	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	B-1
Fauzan Firdaus	Fauzan	M	Indonesia	ITB	Dept. of Physics Engineering	D-1
Latifa Sitadevi	Tifa	F	Indonesia	ITB	Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning	A-2
Trie Agustiyo	Tiyo	M	Indonesia	ITB	Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning	C-1
Budianto Ajie Nugroho	Budi	M	Indonesia	ITB	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	D-2

Shani Nurhadi	Shani	F	Indonesia	ITB	Dept. of Industrial Design	B-1
Iradani Katalia	Ira	F	Indonesia	ITB	Dept. of Microbiology	B-2
Faiz Husnayain	Faiz	M	Indonesia	UI	Dept. of Electrical Engineering	A-2
Fajar Steven	Steve	M	Indonesia	UI	Dept. of Environmental Engineering	C-2
Agnes Elita Anne Samosir	Agnes	F	Indonesia	UI	Dept. of Environmental Engineering	D-2
Ami Raisya Syanalia	Ami	F	Indonesia	UI	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	C-1
Chandra Satria Muda	Chandra	M	Indonesia	UI	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	A-1
Muhammad Nasih Basyarahil	Nasih	M	Indonesia	UGM	Dept. of Industrial Engineering	B-1

Staff of JAYSES2009

Name	Nick name	sex	Nationality	Univ.	Position / Organization
Yoshitoshi Tanaka	Prof. Tanaka	M	Japan	TIT	Professor, Graduate school of Innovation and Management
Tsugihiro Shimura	P'Shimu	M	Japan	TIT	International Cooperation Coordinator, International Office

* Remarks:

- TIT Tokyo Institute of Technology
- CU Chulalongkorn University
- SIIT Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology
- KU Kasetsart University
- KMUTT King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi
- KMITL King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, Ladkrabang
- ITB Institut Teknologi Bandung
- UI Universitas Indonesia
- UGM Universitas Gadjah Mada

Photos

Try-out



Mr. Sato, Advisor, JTECS



Video conference (from Thai side)



AHRDP – JICA



Mr. Prawin, Managing Director, SMP



Q&A at Ajinomoto Nong Khae Factory



Appreciation to APCD-JICA



Q&A at Honda Automotive



Ms. Anak, PTT-RTI



Dance after dinner hosted by KMUTT



Group discussion, TNI



Q&A, Dr. Bandhit, Vice President, TNI



Student Forum, Kasetsart University



Final Presentation Session, Chulalongkorn University



Final Presentation Session



ITB students



UI and UGM students



CU students



KMITL students



KMUTT Students



KU students



SIIT students



Tokyo Tech students and staffs





JAYSES: Japan-Asia Young Scientist and Engineer Study Visit
JFY 2009 Working Committee

H-107, International Office, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1,
Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152-8550, JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-5734-2237

Fax: +81-3-5734-3677

jayses@jim.titech.ac.jp

<http://www.ttot.ipo.titech.ac.jp/JAYSES2009/>

