

Guideline for Author

Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

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Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences

Guideline for Author

Aim and scope

The Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences is published by the Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute (KURDI) under the authorization of Kasetsart University to serve the interests of both Thai and international social scientists and researchers. The aim is to publish high quality research papers in various areas of social sciences, such as social and development studies, humanities, education and economics. Contributions to the journal can be made as either a research article or a review article. The journal is published as a periodical, with three issues annually in January, May and September, and is distributed both within Thailand and overseas. Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences is produced and hosted by Elsevier on behalf of Kasetsart University.

The following areas are covered in the journal:

- Agricultural Development
- Business
- Economics
- Education
- Humanities
- Human and Community Resource Development
- Political Sciences
- Other areas in Social Sciences

Submission Fee

The submission fee of USD 100 for a manuscript is required. All submissions will be considered after payment of the submission fee. The submission fee is non-refundable and a paper may be rejected by the editors without being sent for review. Authors thinking of submitting an article to the Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences (KJSS) should consider carefully whether the paper falls within the 'Aims and Scope' of the journal as described on the journal homepage.

As the number of submissions to the KJSS increase, the standard of papers accepted for publication has been rising. Submitted papers that have little relationship to the 'Aims and Scope' of KJSS, even if such papers are good, are likely to be rejected as 'out of scope'. Papers that do not meet our quality standards, are also likely to be rejected. Problems with

quality include: insufficient intellectual depth; inappropriate analysis to the research problem; the language, style, or grammar not conform to accepted standards; or excessively long paper (longer than 15 typed pages). That is, the paper must be written in a complete and concise style. No refund of the submission fee will be given due to the editorial time needed to make this important decision.

1. Preliminary details

- Journal Name
- In full: Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences
- MEDLINE abbreviation: Kasetsart J. Soc. Sci.
- Internally used abbreviation: KJSS
- Spelling: American English

2. Submission items

- Cover letter [Download Template of Cover letter](#)
- Title page [Download Template of Title page](#)
 - o Citation information
 - o An English article title
 - o Author names
 - o Author affiliations
 - o Keywords
 - o Corresponding author section
- Manuscript [Download Template of Manuscript](#)
 - o Title name
 - o Abstract
 - o Keywords
 - o Introduction
 - o Literature review
 - o Methods
 - o Results
 - o Discussion
 - o Conclusion and Recommendation
 - o Acknowledgments (if any)
 - o Conflict of interest statement (if any)
 - o Funding statement (if any)
 - o References

- Tables + legends (if any)
- Figures + legends (if any)

3. Cover letter

Criteria for suggested reviewers

1. Two external and one internal
2. Hold a doctoral degree or an academic title of Professor
3. Has expertise in the area agreeable or relevant to the paper
4. Continually produce research work

(Editorial Board reserve the right to assign the appropriate reviewers)

4. Title page

4.1. Citation information

- Citation information is listed as: Kasetsart J. Soc. Sci. year. Vol(No): xx–xx.

4.2. An English article title

- Bold font. Only the first word is capitalized unless the word usually is capitalized.

EXAMPLE:

- Philosophy of sufficiency economy for community-based adaptation to climate change: Lessons learned from Thai case studies
- The constructionist paradigm shift of teachers in 21th century learning
- Instructional model development to enhance critical thinking and critical thinking teaching ability of trainee students at regional teaching training center in Takeo province, Cambodia

4.3. Author names

- Author names are spelled out in full and separated by commas
- Family name (surname) appears last, e.g. **Shiepsumon Rungsayatorn**
- Affiliations are indicated by superscripted letter placed next to each author names.
- If an author has more than one affiliation, the superscript letter are separated by a comma (closed up)
- There is an asterisk (*) placed next to superscript letter and separated by commas to indicate the corresponding author

- Use superscript dagger symbol (†) after the affiliation to indicate Co-first authors

EXAMPLE:

Shiepsumon Rungsayatorn^a, Somskaow Bejranonda^{b,†}, Suparp Chatraphorn^{a,*}

4.4. Author affiliations

- Each affiliation start a new line, and has complete details including the city, post code and country
- There is NO street address in this section
- Corresponding lowercase letters linking each affiliation to authors are placed at the beginning of each affiliation
- There is NO period at the end of the affiliations

EXAMPLE:

^a Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

^b Department of Vocational Education, Faculty of Education. Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

4.5. Keywords

- Note “*keywords:*” as the heading (left-align and italic note there is a terminal colon)
- Key words are in alphabetical order and separated by commas
- There is NO period after the last keyword
- 5 key words are allowed
- Key words are in lower case only (unless it is a proper noun, species name)

4.6. Corresponding author section

- “*Corresponding author.” followed by the corresponding author’s email address.
- The asterisk (*) before the “Corresponding author.” is not superscripted.
- E-mail address is on the next line. “E-mail” is hyphenated, and all hyperlink should be removed.
- Must be only one corresponding author
- If there are co-first author, use the dagger (†) before the “Co-first author.” to indicate co-first authors on the next line include: (†xxx and xxx contributed equally to this work.)
- If more than 1 Co-first author, use “(author’s name)” to separate the co-first authors’ e-mail.

- Tel/fax numbers and mailing address should be deleted

EXAMPLE:

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: fedusmr@ku.ac.th (S. Rungsayatorn)

†Co-first authors.

E-mail address: kjss@ku.th (P. Sirichewakesron).

5. Manuscript

5.1. Front matter

1) Title name

- Bold font. Only the first word is capitalized unless the word usually is capitalized.

EXAMPLE:

Follow as example in 4.2. An English article title

2) An English abstract

- There is an “**Abstract**” heading
- Abstracts should be no longer than 250 words in English Abstract
- Where a term/definition is continually referred to, it is written in full when it first appears, followed by the subsequent abbreviation in parentheses; thereafter, the abbreviation is used

3) Keywords

- Note “*keywords:*” as the heading (left-align and italic note there is a terminal colon)
- Key words are in alphabetical order and separated by commas
- There is NO period after the last keyword
- 5 keywords are allowed
- Keywords are in lower case only (unless it is a proper noun, species name)

5.2. Main text

1) Section Headings

- Original articles generally use these **Level I headings (bold)**: Introduction, Literature Reviews, Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, References
- Depending on the manuscript, there may be **Level II headings (italic)**

- Depending on the manuscript, there may be **Level III headings (italic)**

Introduction

Literature Reviews

Methods

Participants

Participants I

Participants II

Data Collection

Data Analysis

Results

Discussion (Results and Discussion)

Conclusion and Recommendation

Acknowledgments

References

- Review Articles do not have restricted section headings but should be appropriate to each section of the article
- **Level I headings:** bold font, with 1 lines of space before it and 1 line of space after it
- **Level II headings:** first letter of each word is capitalized, in italic font, with 1 line of space before it and 1 lines of space after it
- **Level III headings:** Only first word is capitalized, in italic font, with 1 line of space before it and 0 lines of space after it
- But if Level III headings follows immediately after a Level II heading, then there is 0 lines of space before it and 0 lines of space after it

2) Paragraphs

- First paragraph under any level of section heading is indented
- Subsequent paragraphs are indented

3) Abbreviations

- Where a term/definition is continually referred to, it is written in full when it first appears, followed by the subsequent abbreviation in parentheses (even if it was previously defined in the abstract); thereafter, the abbreviation is used
- Ensure that an abbreviation so defined does actually appear later in the text (excluding in figures/tables), otherwise, it should be deleted
- Abbreviations list **(Please refer to: Dorland's medical Abbreviations. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1992.)**

4) Drug Names

- The generic term for all drugs and chemicals should be used, unless the specific trade name of a drug is directly relevant to the discussion

5) Gene nomenclature

- Current standard international nomenclature for genes should be adhered to
- Genes should be typed in italic font

6) Numbers

- Numbers that begin a sentence or those < 10 (i.e. **one to nine**) are spelled out using letters
- Laboratory parameters, time, temperature, length, area, mass, and volume are expressed using digits
- Centuries and decades are written out using digits, e.g. the 1980s or 19th century [note: superscripted “th”]
- Numbers within parentheses are expressed in digits even if < 10
- A comma is used as a thousand separator, e.g. “**10,581**”, “**6,293,470**”

7) Statistics

- Student’s t-test NOT Student’s t test
- χ^2 test NOT Chi-squared test [note: χ is NOT in italics]
- ANOVA is spelled out in full as analysis of variance
- ANCOVA is spelled out in full as analysis of covariance
- For sample size, the “***n***” is an italicized lower case letter, with a space on either side: ***n* = 36**
- For p values, the “***p***” is an italicized lower case letter, with a space on either side: ***p* < .05, *p* = .562**
- p should NEVER start a sentence: “***p* < .05 was taken to be significant.**” should be rewritten as “A ***p*** value < .05 was taken to be significant.”
- There is a zero before decimal points, e.g. 0.75 NOT .75

8) Units

- Système International (SI) units are used
- Metric system is used for the expression of length, area, mass, and volume
- Temperatures are given in degrees Celsius, e.g. 33°C [note: no space between number and degree symbol]
- Virgule (/) is used, e.g. 74 beats/min NOT 74 beats min⁻¹
- Either uses 74 beats per minute or 74 beats/min
- Litre is always a “lower case”, e.g. ml/sec

9) Miscellaneous style points

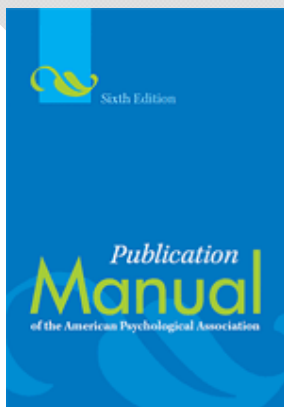
- When within parentheses, use “*vs.*”, e.g. (male *vs.* female) [note: *vs.* is italicized with end period]
- When NOT within parentheses, spell it out, e.g. male versus female [note: not italicized]
- e.g. NOT e.g., [note: no comma]
- i.e. NOT i.e., [note: no comma]
- Order of parentheses should be used as below:
 - o 95% confidence interval (CI)...
 - o Square bracket can be nested [using round bracket (like this) inside square bracket]
- Italicize all foreign-language terms, e.g. *in vivo*, *in vitro*, *in utero*, *en bloc*, *etc.*
- Italicize species names, e.g. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Escherichia coli* were found in...
- “st”, “nd”, “rd”, “th” are not superscripted after numbers e.g. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th
- Use en dashes (–) without space for number ranging, e.g. 25–30°C
- Use closed-up em dashes (—) for parenthetical dashes
- Use repetitive/serial units, e.g. 60%, 74% and 25% NOT 60, 74 and 25%
- Contractions do not have end period, e.g. Dr NOT Dr., Mr NOT Mr.
- Quotes: double quotes are used; single quotes used for quotes within a quote
- For equipment, software, chemical reagents, etc., complete details of the manufacturer should be provided, e.g. SPSS version 11 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA)
- OR if name of product appears within parentheses: (SPSS version 11; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA)

10) Acknowledgements

- Level I section heading “Acknowledgments” is spelled without an “e” after “g”
- Positioned after main body of text, BEFORE the references

11) References

- Level I section heading “References”
- In text, figure legends, tables
 - o Each reference is identified using round bracket, e.g. (Smith et al., 2015)
 - o References are alphabetically ordered
 - o Multiple references are separated by semi-colon (;)
 - o Abstracts should not be cited unless it is the only available reference to an important concept
 - o Uncompleted work or work that has not yet been accepted for publication (i.e. “unpublished data”, “personal communication”) should not be cited as references
 - o If reference cited only has 2 authors, both surnames are listed, e.g. Hawkins and Price (2015) reported that...
 - o If ≥ 3 authors, then: Please follow as Table 1.
- In References section
 - o APA style reference
 - o Learn more: Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition. (page 177)
 - o [Download APA style reference](#)



EXAMPLE:***Journal articles:***

- Cummins, H. A. (2005). Mommy tracking single women in academia when they are not mommies. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 28, 222–231.
- Gardner, J., & Oswald, A. (2004). How is mortality affected by money, marriage, and stress? *Journal of Health Economics*, 23, 1181–1207.
- Shkolnikov, V. M., Jasilionis, D., Andreev, E. M., Jdanov, D. A., Stankuniene, V., & Ambrozaitiene, D. (2006). Linked versus unlinked estimates of mortality and length of life by education and marital status: Evidence from the first record linkage study in Lithuania. *Social Science & Medicine*, 64, 1392–1406.
- Tan, J. (2010). Social relationships in the modern age: Never-married women in Bangkok, Jakarta and Manila. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 41(5), 749–765.

Book with edition:

- Hutton, W., & Giddens, A. (2001). Fighting back. In W. Hutton and A. Giddens (Eds.), *On the edge: Living with global capitalism*. London, UK: Vintage.
- Jones, G. W. (2003). The flight from marriage in South-east and East Asia. Asian MetaCentre Research Paper Series, No. 11. Singapore: National University of Singapore.
- Jones, P. (2003). *Introducing social theory*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

Book chapter in book with editors:

- Mehay, R. (2012). Chapter 10: Five pearls of educational theory. In R. Mehay (Ed.), *The essential handbook for GP training and education* (1st ed.). London, UK: Radcliffe Publishing.

Book chapter in book with editors and edition:

- McAlister, A. L., Perry, C. L., & Parcel, G. S. (2008). How individuals, environments, and

health behaviors interact: Social cognitive theory. In K. Glanz, B. K. Rimer & F. M. Lewis (Eds.), *Health behavior and health education: Theory, research, and practice* (3rd ed., pp. 67–98). San Francisco: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Paper presentation or poster session:

Jahnkassim, P. S., Ip, K. (2006, September). *Linking bioclimatic theory and environmental performance in its climatic and cultural context - an analysis into the tropical high rises of Ken Yeang*. Paper presented at 23rd International Conference on Passive and Low Energy Architecture, Geneva Switzerland.

Website:

Ajzen, I. (2006,). *Constructing a TpB questionnaire: Conceptual and methodological considerations*. Retrieved from [http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/ikg/zick/ajzen construction a tpb questionnaire.pdf](http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/ikg/zick/ajzen%20construction%20a%20tpb%20questionnaire.pdf)

Fishbein, B. (2000). *Industry program to collect Nickel-Cadmium (Ni-Cd) batteries*. Retrieved from <http://www.informinc.org/recyclenicd.php>.

Research Reports:

Changjaturus, S. (1996). *A study of underground water quality under solid wastes disposal area: A case study of Onnuch solid wastes disposal area, Bangkok Metropolitan* (Research report). Bangkok: Ramkhamhang University.

Theerasasawat, S. (1993). *Reports of research on the economic, social and cultural development of the North-Isan and Middle-Isan of the Northeast region, Thailand: before and after the development of the the national economic development plan*. (Research report). Khon Kaen, Thailand: Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University.

- APA Citation Style
 - o APA style citation

Table 1 APA Citation Style

Type of citation	First citation in text	Subsequent citation in text	Parenthetical format, first citation in text	Parenthetical format, subsequent citations in text
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)
One work by three authors	Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (1999)	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)
One work by four authors	Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, and Walsh (2006)	Bradley et al. (2006)	(Bradley, Ramirez, Soo, & Walsh, 2006)	(Bradley et al., 2006)
One work by five authors	Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, and Soo (2008)	Walker et al. (2008)	(Walker, Allen, Bradley, Ramirez, & Soo, 2008)	(Walker et al., 2008)
One work by six or more authors	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	Wasserstein et al. (2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)	(Wasserstein et al., 2005)
Groups (readily identified through abbreviation) as authors	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Groups (no abbreviation) as authors	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)

Note. Adapted from “Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition.” by American Psychological Association, 2008.

12) Tables

APA styles.

- Learn more: Chapter 5 Displaying Result, pp.125–167 in Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition.
- [Download formatting Table](#)

EXAMPLE:

Table 1 Results from ANOVA.

Phishing Techniques		Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F	<i>p</i>
Link Manipulation	Between Group	0.9884	3	1.663	2.621	0.050
	Within Group	251.2000	396	0.634		
	Total	256.1880	399	-		
Website Forgery	Between Group	3.662	3	1.221	1.816	0.144
	Within Group	266.259	396	0.672		
	Total	269.922	399	-		
Spear Phishing	Between Group	9.253	3	3.084	6.560	0.000
	Within Group	186.202	396	0.470		
	Total	195.456	399	-		
Filter Evasion	Between Group	7.887	3	2.629	3.924	0.009
	Within Group	265.278	396	0.670		
	Total	273.164	399	-		

$p < 0.05$

Table 2 Weight status, body dissatisfaction, and weight control behaviors at Time 1 and suicidal ideation at time 2

Variable	Unadjusted ^a		Adjusted for demographic variables ^b	
	<i>OR</i>	95% CI	<i>OR</i>	95% CI
Weight status				
Young men	0.97	[0.78, 1.21]	0.94	[0.75, 1.19]
Young women	1.06	[0.88, 1.26]	1.02	[0.85, 1.23]
Body dissatisfaction				
Young men	0.88	[0.50, 1.54]	0.99	[0.56, 1.75]
Young women	1.06	[0.77, 1.46]	1.02	[0.74, 1.42]
UWCB				
Young men	0.81	[0.54, 1.24]	0.77	[0.50, 1.19]
Young women	0.89	[0.65, 1.21]	0.93	[0.68, 1.27]
EWCB				
Young men	1.36	[0.55, 3.36]	1.73	[0.69, 4.37]
Young women	1.98	[1.34, 2.93]	2.00	[1.34, 2.99]

Note. *OR* = odds ratio; *CI* = confidence interval; UWCB = unhealthy weight control behaviors; EWCB = extreme weight control behaviors. Adapted from "Are Body Dissatisfaction, Eating Disturbance, and Body Mass Index Predictors of Suicidal Behavior in Adolescents? A Longitudinal Study," by S. Crow, M. E. Eisenberg, M. Story, and D. Neumark-Sztainer, 2008, *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 76, p. 890. Copyright 2008 by the American Psychological Association.

^aFour weight-related variables entered simultaneously. ^bAdjusted for race, socioeconomic status, and age group.

13) Figures

APA styles.

- Learn more: Chapter 5 Displaying Result, pp.125–167 in Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition.
- [Download formatting Figures](#)

EXAMPLE:

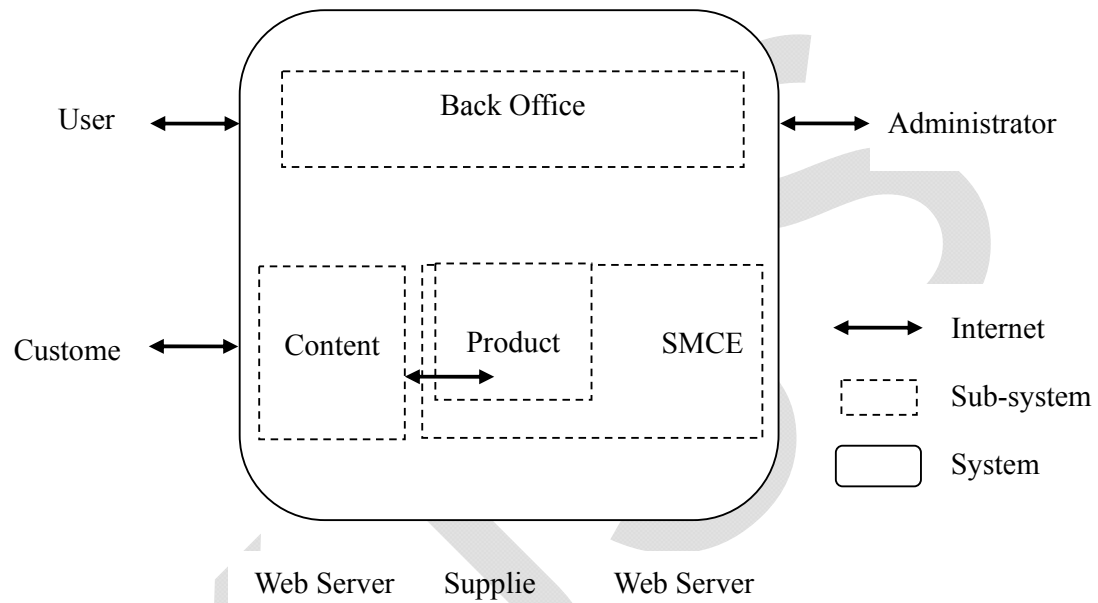


Figure 5 The Overall Picture of Users