

CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgement	d
Abstract in Thai	f
Abstract in English	h
List of Diagrams	n
List of Charts	o
List of Tables	p
List of Figures	q
List of Maps	r
List of Abbreviations	s
Statement of Originality in Thai	u
Statement of Originality in English	v
CHAPTER 1 Introduction and Research Context	1
1.1 Statement of the Problem	1
1.2 Research Questions	10
1.3 Research Objectives	11
1.4 Theoretical Frames and Review of Literature	11
1.4.1 The Border	11
1.4.2 Border Studies in Anthropological Approach	13
1.4.3 Border Studies in Phenomenological Approach	15
1.4.4 New Regionalism	17
1.5 Capitalism	19
1.6 The State	21
1.7 Conceptual Framework	25
1.8 Research Method and Fieldwork Reflection	26
1.8.1 Qualitative Method and Data Analysis	32
1.8.2 Operationalization of the Research	34

CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

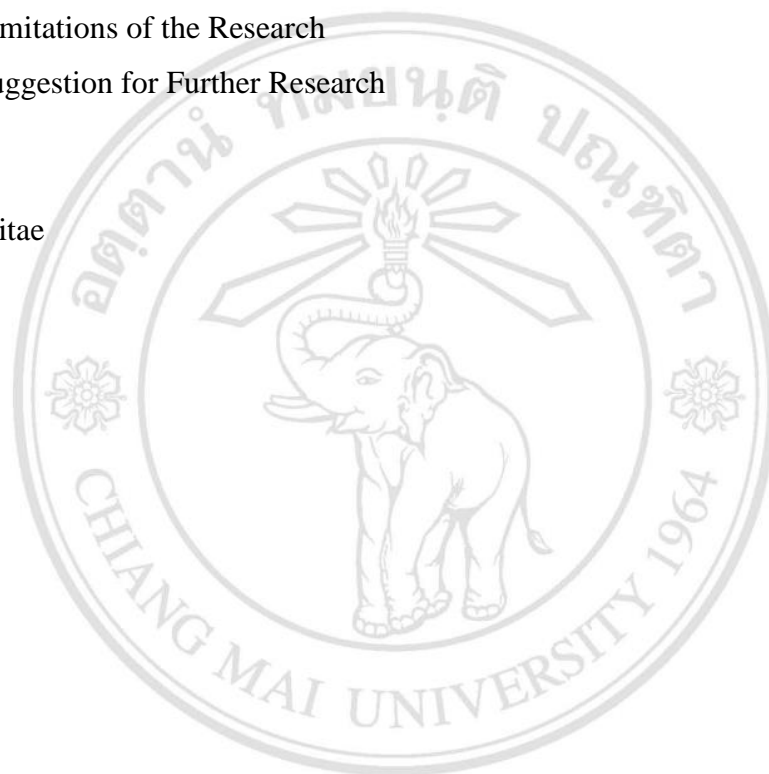
	Page
1.9 Organization of the Dissertation	39
CHAPTER 2 Production of the Mae Sai Border	42
2.1 Introduction	42
2.2 Snapshot of Mae Sai Today	44
2.3 Re-thinking Mae Sai Border History	49
2.3.1 Upper-Mekong Civilization	50
2.3.2 Inter-State Power Politics	55
2.3.3 Colonialism	58
2.3.4 Nationalism	61
2.3.5 Cold War	63
2.3.6 Cross-Border Region	64
2.4 Human Landscape of the Border of Mae Sai	68
2.4.1 The Shan	69
2.4.2 The Tai Lue	71
2.4.3 The Kuomintang (KMT)	72
2.5 Production of Mae Sai Border Space	76
2.6 Conclusion	79
CHAPTER 3 Regulated Spatial Practice of Footloose Gem Trader	81
3.1 Introduction	81
3.2 Towards Border Space Propositions	83
3.3 Contextualizing Contested and Controlled a New Geo-Economic Space	84
3.4 Case Study I: Space of Flow at Mae Sai	90
3.5 Mae Sai Gem Market	92
3.5.1 Expansion of the Gem Market	97
3.5.2 Ploy Daeng Complex	100
3.5.3 Life like a Fiction: the Clash between the Chanthaburi Gem Traders	102

CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	Page
3.6 Mae Sai Economy of Regulated Spatial Practice	105
3.7 Conclusion	113
CHAPTER 4 The Spatiality of the Border Markets	116
4.1 Introduction	116
4.2 The Spatiality of the Border Markets	117
4.3 Doi Wao Market	119
4.3.1 Market as Spacing, Timing and Distancing	122
4.4 Sai Lom Joy Market	124
4.5 Ta Lor Market	126
4.6 Conclusion	129
CHAPTER 5 Life in <i>Between</i> Spaces and the Cross-border Movements of Ethnic Traders	132
5.1 Introduction	132
5.2 Border Passes, Border Crossing and the Use of Multiple Documents for Border Negotiation	135
5.2.1 Border Crossing and Border Passes	136
5.2.2 Ethnic Individuals' Use of Multiple Documents for State's Border Negotiations	138
5.3 The Thai State's Upgrading Techniques for Border Passes	143
5.4 Case Study II: Ethnic Cross Border Petty Traders and The Construct of Cross-border Community	147
5.5 The Shaping, Dividing and Uniting Border	158
5.6 Conclusion	165

CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	Page
CHAPTER 6 Conclusion	167
6.1 Research Results	167
6.2 Findings and Theoretical Implications	173
6.3 Policy Implications	174
6.4 Limitations of the Research	175
6.5 Suggestion for Further Research	176
References	177
Curriculum Vitae	191



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

	Page
Diagram 1.1 Time-space of Mae Sai through Waves of People in Relations To Global-Regional Politics	8
Diagram 1.2 Conceptual Framework	25



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved

LIST OF CHARTS

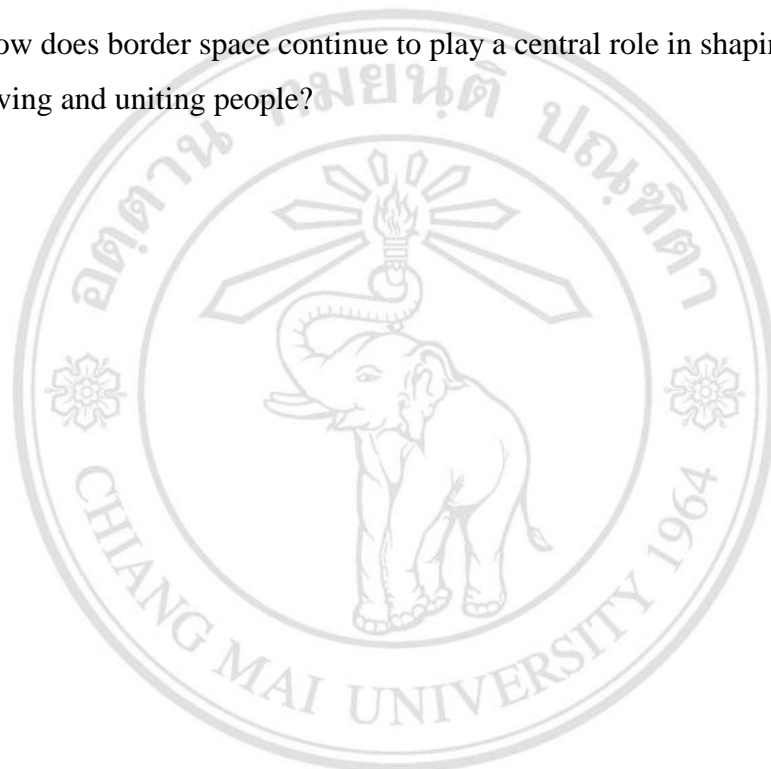
	Page
Chart 1.1 Mae Sai Space Configuration through Time in Relation to Major Border Actors including Major Border Goods	9



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1.1 How do different groups of people construct border space?	35
Table 1.2 In what way is the border changed to a kind of capital by different actors?	36
Table 1.3 How does border space continue to play a central role in shaping, diving and uniting people?	38



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
 Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
 All rights reserved

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2.1 Mae Sai Border Check-Point between Thailand and Myanmar	46
Figure 2.2 Inner Alley of <i>Mae Sai Market</i>	46
Figure 2.3 Ruins of Chiang Sean around 1866-1868	57
Figure 3.1 Entrance to <i>Mae Sai</i> gem market at ‘soi 4’	94
Figure 3.2 <i>Chanthaburi</i> gem trader and Myanmar’s ethnic gem traders	95
Figure 3.3 The Newly-annexed ‘soi 4’	98
Figure 3.4 Office in the annexed ‘soi 4’	100
Figure 5.1 Immigration Control Card	144

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
 Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
 All rights reserved

LIST OF MAPS

	Page
Map 3.1 Route of gem from <i>Mogok</i> and <i>Mong Hsu</i> to <i>Mae Sai</i>	93



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini or After the Birth of Jesus Christ
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
am	anti meridian
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BADP	Border Area Development Program
BE	Buddhist Era
°C	Celsius
CD/DVD	Compact Disc and Digital Video Disc
ct	carat
DEPCD	Development and Education Program for Daughters and Communities
EMPOWER	Education Means Protection of Women Engaged in Recreation
EWEC	East West Economic Corridor
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
ISEAS	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
JBC	Thai-Myanmar Joint Boundary Committee
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer

KMT	Kuomintang or Nationalist Government
m	meter
MTA	Mong Tai Army
NESDB	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
NSEC	North-South Economic Corridor
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NUS	National University of Singapore
ONIE	Office of Non-formal and Informal Education
PLA	People's Liberation Army
pm	post meridian
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
SSA	Shan State Army
SUA	Shan United Army
US	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
UWSA	United Wa State Army
VCDF	Volunteer for Children Development Foundation

ข้อความแห่งการริเริ่ม

1. คุญฉินพนธ์มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษา “การประกอบสร้างพื้นที่” เมืองชายแดนแม่สาย โดยการศึกษาผ่านกลุ่มคนที่มาตั้งรกรากที่แม่สาย กลุ่มคนเหล่านั้นไม่ได้เป็นเพียงแค่นักย้ายถิ่นมาตั้งรกรากที่แม่สายเท่านั้น แต่ยังเป็นผู้กำหนดสร้างพื้นที่ชายแดนแม่สายอีกด้วย โดยใช้วิธีการปฏิบัติการข้ามพรมแดน และเครือข่ายความความสัมพันธ์ ในอีกด้านหนึ่ง คุญฉินพนธ์ยังศึกษาว่าพื้นที่ชายแดนแม่สายมีข้อจำกัดต่อกลุ่มเหล่านั้นผู้ย้ายถิ่นมาที่แม่สายอย่างไรบ้าง คุญฉินพนธ์นี้ใช้กรณีศึกษากลุ่มคนสองกลุ่ม กลุ่มแรกคือกลุ่มผู้ค้าพลอยจากจังหวัดจันทบุรีมาอยู่ที่แม่สาย และกลุ่มที่สองคือกลุ่มผู้ค้าชาติพันธุ์รายย่อยจากประเทศพม่าข้ามแดนมาที่แม่สาย

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

1. This dissertation investigates the border ‘space-making’ of the border town of *Mae Sai* in relation to different groups of people who have not only migrated to *Mae Sai* but also shaped the border through cross-border practices and networks. Conversely, it also investigates the border of *Mae Sai* that imposes limitations to those border people. There are two cases studies. The first one, they are *Chanthaburi* gem traders who moved from *Chanthaburi Province*, Thailand to *Mae Sai*; and the second one, they are Myanmar’s ethnic petty trader from *Tachilek Province* of *Shan State*, Myanmar who cross borders to *Mae Sai*.

The seal of Chiang Mai University is a circular emblem. In the center is a stylized elephant facing left, with a decorative tusk-like element above its head. The elephant is surrounded by a circular border containing the text 'CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY 1964'. Above the elephant, there is a Thai script inscription. The seal is rendered in a light gray, semi-transparent style.

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Copyright© by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved