



8th
THAMMASAT



NCKU
National Cheng Kung University



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中京大学
CHUO UNIVERSITY

CISTU

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR 2022

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES IN THE CHANGING WORLD:

SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

25-26 AUGUST
2022

College of Interdisciplinary Studies,
Thammasat University, Thailand
(virtual via Zoom)

College of Interdisciplinary Studies (CIS) Thammasat University

Vision

The College of Interdisciplinary Studies is the leading national institution renowned for producing integrative sciences which connect further in the world level.

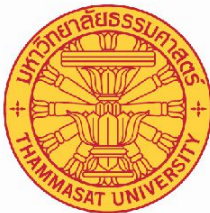
Mission

1. Educating and producing graduates, ensuring world-class interdisciplinary knowledge with an emphasis in morality and ethics.
2. Producing research and interdisciplinary knowledge for the use of society development.
3. Offering outstanding academic and vocational services at a national and a global level.
4. Promoting and preserving culture, religion, and exalting local wisdom.

Values

CISTU : Leader of knowledge,
Glorifying morality and Joint-leading Society.





WELCOME MESSAGE FOR

“The CISTU International Seminar 2022”

Rector's remark

**Distinguished Speakers-
Friends and Colleagues-
Ladies and Gentlemen-**



A very good morning to all of you. First of all, a sincere thank you for each of our speakers for taking part in this event and for the team from the College of Interdisciplinary Studies for organizing the event. I am impressed both by the expertise of the speaker and the variety of the presentations. The two aspects can very well reflect the goal of the conference which is to bring together talents from our partner universities in the hope of future collaborative pursuits towards interdisciplinary future.

Throughout the history of Thammasat University we firmly believe that universities should be a learning and sharing platform. Only with cross-disciplinary work and collaborative efforts can we create the innovative solutions to meet the new challenges of the 21th century.

This very conference is therefore another step in the right direction. I am certain that we will realize great achievements in the very near future. I wish everyone a successful and fruitful conference.

Thank you

**Assoc. Professor Kesinee Vitoonchart,
the Rector of Thammasat University**



Opening Remarks

The CISTU International Seminar 2022

**“Interdisciplinary Studies in the Changing World:
Economic, Social, and Technological Perspectives”**

25th – 26th August 2022



Dear All participants,

Speaking as a dean of the College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University, it is our great honor to host the first CISTU International Seminar on the topic “Interdisciplinary Studies in the Changing World: Economic, Social, and Technological Perspectives”. We are also very much delighted to have colleagues from our partner institutions, including National Chengchi University, National Cheng Kung University, Chukyo University, and Toyo University, who participated in this seminar. I hope that this seminar will provide an excellent opportunity for our partners to share ideas about their research works and discuss the possibilities to strengthen our future academic collaboration.

Why do we set the theme of our seminar “interdisciplinary studies in the changing world”? As you all have known, interdisciplinary research has been increasingly important in recent years. The interdisciplinary studies field is the academic field that combines two or more scientific disciplines to analyze complex social phenomena. The combination may involve disciplines from natural science and social science or the crossbreeding of social science disciplines themselves. Whatever the case, what we need is an approach that will enable us to comprehend the complexity, sophistication, and dynamics of our society.

Why do we need interdisciplinary research, and why is it so essential? All of us may agree that we live in a world of great dynamics and complexity. All aspects of our society (e.g., technological, political, cultural, economic, and social) have been more interconnected than ever before. Such interconnectedness means that the change in one aspect can profoundly impact other aspects. For instance, with the rapid development of social media technology in the past decade, we have observed the changes in people's perspectives and how they interpret and form their understanding of the world around them. This leads to profound changes in culture, political ideology, economic structure, governance system, etc. Because of the complexity and interconnectedness, we cannot comprehend social phenomena from a single perspective. In other words, we cannot base our analysis of social phenomena on one discipline. Instead, we must look at the phenomena from various angles, applying knowledge from various scientific disciplines to comprehend them. Therefore, education programs and research projects should gear toward an interdisciplinary approach.

Next, please allow me to briefly talk about our college. The CIS was established in 2009 to promote interdisciplinary education and research. A decade before the establishment of the CIS, Thammasat University had some programs, both at undergraduate and graduate levels, that provided interdisciplinary education, for example, the Bachelor of Arts Program in Interdisciplinary Social Science, Master of Arts Program in Women Studies, and Doctoral Program in Integrated Science. These three programs were put together under the umbrella of the CIS, comprising the first three programs of the college at its outset. Over a decade after its establishment, the college set up three additional programs to provide more interdisciplinary studies education. Nowadays, we have six programs, including;

- The Bachelor of Arts Program in Interdisciplinary Social Science;
- The Bachelor of Arts Program in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics (PPE) (Thai program);
- The Bachelor of Arts Program in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics (PPE) (International program);
- Bachelor of Science Program in Data Science and Innovation;
- Master of Arts Program in Women, Gender and Sexuality Studies; and
- Doctor of Philosophy Program in Integrated Science.

Currently, our college has 50 faculty members whose knowledge and expertise are diverse, consisting of science and technology, social science, and humanities disciplines. We can see this evolution as progress in interdisciplinary education and research established at Thammasat University.

Over the last few years, the CIS has expanded its academic activities in many areas. A very crucial one is the formation of academic collaboration with high-quality universities like Northern Illinois University (USA), National Chengchi University (Taiwan), National Cheng Kung University (Taiwan), Toyo University (Japan), Chukyo University (Japan), and Yunnan Police College (China). This seminar is a kick-off seminar in collaboration between the CIS and these overseas academic partners. The seminar aims to provide a platform for exchanging knowledge and experiences in research among distinguished scholars whose expertise is diverse. It also aims to strengthen research collaboration in the future between the CIS and partner institutions. Considering the expertise of scholars who participate in this seminar, I strongly believe that the seminar will lead to collaborative research projects that integrate theories and approaches from many fields, resulting in the cross-fertilization of knowledge and forming interdisciplinary research outputs with high quality. Besides research collaboration, we also expect that this seminar will lead to other areas of academic exchange.

Thank you very much.

Assoc.Prof.Saifon Suindramedhi

Dean

College of Interdisciplinary Studies

Thammasat University

About the The CISTU International Seminar 2022

The CISTU International Seminar 2022 is a platform to exchange research ideas, outputs, and experiences among partner academic institutions including the College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University (Thailand), College of Social Sciences, National Chengchi University (Taiwan), College of Social Sciences, National Cheng Kung University (Taiwan), and School of Letters, and Chukyo University (Japan).

This seminar focuses on the interdisciplinary approach to comprehending the complexity of the changing world. The seminar covers a wide range of technological social economic and policy issues.





SCHEDULE

“INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES IN THE CHANGING WORLD: SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES”

25TH - 26TH AUGUST 2022

THURSDAY 25TH AUGUST 2022
9:00 - 15:30 GMT +7 (BANGKOK TIME)

9:00 - 9:05

Moderator: Sumita Supakorn, Ph.D.

Welcome Speech

Assoc.Prof. Saifon Su-indramedhi, Ph.D.,
Dean of the College of Interdisciplinary Studies

9:05 - 9:10

Opening Remarks

Assoc.Prof. Gasinee Witoonchart,
Rector of Thammasat University

9:10 - 9:20

Special Lecture

“Thammasat Metaverse Campus”
Assoc. Prof. Surat Teerakapibal, Ph.D.
Vice Rector for Administration (Tha Prachan)
and International Affairs

9:20 - 9:50

Special Lecture

“Science and Technology in the Interdisciplinary Research”
by Thadpong Pongthawornkamol, Ph.D.,
Managing director at Kasikorn Business-Technology Group (KBTG)
Board of Directors of the College of Interdisciplinary Studies.

9:50 - 9:55

Group Photo

5-minute Break

10:00 - 12:00

Main Room: Science Technology and Society

Moderator: Sarun Gulyanon, Ph.D.

10:00 - 10:15

The Effects of Face Masks on Face Recognition

Assoc.Prof. Chun-Chia Kung Department of Psychology,
National Cheng Kung University (NCKU), Taiwan

10:15 - 10:30

Specific Media Utilization Proposals Aiming for the "Papageno Effect" in Japan

Prof. Yoricika Nishijima
School of Letters, Chukyo University, Japan

10:30 - 10:45

Job Matching for Thai Elderly in Local Area Using Intelligent Data Analytics

Asst.Prof. Rachada Kongkachandra, Ph.D.
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

10:45 - 11:00

Community Solidarity Economy: The Case Studies of Small Farmer - Holder Cooperatives in Wulai, Taiwan

Assoc.Prof. ONG Nga-ping, Department of Ethnology,
National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan

11:00-11:15

Community Currency in Taiwan: The Case of “Clothes Telling”

Ms.Yi-Xuan Lin and Assoc.Prof. Scott Y. Lin
National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan

11:15-12:00

Q & A

Lunch 12:00 - 13:00



SCHEDULE

**“INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES IN THE CHANGING WORLD:
SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES”**

25TH - 26TH AUGUST 2022

THURSDAY 25TH AUGUST 2022

9:00 - 15:30 GMT +7 (BANGKOK TIME)

13:00 - 15:30 Breakout Room 1: Human Security and International Connectivity

Moderator: Panisa Vishuphong, Ph.D.

13:00 - 13:15

The Cost-Benefit Analysis of Smart Water Meter in Tainan

Assoc.Prof. Yen-Lien Kuo Department of Economics,
National Cheng Kung University (NCKU), Taiwan

13:15 - 13:30

Smart City Project Challenges

Mr. Michael Hansen, Doctoral Program in Integrated Science,
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

13:30 - 13:45

Building Climate Resilience in Water Security

Mr. Hubert Jenny, Doctoral Program in Integrated Science,
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

13:45 - 14:00

From Supply Chain to Survival Chain: Strategizing ASEAN-Taiwan Collaboration in the Emerging Indo-Pacific Order

Prof. Alan Hao Yang
National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan

14:00 - 14:20

Q & A

10-minute Break

14:30 - 14:45

Sustainable development of High Land Agroecosystem Management in the Areas of Overlapping Territorial Claims: the Case Study of Karen Community in Baan Klang, Mae Mo District, Lampang Province, Thailand

Asst.Prof. Yingluck Kanchanaroek, Ph.D.
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

14:45 - 14:50

Women's Risks & Opportunities in the Digital Age: The Rising Digital Feminism in Thailand

Kosum Omphornuwat, Ph.D.
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

14:50 - 15:30

Q & A



SCHEDULE

**“INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES IN THE CHANGING WORLD:
SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES”**

25TH - 26TH AUGUST 2022

THURSDAY 25TH AUGUST 2022
9:00 - 15:30 GMT +7 (BANGKOK TIME)

13:00 - 15:30 Breakout Room 2: Community Development and Social Welfare

Moderator: Assoc.Prof.Sitthiphon Kruarattikan,Ph.D.

13:00-13:15 Identity Politics and Indigenous Articulation: Experiences of Tourism in a Paiwan Community, Eastern Taiwan

Asst.Prof. Yayut Yishiuan Chen
National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan

13:15-13:30 Biography of Phra Ajarn Aab Sketchbooks: Phetchaburi Craftsmanship Learning Culture in The Second Half of the 25 Buddhist Century

Mr. Chanan Mekmok, Doctoral Program in Integrated Science,
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

13:30-13:45 Sustainable Development Through Cultural Diversity: Indigenous Identity Politics in Taiwan and Japan

Prof.Ching-Ping Tang
National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan

13:45-14:30 Q & A

10-minute Break

14:30-14:45 Boom Crops In Southern Lao PDR: Market-Socialist Revitalisation of Colonial Legacy

Asst.Prof. Wasana La-orngplew, Ph.D.
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

14:45-14:50 The Meaning Construction of Inequality and Justice: Mapping the Idea of Welfare State

Assoc.Prof. Sustarum Thammaboosadee, Ph.D.
College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

14:50-15:05 Social Innovation in Taiwan: A Developmental Turn in Social Welfare?

Assoc.Prof. Mei-Chuan Wei
National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan

15:05-15:30 Q & A



SCHEDULE

**“INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES IN THE CHANGING WORLD:
SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES”**

25TH – 26TH AUGUST 2022

**FRIDAY 26TH AUGUST 2022
9:00 - 12:00 GMT +7 (BANGKOK TIME)**

(Only for staff of TU, NCCU, NCKU, Chukyo, and Toyo)

9:00 - 09:30

Special Lecture

“Thammasat University’s Research Direction and Support for Collaborative Research with Overseas Research Partners”
by Prof. Siriwan Suebnukarn, Ph.D., Vice Rector for Research and Innovation

9:30 - 10:00

Special Lecture

“Publishing with Thammasat Review Journal – Things to Know”
by Assoc.Prof. Peter Ractham, Ph.D.

10:00 - 12:00

Discussing Research Cooperation Activities and Next Year Plan

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Phakpoom Tippakoon, Ph.D.

12:00

Closing Remarks

Assoc.Prof. Saifon Su-indramedhi, Ph.D.,
Dean of the College of Interdisciplinary Studies

**SCAN QR CODE
FOR REGISTRATION**



History of CISTU

Revival of `Moral Science Degreeé

In 1994 when Thammasat University was under the rectorship of Professor Dr. Charnvit Kasetsiri, a group of senior alumni of the University of Moral and Political Sciences, a precursory college to the present-day Thammasat University, and former Moral Science degree graduates together proposed the revival of the 'Moral Science' degree program. Many of Thammasat University executive administrators expressed interests and explored the possibility to draft a program incorporating disciplines across Social Science and Humanities studies which resonates with contemporary needs of modern Thai society.

Establishment of Interdisciplinary Studies of Social Science Program

Between 1995 – 1998, during which Professor Noranit Setabutr was the rector of Thammasat University, the Thai government aimed to promote decentralized education administration by implementing collegiate campus expansion programs. Concurrently, provincial community of Lampang stipulated that an undergraduate degree should be established in addition to the existing postgraduate program offered by the Faculty of Political Science continually for several years. In response, Professor Dr. Anek Laothamatas, then Vice President on Academic Affairs of Thammasat University, invited the then Rector to meet with Lampang provincial community to discuss the prospect of academic program administration in the province, which would adapt the Moral Science degree program components into the campus' undergraduate study and would be offered for the first time in the country at the time and exclusively at Lampang Campus.

Guided by the preceding Moral Science degree program syllabus, a working group led by Professor Dr. Anek Laothamatas, Associate Professor Dr. Saltip Sukatipan and Associate Professor Pornchai Trakulwaranont to conduct provincial public hearing and develop curriculum which subsequently became a fully realized Thammasat University's new degree entitled "Interdisciplinary Studies of Social Science Program", incorporating

social science and humanities disciplines offered at undergraduate level. The courses and modules are 'interdisciplinary studies' across the myriad of social science and humanities, preparing the program's graduates in becoming 'interdisciplinary' in working to serve the interest of Thai public and giving truth to the motto, "I love Thammasat because Thammasat teaches me to love the people".

Important Milestones of College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University

23 February 1999: Launch of Interdisciplinary Studies Program, Thammasat University Lampang Campus

Thammasat University administration committee approved the proposed "Bachelor of Arts Program in Interdisciplinary Studies of Social Science" to be taught at Thammasat

5 February 2003 Inauguration of College of Interdisciplinary Studies as a faculty

The Bachelor of Arts Program in Interdisciplinary Studies was elevated into university faculty entitled the College of Interdisciplinary Studies under Associate Professor Lek Sombat's rectorship. Subsequently when the Graduate School was dissolved, two degree programs were incorporated under the College of Interdisciplinary Studies. Incorporating two degrees formerly offered at the defunct Graduate School, the College of Interdisciplinary Studies since 2006 offers the following programs:

(1) Bachelor of Arts Program in Interdisciplinary Studies of Social Science: Offered at Thammasat University Lampang Campus, the program currently covers 4 interdisciplinary studies namely Chinese Studies, Greater Mekong Subregion Studies, Socio-Cultural Resources Management and Tourism Development. Students graduating from the program will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in Interdisciplinary Studies of Social Science (B.A. Interdisciplinary Studies of Social Science). The 4-year program was offered at Thammasat University Lampang Campus.

(2) **Master of Arts Program in Women, Gender and Sexuality Studies:** Formerly known as the Master of Arts Program in Women Studies, the program was then taught as a special program at Thammasat University Tha Prachan Campus and under the administration of the Graduate Volunteer Office and Women and Youth Studies Program and was subsequently incorporated into the College of Interdisciplinary Studies and has undergone multiple curricular revisions. Students graduating from the program will receive a Master of Arts degree in Women, Gender and Sexuality Studies (M.A. women, Gender and Sexuality Studies).

(3) **Doctor of Philosophy Program in Integrated Science:** Formerly taught at Thammasat University Tha Prachan Campus, the program was under the administration of Graduate Studies Office and later incorporated into the College of Interdisciplinary Studies. Students graduating from the program will receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Integrated Science (Ph.D. Integrated Science).

2013: Launch of Philosophy, Politics and Economics Program (PPE) at Thammasat University Tha Prachan Campus

The College of Interdisciplinary Studies introduced the Bachelor of Arts Program in Philosophy, Politics and Economics, taught at Thammasat University Tha Prachan Campus. The program was first offered in 2013 and garnered massive interests of candidates. Students graduating from this program will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics (B.A. Philosophy, Politics and Economics).

2014: Inauguration of Philosophy, Politics and Economics Program (PPE) at Thammasat University Lampang Campus

The College of Interdisciplinary Studies inaugurated the Bachelor of Arts Program in Philosophy, Politics and Economics to be taught at Thammasat University Lampang Campus in 2014. Students graduating from this program will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics (B.A. Philosophy, Politics and Economics).

2018: Inauguration of Data Science and Innovation Program at Thammasat University Rangsit Campus

In response to evolving global demands to integrate social science, humanities and science, the College of Interdisciplinary Studies introduced the Bachelor of Science Program in Data Science and Innovation (DSI) taught at Thammasat University Rangsit Campus. Students graduating from the 4-year undergraduate program will receive a Bachelor of Science degree in Data Science and Innovation (B.Sc. Data Science and Innovation).

2020: Inauguration of Bachelor of Arts Program in Philosophy, Politics and Economics (International Program)

The College of Interdisciplinary Studies introduced the Bachelor of Arts International Program in Philosophy, Politics and Economics to be taught at Thammasat University Tha Prachan Campus. Students graduating from this program will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics (B.A. Philosophy, Politics and Economics). Student admission commences in 2021.

Presenters & Abstract

» Effects of face masks on face recognition

Chun-Chia Kung (along with Hana Suzuki and Kohske Takahashi)

Two online behavioral experiments, collaborated between were to demonstrate (a) that the face masks affect face recognition performance (i.e., faces with masks are harder to remember), but with some surprising effects on the consistency of learn-test conditions (i.e., if one learns a face with mask, then the recognition will also be easier if test faces are also with masks, compared to unmasked ones; and vice versa). (b) that when manipulating the familiarity of the faces, by cross-examining the celebrity pictures of either own and other countries (Taiwan and Japan) with both Taiwanese and Japanese undergrad participants, results suggest the main effects of both the familiarity and face masks, highlighting the compound effect of both factors in influencing everyday face recognition.

Chun-Chia Kung, Ph.D.



Dr. Kung currently is the associate professor in the Department of Psychology, NCKU. He got his Ph.D. from Brown University at 2006, and then did his Postdoc in Princeton University (2006-2008). His research interest mainly uses neuroimaging methods (especially functional magnetic resonance imaging, aka. fMRI) to investigate topics in face/object recognition and social neurosciences.

He has helped the founding and the maintenance of the NCKU MRI center, and in recent years tries to help the open sciences in psychology and neuroscience in Taiwan.

» Job Matching for Thai Elderly in Local Area using Intelligent Data Analytics

Somying Saithanu, Taweewat Luangwiriya, Praneet Pensri,
Akkradate Siriphorn, Tiraphap Fakthong, Attakrit Leckcivilize,
Nongyao Mongkhonittivech, Rachada Kongkachandra

At present, the number of elderly in Thailand is increasing continuously and leading the country to an aging society era. The effect of this becoming has resulted in the society and the economic impact. Most of the elderly need the stability of income to ensure the quality of their life; then, the elderly job is a significant factor in supporting the increased elderly life in Thailand. This research has an objective to develop a data analytics prototype system to match the job opportunities using the elderly's health and working ability data in the elderly in the target local area.

In developing the prototype system, the input elderly data were collected from National Health Information System, and the surveyed process related to the target five jobs, including trading, gardening, rubber farming, fruit planting, and rice farming. The number of the collected data is 1,245 records collected from the older people from four target areas. Several data science techniques were employed to analyze the Working Ability Index (WAI) that can be justified the ability to work for the elderly. In the feature selection process, we used a random forest algorithm to identify the essential elderly health factors. To explore the existing relationship, we used multi-group logistic regression. The result of the analytic process enabled us to develop the prediction model, which classifies the elderly work performance into three categories, i.e., good, fair, and needed improvement.

The main results of this research are the development of fit2work.thaissf.org, which is the system that has the capability to record, analyze, and also visualize the data to encourage the user to understand the elderly situation in the target areas. The prediction model developed in this system can classify the elderly workability and the selected job with an accuracy rate of up to 76.6% based on existing training data. In addition, ten top influential predictive health factors are also captured with this system and help the Local Governments use the findings to formulate health promotion programs for the elderly in their area.

The other key findings are; 1) WAI is a crucial factor that can indicate the health condition and functioning. The elderly WAI positively correlates with a decision to work, health status, income level, and willingness to work. 2) Higher WAI increases the possibilities of continuing working 3) The level of workability is related to the essential skills used in the pilot five jobs. 4) Factors affecting working ability are age, gender, health condition, health status, and average working hour

Keywords: Elderly society, job opportunity, work ability index, health information, Local Government, health status, feature selection, data analytics.



Asst.Prof. Rachada Kongkachandra, Ph.D

Rachada Kongkhachandra is an Assistant Professor at Data Science and Innovation Program, College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University. Her research is in the fields of Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Understanding, Text Network Analysis, Data Science, Speech Processing, Semantic-based Search Engine, and Multimedia Mining. She has also been a Vice President of Artificial Intelligent Association Thailand. She is a member of the IEEE System, Man and Cybernetics Chapter (Thailand). In additions, she has been the general chair of International conferences in Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence held in Thailand, such as JCSSE 2009 and SNLP 2016, she has held general co-chair in JCSSE 2021 and iSAI-NLP2021, she held as sponsorship co-chair of ACL-IJCNLP 2021, and she has been technical program committee and conference steering committees.

» Community solidarity economy: The case studies of small farmer-holder cooperatives in Wulai, Taiwan

ONG, Nga-ping

The case studies of this thesis are about the small farmer-holder cooperative of Wulai, for exploring the community solidarity economy of Indigenous areas.

Before that, Tsou Danayi Valley in Alishan and Atayal Smangus Village in Hsinchu are famous cases of small farmer-holder cooperatives. Currently, the Taiwan Indigenous Tribal Community has been promoted by the Council of Indigenous People to develop well for small farmer-holder cooperatives, so that the small farmer-holder cooperative of Wulai has been established in May 2016. The cooperatives' owners are 周志國 and 高淑美, and the purpose of their establishment was to conduct indigenous specialty crops, Maqaw plant material, and souvenir-related activities. In addition, the cooperatives also uphold the ideas of protecting the water, maintaining the ecological environment completely free of pesticides and pesticides, and using organic, non-toxic, natural farming methods to protect the natural ecosystem of Wulai.

The cooperative uses the operating mode of mutual cooperation; agriculture is the mainstay, and business is the second, to assist their members with product and marketing. The indigenous people are the main members; it's about 95%. As of this year (2022), there are 104 members.

Compared with competitive market economies, community solidarity economies emphasize the idea of tribe-centric, services or benefits that can be placed in the hands of members. Moreover, they have a strong sense of community and a more democratic participation process, and the distribution of profits emphasizes the value of people and work rather than the concentration of profits in the hands of capitalists.

The most obvious example of community solidarity is family business. Brothers or couples start a business together, with family elders as the core, and the social connections between members are strong. They will share the results after success and don't care about the fairness of profit distribution. If the mode of operation from a family business to the participation of all tribal members of the local community, there will be a certain degree of difficulty in promoting integration.

In the past, the tourism industry was well developed, and once developed a Wulai Mountain compatriot company based on ethnic group capital. Unfortunately, finally the company has been resold because of the fire.

Through the strategy of Community solidarity economy of tribes, to operate a social enterprise of smallholder in tribe, let the relationship between producers and consumers be direct and dialogueable. Everyone has common values and interests, and forms a system of mutual supervision. Because the consumers agree with the special connection between the Maqaw industry and the wisdom of the mountains forests of Atayal culture, so they are willing to take on higher prices to increase the income of farmers, and farmers are willing to be friendly to the environment, which is beneficial to the overall social development of Wulai.

This thesis will use the way of in-depth interviews, literatures analysis, and participant observation to explore the establishment of small farmer holder cooperative of Wulai, and the workings of the community solidarity economy, and the possibilities for continued development.



Assoc.Prof. ONG, Nga-ping

Assoc.Prof. ONG, Nga-ping is an associate professor of the Ethnology Department, National Chengchi University.

» The Cost-benefit Analysis of Smart Water Meters in Water Resource Allocation: The Case of Tainan, Taiwan

Yen-Lien Kuo and Yu-Shan Lin

Tainan City, Taiwan, is an area with huge differences in rainfall during wet and dry seasons. Mainly by plum rainy season (May-June) and typhoon season (July-August) bring abundant rainfall. The total water supply in Tainan is slightly not enough for the demand for water in a normal year. When the rainfall is a shortfall or the rainy season is delayed, a water shortage crisis is highly likely to occur. The recent water usage is only categorized into agriculture, industry, and living which includes residential and services sectoral usage. When a drought occurs, a part of farmland fallow and/or the large users of industry and services must reduce their water consumption.

Smart water metering can read water consumption instantly and remotely. That can reduce meter reading costs, reading errors, and water leakage for water companies. That can assist users to reduce their water bills as well. However, in addition to the above-mentioned advantages, smart water metering can be a tool for water resource allocation during droughts and water shortages.

However, the benefit of water-saving cannot be easily assessed when the water price is artificially low. The average price of tap water in Taiwan is around 10 NTD (0.31USD) per ton, which is almost the lowest in the world. After the smart water meter is installed, the shortage of water can be allocated to the sectors which are less valuable for water usage. This study uses the Input-output model (IO) for the water shortage impact simulation. The Location Quotients Method (LQ) was adapted to transfer the 2016 National IO table (Producer Price Transaction Table) into the Tainan area Input-output table.

The occurrence and the water shortages of 9 hydrological scenarios including the shortfall and delay of plum rainy and typhoon seasons are considered in this study. The expected economic impacts of water shortage whether smart water metering has been installed or not had been simulated. The research results show that (1) When the two hydrological scenarios of H1-less plum rain plus less typhoon rain and H4-plum rain delay and less typhoon rain occur, the economic impact of water shortage are the largest; (2) Although the water shortage does not be allocated to the residential sector, the residential sector still suffered the greatest economic impact due to the industrial chain; (3) Except the residential sector, water shortage will have the greatest impact on the food and feed industry

in the manufacturing sector, and the accommodation and catering industry in the services sector. Those industries are the most vulnerable industries during water shortage; (4) If the smart water metering is installed, the expected economic impact is about 1.948 billion NTD. If there is no smart water metering, the expected economic impact is about 6.778 billion NTD. Therefore, the economic benefit of smart water metering is about 4.83 billion NTD; (5) Since the installation cost of smart water metering is 3.7493 billion NTD, the expected cost-benefit is about 4.826 billion NTD. It is beneficial for installing smart water metering in Tainan.

Keywords: Smart Water Meter, Regional Input-Output Model, Water Resources, Drought, Water Shortage



Assoc.Prof. Yen-Lien Kuo

Yen-Lien Kuo is an Associate Professor in the Department of Economics at National Cheng Kung University (NCKU), Taiwan. He also gives lectures to International Master Program on Natural Hazards Mitigation and Management, and Engineering Management Graduate Program at NCKU. His research focuses on the evaluations of environmental and natural hazard mitigation policies. His cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses include road (congestion) pricing, sea-level rise, and flood reduction plans, etc. He also did economic impact analysis on climate change, earthquake scenarios, water resources, and drought. His recent research focuses on household and firm behaviors including solid waste, recycling, flood mitigation behaviors, and post-disaster recovery. His works were published in *Environmental and Resources Economics*, *Natural Hazards*, *Natural Hazards Review*, and *Environmental Hazards*. Recently, he has also worked on behavioral and experimental economics.

» Smart city challenges: How to deliver valuable projects to the city

Michael Motet Hansen

With reference to literature reviews and reports related to Smart City projects, this presentation will provide an overview of the typical misunderstood perception of a Smart City.

Originally, IBM tried to sell the Smart City concept based on a technology-focused approach, which resulted in multiple organizations pushing to sell solutions to the public sector.

The budgets that go into city improvement and for Smart Cities, a better quality of life for the citizens, come from taxpayers' pockets. Therefore, it is a vested interest of the citizens, that projects that are implemented for the city, are solving immediate problems and providing value for the citizens and the city.

This presentation will highlight the challenges observed in cities in Southeast Asia and suggest an agile approach to developing Smart City projects.



Mr. Michael Hansen

Michael Hansen has 20 years of industrial experience from multiple sectors and a background in electronic engineering and Business Administration. Over the years, he has developed entrepreneurship and innovation experience from startups he has launched and mentored to work engagements with large companies demanding to improve their competitive edge.

Michael is currently working on his research Ph.D. which is focusing on the value proposition of Smart City projects with citizen inclusion. He also lectures at James Cook University in Singapore, teaching subjects like DesignThinking, Lean UX, Entrepreneurship, and e-business strategy and technologies.

Affiliations:

Ph.D. candidate with Thammasat University, Bangkok Thailand

Adjunct Lecturer, James Cook University, Singapore

» Building Climate Resilience in Water Security

Hubert Jenny

“Water is to climate change adaptation what energy is to climate change mitigation”: Building climate resilience in water security consists in: (i) climate proofing water and sanitation infrastructures to increase people resilience to climate change; and (ii) increasing the efficiency and performance of the water and sanitation service delivery to the users by reducing greenhouse gases emission; all in a global water stress context within the water-food-energy nexus, compounded by climate change. In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed that water is a human right, first supported by the United Nations Millennium Development Goal until 2015 and now the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (UN-SDG6) Clean Water and Sanitation. In 2020, UNESCO concluded that water security emphasizes adaptation projects to address three key water-related impacts from climate change with an increase in: (i) water-related disasters; (ii) areas suffering from water stress; and (iii) poor water quality-related fatalities. By 2050, the population under water stress is expected to rise 50% to about 3 billion under a business-as-usual scenario with 44 countries already under high water stress and 17 countries under extreme water stress. All future climate scenarios project changes to precipitation patterns with increased in frequency and peak intensity of rainfall events resulting in more extreme flooding and extended period of droughts.

The presentation first explains the issues related to water security and climate change; then describes the paradigm shifting development pathways supported by the Green Climate Fund, the largest global climate fund, to finance water and sanitation infrastructures and services that harness economically available water resources; create a new asset class in water re-use and water recycling; and strengthen water conservation to address both supply and demand management for water security. Finally, the presentation will show how smart climate utilities can become energy positive going beyond carbon neutral through investment in (i) resilient distributed water and wastewater infrastructures adapted to the changing climate patterns; (ii) water and carbon savings to capture mitigation benefits by reducing water transfers and maximizing renewable energy production from wastewater; and (iii) smart system that makes full use of cost-effective sensors combined with the power of Internet of Things and machine learning.



Mr. Hubert Jenny

Hubert Jenny is Freelance Consultant advising companies on ESG and Sustainable Development and consulting on climate resilient and smart infrastructure with various development partners. Hubert has a mixed international experience in the private sector setting-up Public Private Partnerships for the delegation of urban services mostly in Asia. Hubert spent the last 20 years in international development with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Green Climate Fund. Hubert co-authored several knowledge products and lead the drafting of the Water Security Sectoral Guide for the Green Climate Fund. Hubert graduated from France with a Master in Engineering (DESS) and he is a Chartered Professional Engineer in Australia. Hubert is a PhD Student with Thammasat University, Thailand.

» From Supply Chain to Survival Chain? Strategizing ASEAN Collaboration in the Post Pandemic Recovery

Alan Hao Yang

Being Hit by Covid-19 since late 2019, ASEAN countries have been vulnerable in fighting against the pandemic and will be struggling for the post pandemic recovery. In addition, ASEAN countries have also Being trapped in the US-China power-politics tension which complicated the progress of post 2015 Community consolidation efforts. Implications of US-China trade fiction and strategic competition were re-directing the supply chain in the region and, to some extent, further eroding the ASEAN Centrality. Hence, it is imperative for ASEAN countries to advance further collaboration in strategizing ASEAN Centrality and Community building efforts in a more consolidated manner. This paper argues that it is of strategic importance for ASEAN Community to transform the cooperation for building supply chain to reinvigorating the survival chain (that is, “sc transformation”) for the purpose of securing the interests of ASEAN and move towards the direction of not over relying on external powers.

This article will employ an analytical framework of three Ds (in terms of regional dynamics, development of post pandemic recovery, and driving forces) for “sc transformation” to address how the transformation from supply chain to survival chain can be achieved. Hence, it begins with outlining the features of regional dynamics of US-China strategic competition and Covid-19 Pandemic challenges to ASEAN Community. Then, it will unveil the development of ASEAN Community in the post pandemic recovery. Finally, it will address the driving forces of ASEAN Collaboration to strategize its importance in the Indo-Pacific region, including the impetus of Taiwan’s New Southbound Policy.



Prof. Alan Hao Yang

Alan Hao Yang is a Distinguished Professor, Graduate Institute of East Asian Studies, National Chengchi University, Taiwan and Executive Director, Taiwan-Asia Exchange Foundation, Taiwan

» Sustainable development of high land agroecosystem management in the areas of overlapping territorial claims: the case study of Karen community in Baan Klang, Mae Mo district, Lampang province, Thailand

Yingluck Kanchanaroek

Deforestation is one of the national challenges in Thailand, especially in the highland mountain areas. To address this concern, the conservation policy has focused on protection-based areas. At the same time, the indigenous people (Karen Baan Klang) who traditionally lived in, and relied on, the highland forest is alleged to be a contributor to the deforestation. As a consequence, there is a conflict of interest between the state and Karen in the overlapping territorial claimed area of The Tham Pha Thai National Park. A mixed method including: a questionnaire, in-depth interviews, and a focus group was used to investigate whether the agroecological resources management by the Karen community and by the state is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The result revealed that the state has achieved the quantitative goal by increasing the forest area{s} using the state's jurisdiction power such as laws and legislation, but there remains is a significant conflict between the state and the Karen community. This conflict has led the Karen community to develop community-based resource management systems based on their local wisdom, ecosystem services and common assets. Community members have equal rights to access and to capitalize on natural services. The Karen's management system ensured food security (SDG 2) at the community level and maintained sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12). However, poverty (SDG1), vulnerability, and legal land rights remain significant challenges for the community. This paper suggests that the conservation policy should be flexible and responsive to different local contexts in terms of ecosystem, geography, and livelihood. The local engagement should also happen at an early stage to create sustainable development and community resilience.



Asst.Prof. Dr. Yingluck Kanchanaroek

Asst.Prof. Dr. Yingluck Kanchanaroek is a lecturer and researcher from the College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University, Thailand. She came from an environmental sciences background and has her Master's degree and PhD in resource management focusing on ecological economics. Her research interest is about natural resource and environmental management.

» Women's Risks and Opportunities in the Digital Age: The Rising Digital Feminism in Thailand

Kosum Omphornuwat

Digital transformation poses new challenges to women's rights and well-being. It creates both risks and opportunities arising from the effects of technologies. Cyberbullying, romance scams, sextortion and digital violence are among some of the dangers targeting on women via the online platforms. Nevertheless, the very same digital technologies can offer potentials for women in advancing their education, career, social connectivity as well as promoting new feminism. By looking at literature on the rise of new feminism that coincides with the rise of digital technologies, this paper offers a critical analysis of the rising digital feminism in Thailand. It seeks to explore how Thai feminists engage in digital feminism to advocate their causes. Examples of online feminist activism are also discussed.



Kosum Omphornuwat, Ph.D

Kosum Omphornuwat is a Lecturer in Gender and Sexuality Studies and Director of M.A. programme in Women, Gender & Sexuality Studies, College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University, Thailand.

Kosum's research focuses on the female bodies in the media, women's voices, narratives and lived experiences as well as women's and queer movements in Thailand. Kosum writes a chapter in *Contemporary Socio-Cultural and Political Perspectives in Thailand* (Springer, 2014). She is the co-author of the book *Strategies to Promote LGBTQ+ Well-being in Thailand* (Association of Sexuality Studies, 2021)

Kosum graduated with Ph.D. in Social Sciences from Loughborough University and M.A. in Journalism Studies from University of Sheffield in the UK. She received her first degree from Thammasat University where she studied Liberal Arts majoring in English.

» Identity politics and Indigenous articulation: experiences of tourism in a Paiwan community, eastern Taiwan

Yayut Yi-shiuan Chen

This chapter tackles identity politics in Indigenous economy. While tourism is one of key industry in Indigenous communities around the globe, it is consistently being challenged of essentializing Indigenous culture and/or conducting wrongful cultural appropriation. This chapter draws attention to an Indigenous Paiwan community in eastern Taiwan where its members have been threaten by aggressive foreign investors and facing losing control of land. In recent years, there are a growing number of Indigenous youths return to their home community and established their own business. It is intriguing to see how the concept of Indigeneity is manifested through various Indigenous entrepreneurs.

The case study shows Indigenous entrepreneurs employ strategic constructions of Indigeneity – both conflated and diversified. The notion of Indigeneity was mobilized as a tactic for Indigenous entrepreneurs to succeed in the tourism industry. This chapter argues there is no singular way of Indigenous entrepreneurs articulate in the capitalist market - just like there is no a singular Indigenous experience. By de-learning the taken-for-granted construction of Indigeneity, the chapter hopes to contribute to a broader discussion on Indigenous articulation.



Asst. Prof. Yayut Yishiuan Chen

Yi-shiuan (Yayut) Chen is Assistant Professor in the Master's Program of Land Policy and Environmental Planning for Indigenous Peoples at National Chengchi University, Taiwan. She obtained her doctorate in Cultural Geography at Macquarie University. She has been working with the Tayal People, an Indigenous group in northern Taiwan, since 2009. Her work primarily concerns Indigenous Peoples' land rights, customary law, environmental governance, and cultural heritage preservation.

» Community Currency in Taiwan: The Case of “Clothes Telling”

Yi-Xuan Lin and Scott Y. Lin

Community currencies appeared in the 1980s. It is an alternative currency independent of fiat currency. It only circulates among a specific region or group, and is used to trade goods or exchange services. This local currency was initially issued for two main purposes: one is to support the local economy, so that the profits of production and consumption remain in the community; the other is to redefine value, regardless of the capitalist market, and use the consensus recognized by users' special currency for exchange. Later, as the international advocated the awareness of sustainable development, community currencies were also combined with it, adding more functions and concepts of social services and environmental governance. In the past, the typical form of community currency was paper banknotes. Now, thanks to the popularity of modern technological tools and online platforms, digital community currency has become an emerging form of community currency. Through online communities and electronic records, community currency has more possibilities to expand its scale. There are also many cases of community currency in Taiwan. In the early days, community mutual assistance and time banking were the mainstays. Recently, there have been more digital community currencies, which are used to track consumption and encourage green actions.

This research focuses on community currency. It will first discuss the definition and classification of community currency, and then focus on case analysis of “Clothes Telling” in Taiwan. The main research questions, as well as findings, can be divided into three parts: First is that Taiwan's community currency is similar to that of foreign development. Secondly, the local digital community currency will mainly face the challenges of generality and scale, and the community currency will be integrated into currency calculation after the digital development. The final one is that differentiation of “Clothes Telling” with others lies in the core value objective

Keywords: community currency, digital community currency, environmental governance, social innovation, sustainable development

林宜萱 / Yi-Xuan Lin



Yi-Xuan Lin (lin850429@gmail.com) is a master student at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies of National Chengchi University (NCCU) at Taipei, Taiwan. She graduated with a bachelor degree in sociology from National Taipei University (NTPU). Her thesis focuses on community currency and development studies. Taking “Clothes Telling” as example, she makes deep research on this digital community currency case in Taiwan, and discusses how it can support sustainable development. She had presented the thesis proposal in 12th Annual Conference on Development Studies at Taipei, Taiwan. She is now keep working on the studies.

林義鈞 / Scott Y. Lin



Scott Y. Lin (scottlin@nccu.edu.tw) is Chair, Associate Professor at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies and Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of International Relations of National Chengchi University (NCCU) at Taipei, Taiwan. He is also serving as Executive Editor for Wenti Yu Yanjiu (問題與研究季刊, TSSCI, Taiwan's highest-ranked IR journal since 1956) and Editor for the Chinese (Taiwan) Yearbook of International Law and Affairs. He received his Ph.D. from Rutgers University (USA) in 2012.

He has contributed numerous articles to publications including Journal of Contemporary Asia; Environment, Development and Sustainability; Food, Culture & Society; International Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development; Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics; Global Change, Peace & Security; Asian Perspective; Japanese Journal of Political Science; Issues & Studies; Korean Journal of Defense Analysis; Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy; and more. He also has been a journal reviewer of Journal of Peasant Studies, Journal of Agrarian Change, Journal of Peace Research, Globalizations, Issues & Studies, Asian Politics & Policy, The Chinese Journal of International Politics, The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies, and International Journal of Public Sector Management. He is currently working on research exploring Asia-Pacific food security issues, especially food regimes, green regionalism, governance mechanism, farmland investments, food sovereignty movements, and approaches to environmental degradation adaptation.

» Biography of Phra Ajarn Aab Sketchbooks: Phetchaburi Craftsmanship Learning Culture in the second half of the 25Th Buddhist century

Chanan Mekmok

The article reports the discovery of early evidence related to the Phetchaburi craftsmanship culture. It consists of sketchbooks and a memoir of craftsmanship of a monk named Phra Arjarn Aab (Lamulmak) Panyavuddho, who lived between 1912 and 2005. From the information in the set of evidence together with the interviews with the relevant people. It seems that this monk had started practicing as a craftsman since he was a boy at a temple in Phetchaburi around 1921. Later, he was ordained a novice and was ordained as a monk with continuous training, learning, and working as a craftsman until he passed away in 2005. Considering the life span related to his craftsmanship, probably overlapped with the late era of artisanal development that has been revived in Phetchaburi. This is partly related to the dramatic economic growth of Phetchaburi in the second half of the 25Th Buddhist century.

Unlike other contemporary craftsmen who often did not leave a lot of stories for later people to study, Phra Ajarn Aab had a personality trait that likes to write down stories about himself. He also followed the tradition of making sketchbooks to record his own prototypes and crafts learning patterns which are intended to be used as a learning model for future generations as well. Evidence in this set of Phra Ajarn Aab sketchbooks help to show the way of learning local craftsmanship in the renaissance era of craftsmanship in Phetchaburi. Under that period which may be summarized as an important characteristic that common villagers especially monks could develop themselves to become craftsmen by creating a natural familiarized with the craftsmanship that appeared commonly in the context of the environment particular in the temple that used to be a collection of both artisans and various craftworks together, so as to become craftsman skills that are embedded in the body (embodied knowledge) of the craftsman himself.

Phra Ajarn Aab sketchbooks also show the effort of the artisans to another level especially for those who have trained themselves until they have skills to find a way to shape the knowledge of crafts work embedded in physical skills to learn and transfer craftworks in a systematic way for training those who love craftsmanship in the next generation.

Keyword: sketchbooks, craftsmanship, Phetchaburi cultural context

Asst. Prof. Chanan Mekmok



Chanan Mekmok is an assistant professor of anthropology. Currently, he is a doctoral student of Integrated Science Program at College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University. Chanan received his M.A. from the Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology, Thammasat University, Thailand. His research interests include objects and culture, museum studies, bourgeoisie culture and the development of local craftsmanship in Phetchaburi, and amulets culture in Thai society. His expertise is in the area of cultural anthropology.

» Sustainable Development through Cultural Diversity: Indigenous Identity Politics in Taiwan and Japan

Ching-Ping Tang

This research explores the impacts of Identity and recognition politics on sustainable development. As culture is recognized as the fourth pillar of sustainable development, preserving endangered indigenous culture matters because the indigenous people have long lived in the overlapping zone of human society and nature and have accumulated traditional wisdom of sustainability. According to the complex system perspective, pursuing sustainable development inevitably involves the dynamics of different subsystems in a nonlinear pattern. The reciprocal causal links between society and ecology will be mediated by the culture that guides the governing actions and habitual behaviors of human society. In the courses of colonialization and modernization, indigenous wisdom vanished as the peoples were socially marginalized, and culture was considered obsolete. Recent emphasis on the importance of cultural diversity triggered waves of revitalization efforts of indigenous culture. This research examines how such efforts have gone hand in hand with sustainable development in Japan and Taiwan. While both countries went through lengthy processes of mainstreaming the indigenous culture, these two cases contrast strikingly in their socio-economic conditions, indigeneity politics, and the approaches of attuning such culture rebuilding to sustainable development.



Prof. Ching-Ping Tang, Ph.D.

Prof. Ching-Ping Tang is the Distinguish Professor of the Graduate Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), National Chengchi University (NCCU) Taipei, Taiwan

» Boom Crops in Southern Lao PDR: Market-socialist Revitalisation of Colonial Legacy

Wasana La-orngplew

This paper seeks to understand a process of global market integration taking place in the Bolaven Plateau in a southern part of the Lao PDR, arguably one of the last frontiers of global capitalism. It traces back attempts made by French colonialists to link this frontier into global market through the introduction of coffee and rubber into the region. While rubber expansion projects ended in failure, coffee could fulfill colonial dreams and became a major export crop in the colonial time. Coffee farming situations were closely associated with Lao political situations which led to drastic decline in coffee production in the post-colonial era. This paper highlights the revitalization of coffee and rubber in the post-socialist period as attempts to link the Lao frontier into global market. This process has been recently intensified by the Lao government's policy on granting large-scale agricultural concessions, which is a main component of "Turning Land into Capital" policy. While the policy has its goals and dreams, modernising Lao agriculture, fully engaging in the world market, and delivering rural development, gaps between aspirations inherent in the policy rhetoric and its implementation on the ground are substantial. Confrontations, frictions and negotiations among different actors, which have different purposes and dreams, in carrying out the policy make the policy outcome not always in the way it promises.



Asst.Prof. Wasana La-orngplew, Ph.D.

Wasana La-orngplew is a human geography working at College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Thammasat University (Lampang Campus).

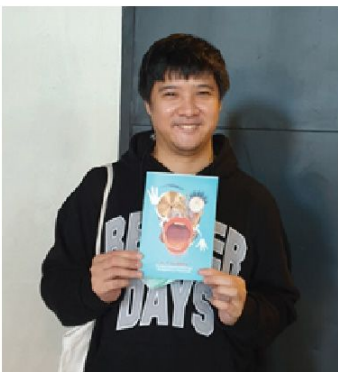
Her research focusses on processes of rural transformations in the Lao PDR and Thailand. She has worked on the expansion of boom crops and land grabs in the Lao PDR. She has also worked on a range of migration issues, including Chinese migration in the Lao PDR, mobility of Thai migrants to South Korea, and migration and care.

» The meaning construction of inequality and justice: Mapping the idea of welfare state

Sustarum Thammaboosadee, Phanomkorn Yothasorn, Donlawat Buapradit

This research paper exhibits three explanations for the understanding on the framework of welfare state, by utilizing three approaches; 1. Philosophy of justice 2. History of political thought on justice from pre-modern to contemporary welfare system 3. The development of the idea of justice and fairness on welfare state in contemporary capitalist society. The results show that justice does not have absolute meaning. It is an important aspect of human society that constantly seeks a new set of explanations for justice. Secondly, consideration “Justice” as part of the history of fairness, the research connects the argument from the first part to the explanation that “Justice” develops according to the social historical context. Finally, the research discusses about the development of norms of fairness and justice in contemporary capitalist society. The key point that has been raised is that fairness and justice in each period do not rest on the vacuum conditions, it replicates class struggle in each period. Welfare systems imitate the concrete of fairness and justice in different space and time.

Assoc.Prof. Sustarum Thammaboosadee, Ph.D.



Dr. Sustarum Thammaboosadee received his PhD (Political Science –International Relations) in 2013 and worked at the College of Interdisciplinary Studies Thammasat University. He is named Assistant Professor in International Relations since 2015 and Associate Professor in 2020.

He published book name ‘A walk to the stars: Thai capitalism under neoliberalism and its unreachable dream’ in 2016. The book’s main argument utilizes welfare-state model as solution for risk society under Neoliberalism. He published several articles on Welfare-State and Social Democratic idea. Dr. Thammaboosadee joined the Department of Political Science-Stockholm University as Visiting Research Fellowship in 2017. During 2018, Dr. Thammaboosadee received a research fellow position at Norwegian Centre for Human Rights. Faculty of Law- University of Oslo. He is invited by department of Sociology, Copenhagen University as guest lecturer in 2019.

Dr. Thammaboosadee served as advisor of the president of standing committee on labour affairs-Parliament of Thailand 2019-2021. He is spending research fellow position at INVEST-Inequalities, Interventions and a New WelfareState- Research Institution at University of Turku until the end of 2021. He serves as Director of the centre of Welfare State and Justice Studies. Thammasat University.

» Social Innovation in Taiwan: A developmental turn in social welfare?

Mei-chuan Wei

Social innovation has become an influential idea in scholarly as well as policy discussion of social governance and development. The increasing attention to social innovation is closely tied to the recognition of past failures of conventional service delivery to tackle poverty and social exclusion, and realisation of the importance to promote new ways of doing things. The social relations and experiences of those in need are emphasized in these new ways. Through analysis of secondary, this paper aims to examine the context, process, participants and (preliminary) consequence of public deliberation about social innovation in Taiwan as a way to answer the question as to whether the emergence and increasing influence of social innovation in Taiwan demonstrates a ‘developmental’ turn in social welfare. ‘Developmental’ perspective or approach in social welfare in this study is understood as an alternative to conventional idea and form of social service delivery which stresses empowerment and participation in development.

Keywords: social innovation, social welfare, developmental turn, empowerment, Taiwan.

Mei-chuan Wei, Ph.D



Associate Professor, Graduate Institute of Development Studies
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Dr. Wei received a doctorate from the Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), United Kingdom in 2006. Her doctoral thesis is titled Public Culture and the Taiwan Imaginary: freedom, the nation, and social welfare as justice. Before joining the Graduate Institute of Development Studies, National Chengchi University (NCCU), 2007, she held post-doctoral fellowships in the Department of Political Science, National Cheng Kung University (May- December, 2006), and in the Social Sciences Research Center, National Science Council (January- July, 2007), in Taiwan. She had served as directors of International Master's Programme in Asia-Pacific Studies (February 2017- July 2019) and International Master's Programme for Applied Economics and Social Development (August 2020- July 2021), chair of the Graduate Institute of Development Studies (August 2019- July 2021), College of Social Sciences. Dr. Wei has been teaching courses on social development, democracy and democratisation in South and East Asia, political culture and political development, and gender and development. Her research interests focus on social dimension and gender issue of development, political culture and political development, democracy and democratization.

» Specific Media Utilization Proposals Aiming for the "Papageno Effect" in Japan

Prof. Yoricchika Nishijima



Prof. Yoricchika Nishijima

Prof. Yoricchika Nishijima is a lecturer of the School of Letters, Chukyo University, Japan.

Special Lecture



Prof. Siriwan Suebnukarn, Ph.D.

Prof. Siriwan Suebnukarn, Ph.D. is the vice-rector for Research and Innovation, Thammasat University.



Assoc. Prof. Surat Teerakapibal, Ph.D

Assoc. Prof. Surat Teerakapibal, Ph.D is the vice rector for Administration (Tha Prachan) and International Affairs, Thammasat University.

Special Lecture



Thadpong Pongthawornkamol, Ph.D.

Thadpong Pongthawornkamol is a Managing director and head of Machine Learning team at Kasikorn Business-Technology Group (KBTG), Thailand. Under his lead, the team of data scientists, machine learning engineers, and AI research engineers has been using Data Science, Machine Learning, and AI to transform the organization. So far, the team has made technical accomplishment on many fronts such as advanced marketing analytics, deep image processing, and Thai natural language processing (Thai NLP).

Prior to his current job, Dr. Pongthawornkamol has spent his adventurous years in US, working as a Software Engineer in a variety of Wall Street and Silicon Valley technology companies including Bloomberg and Google. His main interests include data analytics, artificial intelligence, and software engineering best practices.



Assoc.Prof. Peter Ractham, Ph.D.

Assoc.Prof. Peter Ractham, Ph.D. is the Director of Center of Excellence in Operation and Information Management, Thammasat Business School, Thammasat University and the Editor-in-Chief of Thammasat Review.

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