



The 2024 KU Social Sciences International Conference:

Social Sciences for Sustainable Development:
How Social Sciences are Driving a More Sustainable Future for All



5 September 2024

Published by Faculty of Social Sciences,
Kasetsart University



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Proceedings of the 2024 KU Social Sciences International Conference

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ISBN : 978-616-278-863-5






Concept of the Conference

Issues and objectives related to development have consistently garnered significant attention from social scientists, economists, policymakers, both government officials and private sector representatives, not only within the Thai context but also reflecting global developmental priorities since the United Nations' announcement of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015.

In today's globalized world, rapid advancements in technology, high levels of information, and widespread communication impact society in nearly every dimension, including the economy, society, politics, culture, education, healthcare, and the digital and The Fourth Industrial Revolutions. These transformations have propelled countries into a fiercely and unavoidably competitive global economy, characterized by borderless trade and financial markets that move freely and quickly. This interconnected global market necessitates international economic cooperation at both bilateral and multilateral levels, leading to increased competition and free trade.

However, the pursuit of modernization and personal well-being, often centered on scientific and technological domination over nature, has led to systemic imbalances. Key issues include:

1. Excessive use of finite natural resources and underutilization of human potential.
2. Prioritizing current populations at the expense of future generations.
3. Overemphasis on consumption rather than quality of life.
4. Catering to the excessive demands of the wealthy over the basic needs of the poor.

- 
5. Valuing business acumen over ethical business practices.
 6. Learning from success more than from failures and mistakes.
 7. Prioritizing artificial intelligence over human wisdom.

Efforts are underway globally to shift development from a focus on economic progress and dominance over nature to holistic well-being, emphasizing harmony with others and collective well-being. This approach aims for an equitable society and planetary well-being, promoting sustainability.

Despite these efforts since at least 1992, countries face complex crises such as COVID-19, supply chain disruptions, energy crises, food shortages, inflation, climate change, and demographic imbalances, potentially leading to a global recession. These crises stem from geopolitical and geo-economic imbalances, leading to conflicts, inequalities, and unsustainability.

One key failure in achieving balanced and sustainable development is the focus on economic success and quantitative metrics, often neglecting human and social factors essential for comprehensive development policies.

The purpose of this international academic conference is to provide a platform for scholars and practitioners to exchange academic knowledge and firsthand experiences regarding the importance of Social Sciences knowledge in driving sustainable development for humanity. This includes discussions on philosophical and conceptual debates, sharing knowledge about policy advancements and implementation, as well as relevant governance systems and remaining challenges. Additionally, it celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Kasetsart University, recognizing its role as a leading organization in raising awareness of sustainable development for all.

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OPENING REMARKS



Dr. Damrong Sripraram

Vice President for Administration and Carbon Neutrality

Dear His Excellency Ambassador of Hungary to Thailand Dr. Sándor Sipos, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and gentlemen, a very good morning to you all.

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to the second KU Social Sciences International Conference titled “How Social Sciences Are Driving a More Sustainable Future for ALL”. We are very excited today, as this conference is the second edition of what we aim to develop into a recurrent event.

Today, we do not only look forward to hosting a fruitful exchange of ideas and experiences on some of the more urgent challenges facing the social sciences as an academic discipline, but we also hope to lay the foundations for a lasting collaboration between institutions, like ours, that are committed to making better use of the merits offered by the social sciences in our attempts to come to terms with a rapidly changing world.

We strongly believe that social sciences can drive a more sustainable future, and we hope to learn from the presenters of this event on the process to achieve this goal.

To make a sustainable future is challenging, it requires dedication, innovation and collaboration from and among knowledge-creating actors, both academic and non-academic.

Social sciences cannot be the only tool to drive the sustainable future but the social sciences, perhaps like no other discipline, are also very well-positioned to play an intermediating role between ecology, technology, economy and governance. Social sciences have a potential in these matters, but perhaps not as wide-spread as could be, not even within the social sciences themselves. We hope that this conference can show that social sciences have an important role to make a sustainable future.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me wrap up. It is high time to start discussing about how Social Sciences can Driving A More Sustainable Future for ALL?”

It is my wish that at the end of the day, we will have constructed for ourselves a much clearer picture of the way social sciences can drive our society for a more sustainable future.

On behave of Kasetsart University, I wish you a very inspiring and fruitful meeting.

Thank you very much.

WELCOMING REMARKS

Assistant Professor
Wg.Cdr. Dr. Ngamlamai Piolueang
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University



Dear His Excellency Ambassador of Hungary to Thailand
Dr. Sándor Sipos, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and gentlemen,

A warm welcome to the second edition of the KU Social Sciences International Conference titled “How Social Sciences are driving a more sustainable future for all?”

I am delighted to see so many of you coming today, not only from Thailand but also from places further away such as the Philippines, Indonesia and Hungary. It is very nice to meet you at our beautiful green campus in Bangkok and a great pleasure to have all of you both here and online.

This conference is organized as a part of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University. Today’s event is not just another conference for us and our co-host organizations. But it is another step for the Kasetsart University to promote sustainable development.

I am very pleased to see that our faculty has a role in making a sustainable future since sustainable development ranks high among the faculty’s missions and goals. The faculty conducts its teaching, research, academic services and all other works guided by the vision that we will be a leader in the integration of the social sciences for the sustainable development of all. To this end, the faculty actively develops curricula aimed at the integration of various social sciences disciplines.

We do this, first, to increase our capability to respond to societal and sustainable development needs; second, to let our academic, research, and academic services works contribute more directly to sustainable development; and third, to - hopefully – become an internationally recognized contributor to this field.

Against this background, today’s central question: How Social Sciences Are Driving A More Sustainable Future for All, I believe, is an interesting topic that deserves our attention.

Although it is easy to say that engineers and environmental scientists can provide solutions to our sustainability problems, we as social scientists can also have a role to make sustainable future. This is because human behaviour is the main factor of the problems. To acknowledge this fact means recognizing that, when we are talking about sustainability transformations, accomplishing behavioural change is as important as realizing technological improvements. Therefore, I believe, the social sciences have a key role to play in making a sustainable future for all.

I admit that “How Social Sciences Are Driving A More Sustainable Future for All?” is not an easy question. But luckily, we have among us today a variety of highly knowledgeable speakers who will lead us the way. I am particularly thrilled by the presence of Ms Saranpat Anumatrajki the Director of ASEAN Training Centre for Social Work and Social Welfare (ATCSW), the keynote speaker, who will share her idea on this topic.

Furthermore, I am very excited for the round table discussion on social sciences and sustainable future for all. The participants of the discussion are Prof. Dr. Ni Nyoman TriPuspaningsih from Universitas Airlangga (Indonesia), Associate Professor Dr. Nattavud Pimpa from Mahidol University, Dr. Levente Horváth from Eurasia Center, John von Neumann University (Hungary) and Associate Professor Dr. Tanaradee Khumya from our faculty. In this round table discussion, we will have Assistant Professor Dr. Pailin Kittisereechai from our faculty as the moderator.

Moreover, I am very excited about the presentation this afternoon as I believe they will share their ideas on the role of social sciences in making a sustainable future for all.

Before I hand over to the moderator, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to our collaborators in the preparation of today’s great event. I am delighted and thankful to see many representatives of our co-host organizations being with us today. These include Educational Institutions, Professional Associations and Academic Associations as follows:

1. College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Westminster, United Kingdom
2. Eurasia Center, John von Neumann University, Hungary
3. Thai Psychological Association
4. Siamese Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists (SASA)
5. World University Association for Community Development (WUACD), University Airlangga, Indonesia
6. Public Sociological Association (PSAT)
7. Faculty of Human Ecology (FEMA), Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Indonesia

Lastly, Special thanks to Kasetsart University, for their kind financial support. The competent people at the Faculty of Social Sciences, finally, deserve our respect for initiating and creating today’s event.

Now I would like to hand you over to the moderators of this conference.

Thank you very much.

KEYNOTE REMARKS

Ms. Saranpat Anumatrajki

Director of ASEAN Training Centre for Social Work and Social Welfare (ATCSW)

Representative from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security



Distinguished

- Dr. Damrong Sriparam, Vice President for Administration and Carbon Neutrality
- Asst. Prof. Wing. Commander Dr. Ngamlamai Piolueang, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University
- Esteemed Professors, Specialists, Educators, and Honorable Guests,

It is an honor to be here at this important international conference today, representing the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand. Although His Excellency Mr. Varawut Silpa-archa, the Minister of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand is not able to join today's Social Sciences International Conference due to other commitments, kindly allow me to present a brief introduction to the important strategic policies of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security under the leadership of His Excellency Mr. Varawut Silpa-archa.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The theme, "How Social Sciences are Driving a More Sustainable Future for All" aligns closely with the ministry's mission to develop an inclusive society, and sustainably improve the quality of life for all, especially for those who are most at risk of being left behind. Today provides a unique opportunity to reiterate the crucial role of social sciences in shaping sustainable development, especially as global challenges grow more complex and interconnected.

Through the lens of social sciences, we can gain a deeper understanding of human behavior, societal structures, and cultural dynamics, which is essential for addressing global challenges such as climate change, disasters, pandemics, biodiversity loss, inequality, poverty, and digital transformation.

Thailand is deeply committed to the principles of sustainable development, which are integrated into national strategies and policies at all levels. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security also plays a pivotal role in this mission. Although the ministry holds a responsibility for advancing SDG 5, which focuses on gender equality and empowering all women and girls, we also

actively collaborate with all stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society, private sector, academia and international partners to work towards achieving all 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals to ensure a More Sustainable future and inclusive society that no one is left behind.

Today, many countries, including Thailand, are experiencing a rapidly changing demographic landscape, where concerns have shifted from excessive population growth to population decline. Thailand is now an aged society and is projected to become a super-aged society within the next 10 to 15 years. Advances in technology are contributing to increased life expectancy, while our population is growing at a declining rate. Thailand's total fertility rate has been below the replacement level of 2.1 since 1193. In 2022, the fertility rate dropped to an ultra-low level of 1.08. If this trend continues, Thai society will be predominated by older persons with scarcity of the working-age.

In response to this challenge, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, under the leadership of His Excellency Mr. Varawut Silpa-archa, has made significant efforts and develop strategic policies to tackle Thailand's demographic shift while balance social inclusion with economic growth and environmental sustainability. The ministry also continuously invests in policy development as well as the relevant infrastructure that promote sustainable population growth, support families, and create a supporting environment where people have equal access to opportunities and enjoyment of safe, secure, and healthy lives. We have also put our efforts in providing the fundamental welfare, which includes social protection system, old-age allowance, disability allowance, as well as Child Support Grant Scheme.

We attach high importance on promoting multilateralism cooperation in transformative change by implementing numerous policies and programs aimed at creating a more inclusive society which supports and empowers women and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, children, and marginalized communities. For example, the initiatives on community-based care programs that promote active aging. Similarly, we have launched education and vocational training programs for persons with disabilities, enabling them to secure employment and lead independent lives. Our goal is not only to provide assistance but also to empower them to lead fulfilling lives and actively contribute to society as we see every individual as a valuable resource and asset, essential to driving our country toward a more sustainable future.

By understanding the needs, aspirations, and challenges of different groups, we can design interventions that are not only effective but also equitable. This is particularly important in the context of rapid societal changes and urbanization, where new forms of vulnerability and inequality may emerge and insights derived from social sciences are invaluable in shaping effective policies. Our ministry has continuously cooperated with academic institutions to ensure that our policies are grounded in robust research and evidence. This collaboration allows us to better refine our approaches and respond to emerging challenges in a timely and effective manner.

Urbanization and Sustainable Cities is another area that closely links to the social sciences because urbanization presents both opportunities and challenges. The social sciences provide us with the frameworks to understand how these changes impact different groups and how we can ensure that the benefits of urbanization are shared equitably and how we can create cities that are not only economically vibrant but also socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. As a focal point for implementing UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda, ministry of Social Development and human Security has partnered with many Thai and international stakeholders to promote affordable housing, improve living conditions for older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as create more inclusive and sustainable cities and communities that truly leave no one behind.

I notice from the presentation schedule that one of the key focuses of this conference is the challenges faced by marginalized and vulnerable. These groups often face multiple forms of disadvantage or cross-cutting / challenges, making it essential that our policies are tailored to their specific needs. I would like to take this opportunity to emphasize again that the "5x5 Let's Turn the Tide" policy recognizes the importance of empowering all groups of people through targeted interventions that address the root causes of their vulnerability. We focus on fostering collaborations with all relevant agencies and stakeholders to enhance access to education, healthcare, and social services for children; empower older persons, strengthen workforce skills, empower the older persons, turn disabilities to productivity, and reinforcing family ties, which is at the heart of the "5x5 Let's Turn the Tide" policy. Additionally, we also support initiatives that promote social cohesion and reduce stigma, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to participate fully in society.

While we have made significant progress, it is undeniable that there are still many challenges that lie ahead. The COVID-19 pandemic, rapid urbanization, aged society and disasters and has intensified existing inequalities as well as created new challenges for vulnerable groups. However, these challenging has also provided us with an opportunity to rethink our approaches to social development and to build back better in a way that is more inclusive and sustainable. One of the key lessons from the pandemic is the importance of social solidarity and community resilience. As we move forward, we must continue to foster these values and ensure that our development strategies are inclusive and equitable.

Ladies and gentleman,

In closing, I would like to extend my gratitude to Kasetsart University and the Faculty of Social Sciences for hosting this important conference, which appears to be an invitation to all of us to elevate our ambitions and accelerate our actions. The discussions and insights shared here will undoubtedly contribute to new opportunities for strengthening collaboration towards our shared goal of building a more sustainable future for all.

Thank you.



ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION PROPELLING AND PROMOTING : ROLES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“ While Thailand emphasizes technological advancement, Social Sciences have often taken a backseat in the academic landscape. However, they are essential for deepening our understanding of Sustainable Development. ”



Associate Professor Dr. Tanaradee Khumya
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Kasetsart University





ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSANT 1

Associate Professor Dr. Thanaradee Kamya

The role of Social Sciences in sustainable development is shaped by influences at multiple levels: internationally, through global agendas, and nationally, through specific national agendas. This structure is essential for managing policies related to sustainable development in Thailand.

The United Nations has established Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while Thailand has developed its own agenda, prominently featuring its Sustainable Economic and Social Development Plan., aimed at enhancing the nation's economy and fostering innovation.

Despite these advancements, social sciences have often been sidelined in Thailand's academic and policy landscape, especially as the focus has shifted towards technology. However, social sciences are crucial for deepening our understanding of the SDGs and driving effective action.

Key areas for attention include:

1. Addressing Inequality

Tackling issues of inequality and supporting vulnerable populations is critical for Thailand.

2. Climate Change

There has been limited research by social scientists on climate change, highlighting a need for more focus in this area.

3. Collaboration

Effective collaboration across disciplines and sectors is necessary to address complex sustainability challenges.

4. AI and Sustainability

Studying the implications of artificial intelligence on sustainable development is essential, as it may offer both opportunities and challenges.

In summary, while technology has been a major focus, the role of social sciences is vital for advancing Thailand's sustainable development efforts.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION PROPELLING AND PROMOTING : ROLES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“ Catalyzing enzymes facilitate stronger connections, akin to constructing a network that can broaden cooperation from a small scale to a global connection. ”



Professor Dr. Ni Nyoman Tri Puspaningsih
Vice-Rector of Research, Innovation, and
Community Development, Universitas Airlangga





ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSANT 2

Professor Dr. Ni Niyoman Tri Puspaningsih

We face three critical planetary crises: Climate Change, Pollution, and Biodiversity Loss. Addressing these challenges requires united efforts across sectors. Notably, the interconnections among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and Goal 13 (Climate Action), emphasize our responsibility to protect all life forms. Experts from Social Sciences are vital for fostering collaborative solutions, akin to how enzymes catalyze processes for greater connectivity.

Adopting a Helix approach, evolving from Triple Helix to Hexa Helix, allows us to broaden collaborations beyond national boundaries and disciplines, enhancing the relevance and impact of our efforts. A prime example of this is the World University Association for Community Development, with Kasetsart University as a key member, where diverse expertise merges to tackle challenges. Similarly, the ASEAN BCG Network at Universitas Airlangga exemplifies effective multi-collaboration for sustainable development.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION PROPELLING AND PROMOTING : ROLES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“ We must develop green skills, as there is a shortage of manpower equipped to understand the complexities of sustainability. ”



Associate Professor Dr. Nattavud Pimpa
College of Management, Mahidol University



ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSANT 3

Associate Professor Dr. Nattavud Pimpa

When discussing Social Sciences for Sustainable Development, it is essential to consider both present and future impacts. Sustainable Development addresses issues like Climate Change and resource distribution between North and South, aiming for improvement rather than decline. It involves ongoing growth in better conditions and highlights our strategic challenges, such as limited resources. In today's context, being a global citizen extends beyond language skills; it includes understanding sustainability. Consequently, tackling sustainability issues requires green skills and a grasp of complex problems. Therefore, collaboration across multiple disciplines and stakeholders is crucial.

Here are four key points associated with Sustainable Development.

1. Multidisciplinary Approach

To tackle problems, collaboration across various fields is essential. We cannot strive without collaboration.

2. Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

Effective sustainability work involves managing the entire value chain and understanding diverse perspectives.

3. Complex Issues

Addressing transboundary challenges requires tackling complex issues. Although Thailand has progressed tremendously in terms of sustainable development but is lack behind on some aspects such as health disparities in Thailand including, for instance, a high rate of the road accident or non-transferrable disease.

4. Intersectional

Implementing solutions often involves navigating trade-offs and unintended consequences.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION PROPELLING AND PROMOTING : ROLES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“ Connectivity, mutual benefit, mutual respect, and peace are principles rooted in Social Sciences that we should advocate to politicians. As a result, the focus will shift away from East versus West towards collaborative efforts aimed at achieving Sustainable Development Goals. ”



Dr. Levente HORVATH
Director of Eurasia center,
John Von Neumann University, Hungary





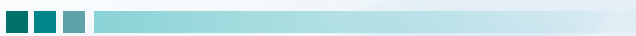
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSANT 4

Dr. Levente Hovath

The intersection of Social Sciences and Sustainable Development is a complex yet vital discussion. The Eurasia Center at John Von Neumann University, with its focus on Geo-politics and International Relations, highlights the significance of understanding the shifting World Order, particularly as Asian nations rise as economic and political powers, leading to a Multi-polar World. Different civilizations, shaped by unique geographies, histories, and social developments, influence diverse perspectives.

To grasp these global changes, especially from a European viewpoint, we must transcend Eurocentric mindsets and embrace interdisciplinary research, particularly within the Social Sciences, while fostering international collaboration.

Hungary serves as a compelling example, historically positioned as a bridge between Eastern and Western Europe. Post-1990s, Hungary increased its ties with Western nations, but in the 21st century, it seeks deeper partnerships with Asian countries, learning from their economic and social experiences. This shift underscores the importance of Social Sciences in achieving sustainable development, emphasizing key principles such as stepping outside Western perspectives, promoting connectivity, mutual benefit, respect, and peace. By integrating these ideas into political discourse, we can move beyond East-West divides towards collaborative efforts that advance the Sustainable Development Goals.



Room 1

Green city / Sustainable city



Singapore, Asia's Poster Child for Sustainable Cities

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ABSTRACT

Singapore's annual placement in the sustainability rankings of individual countries and cities proves that the city-state not only makes plans for sustainable development, but also puts them into practice. The Singapore Green Plan 2030 for Singapore, which was adopted in 2021, also includes strengthening resilience to climate change as a priority in the recovery from Covid-19 for a more sustainable future. The Green Plan outlines ambitious and concrete targets for the next 10 years that reinforce Singapore's commitments under the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and enable the city to achieve the long-term goal of net-zero emissions by 2050. It is undeniable that in the 21st century, Singapore belongs to a group of liveable and sustainable cities that have also maintained their economic prosperity, providing a useful example for other metropolitan areas.

The aim of the presentation is to introduce the Singapore government's sustainability strategy, its achievements – with a special focus on Singapore's Green Plan 2030 – as well as the measures and future plans that other countries and cities in Eurasia can learn from.

Keywords: Southeast Asia, Singapore, sustainability, sustainable city, Singapore Green Plan 2030

The Role of The South Caucasus in Green Energy Generation and Green Transition

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ABSTRACT

The green transition is a topic that being addressed seriously in the world and Azerbaijan seems to be at the spearhead of the issue. Baku plans ambitious ongoing projects on green energy generation but it also aims to become a hub for transiting green electricity. December 17th, 2022 the leaders of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Hungary and Romania signed a Strategic Partnership Agreement committing them all to work together on a green energy transit project that involves a development on an undersea power line on the bottom of the Black Sea. This planned cable can be later a transit route of the green energy from Central Asian states on the other side of the Caspian Sea – Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. For this a reliable transition system has to be established but also an enhanced development of RES power generation must take place in Azerbaijan. The green strategy of Azerbaijan and the transit system to be built in the Caspian region and the South Caucasus may play a significant role in achieving the sustainable and clean energy generation goals in Europe and in broader sense in Eurasia.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Energy Security, Green Transition, Middle Energy Corridor, Black Sea Power Cable.

Social Media Exposure and Pro-environmental Awareness

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ABSTRACT

Environmental degradation is a problem faced by almost every country in the world. Environmental campaigns play a role in fostering pro-environmental awareness in the broader community. In today's digital era, environmental campaigns can be conducted through social media, such as Instagram. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the exposure of pro-environmental campaigns through social media and the pro-environmental awareness of social media users. The research was conducted on the Instagram social media account @sayapilihbumi, and 82 respondents selected using accidental sampling techniques. The results show high exposure to pro-environmental campaigns and pro-environmental awareness of Instagram users. The Rank Spearman analysis proves that exposure to pro-environmental campaigns is significantly related to the pro-environmental awareness of Instagram users. Utilizing social media has the potential to raise pro-environmental awareness.

Keywords: Social media exposure, pro-environmental awareness, pro-environmental campaigns

Household Attitude and Problems Encountered in Relation to Solid Waste Management Practices

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ABSTRACT

Effective waste management practices are crucial for environmental preservation, as inadequate management can lead to pollution that severely impacts ecosystems. This study employed a descriptive-correlational design to assess household attitudes and challenges related to solid waste management in selected barangays of Bonifacio, Misamis Occidental, Philippines. Through stratified random sampling, 120 respondents were selected to participate, providing data through questionnaires that covered household attitudes, encountered problems, and waste management practices. The analysis utilized Mean, Standard Deviation, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, and Regression Analyses. The findings reveal that respondents generally have poor attitudes toward waste management and face moderately high levels of challenges despite demonstrating moderately high levels of waste management practices. Notably, the respondents' poor attitudes were found to significantly influence their efforts in waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. Both attitudes and the problems encountered were identified as key indicators of overall waste management practices. This research highlights the critical role of public attitudes in determining the effectiveness of waste management. Attitudes were shown to heavily influence efforts in waste reduction, while the challenges predominantly impacted waste sorting and reduction practices. To address these issues, the study recommends the implementation of local policies aimed at fostering behavioral change, including workshops and seminars focused on proper waste segregation. Also, enforcing waste management regulations and fines, in collaboration with public figures and influencers who advocate for appropriate segregation, could further enhance the community's waste management practices.

Keywords: Disposal, recycle, reduce, reuse, segregation



Room 2

Changes in Contemporary society



Instant Payment Systems Across Eurasia Who is The Winner?

Dr. Levente Horváth

Director of Eurasia Center, John Von Neumann University, Hungary

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ABSTRACT

The adoption of instant payment systems across Eurasia has revolutionized financial transactions, offering unprecedented speed, accessibility, and efficiency. This study examines the development and impact of these systems in key regions, including East Asia and Europe. Early adopters like Japan, South Korea, and China pioneered the trend in the early 2010s, leading to widespread implementation across Southeast Asia and Europe by the late 2010s. Systems such as Thailand's PromptPay and Singapore's PayNow have set benchmarks for real-time payment efficiency. Furthermore, collaborative efforts to interlink systems across Southeast Asia aim to facilitate seamless cross-border payments, enhancing regional economic integration. This research highlights the technological, economic, and regulatory factors driving the growth of instant payments and discusses the challenges, including security and fraud risks, associated with their rapid adoption. The findings underscore the transformative potential of instant payment systems in fostering digital economies and financial inclusivity.

Keywords: Instant payment system, Eurasia, finance, digitalization

Celebrity Chefs and Sustainable Gastronomy: An Anthropological Insight into Future Trends

Dr. Piyarat Panlee

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ABSTRACT

This presentation explores the intersection of celebrity culture and sustainability within gastronomy, drawing from the anthropology of food. The rise of celebrity chefs has significantly influenced culinary practices, positioning these figures as key advocates for sustainable food systems. Through ethnographic analysis, this research examines how celebrity chefs emphasize local sourcing, ethical consumption, and waste reduction in their culinary practices and public personas. While these efforts contribute to broader societal shifts towards sustainability, the underlying motivations behind such initiatives warrant critical reflection. The findings provide a nuanced understanding of the potential and limitations of integrating celebrity influence with sustainable development goals, highlighting the need for further research into the complex dynamics at play. This presentation aims to foster a more critical and informed discussion on the role of celebrity chefs in shaping a sustainable future for food consumption and production.

Keywords: Sustainability, Celebrity Chefs, Anthropology of Food, Ethnography, Gastronomy

Artificial Intelligence Adoption, Research Skills, Statistical Knowledge, and Productivity among Graduate Students

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ABSTRACT

Ensuring that students become statistically productive is crucial for optimizing research efficiency and improving the research quality outcomes. This study explored the correlations among Artificial Intelligence (AI) adoption, research skills, and statistical knowledge on the statistical productivity among the graduate students in higher education institutions of Misamis Occidental during the SY 2023-2024. The study used the descriptive-correlational design. The study respondents included 192 graduate students chosen through stratified random sampling. The researcher utilized researcher-made questionnaires to gather the data. Mean, Standard Deviation, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis were the statistical tools used in the study. Results showed that graduate students exhibited a high level of AI adoption, very good research skills, and statistical knowledge and were highly productive in Statistics. Higher levels of AI adoption, research skills proficiency, and statistical knowledge were positively correlated with increased statistical productivity. The student's high level of AI engagement and participation in research, coupled with their statistical knowledge of concepts and ability to draw conclusions from statistical data, were predictors of the statistical productivity of graduate students. Active engagement in AI applications and effective integration of AI in research practices, alongside the ability to draw conclusions from statistical analysis and mastery of statistical concepts, significantly enhance statistical productivity among graduate students. School administrators may establish research center where students can access software for research and statistics to enhance students' productivity.

Keywords: Adoption, artificial intelligence, research engagement, statistical knowledge, training

Global Leadership Experiences of Leaders in Thai Organizations

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ABSTRACT

Outward foreign direct investment is a pathway that provides Thailand with greater competitive opportunities for the country's long-term sustainable economic growth (Bank of Thailand, 2023). According to statistics from 2022, companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Market for Alternative Investment generated over 6.21 trillion baht in revenue from overseas markets through investments in 287 companies outside Thailand (The Stock Exchange of Thailand, 2024). In the wake of foreign direct investment, one of the key factors for success is the presence of "global leadership". Global leadership involves managing and guiding teams or organizations across diverse cultures and geographic regions. It requires a combination of skills, experience, and understanding to navigate the complexities of international markets and foster effective collaboration among employees from various backgrounds. Based on Brake's (1997) global leadership triad, global leadership requires crucial competencies: Business acumen, Relationship management, and Personal effectiveness. However, prior studies on global leadership have been based on a Western perspective, leading to the possibility that global leadership skills and experiences specific to non-Western countries, such as Thailand, are overlooked (De Cremer, 2020; Osland, 2013; Wang et al., 2011). In this paper, the global leadership experiences of leaders in Thai organization are examined. In particular, dimensions of global leadership among successful leaders are highlighted. The ways in which these successful global leaders blend experiences and skills to effectively manage and grow Thai organizations in a complex and interconnected world are discussed.

Keyword: Global leadership, Leader, Thai organization

Purifying The Soul: The Effect of Changing Moral Self-Image on Reducing Guilt and Prosocial Behaviour

Chayanit Trakulpipat

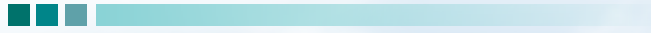
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ABSTRACT

The mysterious Macbeth effect, which absolves guilt through an obscure mechanism, remains shrouded in mystery. Moral self-image is posited as a pivotal aspect of this phenomenon. To investigate whether changing moral self-image before and after physical cleansing influences guilt reduction. The Moral Self-Image Scale (Jordan et al., 2015) were utilized to assess changes pre- and post-intervention. A total of 221 participants were divided into two groups: the control group and the washing group. Twenty-four hours before the experiment, participants completed a Moral Self-Image questionnaire. Pre-task, on the experiment day, the washing group experienced induced guilt through an immoral photo story, while the control group read a moral photo story. Both groups then completed the Moral Self-Image Scale. Post-task, participants either washed their hands or tested a pen before revisiting the moral self-image scale. After the study was over, participants were invited to donate money from their lottery winnings. Results revealed a significant changing in moral self-image within the washing group, pre and post the experimental manipulation, whereas no significant change occurred within the control group. Within the washing group, individuals exposed to an immoral task exhibited the lowest donation amounts (18.48 % of winning prizes), contrasting with those exposed to a moral task who demonstrated the highest donation levels (22.76%). Conversely, no significant differences in donation amounts were discerned within the control group (20.32%). These findings underscore the proposition that engaging in handwashing may serve as a modulator of moral self-image and subsequent altruistic behavior.

Keywords: Macbeth effect, Moral self-image, Physical cleansing, Prosocial behavior



Room 3

Government and Municipal management



Achievements and Prospects of Southeast Asian AI Governance

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ABSTRACT

Southeast Asia is projected to reap a considerable economic benefit from using artificial intelligence, estimated to increase the region's total gross domestic product by up to US\$950 billion or 13 per cent by 2030. Yet it is imperative for a comprehensive regional regulatory framework to ensure responsible AI development, which balances ethical principles, innovation, as well as environmental and sustainability concerns. While there are three distinct global approaches to AI governance – China's is state-centric, the United States' market-driven and the European Union's rights-based – an incremental and soft approach from ASEAN can also be a feasible solution to establish shared rules and norms in governing this technology. As the trajectory for AI innovation and regulation evolves there is also a need for an even more comprehensive regulatory framework to complement the newly introduced ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics. The priority should be to build a safe, inclusive and innovative development ecosystem with respect towards sustainability. This presentation seeks to determine whether the ASEAN AI Guide can act as the main base for this evolution in governance. To answer the research question the presentation will employ qualitative analysis to highlight the positive attributes of the Guide and some public policy areas that warrant additional consideration if the Guide is to translate into actionable outcomes and source for further formulation of regulation.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, governance, regional regulatory framework, ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics

Influence of Political Culture on Sangguniang Kabataan Officials' Leadership Styles and Civic Engagement

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ABSTRACT

Recognizing the underlying cultural factors that influence political attitudes can aid in resolving conflicts and promoting social cohesion. This study explored the influence political culture on the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Officials' leadership styles and civic engagement. The study was conducted in one of the universities in Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental. The descriptive-correlational design was used in the study. There were 135 students who served as the respondents selected through a purposive sampling technique. The researcher-made Sangguniang Kabataan Officials' Political Culture, Sangguniang Kabataan Officials' Leadership Styles, and Sangguniang Kabataan Officials' Civic Engagement Questionnaires were used as research instruments. Weighted Mean and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient were used as statistical tools to analyze the data gathered. Results revealed that the Sangguniang Kabataan officials perceived political culture in their respective barangays was very highly participant. The Sangguniang Kabataan officials' leadership style was democratic, while their civic engagement was to a very great extent. The perceived political culture generally influenced the respondents' leadership styles and civic engagement. Political culture holds a major factor on how the Sangguniang Kabataan officials lead their constituents and engage themselves in civic activities. It is recommended that Sangguniang Kabataan officials sustain their democratic practices in governance to encourage citizens to participate freely in collective political action and influence decision-making processes.

Keywords: Democracy, leadership style, participation, political culture, Sangguniang Kabataan Officials

Barriers Affecting Municipal Solid Waste Management Practices of Residents in Ozamiz City, Philippines

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is still an emerging issue concerning municipalities and cities. Various activities, laws, and policies were implemented to address this issue and are geared towards attaining SDGs 6,11,12, and 13. One of which is the Local Government Units' mandated duty to create a Solid Waste Management Plan to address the emerging issues brought by solid wastes. One of the activities identified in the plan is the Information, Education, and Communication campaign to inform knowledge and skills and encourage public participation. This study is focused on identifying the barriers affecting proper solid waste management practices of the residents in 9 urban barangays (villages) in Ozamiz City, which attenuated the effectiveness of the Information, Communication, and Education (IEC) campaign implemented as one of the initiatives used to address many issues on solid waste management. A descriptive survey method was utilized in this study using a researcher-made survey questionnaire. The respondents still unsegregated solid wastes despite the knowledge gained in proper solid waste management. Composting and recycling are minimal due to dominating barriers under practicality and responsibility as categorized in the Value-Action Gap. Continued collaborative efforts among local government, non-government agencies, and stakeholders in improving information dissemination efforts and stringent imposition of policies are imperative for an improved solid waste management in the city.

Keywords: Solid waste management barriers, information, education and communication campaign effectiveness, information education and communication campaign, Philippines, proper solid waste management practices

The Environmental Rule of Law and Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

A relationship between the rule of law and social sciences has not yet been explored. In fact, the rule of law is connected with social sciences, especially in social order and social control. The rule of law is a principle that all people and institutions are held accountable to the same set of laws. This means that the law is applied equally and fairly; no one is above the law. Governments must comply with the law. Recently, the rule of law has been used to facilitate sustainable development. The rule of law promotes freedom and protects all human rights. The rule of law can also provide people with access to justice.

Environment is a critical issue today. The world is facing the significant threats of climate change, biodiversity loss, ocean acidification, and air pollution. Although Sustainable Development Goals 13, 14, and 15 have tried to resolve those problems, they are still far from successful. One of the biggest challenges could be environmental compliance. This is because each country does not really comply with environmental laws, regulations, standards, and other requirements. If each country seriously complies with environmental laws or protects environment, all those issues may not exist. Sustainable development will be stronger. A question may arise what approach should be taken to comply with environmental laws. In this circumstance, the environmental rule of law should be used to address compliance issues. Further, the United Nations has recognized the environmental rule of law as a mechanism to improve environment and sustainable development. This article will discuss what the environmental rule of law is and how the environmental rule of law can result in environmental compliance. This article will also address how the environmental rule of law or environmental compliance can strengthen sustainable development, especially Goals 13, 14, and 15.

Keywords: Environment, the Rule of Law, Sustainable Development

Social Support, Financial Stability, and Well-being of Student Beneficiaries in The Asenso Pamilya Program

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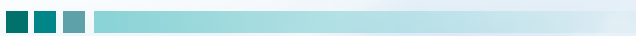
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ABSTRACT

This study examined the relationship between social support, financial stability, and well-being among student beneficiaries of the Asenso Pamilya: One Family, One Professional Program at a selected tertiary school in Ozamiz City during the 2023-2024 school year. Using a descriptive-correlational design, 169 respondents were surveyed with instruments assessing financial stability, social support, and well-being. Results indicated that Peer Support Initiatives and Financial Assistance were highly rated, while Guidance and Counseling, and Community Engagement Opportunities were rated as good. The study found significant relationships between social support and financial stability, and between peer support initiatives and well-being, though guidance, counseling, community engagement, and financial stability showed no significant impact on well-being. The study highlights the program's positive impact of the program to the students' well-being. Further research to explore how different types of social support influence students' well-being over time is recommended.

Keywords: Educational program, financial assistance, guidance counseling, Ozamiz City, scholarships



Room 4

Marginalized / Vulnerable group



Unravelling The Complexity of Abandonment of Street Children: A Phenomenological Study

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ABSTRACT

Abandoned children, deprived of parental care, navigate a challenging world shaped by homelessness and the aspiration for a better future. This study delved into their complex experiences, emotions, and resilience within the child welfare context, focusing on Zamboanga City, Philippines. Employing a descriptive phenomenological approach, the research explored the multifaceted challenges faced by these children through in-depth, face-to-face interviews with six purposively selected participants. Moustakas' method guided the analysis, uncovering a poignant narrative of the children's deep yearning for parental love and guidance, their remarkable resilience amid homelessness, and their hopeful transition to sheltered environments. Their inspiring dedication to education emerged as imperative for their pursuit of a brighter future. Despite grappling with the absence of parental care, which often leads to feelings of loneliness and insecurity, these children demonstrate a strong will to thrive. The insights gained from this study provide valuable perspectives for empowering abandoned children and enhancing their circumstances. The study recommends that the Social Workers of the local Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) should take more proactive measures. These include enforcing policies to protect street children from exploitation, abuse, and discrimination, collaborating with educational institutions to ensure access to free quality education and vocational training, and initiating community programs that raise public awareness about the issues faced by street children that encourage local involvement and participation.

Keywords: Guidance, parental love, sheltered environment, street children, survival.

Voices of The Abusers: A Case Study on Domestic Violence

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is often marked by a significant imbalance of gender role power and control between partners. This study examines the perspectives of domestic violence abusers in Misamis Occidental, Philippines. Utilizing a case study design, the research involved five participants from different localities within the province. Data were analyzed following Yin's six-step method. The findings reveal that the abusers' violent behaviors are rooted in complex experiences, including unfortunate family background and experiences, unwanted provocation, uncontrollable urges and anger, and irrepressible vices. Notably, most participants reported formative experiences of paternal conflict, which significantly impacted their development and contributed to their violent behavior in adulthood. Hostile reactions of the abusers' spouses are triggers for their violent actions, though they expressed remorse afterward. These cases show the importance of addressing behavioral issues that stem from early life experiences and vices. The study advocates for a comprehensive intervention program focusing on anger management, empathy development, and non-violent communication. The role of local government units (LGUs) is critical in providing mandatory counseling, health services, and community-based education programs to raise awareness of domestic violence's impacts. LGUs are also encouraged to enforce legal measures that hold abusers accountable while offering rehabilitation opportunities. Workplaces shall provide support services for employees facing domestic violence issues, recognizing their potential role in the broader intervention strategy.

Keywords: Abusers, domestic violence, offenders, relationship

Nurses' Experiences in Caring for Female HIV/AIDS Patients: A Phenomenological Study

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ABSTRACT

Caring for individuals with HIV/AIDS is a complex and demanding task that necessitates specialized skills, comprehensive knowledge, and a compassionate approach. This qualitative study explores the experiences of nurses providing care to female HIV/AIDS patients in Zamboanga City. Utilizing a descriptive phenomenological design, the study involved purposive sampling of six staff nurses from an HIV/AIDS facility. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using Moustakas' method. The study identified four key themes reflecting the nurses' experiences: challenges in caregiving, overcoming fear, the need for empathy, and the importance of holistic support and education. Nurses encounter various challenges in HIV/AIDS care, including managing personal fears, delivering emotional support, and enhancing their knowledge. The findings highlight the critical role of nurses in providing holistic care, which encompasses psychosocial support, patient education, and adherence to safety measures, which institutional resources shall ensure. To improve the sustainability of HIV/AIDS care, the study recommends several actions for hospital administration: providing ongoing training in HIV management to keep nurses updated on best practices, implementing mental health support programs and counseling services for the nurses, ensuring access to current clinical guidelines, and fostering collaboration among social workers, psychologists, and nurses. Regular feedback from assessments should be acted upon, and adequate funding and resources must be allocated to support HIV care programs effectively.

Keywords: Challenges, discrimination, empathy, holistic care, stigma



Room 5

Landscape Transformation / Social Change



Livelihood System Post Landscape Transformation: Mining and Agriculture Coexistence

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ABSTRACT

Rural areas are considered areas with abundant resources. Supravillage forces seek to intervene in rural natural and human resources. The village becomes a battle arena for many actors with their own interests. The assumption that villages are unoccupied spaces causes neglect of the village socio-ecosystems and the decay of village residents' local knowledge in managing natural resources. This article will highlight the landscape transformation caused by mining and how this shift in livelihood systems of community that relies its socio-economic activities on food farming and dry land. The purpose of this paper is to obtain an overview of how livelihood system following the village landscape intervention and how mining and agricultural activities run along and shape coexistence. The research was carried out in mining area in Batujajar Village, Bogor, Indonesia. Quantitative and qualitative approaches are used sequentially. In the initial stage, FGD was carried out to capture a general picture of the economic and socio-ecosystem conditions of the village. Next, the researchers distributed questionnaires and involved 50 respondents who worked in the mining and agricultural sectors to capture the household income structure. In order to gain a comprehensive understanding, in-depth interviews were conducted with several key informants. The results show that the livelihood system is formed based on residents' understanding of the available ecosystem services. The household income structure is supported by two production relations simultaneously. Mining and agricultural activities took place at the same time as a reflection of the village's ecological function which accommodates these two livelihood patterns.

Keywords: Ecosystem services, landscape transformation, livelihood system, mining activities.

Evolving Urban Landscape: Colonial Influences and Selective Modernization in Sam Phraeng Shophouses and Aristocratic Palaces During King Rama V's Reign

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the architectural and urban transformation of Sam Phraeng, a historic Bangkok precinct, during King Rama V's reign (1868-1910). Employing Maurizio Peleggi's concept of 'selective Modernization' and Iderlina B. Mateo-Babiano's work on urban space transformation, the research investigates modernization in an area near the Grand Palace, considering historical restrictions on foreign residences.

The study notes that colonial-style architecture near the Grand Palace was primarily limited to government offices, contrasting with areas like Northern Charoen Krung Road, which developed as a foreign residential and commercial district since late King Rama IV's reign. Against this backdrop, it explores Sam Phraeng's unique development through historical document analysis, architectural typology, comparative analysis, and socio-economic context examination.

The research reveals Sam Phraeng's evolution from a royal enclave to a vibrant commercial and cultural hub, reflecting broader societal changes while maintaining proximity to traditional power centers. The architectural landscape, particularly row houses in Phraeng Nara and Phraeng Phuthon, showcases a blend of colonial design elements with local techniques and aesthetics.

This study contributes to understanding how non-colonized nations like Siam navigated modernization pressures, selectively adopting foreign elements while preserving cultural identity. Sam Phraeng's architectural and urban evolution offers insights into the complex processes of modernization, urbanization, and cultural adaptation in late 19th-century Siam, highlighting nuanced development approaches near traditional power seats.

Keywords: Sam Phraeng, King Rama V Era, Colonial-Influenced Architecture, Urban Transformation, Selective Modernization

The Significant of “Prai System” of Siam in 15th Century to Early 19th Century

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ABSTRACT

It has believed that the origin of the “Prai System” or State’s Conscription has occurred together with the origin of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya in 1350 AD. until It has been reformed in late 15th century in the reign of King Boromatrailokanarth and then still in practice until the collapse of Kingdom of Ayutthaya. The Prai system has established as the economical basis and military stability of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya. The Prais played the important role for both affairs for centuries, before declined in late 17 century by the cause of foreign maritime trading growth and this decline also was one the major cause of the collapse of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya. In late 18th century, The great challenge of the ruler in Thonburi and early Rattanakosin Rulers who try to regain the former greatness of the realm is how to maintain the conscripted efficiency of the Prais system along with the global maritime trading growth and war against both Burmese and Vietnamese force in 19th century. Furthermore, The Chinese immigration to Siam after the end of the Opium war (1842 AD) has served enough the inexpensive and effective laboring supply to the Rattanakosin royal government. There would be no more the desire for indigenous civil labouring conscription.

Keywords: Siam, Prai System, Conscription

Understanding Perceptions and Barriers to Accessing Quality Healthcare: A Qualitative Study on SDG 3 in Rural Communities

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development Goal 3, “Good Health and Well-Being,” aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, transcending geographical, socioeconomic, and cultural barriers. This goal is central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which envisions a world where access to quality healthcare is a fundamental right. This study explored perceptions and barriers to accessing quality healthcare among individuals in rural communities, focusing on rural barangays in Oroquieta City, Philippines. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed, involving 40 participants selected through purposive sampling. Data were gathered using a semi-structured interview guide and analyzed using Moustakas’ method. Four key themes emerged: challenges in accessing quality healthcare, economic and situational factors, disease severity as a motivator for healthcare, and the impact of geographical and cultural barriers. Despite facing significant obstacles, including financial constraints and geographical remoteness, participants expressed optimism about accessing quality healthcare. However, traditional health practices were identified as hindrances to utilizing available services. To address these challenges, the study recommends that local government units and the Department of Health implement programs to enhance health literacy among rural populations, enabling them to make informed decisions and manage health initiatives effectively. The establishment and empowerment of community health committees are also essential for engaging in healthcare planning and monitoring service delivery, ultimately improving healthcare outcomes in these communities.

Keywords: Barriers, cultural, geographical, longevity, wellness, Good Health and Well-Being



Appendix



Conference Committee



Announcement of Kasetsart University

Subject: Appointment of the Conference Board of the 2024 KU Social Sciences International Conference “Social Sciences for Sustainable Development: How Social Sciences are Driving a More Sustainable Future for All”

The Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University, intends to organize the 2024 KU Social Sciences International Conference “Social Sciences for Sustainable Development: How Social Sciences are Driving a More Sustainable Future for All”. In order to facilitate the effective organization of the aforementioned international conference, the conference board of the 2024 KU Social Sciences International Conference “Social Sciences for Sustainable Development: How Social Sciences are Driving a More Sustainable Future for All” needs to be nominated as followed:

The Organizing Committee of the international conference

1. Assistant Professor Wg.Cdr. Dr. Ngamlamai Piolueang
(Dean for Faculty of Social Sciences) Chairman
2. Assistant Professor Dr. Korakit Choomgrant
(Associate Dean for International Affairs, Faculty of Social Sciences) Vice-Chairman
3. Assistant Professor Dr. Chalermkwan Singhwee
(Associate Dean for Academic Affair, Faculty of Social Sciences) Member
4. Associate Professor Dr. Kangsadan Chaowatthanakun
(Associate Dean for Research and Academic Service, Faculty of Social Sciences) Member
5. Assistant Professor Dr. Wichien Prechathamwong
(Acting Deputy Dean for Administrative Affairs, Faculty of Social Sciences) Member
6. Assistant Professor Dr. Kevalin Silphiphat
(Associate Dean for Academic Services and Special Affairs, Faculty of Social Sciences) Member

7. Assistant Professor Dr. Sarttarin Tansoon Member
(Associate Dean for Digital and Information Technology, Faculty of Social Sciences)
8. Assistant Professor Dr. Uea-anut Tanomwong Member
(Associate Dean for Student Affair, Faculty of Social Sciences)
9. Dr. Cheewin Mallikamarl Member
(Assistant Dean for International Affairs, Faculty of Social Sciences)
10. Assistant Professor Dr. Premruedee Petgoon Member
(Assistant Dean for Student Affairs and Create Innovation, Faculty of Social Sciences)
11. Dr.Thepthai Chaithong Member
(Assistant Dean for Physical Development Division, Faculty of Social Sciences)
12. Dr. Chairat Wongkitrungruang Member
(Assistant Dean for Academic Services and Risk Management Division,
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13. Assistant Professor Dr. Suchada Sakolkijrungruj Member
(Assistant Dean for Digital and Information Technology, Faculty of Social Sciences)
14. Assistant Professor Dr. Narut Pornprasit Member
(Head of the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences)
15. Dr. Sunisa Bauer Member
(Head of the Department of Law, Faculty of Social Sciences)
16. Dr. Chutarat Chitsopa Member
(Head of the Department of History, Faculty of Social Sciences)
17. Dr. Chutipong Romsonthi Member
(Head of the Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences)
18. Assistant Professor Dr. Oranun Gluntapura Member
(Head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration,
Faculty of Social Sciences)
19. Assistant Professor Dr. Purin Naksing Member
(Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences)
20. Dr. Chairat Wongkitrungruang Member
(Head of the Master of Arts Special Program Social Development,
Faculty of Social Sciences)
21. Assistant Professor Dr. Sornkitja Boonprong Member
22. Dr. Bartholomeus Wilhelmus Lambregts Member
23. Dr. Phannarat Ditcharoen Member and secretary
(Assistant Dean for Academic Affair, Faculty of Social Sciences)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 24. Miss Manatthaya Nillapan

(Head of the Secretary Office, Faculty of Social Sciences) | Member and assistant secretary |
| 25. Miss Chutimon Srinavakatrakul

(Acting Deputy Head of the Center for International Affairs and International Education Management) | Member and assistant secretary |
| 26. Miss Kwannumas Suddepong | Member and assistant secretary |

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(Co-host)**

- | | |
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| 1. College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Westminster,
United Kingdom | Member |
| 2. Eurasia Center, John von Neumann University, Hungary | Member |
| 3. Thai Psychological Association | Member |
| 4. Siamese Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists (SASA) | Member |
| 5. World University Association for Community Development
(WUACD), University Airlangga, Indonesia | Member |
| 6. Public Sociological Association (PSAT) | Member |
| 7. Faculty of Human Ecology (FEMA), Bogor Agricultural University
(IPB), Indonesia | Member |

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- | | |
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51. Dr. Markdy Orong
(Misamis University)

52. Hana Indriana
(Faculty of Human Ecology (FEMA)- IPB University)

The appointment is effective from now onwards, until further notice changes.

Announced on August 23, B.E.2567 (2024)



(Chongrak Wachrinrat, Ph.D)

Acting President, Kasetsart University

Conference Programme

Bangkok Time	Schedule
09.00 - 09.30	Registration at Ruang Khao Grand Conference Room, Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University
09.30 - 10.00	Opening ceremony : Welcoming Remarks by Assistant Professor Wing Commander Dr. Ngamlamai Piolueang, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University Opening Remarks by Dr. Damrong Sripraram Vice President for Administration and Carbon Neutrality
10.00 - 10.45	Keynote Speaker : Ms. Saranpat Anumatrajki Representative from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
10.45 - 11.00	Refreshment at Meeting room 201
11.00 - 12.00	Roundtable discussion Propelling and Promoting: Roles of Social Sciences on Sustainable Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Associate Professor Dr. Tanaradee Khumya Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University 2. Professor Dr. Ni Nyoman Tri Puspaningsih Chairperson, World University Association for Community Development, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia 3. Associate Professor Dr. Nattavud Pimpa College of Management, Mahidol University 4. Dr. Levente HORVATH Director of Eurasia center, John Von Neumann University, Hungary Moderator : Assistant Professor Dr. Pailin Kittisereechai, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch at Meeting room 201
13.30 - 15.10	Presentation at Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University
15.15	Closing remark and Certificate Awarding at Faculty of Social Sciences, Building 4, 8 th Floor, Kasetsart University



