



Book of Abstracts

7th WORLD CONFERENCE ON
ARTS, HUMANITIES,
SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND EDUCATION

NOVEMBER 18, 2024
BANGKOK, THAILAND



7th World Conference on

ARTS, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

November 18, 2024 | Bangkok, Thailand

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Abstracts of the 7th World Conference on Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences and Education

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ABOUT EURASIA CONFERENCES

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7th World Conference on

ARTS, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

November 18, 2024 | Bangkok, Thailand

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

08:55-09:00 @

Introduction and Welcome Note

Conference Room:

SIAM MEETING ROOM 3

NOVEMBER 18, 2024

Speaker Sessions

- 09:00-09:30**
- Title: Verbal and Musical Reflections on the Eternal in "Wozzeck" ("Woyzeck") by G. Buechner – A. Berg**
- Prof. Konstantin Zenkin, Department of the History of Foreign Music, Tchaikovsky Moscow Conservatory, Moscow, Russia
- 09:30-10:00**
- Title: Servicification of Manufacturing Industries: A Global View**
- Garima Chaklader and Rupa Chanda, Masters' Union School of Business, Haryana, India. Trade, Investment and Innovation, UNESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand
- 10:00-10:30**
- Title: AI Bankruptcy Prediction for Unbalanced Datasets**
- Jean-Michel Sahut, IDRAC Business School, Lyon, France
- 10:30-11:00**
- Title: Political Consumption, Ethical Commodification and Conflict in Thai Politics**
- Dr. Malinee Khumsupa, School of Politics and Government, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Group Photo Tea and Refreshments Break 11:00-11:30

- 11:30- 12:00**
- Title: Digital Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and the EU: Motivations, Implementation and Limits**
- Chen Huangtuo, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies, Shanghai, China
- 12:00- 12:30**
- Title: Participation of Subnational Actors in Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind**
- Qian Hongzhu, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China
- 12:30-13:00**
- Title: Politicizing Gender and Cleanliness: Roles of Elderly Women in Municipality Waste Management in Southern Thailand**
- Dr. Nisanee Chaiprakobwiriya, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Lunch Break 13:00-14:00

14:00-14:30

Title: Management Model in Arab Islamic Culture: An Analysis Based on the Glacier Model

Zhao Wanting, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University/ Shanghai, China

14:30-15:00

Title: Food Crisis in the Middle East under Russia-Ukraine Conflict

Xueyan Li, Middle East Studies Institute, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China

15:00-15:30

Title: An Embedding-based Semantic Analysis Approach for Detecting Redundancy in Psychological Concepts Operationalized through Scales

Yitian Long and Zhen Huang, Wuhan British-China School, Wuhan, China. Positive Psychology Research Center, Tsinghua University, China

Tea and Refreshments Break 15:30-16:00

16:00-16:30

Title: Political Crowdsourcing: The Guidelines for Promoting Citizen Engagement and Digital Democracy in Thailand

Thannapat Jarernpanit, School of Politics and Government, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

16:30-17:00

Title: Civil Society Politics in Public Legal Space: A Case Study of the Internet Law Reform

Pongkit Jino, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Poster Session

17:00-17:30

Title: What Educators Need to Know in the Wake of AI Infiltration in Education?

Robert Zheng, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Utah, USA

Conference Closing 17:30-18:00



7th World Conference on

ARTS, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS

Verbal and Musical Reflections on the Eternal in "Wozzeck" ("Woyzeck") by G. Buechner – A. Berg



Konstantin Zenkin

Department of the History of Foreign Music, Tchaikovsky Moscow Conservatory,
Moscow, Russia

The paper aims to explore how Alban Berg's music reflects the thoughts of eternity, both intrinsic to Georg Büchner's drama and introduced by the composer's interpretation of the plot. Büchner's drama presents negative images of the eternity, first, as "mill wheels", i.e., cyclic rotations and "evil infinity" (Captain) and, second, as the illusory "immortality" of an inventor (Doctor). Contrary to Büchner's drama, there is in Berg's opera the concept of eternal as unconditionally valuable, as an ideal, which will be considered in the paper as well.

On the basis of comprehensive analysis of 1) forms in Berg's opera and 2) the composer's observations about these forms, we conclude about the "struggle" between closeness and openness of the composition of the entire opera as well as each of its three acts. The image of cyclic rotation is projected onto the form of the opera, endowing it with the traits of "open form" (as perceived by Heinrich Wölfflin). To make such effect, Berg has significantly rethought the traditional genres and forms applied by him (fugue, passacaglia, movements of baroque suite, symphony, invention) and actually creates uncommon correlations between "firm" and "loose" - "Fest" and "Locker" (according to Schoenberg).

As a conclusion we show how the composer, which used traditional forms in the conditions of post-Wagnerian narrative, worked with technics of periodicity, cyclic recapitulations, and "stop" of time, and created the images of the eternal.

Biography:

Konstantin Zenkin, born 1958, Moscow, Doctor of Art Research (1996), Professor of the Tchaikovsky Moscow Conservatory, since 2009 – also Vice Rector for research activities. Author of the books: «Chopin's Piano Miniature» (1995), «Piano Miniature and Ways of Musical Romanticism» (1997; 2nd ed. - 2019), «Music – Eidos – Time. A.F. Losev and scope of contemporary discipline of music» (2015, in English transl. - 2018), and articles; read lectures as invited professor in the universities of Philadelphia, Hong Kong, Leuven, Belgrade etc. Chief-editor of the musicological magazines «Nauchny Vestnik Moskovskoy Konservatorii» (since 2010), "Music of Eurasia. Traditions and the Present" (since 2020).

Servicification of Manufacturing Industries: A Global View



Garima Chaklader¹ and Rupa Chanda²

¹Assistant Professor at Masters' Union School of Business, Haryana, India

²Trade, Investment and Innovation, UNESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand

This paper studies the dependence of manufacturing firms from developing and developed countries on the services sector for input. It estimates the association of increased use of services (or servicification) on a country's ability to integrate with the foreign market and export a higher share of output (or export intensity). The paper undertakes a detailed empirical analysis of the impact of servicification in 16 manufacturing industries across 63 economies for the 2005 to 2015 period. Using OECD input-output data across countries, the share of total services purchased by manufacturing sectors to sectoral output produced is regressed on sectoral export intensity. The study finds that a rise in the share of services used is associated with rising export intensity at a decreasing rate. The result is statistically significant and robust to different estimation methods. The association is more substantial and significant for developed and EU countries, however, it is muted for developing countries. The study further contributes to the literature by analyzing the role of different types of services. It finds that traditional services play a crucial role in improving manufacturing export performance in developing countries. The effect of the association is muted for developed countries. Interestingly, modern services play a key role in enhancing developed countries' export intensity, and the effect is muted for developing countries.

Biography:

Garima Chaklader is a faculty of Economics at Mesa School of Business in India. She has completed her PhD in Economics from IIM Bangalore in 2023. Her research focuses on the service absorption capacity of manufacturing businesses, and its corresponding effects on international trade.

Rupa Chanda is Director of the Trade, Investment and Innovation Division at UNESCAP in Thailand. Prior to that, she was a Professor of Economics at IIM Bangalore and the Dean of Programmes at the institute. Prof. Chanda received her PhD in Economics from Columbia University and her bachelor's from Harvard University.

AI Bankruptcy Prediction for Unbalanced Datasets

Petr Hajek¹, Jean-Michel Sahut², Roberto Henriques³, Khaled Gesmi⁴

¹Science and Research Centre, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Pardubice, Studentská 84, Pardubice, Czech Republic

²IDRAC Business School, Lyon, France

³NOVA IMS, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 1070-312, Lisboa, Portugal

⁴Paris School of Business, 59 Rue Nationale, 75013 Paris, France

The challenge of constructing efficient classification models while dealing with imbalanced datasets is presented by bankruptcy prediction, which is widely considered to be one of the most intensively researched areas of finance. Moreover, the high dimensionality of the data results in a degradation in interpretability and additional costs associated with the acquisition of firm data. The majority of studies have tackled the issue of imbalanced datasets by employing re-sampling techniques, which means they have utilized these techniques independently from the classification model. For the purpose of class-imbalanced bankruptcy prediction scenarios, we present an integrated model that extends XGBoost. In addition, multi-objective evolutionary feature selection is utilized in order to decrease both the size of the subsets and the cost of misclassification. This is done to discover the subset of features that are significant. The suggested model is validated by using three datasets that are imbalanced and concern companies from the United States of America, Poland, and Taiwan. According to the findings that were published here, the combined Imbalance-XGBoost model performs better than other re-sampling-based ensemble learning approaches that are currently in use. Additionally, the findings of this research demonstrate how multi-objective evolutionary feature selection has the potential to significantly cut down on the expenses associated with the bankruptcy model.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, bankruptcy, prediction, multi-objective, XGBoost

Political Consumption, Ethical Commodification and Conflict in Thai Politics



Malinee Khumsupa

School of Politics and Government, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration,
Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Political consumption in Thai politics has emerged in two ways. On the one hand, there has been a significant emergence of Thai Rak Thai Party public policy marketing since the 2000s during the global Neoliberal known as Thaksin Regime (Hewison, 2010). This led to the shape and transcendence of political party branding and marketing (Pandit, 2023) including the fandom strategic campaign of the Move Forward Party later in the 2023 election. Consequently, it shifted political participation and the contemporary hyper-partisan political scene (Colombier, 2024). That means this phenomenon is termed the emergence of politics of emotion and consumption. On the other hand, the political and economic crisis in Thailand caused the political reform rooted in the 1997 constitution to create moral politics establishment in non-elected watchdog agencies to investigate the moralistic behavior of politicians termed as “unethical conduct”. Thongchai termed it as the politics of a virtuous person which was believed in morals above the people's power (Thongchai, 2007). Later on, the 2006 coup was also the turning to establish the conception of moralistic politics for the righteous people which deployed the judiciary to monitor righteous persons in public offices. They are known as independent accountability agencies such as Constitutional Court, Anti-Corruption Commission, or Election Commission. Based on the constitutions, they have very influential roles in the political arena. That means a moral high ground to undermine the political landscape that traced the root of the current conflict for a goodman should win over a popular man (Khemthong, 2022). This paper examines when Thai political consumption emerged to empower the political party's strength by creating the politics of desire in a good health democracy. However, moralistic politics turned to establish the contrary as an ethical commodification which led to conflict in the Thai political landscape for decades.

Biography:

Research interest focuses on Postmodernism & Post Colonialism in Southeast Asia, Thai political history, Cultural studies, Youth politics, and K-pop fan culture. Selected published articles; *The Aesthetic of Independent Film* (2017), *Thai Short Film: A Micro Counter-public in Thai Public Sphere* (2019), *The Lens of Micro Counter-Public in Authoritarian Thailand 2006- 2016* (2021), *Political Idol of the New Generation* (2023) Also, working with Sudarat Musikawong as a co-author in these following articles : *Counter-Memory: Replaying Political Violence in Thai Digital Cinema* (2016), *Notes on Camp Films in authoritarian* (2019), *Film is dangerous: ten years of censorship in Thailand's cinema, 2010–2020* (2022), *Archiving Facts and Documentary Films: Sites of Memorial Struggle for the October 6, 1976, Massacre in Thailand* (2023)

Digital Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and the EU Motivations, Implementation and Limits



Chen Huangtuo

School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China

In recent years, major global actors have embarked on bilateral or multilateral digital economy cooperation, with ASEAN and the EU attracting attention as representatives of both emerging and developed digital economies. ASEAN hopes to leverage the EU's experience, technology and funding to complete its digital transformation and establish a digital single market. The EU, on the other hand, attaches great importance to the huge economic value of the ASEAN digital market and sees ASEAN as the center of the Indo-Pacific strategy, trying to maintain the EU's influence on the region's digital strategy. The two sides have cooperated in politics, economy and technology levels. However, their digital economy cooperation has been constrained by limited EU financial and technological capabilities, ASEAN institutional constraints and differences between ASEAN and the EU on data privacy protection issues.

Key words: ASEAN ; EU ; digital economy

Biography:

Chen Huangtuo, Ph.D. Candidate, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University, China

Participation of Subnational Actors in Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind



Qian Hongzhu

Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China

This article aims to deeply analyze the role, characteristics, and motivations of sub-state actors in the context of building a community with a shared future for mankind. It discusses the importance of these actors in promoting the construction of such a community. The article defines sub-state actors, which include local governments, social organizations, and other non-state entities, and highlights their features such as non-sovereignty, agency, proactivity, and interconnectivity. It further examines the boundaries of their actions in international affairs, including spatial, temporal, and power boundaries that collectively determine the scope of their international activities. In terms of role positioning, the article views sub-state actors as participants, key components, and sources of interactive power in building the community. They are not only crucial actors in realizing the community's concept but also an essential bridge linking nation-states with global governance and a positive force in advancing international issues and achieving the community's goals. Additionally, the article explores the multiple motivations for sub-state actors' participation, including economic cooperation, political mutual trust, and cultural exchanges. Economically, they foster joint development by expanding foreign economic and trade ties; politically, they establish consensus and maintain regional stability through enhanced international exchanges and cooperation; and culturally, they promote mutual understanding and respect through people-to-people exchanges.

Keywords: Community with a Shared Future for Mankind; Sub-state Actors; Participation in International Affairs; Role Positioning

Biography:

Qian Hongzhu is a doctoral student in International Relations at Shanghai International Studies University, with research interests in international relations, discourse power, and sub-state actors. (Email: qian_hongzhu@foxmail.com, Shanghai International Studies University, No. 1550 Wenxiang Road, Songjiang District, Shanghai, Postal Code 201620)

Politicizing Gender and Cleanliness: Roles of Elderly Women in Municipality Waste Management in Southern Thailand



Nisane Chaiprakobwiriya

Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

This study explores the role of elderly women in municipal waste management in Southern Thailand, focusing on how they navigate and influence local leadership through gender and cleanliness. As Thailand transitions into the most aged society in Southeast Asia, elderly women increasingly use community waste management as a political tool. Through their involvement in these activities, they advocate for urban land ownership and exert political influence within their villages, leveraging their extensive social capital to organize and lead environmental initiatives. Applying the Social Relations Approach developed by Kabeer (1994), this study examines the gender and power dynamics at play in municipal waste management. As women age, their caretaking responsibilities extend beyond their households, with both men and women in the community expecting them to lead efforts in maintaining cleanliness. While this expanded role might seem to empower these women, the study reveals that elderly women involved in waste management still lack access to leadership and decision-making positions at the municipal level. Despite their significant contributions to community cleanliness and environmental sustainability, elderly women remain marginalized within the formal structures of municipal governance. This study highlights the need to recognize and support the leadership potential of elderly women in waste management, emphasizing the importance of integrating their voices into decision-making processes to create more inclusive and effective environmental policies.

Biography:

Nisane Chaiprakobwiriya is a lecturer at the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration at Chiang Mai University, Thailand. She holds a master's degree in International Development, with a specialization in Gender and Development, from the School of International Service at American University in Washington, D.C. Her research interests focus on gender politics and intersectionality, particularly exploring the connections between environmental issues and gendered power dynamics. Nisane previously served as a Gender Advisor for UNDP Thailand, as well as consulting firms and NGOs, where she contributed her expertise to areas such as civil engineering, urban development, clean energy and disaster preparedness.

Management Model in Arab Islamic Culture: An Analysis Based on the Glacier Model



Zhao Wanting

School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Shanghai International Studies University/ Shanghai, China

The management model rooted in the traditional Arab Islamic culture plays an important role in the organizational management across various levels of the contemporary Arab world. This paper employs the Glacier Model, which integrates elements from both the Onion Model and the Iceberg Model, to explore the civilization environment that nurtures a particular management model and the institutional framework upon which it is based. The Glacier Model is utilized to dissect Islamic culture into three layers: the "Snow Layer," representing the geographical environment and oil-based economy of the Arab world; the "River Layer," embodying the core of Islamic civilization, namely, Islam; and the "Frozen Layer," alluding to the three elusive yet fundamental values cherished by Arabs: peace, justice, and freedom. Upon this cultural interpretation, the paper elaborates on the Arab management model grounded in Islamic civilization, featuring a visible control layer that manifests morality and responsibility; a partly concealed organizational layer, where the "Bert's Structure" lurks; and an implicit, profound layer of loyalty. This interdisciplinary analysis not only lays a solid foundation for constructing future Arab Islamic management systems but also offers valuable theoretical insights for management practices in Islamic countries, including those in the Arab world. Furthermore, it contributes to enriching the management discipline by exploring culturally adaptable management methodologies and tools.

Keywords: Islamic Culture, Glacier Model, Management Mode

Biography:

I am a Ph.D. candidate from Shanghai International Studies University, majoring in global governance models and international relations. During my undergraduate and graduate studies, I majored in management. I am skilled in interdisciplinary academic research, and my research analysis combines quantitative and qualitative methods. I have participated in many international academic conferences and delivered speeches.

Food Crisis in the Middle East under Russia-Ukraine Conflict



Xueyan Li

Middle East Studies Institute, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai, China

Russia and Ukraine, as important grain exporters in the world, are related to the stability of the international grain market. With the escalation of the Ukraine crisis, the global food supply has tightened and food prices have risen, causing food panic in many parts of the world. The shock to the food system caused by the Ukrainian crisis is a geoeconomic problem triggered by geopolitical confrontation, which has a wide range and deep impact, and has aroused the attention of the international community on the security of key resources such as food transportation and chemical fertilizers. Due to the heightened sense of crisis, countries in the Middle East have adopted risk management and control measures to ensure domestic food security. However, the share of Russia and Ukraine in the global grain trade cannot be replaced by other grain exporting countries. In addition, due to the impact of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, the number of people affected by food insecurity continues to increase, and the willingness and ability of the country to participate in global food security governance has declined. The growing politicization of food will make it more difficult to transform the global food system.

Biography:

Xueyan Li, Ph.D. candidate of the Middle East Studies Institute of Shanghai International Studies University, China.

Funded by the project "Study on the Hajj Politics under the Perspective of Modern International

Publications:

"From confrontation to peace: Egypt-Israel relations developed around the Suez Canal", *NAVAL&MERCHANTSHIPS*, 6, (2021).

"Islamic health security governance and China-Arab cooperation prospects in the post-epidemic era", published in the conference proceedings of the "Strategic Competition of Big Powers and Regional Security", China, Summer 2021.

Different levels of anti-epidemic in the Islamic world and internal and external cooperation, *Middle East Development Report (2020-2021)*.

"Looking at the pattern of confrontation between Iran and Israel from the 'Gulf tanker attack'", *Observer Network*, September 14 2021.

An Embedding-based Semantic Analysis Approach for Detecting Redundancy in Psychological Concepts Operationalized through Scales



Yitian Long¹ and Zhen Huang²

¹Wuhan British-China School, Wuhan, China

²Positive Psychology Research Center, Tsinghua University, China

To reduce redundancy in psychological concepts and measurement scales is essential for alleviating participant burden, enhancing data quality, and refining theoretical frameworks. This study introduces a novel, computationally-driven approach to detect redundancy, referred as the Embedding-based Semantic Analysis Approach (ESAA). ESAA utilizes natural language processing techniques to generate semantic embeddings of scale items and applies unsupervised hierarchical clustering to uncover latent semantic structures and relationships among them. Then preliminary validation of ESAA's capabilities is conducted by a series of experiments. The results demonstrate that ESAA can successfully converge semantically similar items, discriminate between items with significant differences, and identify patterns of overlap among constructs known to have redundancies. Compared to traditional methods relying on participant data collection, ESAA offers a more objective, efficient, and low-cost approach to detecting overlap in psychological measurement, which shows potential to serve as tool for reducing redundancy and refining psychological theories. Further research is suggested.

Biography:

Zhen Huang is currently the Director of the Academic Division at the Positive Psychology Research Center, School of Social Science, Tsinghua University. She holds a Ph.D. in Economics and previously served as a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Her primary research areas include positive psychology, educational psychology, and AI psychology. She has published papers in Q1 SCI journals including Nature's sub-journals. Additionally, she served as a guest editor for a special issue on Growth Mindset in the Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology.

Yitian Long is a student and coauthor of Dr. Huang.

Political Crowdsourcing: The Guidelines for Promoting Citizen Engagement and Digital Democracy in Thailand



Thannapat Jarernpanit

School of Politics and Government, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration,
Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Crowdsourcing is a participatory method where individuals collectively contribute to problem-solving, service delivery, innovation, and information generation through online activities. Many governments have recognized its potential in policymaking, policy deliberation, open innovation, and other platforms to enhance citizen engagement. Crowdsourcing techniques can improve public-sector efficiency and effectiveness by enhancing service quality, increasing citizen participation, and promoting public involvement in democratic processes. This article explores political crowdsourcing through online petitions and collective public opinions for improving public services via the Traffy Fondue platform of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration. Additionally, it examines the crowdfunding efforts of the People's Party of Thailand as a model of political crowdsourcing. The article also proposes guidelines for applying the concept of political crowdsourcing to promote citizen engagement and support the development of a digital democracy.

Biography:

Thannapat Jarernpanit is a lecturer at the School of Politics and Government, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration at Chiang Mai University, Thailand. Her research interests are primarily centered around Thai politics, political conflicts, local development, and political gender studies. Recently, her research is concentrated on Political crowdsourcing, Female-to-Male (FTM) or transgender men in Thailand, and Thai political conflicts and violence.

Civil Society Politics in Public Legal Space: A Case Study of the Internet Law Reform Dialogue B.E.2009-2020



Pongkit Jino

Master of Political Science (Politics and Government), Chiang Mai University, Thailand

The study titled "Civil Society Politics in Public Legal Space: A Case Study of the Internet Law Reform Dialogue 2009-2020" has the following research questions: (1) What laws restricted freedom and political expression in Thailand during 2009-2020? (2) How did the Internet Law Reform Dialogue engage with civil society politics between 2009-2020? (3) What roles did the Internet Law Reform Dialogue play in collecting, campaigning, promoting, or monitoring laws and enhancing civil society politics during 2009-2020? The objectives of the study were (1) to investigate Thai politics during 2009-2020 that impacted the enforcement of laws related to public spaces for political expression, (2) to study the role of the Internet Law Reform Dialogue in promoting people's politics in Thai society during 2009-2020, (3) to examine civil society organizations that could collect, campaign, promote or monitor laws during that period. The study employed qualitative research methods, utilizing documentary research and in-depth interviews. Related documents of the Internet Law Reform Dialogue and relevant laws were studied. Interviews were conducted with 30 samples: six project staff, four academics, and 20 general public.

The findings showed that the Internet Law Reform Dialogue included three main roles: (1) supporting expression of opinions in public political spaces and supporting political movements of the people, (2) building a legal database and driving political movements in important public political spaces, especially collecting data on political movements during 2019-2020, and (3) supporting civil society politics that allowed the public to participate in driving social policies and monitoring laws. The study also found that political power relations limited the public political spaces for the people, especially the restriction during 2009-2020 when the state selectively enforced many laws limiting political expression and activities.

Therefore, it is crucial to support organizations that build public understanding of laws and political expression in public spaces, similar to the Internet Law Reform Dialogue, in Thai society.





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POSTER PRESENTATION

What Educators Need to Know in the Wake of AI Infiltration in Education?

Prof. Robert Zheng

Department of Educational Psychology, University of Utah, USA

The current study examines the role of individual differences in the context of AI (ChatGPT) supported STEM learning. The results showed working memory could influence individual learners' cognitive process in math-related problem solving. It was found high WM learners performed better than low WM learners in terms of performance and cognitive load experienced during the learning.

INTRODUCTION: Digital technology such as AI has increasingly played a critical role in learners' learning in terms of their cognitive, metacognitive and affective processes (Amab et al., 2012; Echeverri & Sadler, 2011). Regardless of the promises of new digital technologies in education, researchers and educators have cautioned that digital technology may become less beneficial if the design of digital learning fails to take into consideration individual differences in learning. Greenberg et al. (2021) studied the individual differences in working memory capacity in multimedia learning and found that dual modality (visual and auditory) supports individuals with low visuospatial working memory more than single modality (visual or auditory). They thus concluded that the design of digital learning should take into consideration the individual differences in working memory. Gupta and Zheng (2020) examined the individual differences in math learning by looking into cognitive load experienced by learners during problem solving. Their study revealed that learners varied in their cognitive load and performance when studying the same subject (e.g., math). The researchers attributed the learners' performance variation to individual differences in working memory as learners may experience different cognitive load due to their differences in working memory capacity. Given the individual differences in working memory capacity pertaining to difference in cognitive load in learning, Zheng (2018) proposed a framework for examining individual differences and knowledge acquisition in digital learning. The framework outlines three components which include (a) individual traits, (b) digital technology with enhanced cognitive support (DTECS), and (c) highly intelligent digital technology (HIDT). Zheng (2018) suggests extra cognitive support is needed to improve learners' deep learning skills (Fig. 1).

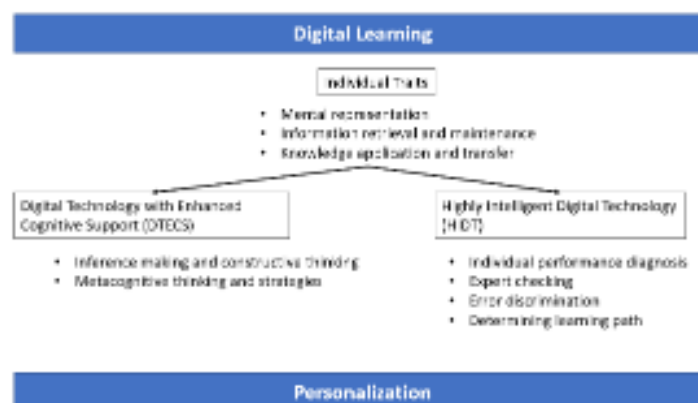


Fig 1. Framework for individualized digital learning

THE STUDY: The current study (N=180) tested Zheng's (2018) framework by examining the individual differences in working memory (WM) and cognitive support in the context of AI where ChatGPT was employed to facilitate learners' deep learning like inference making and constructive thinking. Additionally, cognitive support tool like prompts were used to promote learners' deep level thinking such as making inferences, error discrimination, etc. The design of the study therefore included two cognitive support interventions: cognitive prompts (P) and an artificial intelligence tool (ChatGPT),

resulting in four conditions: P+ChatGPT, P+NonChatGPT, NonPrompt+ ChatGPT, and NonPromp+NonChatGPT. The participants were first measured for their WM capacity using symmetry span task for visuospatial memory (Engle, 2018) and audio digit span task for WM capacity (Was & Woltz, 2007). Based on the scores, the participants were divided into high and low WM groups who were randomly assigned into four conditions above. The learning materials include 15 problems in Calculus III covering three topics: permutation, scaling, and conversion. Learners (both high and low WM) solved the problems in one of the four conditions followed by a cognitive load questionnaire (Leppink et al., 2013). A 2 x 4 MANOVA was employed to analyze the data. The results show that overall low WM learners performed less well than high WM learners in problem solving and showed higher cognitive load regardless of the intervention (Fig. 2).

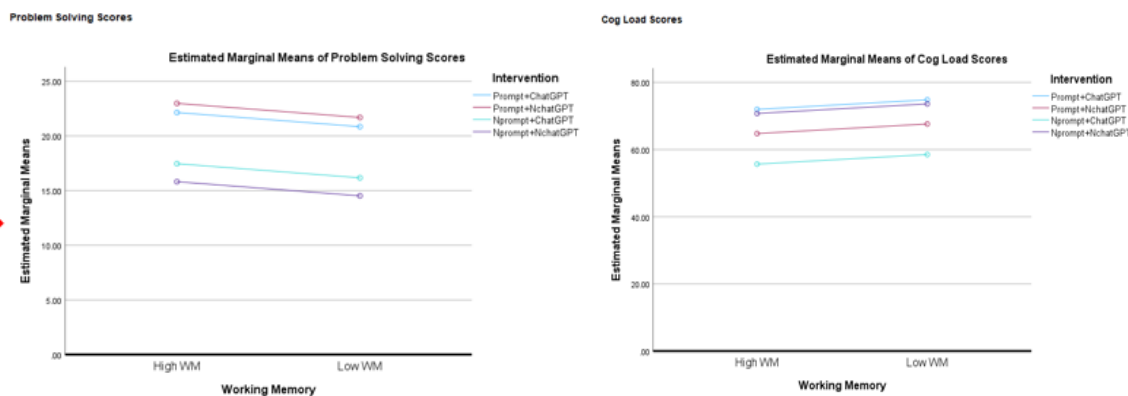


Fig 2. Results of problem solving and cognitive load in cognitive prompts and ChatGPT

CONCLUSION: The current study is a preliminary study that examines the relationship between individual differences and cognitive support in STEM learning. The results confirmed the individual differences (e.g., WM) in STEM learning. It was found that low WM learners performed less well in problem solving than did the high WM learners and showed lower cognitive load regardless of interventions (cognitive prompts and ChatGPT), which raised the question of whether cognitive support like cognitive prompts and ChatGPT can compensate for the individual deficiency in WM. Further, the timing and extent the cognitive prompts that are used with ChatGPT have not been fully studied to determine their role in supporting WM process. The results of current do not seem to provide a clear answer to the above questions, suggesting more research is needed to understand the relationship between WM and cognitive support in learning.

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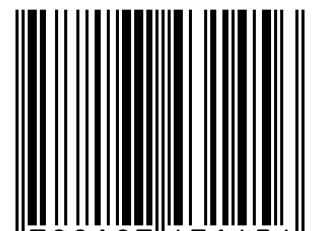
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