* **TQF. 3**

**PRPR 102 Regional Studies**

**1. Credit**

2 (2-0-4) (Lecture - Practice – Self-learning)

**2. Course Coordinator**

Asst. Prof. Dr.BhubateSamutachak

**3. Lecturers**

Asst. Prof. Dr. Sakkarin Niyomsilpa (for CV see below)

Asst. Prof. Dr. Dr. Bhubate Samutachak (for CV see below)

Dr.Sarunya Sujaritpong, DVM (for CV see below)

**4. Venue**

Online classroom

**5. Teacher assistants**

1. Choe Chung Gum (for CV see below)

2. Kim Nam Il (for CV see below)

3. Thanakorn Sukuman (Detch) (for CV see below)

**6. Objectives of the Course**

This course provides an overview of globalization and regionalism as they play out in Asia and more particularly in Southeast Asia and the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). The course examines the regional development and its dynamics and impacts, with a particular focus on growing economic gaps in the region and the implications for its increasingly

mobile and diverse population.

At the end of the course the students will have:

* + - a general understanding of globalization and regionalism issues
    - knowledge of the main empirical issues related to regionalism in Southeast Asia and the GMS
    - greater understanding of inequity, mobility and diversity in the region

**7. Class time**

Monday 13.30-15.30

**8. Evaluation Methods**

Class participation 25% (Attendance 15%, Quiz 10%)

Group presentation 35%

Paper-based exam 40%

**9. Course Outline**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Session** | **Date/ time** | **Session title** | **Lecturer** |
| 1 | Aug 9 | Introduction to Regional Studies | Dr.Bhubate |
| 2 | Aug 16 | * Globalization of the 21st century * The globalization of disease | Dr.Bhubate |
| 3 | Aug 23 | * COVID19 and their effects on global trade and business | Dr.Bhubate |
| 4 | Sept 6 | * International collaboration and dispute on COVID19 | Dr.Bhubate |
| 5 | Sep 13 | Term project discussion and team rostering | Dr.Bhubate |
| 6 | Sep 20 | Environmental issues in Asian Countries: Impact of Globalization | Dr.Sarunya |
| 7 | Sep 27 | How globalization and regionalism play their part in your everyday life: Through the health perspectives? (Part I) | Dr.Sarunya |
| 8 | Oct 4 | How globalization and regionalism play their part in your everyday life: Through the health perspectives? (Part II) | Dr.Sarunya |
| 9 | Oct 11 | Political and Economic Geography of Southeast Asia | Dr.Sakkarin |
| 10 | Oct 18 | The ASEAN Community | Dr.Sakkarin |
| 11 | Oct 25 | Contemporary Socio-economic and Cultural Issues in Southeast Asia | Dr.Sakkarin |
| 12 | Nov 1 | Group presentations 1 | Presentations |
| 13 | Nov 8 | Group presentations 2 | Presentations |
| 14 | Nov 15 | Group presentations 3 | Presentations |
| 15 | Nov 22 | Group presentations 4 | Presentations |
| 16 | Nov 29 | Group presentations 5 | Presentations |
| 17 | Dec 6 | Wrap-up session | Dr.Bhubate |
|  | TBA | Final exam |  |

**10. Course reading materials per class**

**Session 1. Course introduction**

No required reading

**Session 2**: Globalization of the 21st century & globalization of diseases

Session synopsis: This session assists the students to understand the globalization as a phenomenon. It also explains the four dimensions of globalization and their implication on social and economic activities at the global scale. The second part of the session will be dedicated to the globalization of diseases which include historical background of the world’s pandemic.

Readings:

Pearson, J. (December 3, 2020). Why COVID-19 shows the future not the end of globalization. Retrieved from https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/12/covid-19-future-of-globalization-trade/

Reid, M., Abdool-Karim, Q., Geng, E., & Goosby, E. (2021). How will COVID-19 transform global health post-pandemic? Defining research and investment opportunities and priorities. Retrieved from https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1003564

**Session 3**: COVID19 and its effect on global trade and business

Session synopsis: Taking on from the previous session, this one focuses on the major two aspects of globalization: market and production. The session will then relate these two aspects of globalization to business and trade activities via global supply chain. This will help the students to understand how people of today’s world are connected via trade and commerce. The session will then discuss how the outbreak of COVID-19 and the resulted ‘New Normal’ associated to the two aspects of the globalization.

Readings:

Shrestha, N., Shad, M. Y., Ulvi, O., Khan, M. H., Karamehic-Muratovic, A., Nguyen, U. S. D., ... & Haque, U. (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on globalization. *One Health*, *11*, 100180. Retrieved from https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352771420302810?via%3Dihub

UNESCAP policy brief (April 2021). The shrinking ASIA-Pacific middle class: trends and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: Social protection responses to COVID-19 pandemic. Retrieved from https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/knowledge-products/TheShrinkingAsiaPacificMiddleClassPolicyBrief.pdf

**Session 4**: International collaboration and dispute on COVID19

Session synopsis: The COVID-19 pandemic makes the world realize that this matter no longer belongs to any single country or economy to handle. The international collaboration of various types and measures have been initiated to battle against this pandemic. At the same time, there have been some bilateral and multilateral disputes over this matter as well. This session will provide information regarding these interactions to help the students to understand the roles of international community in this particular global event.

Readings:

World Bank (July 26, 2021). COVAX and World Bank to Accelerate Vaccine Access for Developing Countries. Retrieved from https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/07/26/covax-and-world-bank-to-accelerate-vaccine-access-for-developing-countries

The Washington Post (July 21, 2021). Thailand to join COVAX, acknowledging low vaccine supply. Retrieved from ttps://www.washingtonpost.com/world/thailand-to-join-covax-acknowledging-low-vaccine-supply/2021/07/21/29c525f6-ea3b-11eb-a2ba-3be31d349258\_story.html

**Session 5. Team rostering**

**Session 6**: Political and Economic Geography of Southeast Asia

Session synopsis: Political and economic geography of Southeast Asia, population and settlement, cultural diversity and the influence of world culture, language and ethnicity, geopolitical tensions in Southeast Asia, economic and social development of Southeast Asia, the formation of Southeast Asian states, and regional economic relations

Readings:

Eva Hansson, Kevin Hewison & Jim Glassman (2020) Legacies of the Cold War in East and Southeast Asia: An Introduction, Journal of Contemporary Asia, 50:4, 493-510, DOI: 10.1080/00472336.2020.1758955 (https://doi.org/10.1080/00472336.2020.1758955)

Shaw, B. (2012). Dragons and Tigers: A Geography of South, East and Southeast Asia. Asian Studies Review, 36(3), 433–435. (<https://doi.org/10.1080/10357823.2012.712653>)

**National Geographic Society. 1995. The Cultural Geography of Southeast Asia (<http://www.canyonspringshighschool.org/ourpages/auto/2015/11/6/54748438/Geography%2030.pdf>)**

**Session 7:** The ASEAN Community

Session synopsis: History of ASEAN, factors leading to the formation of ASEAN, fundamental principles of ASEAN, ASEAN Charter, the introduction of ASEAN’s economy and its economic importance, comparing ASEAN economies, ASEAN Community Building, ASEAN Political and Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community, and ASEAN Socio-cultural Community

Readings:

Koichi Ishikawa. 2021. The ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN economic integration, Journal of Contemporary East Asia Studies, 10:1, 24-41, DOI: 10.1080/24761028.2021.1891702 To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/24761028.2021.1891702>

ASEAN Secretariat. 2019. ASEAN Key Figures 2019 Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, October 2019 (https://www.aseanstats.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ASEAN\_Key\_Figures\_2019.pdf)

Aileen Baviera and Larry Maramis. 2017. Building ASEAN Community: Political–Security and Socio-cultural Reflections. Jakarta: Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (https://www.eria.org/ASEAN\_at\_50\_Vol\_4\_Full\_Report.pdf)

**Session 8:** Contemporary Socio-economic and Cultural Issues in Southeast Asia

Session synopsis: Key social trends and challenges in Southeast Asia, population dynamics and sustainable development, declining fertility, population ageing, youth inclusion and empowerment, migration and development, poverty, inequality and decent work, gender equality, persons in vulnerable situations, cross- border issues, contagious diseases, addressing key social and development challenges

Readings:

UNESCAP. 2018. Key social development challenges in the Asia-Pacific region in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Bangkok: UNESCAP (https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/E74\_23E.pdf)

United Nations (2017). Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goals Outlook. Bangkok: UNESCAP

UNCTAD. 2017. ASEAN AT 50: Achievements and Challenges in Regional Integration. Geneva: UNCTAD

**Session 9:** Environmental issues in Asian Countries: Impact of Globalization

Session synopsis: One important consequence that globalization has impacted is on the environment. People might perceive that globalization has solely led to environmental degradation. In fact, a lot of positive impacts on the environment have also been a result of globalization. In this session, students will learn what environmental issues are stemmed from globalization and regionalism, particularly in Thailand and the Southeast Asian (SEA) Region and how these issues come to play in daily life.

Readings:

Huwart J-Y, Verdier L. What is the impact of globalisation on the environment? In: Economic globalisation - Origins and consequences [Internet]. 2013. Available from: <https://www.oecd.org/insights/economic-globalisation.htm>

Zambrano-Monserrate MA, Ruano MA, Sanchez-Alcalde L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. Sci Total Environ [Internet]. 2020;728:138813. Available from: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720323305

**Session 10**: How globalization and regionalism play their part in your everyday life: Through the health perspectives? (Part I)

Session synopsis: Another dimension that globalization and regionalism have obviously affected daily life is on health. In Part I, the links between globalization and regionalism and health are explained and discussed, focusing on non-communicable diseases. Through different pathways of globalization, students will understand relationships between globalization, regionalism and health through three hierarchies of determinants — distal. proximal and individual levels.

Readings

Huynen MMTE, Martens P, Hilderink HBM. The health impacts of globalisation: a conceptual framework. Global Health [Internet]. 2005;1(1):14. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1186/1744-8603-1-14>

Senthilingam M. Covid-19 has made the obesity epidemic worse, but failed to ignite enough action. BMJ 2021; 372: n411doi:10.1136/bmj.n411. Available from: https://www.bmj.com/content/372/bmj.n411

**Session 11**: How globalization and regionalism play their part in your everyday life: Through the health perspectives? (Part II)

Session synopsis: In Part II of the links between globalization and regionalism and health, the focus is on infectious diseases. Top infectious diseases listed in the recent global burden of diseases, for example HIV, and their associated risk factors are explained in this section. In addition, students will learn about past pandemic outbreaks of infectious disease over the last few decades and drivers of these pandemics which are, to a large extent, associated with globalization.

Readings:

Doucleff M: New Data Leads To rethinking (Once More) where the pandemic actually began. published on 19 Jul 2021. Available from: https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2021/07/19/1016005828/new-data-leads-to-rethinking-once-more-where-the-pandemic-actually-began

Madhav N, Oppenheim B, Gallivan M, Mulembakani P, Rubin E, Wolfe N. Pandemics: Risks, impacts and mitigation. In: Jamison DT, Gelband H, Horton S, Jha P, Laxminarayan R, Rock CN, et al., editors. Disease control priorities: Improving health and reducing poverty. 3rd ed. World Bang Group; 2018. p. 315–45.

**Session 12-16: Group Presentations**

**Session 18: Final exam**

**11. Term project topics**

1. The outbreak of COVID-19 has turned around and disrupted almost all industries. Please select one industry of your interest and explain how it has been affected. How do you think that industry will change to survive and stay with the COVID-19?
2. Interaction among the Southeast Asian region has been various, e.g. cooperation, dispute, trade, etc. Please choose one aspect and report how it will change after the COVID-19.
3. Challenges of regionalization after the COVID-19
4. Human’s socialization has been attacked so profoundly by the COVID-19. What do you think is the most concerned issue for the human civilization and how should we deal with it?
5. Since the Vietnam War, Southeast Asian states have been successful in expanding regional relations in all fronts, with the establishment of ASEAN, and subsequent enlargement of ASEAN membership. Having said that, Southeast Asian countries have faced with bilateral and regional conflicts such as border disputes, territorial claims, and environmental problems. What are major hotspots and political and military conflicts in the region? Please choose 5 hotspots/conflicts and explore potential political solutions of those problems.
6. The ASEAN Community has been established incorporating the ASEAN Political and Security community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the Socio-Cultural Community. ASEAN is now working towards ASEAN 2025 Vision. Please summarise major economic milestones of ASEAN 2025 Vision, and analyse potential benefits of ASEAN 2025 to your country and people.
7. ASEAN countries have faced with many non-traditional security threats and challenges such as health security and transnational organized crimes. Please provide at least 5 examples of those threats and challenges and discuss them. Concerning health security and contagious diseases, what Thailand and ASEAN should do to minimize those threats?
8. To some extent, the outbreak of COVID-19 has changed our day-to-day activities. As a result, it has changed ways in which individuals and societies are responding to environmental issues both intentionally and unintentionally. Select one environmental issue and discuss following points.
   1. Give a picture of the situation in Thailand, in Southeast Asia and at the global level on the selected environmental issue before and after COVID-19. Is there any difference?
   2. In case, the selected environmental issue has been improved after the COVID-19, please explain why and how we, as individuals, could maintain the positive changes. However, if the selected environmental issue has become more deteriorated after the COVID-19, please also explain why and suggest some solutions to cope with the negative changes.
   3. Please identify global and regional (only ASEAN) environmental agreements that have been ratified to limit the selected environmental issue and whether the COVID-19 will accelerate or delay the achievement of such agreements.
9. Non-communicable diseases such as stroke, diabetes and obesity have been leading causes of illnesses and deaths in almost every part of the world, including Southeast Asia. During the outbreak of COVID-19, those who are ill from these non-communicable diseases are more vulnerable to the infection of COVID-19. New behaviors during lockdowns, in which people have been forced to carry out, such as ordering food delivery, having online meetings, participating in online classrooms may continue and will become eventually normal habits in near future even after the end of COVID-19 outbreak.
   1. Please share your view what could be consequences of these new normal habits on health - both positive and negative aspects.
   2. Are there any new habits which are now on the global trend and could lead to a healthy lifestyle?
10. Based on the history, a pandemic occurs approximately every 10 years. Most of which have been quickly contained such as Ebola whereas a few such as COVID-19 and Spanish flu have been globally widespread and needed a long time to bring them to an end. Although globalization has brought about tremendous benefits, it is a crucial predisposing factor to trigger a pandemic.
    1. Please make an analysis on what the world in the next decade or so you want it to be like in terms of connectivity.
    2. In your opinion, should we still continue the same pathway leading to a more globalized world?

**11. Course Policies**

* Punctual attendance is required at all classes. Students missing more than one week of class are required to provide an excused absence from the coordinator course coordinator. Attendance sheets will be circulated 5 minutes after class begins.
* Please check on the reading materials which will posted on CANVAS before the class time.
* All assignments must be handed in at the designated date. Late assignments will only be accepted if lateness is due to health or other emergencies that must be documented.
* Plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty will not be tolerated, and could result in a fail grade for the course.

**12. Biodata**

**Assistant Professor Dr. Sakkarin Niyomsilpa**

Dr. Sakkarin Niyomsilpa graduated from the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Strategic and Defense Studies Center (SDSC) and Department of International Relations (International Political Economy) at the Australian National University. He has served both in the public service and the private sector including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Kingdom of Thailand, Kasikorn Research Center, Rangsit University, and the International Institute for Trade and Development (Public Organization). He is currently Director of Center for Innovative Development Studies of Asia (IDSA), Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University. His research works focus on development policies of Thailand and Southeast Asia, the political economy of industrialization in Asia, the regional cooperation of ASEAN, the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), transnational organized crimes, and migration issues in the Asia and Pacific region.

**Assistant Professor Dr.Bhubate Samutachak**

Dr. Bhubate Samutachak holds a doctoral degree in international business from the Joint Doctoral Program in Business Administration (JDBA), an academic collaboration between Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University and National Institute for Development and Administration (NIDA). He currently is an assistant professor of the Institute for Population and Social Studies of Mahidol University, specializing in business demography. His previous experiences and positions include Assistant to Vice Presidentfor Planning and Development of Dhurakij University, Director for Networking Development Department, the Director of Urban Green Institute (Bangkok Metropolitan Administration), Policy Analyst of the Department of Planning and Development (Student Loan Funds, Ministry of Finance), and Extended committee on Economic Affairs (House of Senate). His expertise includes corporate communications, marketing communication, networking development, organization development and public policy implementation. Dr.Bhubate spent two years at Kwangwoon University in Seoul, South Korea, as a visiting professor, doing research and lecturing on Strategic Marketing and Strategic Management. His research interests include international business strategy, consumption patterns and behaviors, generation Y attitude and behaviors, leadership and organization behaviors, and social media

**Dr. Sarunya Sujaritpong**

Dr. Sarunya Sujaritpong is a lecturer at the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR). She is a veterinarian by profession with specializations in veterinary public health. She completed her PhD in Epidemiology and Population Health from the Australian National University in 2014. She has extensive work experiences gaining from collaborating with both domestic and international organizations in multiple sectors including academic, private, governmental and non-governmental organizations.  Her research interest is currently in the area of population, health and the environment.

**Teaching Assistant**

**Mr. Choe Chung Gum**

Mr**.**Choe Chung Gum is a researcher at Population Center, DPR of Korea**.**He is conversant with demography, working at Population Center, DPR of Korea**.**He completed his Master's Degree at Institute for Population and Social Research **(**IPSR**)**, Mahidol University, in 2020**.**He has been involved in public health programmes in close collaboration with international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and Global Fund**.**His specialized area was population research as well as Monitoring and Evaluation **(**M&E**)**in public health**.**

**Mr. Kim Nam Il**

Mr. Kim Nam Il, is a researcher of the Reproductive Health Division at National Population Center, DPR Korea. He is also a local trainer of family planning and reproductive health service for health providers in DPR Korea. He has participated in several governmental research projects in the reproductive health fields, joined with many international organizations such as UNFPA. He completed his M.A. in Population and Sexual and Reproductive Health at the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, in 2020. His research interest is sociology, demography, health training and reproductive health including family planning and maternal health.

**Mr. Thanakon Sukuman (Detch)**

Mr. Thanakon Sukuman is a graduate research assistant at Mahidol University International College where he works on the impacts of chemical and organic fertilizers on soil microbial diversity. He is currently pursuing his Master's degree in Environmental and Water Resource Engineering, and also working as a research assistant in a project concerning PM2.5 mitigation in Thailand. He has a wide range of interests. His senior project was on drug discovery for people with Alzheimer’s disease and other neurogenerative illnesses. As of now, his main focus is on the problems of environmental pollutions and policy implementation where he wishes to help contribute to finding and creating solutions critically needed for this ongoing global environmental crisis.