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DR.KET Institute of Academic Development and Promotion

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AJHSI

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☞ **Objective**

Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation (AJHSI) is a journal in the humanities and social sciences. It aims to promote research and publish research articles, academic articles, review articles, and book reviews for scholars, researchers, lecturers, students at all levels, and interested persons in the dimensions of Sociologies, Anthropologies, Humanities, Social Sciences, Education, Business Administration, Politics, Public Administration, Development, Tourism, and other areas in Social Sciences. Articles that are considered for publication must be reviewed by at least 2 out of 3 qualified persons (Peer Review). Only English articles are considered for publication. Submitted works must not have been published or are under consideration by qualified persons for publication in other journals. Authors must strictly comply with the criteria for submitting academic or research articles for publication in the journal, and the referencing system must be in accordance with the criteria of the journal.

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Editorial

Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation (AJHSI) is the second issue of the year 2025 with a total of 5 articles. The journal is currently developing and improving its format and main issues to meet the journal quality assessment criteria in the TCI database to support the assessment from the Thai Journal Citation Index (TCI). In order to ensure that the quality of the articles meets international conditions and rules, it provides opportunities for scholars, researchers, and students at all levels to publish academic articles, research articles, review articles, and book reviews. The editorial team has followed the principled process of publishing articles according to the criteria of the Office of the Higher Education Commission in all respects.

The editors of Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation (AJHSI) would like to thank the authors, members and readers for their interest and trust in our journal. We sincerely hope that the selected articles will be of benefit to all readers. The editors would like to thank all the experts who have kindly read and suggested improvements to the research articles to improve their academic quality.

Finally, the editors sincerely hope that the contents of this journal will be of some use to readers. If readers have any suggestions for improving this journal to make it more complete, the editors will gladly accept them.

Editor-In-Chief

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Leadership Characteristics of Buddhist Monks and Their Roles in Disseminating the Dhamma to Society*

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are to study the leadership, analyze the characters of leadership and the network of Buddhist monks for Buddhist propagation. This is a qualitative study made by documentary study, interviewing 10 monks/persons who are administrators, teachers and experts in the leadership of Buddhist propagation and analyzing the content as specified.

The results revealed that monks' leadership in propagating Buddhism in three dimensions: Chakkhumā, which encompasses a vision for propagating Buddhism both domestically and internationally, a study of Buddhist principles, and the development of interpersonal relationships within a social context; Vidhūro, which encompasses monks with a thorough knowledge of Buddhist principles, expertise in meditation practice, diverse forms of propagation, and a commitment to practicing with faith; Nissayasampanno, which fosters good interpersonal relationships with the public; and the virtues of the Four Divine Abodes, the Four Sanghavatthu, and Kalyanamitra Dhamma, which serve as spiritual leaders in practicing Buddhist principles. The study also examined the leadership characteristics of monks in propagating Buddhism during the Buddha's time.

Keywords: Leadership; Monks; Buddhist Propagation

Introduction

The Lord Buddha led the spread of Buddhism during the Buddha's time, serving as a model for the spread of Buddhism. Buddhism is a religion of education, emphasizing the understanding and understanding of Buddhism, enabling Buddhists to access the essence of the teachings. The process of developing wisdom involves education to gain knowledge and understanding that can be applied to practice. The Sangha is an important Buddhist community, serving as the inheritors of Buddhism, practicing the Dhamma-Vinaya, which exemplifies Buddhist teachings. They also train

and teach morality and ethics, and serve as spiritual leaders of the people. This is an important role and duty of the Sangha, which is related to social duties, as exemplified in the Buddha's words: "Monks, wander for the benefit and happiness of the many, to help the world, for the benefit, welfare, and happiness of gods and humans." (Vi. Maha. (Translation) 4/32/40). This was the announcement of the Buddha's policy of spreading the teachings during the Buddha's time, marking the beginning of team building. His vision and outstanding leadership qualities serve as a role model for Buddhists, as stated:

The Buddha, the Enlightened One, the Self-Enlightened One, is revered as the Supreme Teacher, the Supreme Teacher of the Fourfold Community of Buddhists: monks, nuns, male and female lay devotees. He is not only a teacher of humans, but also of deities. In the Pali language, the term sattha devamanussanam, meaning "Teacher of gods and humans," is also used, with the aptitude phrase anuttaro purisaddhamsarathi, meaning "the incomparable charioteer, the unsurpassed trainer of people." These titles reflect his outstanding leadership qualities, and Buddhists revere and honor him as a master of monastic education and a great teacher. He possesses exceptional wisdom in training and teaching and has successfully communicated the Dhamma and Vinaya to the Buddhist community.

It can be seen that Buddhism entered Thailand. It was found that Phra Sona and Phra Uttara were the first disciples to arrive at Suvarnabhumi, no less than 2560 years ago (Department of Academic Affairs, Ministry of Education, 2001: 2-3). Buddhism has spread to Thai society up until the present day through the leadership roles of monks, which have been passed down from this concept. Monks are morally upright, practice well, and perform their duties to preserve the Buddha's word, protect Buddhism, organize activities to inspect the Dhamma and discipline through the leadership of the Sangha organization team, and know how to communicate well in spreading Buddhism. Buddhist teachings have been systematically categorized for Buddhists to study up to the present. The researcher sees the importance of studying the leadership of Buddhist disciples in order to gain new knowledge and use it as a model for creating organizational leadership, building teams, and communicating well in spreading Buddhism. It can be seen that leadership is a very important person in leading an organization to reach its goals, and it depends on leadership.

Objectives

1. To study the leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism.
2. To analyze the leadership characteristics of monks in propagating Buddhism.
3. To study the networks of monks in propagating Buddhism.

Literature review

Literature review

1. Theoretical foundations of Buddhist leadership

Classical Theravāda sources present leadership as inseparable from moral and spiritual cultivation. Dhirasekera's study of Buddhist monastic discipline emphasizes that authentic monastic life must accord with both Dhamma and Vinaya; leadership in the Sangha is therefore defined not by position alone but by adherence to the normative framework of the Buddha's teaching.

P.A. Payutto's works systematize this doctrinal basis into a modern theory of Buddhist leadership virtues. In *Buddhadhamma* and related writings, he highlights frameworks such as the *Dasa-rājadhama* (Ten Royal Virtues) and *Sappurisadhamma* (qualities of a “true person”) including generosity, moral discipline, self-sacrifice, integrity, gentleness, non-anger, non-oppression and tolerance as normative standards for any kind of leadership. These virtues are not limited to kings but are widely applied by Thai scholars to monastic and lay leaders.

Building on Payutto, Saengthongdee (2018) articulates a “Buddhist leadership features” framework that links scriptural concepts with modern management skills. He interprets the three classical qualities of a wise manager *chakkhumā* (having vision), *vidhūro* (being technically competent) and *nissayasampanno* (being reliable and well-related) as corresponding to conceptual, technical, and human-relation skills in contemporary leadership theory. This mapping provides a bridge between Buddhist moral psychology and mainstream leadership studies.

Other contemporary discussions of “leadership according to Buddhist concepts” further stress that Buddhist leaders must ground their actions in truth and righteousness (*dhamma*), be willing to endure difficulties, and orient followers toward collective well-being rather than greed or anger. Buddhist leadership is thus inherently ethical, relational, and purpose-driven.

2. Leadership characteristics of Buddhist monks

2.1 Moral ethical integrity

Most empirical studies agree that moral integrity is the core leadership characteristic of monks. The status of monks as “field of merit” for laypeople means that their credibility as leaders depends on visible practice of the precepts, restraint, and mindfulness. Dhirasekera argues that monastic authority arises from consistency between doctrinal ideals and personal conduct.

Saengthongdee (2018) and Payutto's writings emphasize *sīla* (morality), non-exploitation, and non-violence as indispensable traits of Buddhist leaders. Related work on Buddhist psychological traits frames the seven qualities of a “good friend” (*kalyāṇamitta* being lovable, respectable, admirable, a good counsellor, a patient listener, deep in conversation, and a wise adviser) as a set of leadership traits that support sustainable relationships in organizations. In the monastic context, these traits shape how monks mentor laypeople in moral cultivation.

2.2 Wisdom, vision and doctrinal competence

A second cluster of characteristics concerns wisdom (*paññā*) and doctrinal expertise. The *chakkhumā* aspect “one who has far-seeing eyes” is interpreted as the ability to read social trends, foresee consequences, and plan in line with Dhamma. Studies of monastic leadership in Thai universities and temples show that effective monk-leaders set clear directions, articulate shared goals, and connect institutional strategies to Buddhist principles.

Empirical research on monks as community leaders likewise underlines deep knowledge of Buddhist doctrine, meditation, and ethics as prerequisites for effective guidance. Kitanant et al. (2024), in their study of monks' strategic roles in community enterprises, report that monks' moral authority and doctrinal competence enable them to function as educators, advisors, and mediators in community economic planning.

2.3 Compassion, service orientation and social responsibility

Leadership in Buddhism is not only about personal purity but also about compassionate engagement. Literature on “engaged Buddhism” portrays monks as social actors responding to collective suffering poverty, conflict, environmental degradation through socially oriented applications of the Dhamma. A recent paper on monastic leadership in social reform movements in Theravāda Buddhism highlights mindfulness, wisdom, and compassion as the philosophical foundation for monks’ involvement in social justice and reform initiatives.

Thai and regional case studies of “development monks” describe monks who immerse themselves in village life, initiate community projects, and help villagers organize around common problems. These monks exhibit service-oriented leadership grounded in *mettā* (loving-kindness) and *karuṇā* (compassion), using their moral standing to mobilize local participation.

2.4 Relational, communicative and organizational skills

The *nissayasampanno* dimension stresses human-relation skills: being trusted, building networks, and maintaining harmonious collaboration. Studies of monks in community development consistently note their role as intermediaries between state agencies, NGOs, and villagers requiring negotiation, communication and conflict-resolution skills.

Research on mindful and spiritual leadership among Buddhist monks also discusses listening, empathy, and presence as leadership capacities that create psychologically safe spaces for followers to reflect and change behavior. These interpersonal traits directly support effective Dhamma dissemination.

3. Roles of Buddhist monks in disseminating the Dhamma to society

3.1 Traditional temple-based teaching

Historically, monks have disseminated the Dhamma through sermons (*desanā*), ritual instruction, and monastic education. Studies on the evolution of the monastic Sangha describe how monasteries became centers for teaching both ordained and lay communities, with monastic leaders balancing internal training and external preaching.

Empirical work in Thailand shows that temple-based propagation remains vital: monks preach on holy days, lead retreats, and provide counseling, shaping moral norms and religious identity in surrounding communities. Leadership characteristics—especially doctrinal expertise and moral integrity directly affect the credibility and impact of this teaching.

3.2 Mass media and digital dissemination

With modernization, monks have increasingly used mass media and digital platforms to spread the Dhamma. A study of Buddhist religious leaders in Thailand found that monasteries used broadcast towers and radio extensively for Dhamma teaching, and later expanded to internet media and online channels, including websites and online radio/TV. Popular movements such as the “Best Friend House” project illustrate how visual and audio media can be used to cultivate morality among youth and families beyond the temple compound.

These modes require new leadership competencies: media literacy, strategic communication, and the ability to contextualize traditional teachings for urban, globalized audiences. Studies on Buddhist monks’ skills for the SDGs note that contemporary monks increasingly need digital communication and project-management skills to fulfil their roles as community leaders and Dhamma communicators.

3.3 Community development and social reform as Dhamma dissemination

A large body of Thai and regional research examines monks' roles in community development interpreting such work itself as a mode of Dhamma dissemination. Early work (e.g., Kloppenborg, 1984) already showed that monks involved in development activities use Buddhist doctrines such as *kamma* and self-reliance to foster responsibility and participation among villagers.

Recent studies provide detailed case analyses. Kitanant et al. (2024) describe how monks guide community enterprises in Nakhon Chai Burin, using Buddhist principles to promote sufficiency economy, moral discipline in business, and harmonious coexistence. Research from Wat Khao Ta-ngoh and other temples highlights models of "engaged Buddhism" where monks provide welfare services, health promotion, education, and environmental activities while explicitly framing these efforts as expressions of Dhamma.

Theses and case studies from Thailand and Laos similarly portray monks as catalysts for community participation, local leadership development, and conflict resolution. In these accounts, monks' leadership characteristics—moral authority, compassion, vision, and relational skills are what make their social projects credible and transformative, thereby reinforcing the persuasive power of the Dhamma.

3.4 Human-rights and peace-oriented engagement

A newer strand of literature situates Buddhist monastic leadership within human-rights and peace discourses. Rodloytuk (2021) analyzes "engaged Buddhist communities" as responses to structural injustices, arguing that Buddhist values of compassion and non-violence can support human-rights work and conflict transformation. Likewise, recent work on monastic leadership in social reform emphasizes that monks can challenge social injustices while remaining rooted in mindfulness and ethical restraint, thus modeling non-violent forms of civic leadership.

These studies extend the understanding of Dhamma dissemination beyond doctrinal preaching to include embodied demonstrations of justice, care, and solidarity in the public sphere.

4. Synthesis and research gaps

Across the literature, leadership characteristics of Buddhist monks can be synthesized into four interrelated domains:

1. Moral–spiritual virtues (e.g., *sīla*, *mettā*, *karuṇā*, *Sappurisadhamma*, *Dasa-rājadhamma*), providing the ethical foundation for authority and trust.
2. Cognitive–strategic capacities (*chakkhumā*, wisdom, doctrinal knowledge, vision, mindfulness) enabling monks to interpret context, plan, and teach effectively.
3. Relational and communicative skills (*nissayasampanno*, *kalyāṇamitta* qualities, listening, counseling, networking) that allow monks to connect with diverse audiences and mediate between stakeholders.
4. Service and engagement orientation (commitment to community development, social welfare, human-rights and peace work) through which the Dhamma is embodied in concrete social actions.

However, several gaps remain. First, much of the Thai literature is descriptive and case-based; more comparative and theoretical work could clarify how Buddhist monastic leadership differs from, and overlaps with, secular leadership models. Second, digital Dhamma dissemination is rapidly expanding, but systematic studies of monks' digital leadership competencies and ethical challenges are still limited. Third, many

studies focus on exemplary "development monks," which may under-represent ordinary monks and nuns and overlook gendered dynamics in Buddhist leadership.

Methodology

1. Analyze data from documents in the Tripitaka and books, textbooks, and documents related to the analysis of leadership characteristics and the propagation of Buddhism.
2. Invite five experts with knowledge of Buddhism and educators to provide analysis and recommendations.
3. Interview ten experts with knowledge of Buddhism and administrators, both monks and laypeople, to determine criteria for selecting interviewees.
4. Analyze content data, including context, and present it in a descriptive format.

Results

1 . The leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism can be summarized as follows: 1.1 The leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism in 3 aspects as follows: 1) The leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism in the aspect of Chakkhumā, consisting of 1 . 1) Having a vision to propagate Buddhism both domestically and internationally; 1 . 2 Having a vision to study knowledge according to Buddhist principles; and 1.3 Having a vision to practice and build human relations in the context of society. 2) The leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism in the aspect of Vidhuro, consisting of 2 . 1 Monks who propagate Buddhism must have very good knowledge of Buddhist principles. 2 . 2 Having expertise in meditation practice. 2.3 Having expertise in propagating Buddhism in various forms according to Buddhist methods. 2 . 4 Being a person who is eager to learn and eager to practice with faith. 3) The leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism The Nissayasampanno aspect consists of 3.1 building good human relations with the public; 3.2 having virtues in the four divine states, the four social virtues, and the principle of Kalpayanamitra Dhamma; and 3.3 being a spiritual leader in practicing Buddhist principles. This is consistent with the research of Kanungnit Chantabutra on "The Status and Role of Buddhism in Thailand." The study found that the value of Buddhism in the past was very high due to the many special characteristics that the religion had for society. In the past, temples were a source of knowledge, and monks were intellectual leaders, leading to the tradition that all Thai men were required to ordain as monks to receive education and training in ethics and morality. The status and role of Buddhism began to decline in the era of modern society, with the full adoption of Western culture, leading to the neglect of religious ethics and morality, the foundation of society. The deterioration of Buddhist monastic institutions led to the idea of religious reform, as evidenced by the emergence of several new monasteries, such as Suan Mokkhaphalaram. Monasteries like Wat Long Pa Pong and Wat Dhammakaya, among others, all share a common goal: to reform religion, transforming it into a center of public faith. Today, the status and role of Buddhism has improved. This is evident in the increasing interest in Dhamma

principles, the practice of Dhamma, and the increasing attendance at temples. Furthermore, they recognize the shortcomings of capitalist development. The solution to social problems is a return to religious principles, fostering a simple, natural development free from vices and addictions, with Buddhism as the spiritual guiding principle of the people.

2. Results of the Analysis of the Leadership Characteristics of Monks in the Propagation of Buddhism, Both During the Buddha's Time and Present Day. The analysis of the leadership characteristics of monks in the propagation of Buddhism during the Buddha's time found that they: 1) had faith in propagating Buddhism; 2) had knowledge and ability; 3) had vision; 4) had good interpersonal skills; 5) were exemplary in practicing Buddhist principles; and 6) were outstanding in Buddhism (excellent in the Buddha's teachings). This is consistent with the research of Supaporn Makchaeng and Sompong Makchaeng on "A Study of the Sangha's Educational Management." The study found that "the current Sangha educational administration is separated from the national educational administration system, causing problems in management, budget, curriculum management, teaching and learning processes, assessment and evaluation, educational quality, the quality of educational personnel, both administrators and teachers, as well as welfare and job security." The curriculum does not meet the needs of learners, who are categorized into three groups: those seeking expanded educational opportunities, those seeking to be religious heirs, and those ordained according to tradition. In implementing Sangha educational reform, the overseeing agency should prepare to amend regulations. This is an obstacle to the provision of education according to the national education structure. Develop professional personnel to create stability and welfare for personnel in order to determine the effective workforce for each type of education. Analyze the cost per head of each type of student in order to determine the budget that the government must support.

3. Network of monks in propagating Buddhism. The creation of a network of monks in propagating Buddhism during the Buddha's time. The leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism in each area was outstanding.

Discussion

1. Spiritual leaders in practicing Buddhism, in line with the research of Kanungnit Chantabutra, studied "The Status and Role of Buddhism in Thailand." The study found that Buddhism's value in the past was highly valued due to its many special characteristics to society. In the past, temples were a source of knowledge, and monks were intellectual leaders, leading to the tradition that all Thai men were required to ordain to receive education and moral training. The status and role of Buddhism began to decline in the era of modern society, with the full adoption of Western culture, leading to the neglect of religious ethics and morality, the foundation of society. The deterioration of Buddhist monastic institutions led to the idea of religious reform, as evidenced by the emergence of several new monasteries, such as Suan Mokkhaphalaram, Wat Long Pa Pong, and Wat Dhammakaya. All monasteries share the common goal of reforming the religion to become a center of public faith. Today, the status and role of Buddhism has improved, as evidenced by the increasing interest in Dhamma principles, the increasing practice of Dhamma, and the increasing attendance

at temples. This, coupled with the recognition of the shortcomings of capitalist development, suggests a return to religious principles and morality. To develop society in a simple, natural way, free from vices and addictions, by holding onto Buddhism as the spiritual guide of the people (Kanungnit Chanthabut, 1989: 14) and in line with Chanchai Achinsamacharn, who mentioned the steps of the vision-building process as follows (Chanchai Achinsamacharn, 2007: 149).

2. The analysis of the leadership characteristics of monks in propagating Buddhism during the Buddha's time found that they: 1) had faith in propagating Buddhism; 2) had knowledge and abilities; 3) had vision; 4) had good interpersonal skills; 5) were exemplary in practicing Buddhist principles; and 6) were outstanding in Buddhism (excellence from the Buddha). This is consistent with the research of Supaporn Makjang and Sompong Makjang on "A Study of the Sangha's Educational Management." The study found that "the current Sangha educational administration is separated from the national educational administration system, causing problems in management, budget, curriculum management, teaching and learning processes, assessment and evaluation, educational quality, the quality of educational personnel (both administrators and teachers), as well as welfare and career security." The curriculum does not meet the needs of learners, who are divided into three groups: those seeking to expand educational opportunities, those wishing to be religious heirs, and those ordained according to tradition. In implementing Sangha educational reform, the overseeing agency should prepare to amend regulations that hinder educational management according to the national educational structure, develop professional personnel, and create security and welfare for personnel." To determine the effective workforce for each type of education, analyze the cost per head of each type of student in order to determine the budget that the government must support" (Supaphon Makchaeng and Sompong Makchaeng, 1999).

3. The Networking of Sangha in the Spread of Buddhism During the Buddha's Time The leadership of monks in the spread of Buddhism in each area was outstanding, as follows: 1) Visionary leadership: Visionary leaders in the spread of Buddhism. Examples include Sariputta Thera, Maha Moggallana Thera, Anuruddha Thera, Maha Kassapa Thera, Vangisa, and Pindola Bharadvāja. These six great monks were instrumental in the spread of Buddhism. Each of them excelled in their own unique way of spreading the Dhamma, which the Buddha praised. For example, Sariputta Thera was honored by the Buddha as his chief disciple. He was a Dharma minister who delivered profound sermons and explanations on Dhamma topics. He possessed wit and foresight in teaching Buddhists, contributing to the rapid spread of Buddhism during the Buddha's time. 2) Vidhuro: Knowledgeable leadership. The ability to spread Buddhism in the 4 S. case studies, namely Phra Uruvela Kassapa, Phra Culapanthaka Thera, Phra Rahula Thera, Phra Lakuntaka Bhaddiya, and Phra Punnamantaniputta Thera, all 5 of them were great monks with knowledge and ability to spread Buddhism, who were very important forces during the Buddha's time. Each of them was outstanding in spreading Buddhism, such as Phra Uruvela Kassapa, a monk who was praised by the Buddha as the foremost in having many followers. Before being ordained in Buddhism, Phra Uruvela Kassapa was a highly respected ascetic in Magadha. When he was ordained in Buddhism, it led to more people accepting Buddhism, which is consistent with Vasin Inthasara further elaborated on the principles of his question-answering in the Panhapayakana Sutta by using the question-answering technique as a teaching method.

While the interlocutor may not have directly asked him a question, he chose to communicate with them in a similar manner to the Panhapayakana Sutta. He classified these into five types: 1) Ekangsa-lakhana (one-sided assertion), 2) Vibhajja-lakhana (clearly dividing the issue), 3) Padpuccha-lakhana (asking questions before teaching), 4) Thapana-lakhana (leaving aside questions without making predictions), and 5) Umap-lakhana (association), which teaches through comparisons (Vasin Inthasara, 1981: 39-49). 3) Nissayasampanno: Leadership in the propagation of Buddhism with good interpersonal skills. Case studies include Anya Kondanna, the Elder Sonakutikanṇa, and the Elder Mahakappina. And the four great monks, Phra Upasena Wangkanthabutra Thera, were all great monks with excellent human relations, resulting in improved human relations among the Sangha and the villagers, who became more familiar with and had more faith in Buddhism. For example, Phra Maha Kappina was knowledgeable and wise in teaching. He was familiar with and had good relationships with the monks, so he regularly gave advice to them. Once, he gave advice to 1,000 monks until they attained Arahantship. This aligns with Rungchai Muenchana. Asst. Prof. Dr. stated that humans began communicating with each other in caves. They communicated together, lived together, married, and hunted together. However, human relations in those days were still natural. People lived together in harmony, and when conflict or dissatisfaction arose, they would resolve it with weapons. Later, humans evolved through the ages, leading to the emergence of religious ideologies. The teachings of various religions all serve as guidelines for fostering human relations, encouraging people to live together peacefully. When problems arose, they learned to resolve them using wisdom and reason. This was followed by the Industrial Revolution, when slave labor was used to control people.

Conclusion

The leadership of monks in propagating Buddhism consists of three core dimensions: visionary leadership (Chakkhumā), wisdom-based expertise (Vidhuro), and supportive moral leadership (Nissayasampanno). Monks must possess a vision for spreading Buddhism both domestically and internationally, develop deep knowledge of Buddhist doctrine, and build strong human relationships within society. They must also demonstrate expertise in meditation, mastery of various propagation methods, and a sincere eagerness to learn and practice. At the same time, their leadership requires moral virtues such as the Four Brahmavihāras, social virtues, and the qualities of a good spiritual friend, enabling them to guide communities spiritually. These findings align with research noting that Buddhism historically held high societal value, with temples serving as centers of knowledge and monks acting as intellectual and moral leaders. Although modernization once weakened the role of Buddhism, contemporary society has renewed interest in Buddhist teachings as people recognize the limitations of capitalist development and return to spiritual principles. Leadership traits during the Buddha's time similarly included faith, knowledge, vision, interpersonal competence, exemplary conduct, and doctrinal excellence. However, modern Sangha education faces challenges such as outdated curricula, insufficient personnel development, and separation from national education structures, indicating the need for regulatory reform, improved curricula, and stronger welfare systems for personnel. Additionally, monks during the Buddha's time formed effective propagation networks, with leadership in each region contributing to the successful spread of Buddhism.

Recommendation

Based on this research, recommendations for its application and the opinions of qualified monks and laypeople with expertise and experience in Buddhist leadership in propagating Buddhism are provided, including:

1. Agencies involved in propagating Buddhism should organize training for personnel involved in propagating Buddhism, such as training programs for monk preachers and training programs for monk missionaries.
2. Agencies involved in propagating Buddhism should adhere to the principles of the Buddha's propagation of Buddhism by establishing dissemination networks.
3. Buddhist study centers should organize training for monks and novices to enhance their knowledge and use of teaching media and propagation of Buddhism.

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Social Dynamics and Community Engagement in Contemporary Society*

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Abstract

In contemporary society, social dynamics have become increasingly complex as communities navigate rapid technological change, socio-economic inequalities, and evolving forms of civic participation. This article examines the nature of social dynamics, the changing patterns of community engagement, and the mechanisms that affect collective action in diverse social contexts. Drawing upon theories of social capital, participatory governance, and digital engagement, the study synthesizes recent scholarly work to illustrate how communities mobilize, connect, and adapt. The findings highlight the growing influence of digital platforms, the importance of trust and social cohesion, and the role of local institutions in facilitating inclusive participation. Recommendations emphasize strengthening community-driven structures, promoting digital literacy, and enhancing participatory governance frameworks.

Keywords: Social dynamics; Community engagement; Social capital; Digital participation; Participatory governance

Introduction

Contemporary society is characterized by rapid technological advancements, global interconnectivity, and increasing social diversity. These shifts have transformed how individuals interact, form networks, and engage within their communities. Social dynamics—the processes through which societies maintain stability, negotiate change, and shape collective behavior—directly influence levels of community engagement (Giddens, 2021). As communities confront challenges such as inequality, political polarization, and digital fragmentation, understanding these dynamics is critical for building cohesive and participatory societies.

Community engagement, traditionally rooted in geographic proximity and local institutions, has expanded into virtual and hybrid spaces. Citizens now mobilize both offline and online, creating new forms of collective action and civic agency (Putnam, 2020). This article explores the interplay between contemporary social dynamics and emerging modes of community engagement.

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Objectives

1. To examine the key social dynamics shaping interactions, relationships, and collective behavior in contemporary society.
2. To analyze current patterns, forms, and levels of community engagement across both traditional and digital environments.
3. To explore the role of digital technologies and online platforms in influencing community participation and collective action.
4. To investigate the functions of local institutions, participatory governance, and social capital in facilitating community engagement.
5. To synthesize existing academic literature to identify challenges and emerging opportunities for strengthening community engagement in modern social contexts.

Literature review

1. Social Dynamics in Contemporary Society

Social dynamics involve the interactions, relationships, and behavioral patterns that shape society. Theories of structuration emphasize the dual role of individuals and institutions in constructing social systems (Giddens, 2021). Recent studies show that urbanization, migration, and digitalization have reshaped community structures, creating more fluid and diverse social relationships (Castells, 2015). The rise of network society theory highlights how digital networks influence social organization and collective identity.

2. Community Engagement and Social Capital

Community engagement refers to active participation in social, cultural, political, and economic activities. Central to understanding engagement is the concept of social capital, defined as networks, trust, and norms facilitating cooperation (Putnam, 2000). High levels of social capital promote community resilience, civic participation, and inclusive development (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). However, contemporary communities face declining trust and weakening social ties in many regions (OECD, 2023).

3. Digital Engagement and Emerging Forms of Participation

With the proliferation of digital technologies, community engagement increasingly occurs through online forums, social media, and digital civic platforms. Castells (2015) argues that digital networks create new spaces for mobilization and participation, enabling rapid information sharing and collective action. Digital engagement has empowered marginalized groups, although issues of digital inequality and misinformation present ongoing challenges (van Dijck, 2018).

4. Participatory Governance and Local Institutions

Participatory governance emphasizes citizen involvement in decision-making. Local governments and community organizations play critical roles in facilitating inclusive engagement processes (Fung, 2015). Contemporary approaches focus on co-creation, deliberative forums, and collaborative policy-making to strengthen democratic legitimacy and local development.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative documentary analysis based on academic books, peer-reviewed journal articles, and official reports published between 2000 and 2024. Sources were analyzed according to three themes: (1) social dynamics, (2) community engagement patterns, and (3) institutional frameworks supporting participation. The synthesis aims to identify conceptual patterns and evidence-based insights relevant to contemporary society.

Results

The analysis of contemporary literature and documentary data reveals four major results regarding the interaction between social dynamics and community engagement in modern society.

1. Transformation of Social Structures into Network-Based Communities

The first major result shows that social structures have shifted from traditional, geographically bound communities to more fluid, network-based forms of association. Digital technologies have expanded individuals' social spheres and created globalized networks of interest. This transformation supports the argument made by Castells (2015) that contemporary society is increasingly organized through digitally mediated networks. However, this shift also contributes to weakened local-level participation in some regions, consistent with observations about declining traditional social ties (Putnam, 2020).

2. Trust and Social Cohesion as Core Determinants of Engagement

The second finding highlights the critical role of trust—both interpersonal and institutional—in enabling effective community engagement. Communities with higher social cohesion demonstrate greater collective action capacity, especially during crises or public emergencies. This reinforces the OECD (2023) report, which emphasizes declining trust as a barrier to civic participation. The results confirm that trust remains a foundational component of social capital in contemporary societies.

3. Digital Platforms Expanding Opportunities but Reinforcing Inequalities

The third result indicates that digital platforms significantly enhance participation by providing accessible channels for communication, mobilization, and community-led initiatives. Digital engagement enables rapid information dissemination and broad involvement in social causes, supporting van Dijck's (2018) findings regarding the rise of "platform society." However, the data also reveal persistent challenges digital inequality, limited digital literacy, and exposure to misinformation that restrict equitable engagement. These dynamics create uneven participation gaps among socio-economic groups.

4. Local Institutions as Gateways for Inclusive Community Participation

The fourth major result demonstrates that local institutions municipalities, community organizations, schools, and NGOs remain essential in sustaining participation despite digital shifts. Effective participatory governance relies on transparent decision-making processes, inclusive consultations, and regular dialogue with citizens. This aligns with Fung's (2015) argument that participatory mechanisms enhance democratic governance and improve public decision-making. The data confirm that local institutions act as bridges linking traditional community engagement with emerging digital practices.

Discussion

1. Shifting Social Structures and Networked Communities

The analysis reveals that contemporary social structures are increasingly network-based rather than geographically bounded. Digital communication has expanded social interactions beyond local contexts, creating global communities of interest (Castells, 2015). However, this shift has also weakened traditional neighborhood-based engagement in some regions (Putnam, 2020).

2. The Importance of Trust and Social Cohesion

Trust remains a central determinant of successful community engagement. Studies emphasize that social cohesion enables communities to collaborate effectively during crises such as pandemics or natural disasters (OECD, 2023). Declining interpersonal trust, political polarization, and misinformation undermine civic engagement and collective decision-making (Giddens, 2021).

3. Digital Platforms as Tools for Empowerment and Mobilization

Digital engagement has democratized participation by reducing physical and socio-economic barriers. Movements such as #MeToo and youth-led climate activism illustrate the power of social media in mobilizing large populations (van Dijck, 2018). Yet, participation gaps persist due to unequal digital access, limited digital literacy, and algorithmic biases.

4. Role of Local Institutions in Facilitating Engagement

Local institutions remain essential in fostering community participation. Effective participatory governance relies on transparent processes, inclusive forums, and collaborative problem-solving frameworks (Fung, 2015). Community centers, local NGOs, municipalities, and schools play important roles in bridging social divides and building trust.

Conclusion

Social dynamics in contemporary society are evolving rapidly, shaped by technological innovation, shifting social networks, and changing patterns of civic engagement. While digital platforms create new opportunities for empowerment, challenges related to inequality, declining trust, and fragmented communities remain. Enhancing community engagement requires strengthening social capital, promoting digital inclusion, and encouraging participatory governance. Future research should examine community engagement in rural and marginalized contexts, and evaluate digital participation tools in local development.

Recommendation

Based on the study's findings regarding evolving social dynamics and patterns of community engagement in contemporary society, several key recommendations are proposed for policymakers, community leaders, educators, and civil society organizations.

1. Strengthen Social Capital and Community Cohesion

Communities should invest in initiatives that build trust, strengthen interpersonal relationships, and enhance cooperation among diverse groups. Programs such as community dialogues, cultural activities, and neighborhood-based projects can foster stronger social bonds. Policymakers should prioritize social inclusion strategies that reduce inequality and promote intergroup understanding.

2. Promote Digital Literacy and Equitable Access to Technology

Given the crucial role of digital platforms in modern engagement, it is essential to address the persistent digital divide. Governments and local institutions should:

- Expand access to affordable internet and digital tools
- Provide digital literacy training, particularly for vulnerable populations
- Support community technology centers and local digital support programs

Enhancing digital competency will enable more citizens to participate effectively, reducing disparities in engagement.

3. Integrate Online and Offline Forms of Participation

Community engagement strategies should combine the advantages of digital platforms with traditional face-to-face formats. Hybrid participation models—such as online forums, livestreamed town hall meetings, and digital feedback mechanisms—can make engagement more inclusive and flexible. This approach supports participation among individuals with limited mobility, busy schedules, or geographic constraints.

4. Strengthen Participatory Governance Mechanisms

Local governments should create transparent, inclusive processes that allow community members to actively contribute to policy development and decision-making. Recommended actions include:

- Establishing participatory budgeting programs
- Creating citizen advisory committees
- Facilitating deliberative forums and local assemblies
- Encouraging youth participation in civic projects

These mechanisms increase public trust, strengthen accountability, and improve the quality of local governance.

5. Support Local Institutions as Engagement Facilitators

Because local institutions remain key connectors between citizens and public systems, investments should be made to enhance their capacity. Municipalities, schools, community centers, and NGOs should receive support for:

- Training in community engagement methods
- Developing inclusive outreach programs
- Building networks across community sectors

Strengthening these institutions helps sustain long-term, community-driven participation.

6. Encourage Research and Monitoring of Engagement Trends

Continuous research is necessary to monitor how social dynamics and community engagement evolve over time. Universities, research institutes, and local governments should collaborate to:

- Conduct community surveys
- Evaluate digital engagement tools
- Study participation barriers in different demographic groups
- Develop data-driven policy interventions

This evidence-based approach ensures that engagement strategies remain relevant and effective.

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Legal Interpretation and Judicial Discretion in Modern Courts*

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Abstract

This article examines the dynamic relationship between legal interpretation and judicial discretion in modern courts. It explores how interpretative theories textualism, purposivism, originalism, and living constitutionalism shape judicial reasoning and influence discretionary powers. The article further analyzes how courts balance rule-based interpretation with the necessity of flexible application to achieve justice, fairness, and consistency. Challenges in maintaining judicial neutrality, the influence of societal values, and the impact of modern constitutionalism are highlighted. The findings suggest that judicial discretion is essential in addressing legal ambiguity but must be bounded by interpretative principles, judicial ethics, and institutional accountability.

Keywords: Legal interpretation; Judicial discretion; Judicial reasoning; Modern courts; Constitutional law

Introduction

Legal interpretation is fundamental to the functioning of modern judicial systems, determining how courts understand statutes, constitutions, and precedents. Judicial discretion, meanwhile, involves the court's authority to make decisions where law is ambiguous or silent (Dworkin, 1977). The interplay between these concepts directly shapes legal outcomes, influences public trust in the judiciary, and impacts the evolution of legal doctrine. As contemporary societies face increasingly complex legal disputes, understanding how judges interpret the law and exercise discretion becomes crucial for ensuring justice, consistency, and legitimacy in judicial decision-making.

Legal interpretation and judicial discretion are foundational components of modern judicial systems, shaping the way laws are applied, understood, and developed. As societies become increasingly complex and diverse, courts must interpret statutes, constitutions, and precedents in ways that reflect contemporary values while preserving legal certainty. Legal interpretation refers to the methods judges use to determine the meaning of legal texts, such as textualism, purposivism, and intentionalism, each of which influences judicial outcomes differently (Eskridge, 1990). Judicial discretion, meanwhile, pertains to the authority judges hold to make decisions within the bounds of



legal frameworks, especially in areas where statutes are ambiguous or open-ended (Dworkin, 1977).

In modern courts, the balance between legal interpretation and judicial discretion has become more significant due to rapid social change, globalization, and the expansion of human rights jurisprudence. Courts are increasingly confronted with cases involving technological advancement, transnational legal issues, and evolving cultural norms, all of which require flexible yet principled interpretation. Scholars argue that strict textualism often proves insufficient in addressing modern legal disputes, leading judges to rely on broader interpretive approaches that incorporate legislative intent, moral reasoning, and social context (Sunstein, 1996). This shift underscores the growing discretion afforded to judges and the need to examine its implications for judicial accountability and legitimacy.

The importance of studying legal interpretation and judicial discretion is further amplified by concerns about judicial activism and the proper boundaries of judicial power. Debates persist regarding whether judges should merely apply existing law or actively shape its development to promote justice and social progress (Tushnet, 2005). In many jurisdictions, constitutional courts play a critical role in protecting rights and limiting governmental authority, making interpretive choices especially consequential. Misuses or excessive reliance on judicial discretion may lead to inconsistency, unpredictability, or bias, potentially undermining public trust in the justice system (Shapiro, 2013). Therefore, understanding how judges interpret law and exercise discretion is essential for maintaining the rule of law and democratic governance.

Moreover, comparative legal studies indicate that different judicial traditions—such as common law, civil law, and hybrid systems—approach interpretation and discretion differently, creating varied implications for fairness and legal uniformity (Marmor, 2014). Globalization has intensified the interaction between these systems, highlighting the need for coherent, transparent, and principled interpretive practices. As courts continue to address unprecedented legal challenges, research on judicial interpretation and discretion becomes crucial for informing reforms, strengthening judicial training, and guiding policymakers in shaping legal institutions.

Thus, the background and significance of this research lie in the essential role that interpretation and discretion play in ensuring justice, protecting rights, and maintaining societal order. A systematic examination of these concepts helps scholars and practitioners better understand how judicial decisions are formed, how legal meanings evolve, and how courts can balance flexibility with consistency. Ultimately, such research contributes to improving legal systems and enhancing public confidence in judicial processes.

Objectives

1. To analyze key theories of legal interpretation applied in modern judicial systems.
2. To examine the scope and limits of judicial discretion in court decision-making.
3. To assess how interpretative methods constrain or enable judicial discretion.
4. To evaluate contemporary challenges facing judicial interpretation in democratic societies.

Literature review

1. Theories of Legal Interpretation

Legal interpretation has been shaped by several influential theories. Textualism, widely associated with Scalia (1997), emphasizes the ordinary meaning of statutory language. Purposivism, championed by Hart and Sacks (1958), seeks to interpret texts according to legislative purpose. Originalism, a constitutional theory, interprets legal texts based on the original intent or meaning at the time of drafting (Bork, 1990). Living constitutionalism, by contrast, views the constitution as an evolving document responsive to societal changes (Brennan, 1985).

These theories illustrate the tension between strict adherence to text and the need for judicial flexibility to adapt legal norms to evolving circumstances.

2. Judicial Discretion in Modern Courts

Judicial discretion refers to the power judges possess to select among several legally permissible outcomes (Frank, 1949). It is particularly prominent in sentencing, administrative appeals, and constitutional adjudication. Dworkin (1977) critiques excessive discretion, arguing that judges should rely on principles of integrity rather than personal preference. Conversely, scholars such as Posner (2010) argue that discretion is inevitable due to linguistic indeterminacy and complex social realities.

3. Constitutionalism and the Role of Societal Values

Modern courts operate within constitutional democracies where judicial decisions often reflect values such as human rights, equality, and social welfare (Tushnet, 2009). As such, legal interpretation cannot be detached from societal norms, which influence the boundaries of discretion. This may lead to accusations of "judicial activism," particularly when courts expand rights or challenge executive power.

Methodology

This article employs a qualitative documentary research method, reviewing academic literature, case law, constitutional provisions, and theoretical frameworks related to legal interpretation and judicial discretion. Comparative perspectives from common-law and civil-law jurisdictions are included to illustrate differences in interpretive traditions.

Results

1. Interpretative Methods Shape Judicial Reasoning

The study finds that interpretative theories significantly shape how judges approach ambiguous statutes. For example, textualist courts prioritize linguistic clarity, reducing discretionary space; purposivist courts allow broader inquiry into legislative intent, expanding discretion (Scalia, 1997; Hart & Sacks, 1958).

2. Judicial Discretion is Unavoidable but Bounded

Analysis indicates that judicial discretion is inherent due to unavoidable gaps, ambiguities, and conflicts in the law (Dworkin, 1977). However, discretion is not arbitrary, as it is constrained by precedent, statutory limits, constitutional norms, and judicial ethics (Galligan, 1991).

3. Modern Constitutionalism Expands Judicial Responsibilities

Constitutional review—especially in rights-based cases—requires courts to interpret vague standards such as “reasonableness,” “proportionality,” or “public interest.” This expands discretionary space but also requires transparent reasoning to ensure legitimacy (Tushnet, 2009).

4. Risks of Over-Interpretation and Judicial Overreach

The study identifies risks when courts extend interpretation beyond legislative intent, potentially undermining democratic accountability. Critics argue that judicial power should be balanced by clear interpretative rules and institutional checks (Bork, 1990; Posner, 2010).

Discussion

The findings highlight the delicate balance between structured interpretation and flexible judicial reasoning. While interpretative theories provide judges with analytical tools, they also constrain personal bias and ensure consistency. Judicial discretion becomes most visible when courts confront novel issues, moral dilemmas, or gaps in legislation.

In constitutional democracies, courts increasingly act as guardians of rights, requiring interpretative innovation (Brennan, 1985). For instance, proportionality tests used in many jurisdictions enable judges to balance individual rights against state interests, demonstrating structured discretion. Nonetheless, critics warn that broad interpretative freedom risks politicizing the judiciary.

The study suggests that legitimacy of judicial discretion depends on transparent reasoning, adherence to interpretative principles, and consistency with constitutional values.

Conclusion

Legal interpretation and judicial discretion are inseparable components of modern judicial practice. Interpretation provides the framework through which judges understand the law, while discretion allows them to apply legal principles to complex, real-world situations. Although discretion is necessary, it must be exercised within boundaries established by interpretative theories, constitutional principles, and judicial ethics. Strengthening interpretative methodologies, promoting transparency, and enhancing judicial training can help preserve the balance between flexibility and legal certainty.

Recommendation

1. Courts should adopt clearer interpretative guidelines to minimize inconsistent discretionary practices.
2. Judicial training programs should emphasize interpretative theory, constitutional values, and ethical reasoning.
3. Legislatures should draft statutes with greater clarity to reduce interpretative ambiguity.
4. Further empirical research should examine how judges in different jurisdictions apply discretion in practice.

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Social Transformation and the Dynamics of Identity in Contemporary Societies*

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Abstract

In the context of accelerating global change, identity has emerged as a central theme in understanding social transformation. This article explores the dynamic interplay between social transformation and identity formation in contemporary societies. Drawing on interdisciplinary theories from sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies, the study examines how forces such as globalization, digital technology, migration, and urbanization disrupt traditional identity structures and give rise to hybrid, fluid, and contested forms of identity. The analysis identifies key drivers of change—transnationalism, algorithmic culture, and demographic shifts—while also addressing the dual nature of identity politics as both a force for empowerment and a source of division. Through case studies on racial movements, gender identity debates, and religious struggles, the article illustrates the socio-political stakes of identity negotiation. It further considers how individuals and communities develop resilient strategies, and how education, the arts, and inclusive institutions can mediate identity conflicts and foster belonging. Ultimately, the article argues for a reflexive and inclusive approach to identity in order to navigate the complexities of pluralistic and rapidly evolving societies.

Keywords: Social transformation; Identity politics; Globalization; Digital culture; Cultural hybridity; Resilience; Migration; Inclusive institutions; Belonging; Social cohesion

Introduction

In recent decades, contemporary societies have undergone rapid and profound transformations across political, economic, technological, and cultural dimensions. These transformations have significantly reshaped how individuals and communities construct and negotiate their identities. Globalization, urbanization, digital communication, and large-scale migration have challenged the stability of traditional identity categories based on ethnicity, nationality, religion, and class (Hall, 1996; Bauman, 2000). As these social forces intensify, identity is increasingly seen as fluid, hybrid, and performative, rather than fixed and essential.

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One of the core problems facing modern societies is the tension between the desire for rootedness and the need to adapt to ever-changing social realities. In this context, identity becomes a site of both empowerment and conflict, shaped by institutions, media discourses, and power structures (Giddens, 1991; Castells, 2010). Understanding how individuals navigate identity in a world marked by fragmentation, cultural pluralism, and social precarity is thus both a theoretical and practical concern for scholars, educators, and policymakers.

Understanding the relationship between social transformation and identity formation is crucial in a time when social cohesion is increasingly challenged by polarization, marginalization, and cultural displacement. This study contributes to the theoretical discourse by bridging classical and contemporary identity theories, and offers insights for policymakers and educators on how to foster inclusive identities in pluralistic societies. Moreover, it provides an analytical framework for understanding conflicts rooted in identity politics, as well as potential strategies for promoting social resilience and intercultural understanding (Appadurai, 1996; Yuval-Davis, 2011).

The article draws on interdisciplinary perspectives from sociology, cultural studies, and anthropology. Theoretically, it engages with:

- Stuart Hall's (1996) notion of identity as a process of articulation;
- Anthony Giddens' (1991) idea of the reflexive project of the self in late modernity;
- Zygmunt Bauman's (2000) concept of "liquid identity" in globalized society.

Methodologically, this article employs a qualitative meta-synthesis of existing case studies, comparative ethnographies, and discourse analyses that examine identity transformation across diverse cultural and national contexts.

The article begins with a review of key theoretical approaches to social transformation and identity. It then explores major forces reshaping identity today—globalization, digitalization, and migration—followed by case analyses that highlight how individuals and communities adapt to or resist these changes. The final section offers reflections on identity politics and concludes with implications for theory, policy, and further research.

Drivers of Identity Change in Contemporary Societies

1. Globalization and Transnationalism

Globalization has drastically reshaped the spatial and cultural frameworks in which identity is constructed. The increasing flow of goods, people, information, and capital across borders has challenged the traditional model of national identity anchored in territorial sovereignty and cultural homogeneity. As Appadurai (1996) notes, the rise of "ethnoscapes" and "mediascapes" fosters cultural disjunctions that decenter national narratives and introduce multiple, competing imaginaries of identity.

In this context, diaspora communities serve as prominent examples of transnational identity formations. Migrants often maintain ties to their countries of origin while integrating into host societies, resulting in hybrid identities that transcend geographical boundaries (Vertovec, 2001). Such hybrid forms of belonging disrupt binary understandings of identity such as "us" versus "them" and illustrate the fluid, negotiated character of identity in the global era. However, globalization can also provoke cultural anxieties, leading to the resurgence of exclusionary nationalism and identity-based conflicts (Castells, 2010).

2. Technology and Digital Culture

The proliferation of digital technologies, particularly social media platforms, has revolutionized the ways in which identity is expressed, curated, and contested. In online environments, individuals construct digital selves through images, texts, and interactions that are subject to algorithmic visibility where certain identities are amplified while others are marginalized (Bucher, 2012). This process is not merely expressive, but strategic, as users adapt to platform logics to gain recognition, visibility, and social capital.

Moreover, virtual communities now serve as vital arenas for identity experimentation and collective solidarity. Digital subcultures, fandoms, and activist networks offer alternative spaces for marginalized groups to assert identity and challenge dominant discourses (boyd, 2014). For instance, LGBTQ+ youth often find in online forums the freedom to explore and affirm identities they may suppress offline. Yet, digital platforms also pose risks, including cyberbullying, surveillance, and echo chambers that reinforce identity polarization (Papacharissi, 2015).

3. Migration, Urbanization, and Demographic Shifts

Migration and urbanization are among the most visible forces reshaping the social fabric of contemporary societies. In cities, people of diverse backgrounds cohabit and interact, resulting in both cultural integration and friction. Urban multiculturalism fosters cosmopolitan attitudes and mixed identities, but also exposes individuals to processes of othering and marginalization (Sandercock, 2003). Migrants in particular must constantly renegotiate their sense of self as they navigate different cultural expectations and power structures.

Furthermore, demographic changes such as youth bulges, aging populations, and shifting gender roles introduce new identity configurations that may conflict with traditional norms. Urban environments become crucibles of identity transformation, where place, class, and ethnicity intersect in complex ways. Lefebvre's (1991) notion of the "production of space" highlights how identity in cities is spatially constructed and contested, making urbanization a key terrain of symbolic and material struggle.

Identity Politics and Social Conflict

1. Identity as a Source of Empowerment and Division

In contemporary societies, identity has emerged as both a tool of empowerment and a vector of division. On one hand, identity-based movements have played a critical role in affirming the rights and visibility of marginalized groups. Feminism, LGBTQ+ rights, indigenous movements, and anti-racist activism have advanced political agendas rooted in the recognition of identity as a legitimate basis for inclusion and justice (Fraser, 1995). These movements mobilize "the politics of recognition" to demand that historically oppressed identities be granted cultural legitimacy and equal participation in public life (Taylor, 1994).

On the other hand, identity politics can become a source of social fragmentation when it hardens into exclusionary or essentialist categories. Instead of fostering solidarity across difference, rigid identity claims may reinforce social boundaries and create zero-sum perceptions of political space. This dual nature of identity as both a site of solidarity and a terrain of conflict reflects the ambivalent position of identity politics in contemporary governance (Yuval-Davis, 2011).

2. Populism, Nationalism, and Exclusionary Identity Narratives

The rise of populism and right-wing nationalism in many regions has further complicated the role of identity in political discourse. Populist leaders frequently invoke a singular national identity typically defined along ethnic, religious, or cultural lines as a means to oppose globalization, immigration, and liberal pluralism (Mudde & Rovira Kaltwasser, 2017). Such narratives often rely on constructing the "other" as a threat to national purity and cultural cohesion, thereby legitimizing policies of exclusion and repression.

In this context, identity becomes weaponized to galvanize electoral support and suppress dissent. For instance, anti-immigration rhetoric in Europe, Islamophobic discourse in India, and white nationalist resurgence in the United States illustrate how identity is used to rally majoritarian sentiments and marginalize minority groups (Wodak, 2015). The political instrumentalization of identity thus contributes to democratic backsliding and the erosion of inclusive citizenship norms.

3. Case Examples: Racial Movements, Gender Identity Debates, and Religious Struggles

Several case studies underscore the multifaceted role of identity in contemporary social conflict:

- **Racial Justice Movements:** The Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement in the United States illustrates how racial identity can serve as a powerful basis for political mobilization. Rooted in historical experiences of police brutality and systemic racism, BLM exemplifies a reclaiming of identity as a tool for transformative justice (Clayton, 2018).
- **Gender Identity Debates:** In many Western democracies, the recognition of gender diversity has led to contentious debates over legal rights, public restrooms, and inclusion in sports. Trans rights activists argue for legal recognition and healthcare access, while opponents frame such inclusion as a threat to traditional gender norms, revealing deep cultural rifts around gender identity (Stryker, 2008).
- **Religious Identity Struggles:** Conflicts around religious identity are also prominent, especially in multi-faith societies. In Myanmar, for example, Buddhist nationalism has fueled anti-Rohingya sentiment, leading to ethnic cleansing and international condemnation. Here, religion is entangled with ethnicity and national belonging in ways that justify violence and exclusion (Walton, 2016).

Resilience and Reimagining Identity

1. Adaptive Strategies of Individuals and Communities

In the face of social transformation and identity-based conflict, individuals and communities develop adaptive strategies to preserve coherence and agency. These strategies often involve a dynamic process of identity negotiation, wherein people selectively integrate, reinterpret, or resist external cultural influences while maintaining a sense of belonging and purpose. According to Giddens (1991), this process is part of the "reflexive project of the self," in which identity is continuously reshaped through lived experiences and relational contexts.

Resilient communities often draw upon collective memory, shared histories, and intergenerational knowledge to anchor identity amidst change (Norris et al., 2008). For marginalized groups, resilience entails both survival and transformation asserting their identity in ways that challenge systemic exclusion while imagining alternative futures. This is evident in indigenous movements that blend traditional cosmologies with contemporary activism, or immigrant communities that maintain cultural ties while forging new hybrid identities in host societies (Bhabha, 1994).

2. Education, Arts, and Cultural Expression as Mediators of Identity Change

Education and cultural expression play critical roles in mediating identity change. Educational institutions, when inclusive and culturally responsive, can serve as spaces for identity exploration and empowerment. Curricula that recognize diversity in race, language, gender, and heritage help students develop more complex and empathetic understandings of themselves and others (Banks, 2008). Moreover, education that fosters critical thinking enables learners to question dominant identity narratives and imagine more equitable social structures.

The arts visual, performative, literary, and digital also offer powerful means for articulating and reimagining identity. Through storytelling, theater, music, and visual media, individuals express complex and often marginalized identities in ways that transcend formal discourse. As Eisner (2002) argues, the arts develop emotional and aesthetic sensibilities that are essential for human understanding and moral development. Cultural expression allows communities to reclaim agency over how they are seen and heard, thereby counteracting reductive stereotypes and fostering intercultural dialogue (UNESCO, 2006).

3. Role of Institutions in Promoting Inclusive Identity Narratives

Institutions educational, religious, political, and cultural play a foundational role in shaping identity narratives at the societal level. When institutions promote inclusive narratives that reflect the pluralism of contemporary society, they contribute to social cohesion and democratic participation. Conversely, institutions that enforce narrow or exclusionary identities can deepen social divides and fuel conflict (Yuval-Davis, 2011).

Governments, for instance, can enact inclusive citizenship policies that recognize dual identities, protect minority rights, and encourage participation across social divides. Museums, libraries, and media platforms can serve as inclusive public spaces where diverse identities are represented and validated. Additionally, civil society organizations and local governance structures can facilitate intercultural exchange and community building, thus fostering resilience at both individual and collective levels (Putnam, 2000).

Ultimately, promoting identity resilience requires an integrated approach one that combines grassroots initiatives with institutional support to ensure that identity is not only preserved but continually reimagined in ways that align with justice, dignity, and social inclusion.

Conclusion

This article explores how rapid social transformation driven by globalization, digital technology, migration, and urbanization reshapes individual and collective identity in contemporary societies. Identity, once perceived as stable and rooted in tradition, is now increasingly seen as fluid, hybrid, and subject to negotiation in response to shifting socio-political conditions.

The paper begins by identifying the core problem: the destabilization of traditional identity frameworks and the rise of fragmented or contested identities. It outlines key research objectives, including understanding the forces driving identity change and the implications for social cohesion. Drawing on theorists such as Stuart Hall, Anthony Giddens, and Zygmunt Bauman, the study adopts an interdisciplinary, qualitative approach grounded in sociology and cultural studies.

Three major drivers of identity transformation are analyzed:

1. Globalization and transnationalism, which disrupt national-cultural identities and give rise to diasporic and hybrid identities;

2. Technology and digital culture, which enable curated digital selves, virtual communities, and identity-based activism, while also reinforcing exclusion through algorithmic structures;

3. Migration, urbanization, and demographic shifts, which foster both integration and resistance as people renegotiate identity in complex urban and multicultural contexts.

The article then examines **identity politics and social conflict**, showing how identity can be both empowering and divisive. While identity-based movements (e.g., BLM, LGBTQ+ rights) seek justice and recognition, exclusionary forms of nationalism and populism weaponize identity to marginalize others and inflame polarization.

Finally, the article highlights **resilience and reimagining identity** through adaptive strategies at individual and community levels. It emphasizes the critical roles of **education, arts, and inclusive institutions** in mediating identity change and fostering pluralistic, empathetic societies. Institutions that validate diverse narratives help build social cohesion, while those that suppress difference exacerbate division.

In sum, the article argues for a nuanced understanding of identity as a dynamic process shaped by global and local forces, calling for inclusive policies, critical pedagogy, and cultural engagement to navigate the complexities of identity in the 21st century.

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Cultural Transformation and Social Resilience: Interdisciplinary Perspectives in the Humanities and Social Sciences*

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Abstract

This article explores the dynamic interplay between cultural transformation and social resilience through an interdisciplinary lens that integrates insights from the humanities and social sciences. In the face of globalization, migration, technological change, and environmental disruption, communities worldwide are experiencing profound cultural shifts that challenge traditional values, identities, and practices. Drawing on theoretical perspectives and empirical case studies, the article examines how cultural resources such as memory, narrative, heritage, and education function as tools of resilience. Case studies from indigenous disaster responses, migrant urban neighborhoods, and digital youth cultures illustrate how resilience emerges through both structural adaptation and symbolic meaning-making. The article also highlights the role of education and public policy in fostering resilience by promoting inclusive cultural frameworks and empathetic understanding. By bridging disciplinary boundaries, this study contributes to a more holistic understanding of how societies can adapt to transformation while maintaining social cohesion and identity continuity.

Keywords: Cultural Change; Resilience; Social Transformation; Interdisciplinary Studies; Humanities; Social Sciences

Introduction

In the contemporary era, societies around the world are undergoing rapid cultural transformations driven by globalization, technological innovation, demographic shifts, environmental challenges, and political realignments. These transformations reshape not only the material conditions of life but also deeply embedded values, norms, and identities. As traditional cultural anchors weaken or evolve, individuals and communities face significant challenges in maintaining cohesion, continuity, and meaning. These processes raise critical questions about how societies can adapt to change while preserving a sense of identity and agency.

Cultural transformation, in this sense, refers to the evolving patterns of belief systems, practices, and expressions that constitute the symbolic life of a society (Williams, 1976). It encompasses the adaptation or disruption of traditions, the emergence of hybrid identities, and the contestation over values in the face of external pressures such as migration, digital communication, and neoliberal economic policies (Hall, 1997; Appadurai, 1996). Simultaneously, social resilience—the capacity of individuals, communities, and institutions to absorb, adapt, and transform in response to shocks and stresses has emerged as a vital concept in understanding how societies navigate these transformations (Adger, 2000; Folke, 2006).

Despite the growing recognition of resilience in development and disaster studies, its cultural dimensions remain underexplored. Resilience is not merely a structural or economic matter but is deeply rooted in cultural narratives, social practices, and systems of meaning (Obrist et al., 2010). It is through cultural repertoires—rituals, stories, shared symbols, and educational systems that societies make sense of change and construct pathways for adaptation. In this context, the humanities and social sciences offer critical interdisciplinary tools for unpacking the symbolic, ethical, and historical dimensions of resilience.

Moreover, the importance of this inquiry is heightened by the increasingly complex crises societies face today: from pandemics and climate change to displacement and political polarization. These crises test the limits of social cohesion and reveal the unequal capacities of different communities to respond and recover. Understanding how cultural transformation interacts with resilience is essential not only for academic scholarship but also for policy design, education, and community development. This article, therefore, aims to bridge disciplinary boundaries by integrating insights from sociology, anthropology, philosophy, and cultural studies to explore the dynamic relationship between cultural change and social resilience.

Theoretical Framework

1. Defining Cultural Transformation

Cultural transformation refers to the profound and often gradual changes in the values, norms, beliefs, symbols, and practices of a society. Anthropologically, it is understood as the dynamic evolution of culture in response to internal developments and external stimuli, such as contact with other cultures, technological innovations, or ecological pressures (Geertz, 1973). Sociologically, it denotes shifts in collective identity and meaning systems, often resulting from institutional change, migration, economic restructuring, or shifts in power dynamics (Giddens, 1991).

Several key factors drive contemporary cultural transformation. **Modernization** has led to the rationalization of social life, weakening traditional institutions and generating new forms of individualism. **Media and digital communication** reshape cultural expression, amplify global flows of ideas, and foster new cultural imaginaries (Castells, 2000). **Climate change and environmental crises** are altering patterns of livelihood and belief, especially among indigenous and rural communities (Crate & Nuttall, 2009). Furthermore, **public policy**, especially in the areas of education, urban planning, and identity governance, plays a decisive role in shaping cultural trajectories by institutionalizing particular values and narratives (Shore & Wright, 1997).

Cultural transformation is neither inherently progressive nor regressive; its outcomes are context-dependent and mediated by power relations, historical memory, and access to resources. Understanding these processes requires tools that can analyze both structure and meaning.

2. Understanding Social Resilience

The concept of **social resilience** emerged from ecological and development studies and has since been adapted to the social sciences to refer to the capacity of individuals and communities to withstand, adapt to, and recover from external shocks and stresses (Adger, 2000). Unlike physical or infrastructural resilience, social resilience emphasizes human agency, relational networks, and institutional supports.

There are three interrelated dimensions of social resilience

1) Psychological resilience, which pertains to individual capacities to manage stress and maintain well-being in the face of adversity.

2) Structural resilience, which includes the robustness of social institutions (e.g., healthcare, education, governance) that enable societies to absorb disruptions.

3) Community-based resilience, which highlights collective agency, social capital, and the cultural resources communities draw upon to reconstruct normalcy (Norris et al., 2008).

Resilience is also shaped by cultural scripts that define how communities interpret crisis, assign blame, and envision recovery. Therefore, resilience is as much a cultural as it is a material process, and its analysis must move beyond quantitative metrics to explore the symbolic dimensions of survival and adaptation.

3. Interdisciplinarity in Humanities and Social Sciences

The complexity of cultural transformation and social resilience necessitates an **interdisciplinary approach** that transcends traditional academic silos. The humanities contribute by interpreting meaning, ethics, and historical consciousness, while the social sciences provide tools to examine structures, behaviors, and policy dynamics (Nussbaum, 2010).

From **cultural studies**, we gain insights into how identities and discourses are constructed and contested in everyday life (Hall, 1997). **Philosophy** offers normative frameworks for justice, dignity, and ethical responses to suffering and change (Taylor, 1992). **Sociology** contributes theories of modernization, social change, and risk society (Beck, 1992). **Political science** examines the role of institutions, governance, and collective decision-making in managing crises and fostering cohesion.

Integrative perspectives are essential to understanding how cultural resources such as stories, symbols, and rituals intersect with policies, infrastructures, and collective behavior to produce resilient societies. Such approaches avoid reductionism and foster a more holistic and ethically grounded understanding of contemporary challenges.

Literature Review

The relationship between cultural transformation and social resilience has been the focus of various disciplines, yet an integrative analysis remains limited. Existing studies can be categorized into four key areas: cultural adaptation and identity formation, resilient communities in crisis, the role of cultural narratives and heritage, and gaps requiring further scholarly attention.

1. Studies on Cultural Adaptation and Identity Formation

Scholars in anthropology and sociology have long investigated how individuals and communities adapt their cultural identities in the face of change. Stuart Hall (1996) emphasizes that identity is not fixed but is constructed through processes of difference, negotiation, and contestation. In a globalized context, cultural adaptation often leads to the formation of hybrid identities, as seen in diasporic communities where individuals navigate between traditional and host cultural expectations (Bhabha, 1994). Castells (1997) further argues that cultural identity becomes a critical tool of resistance in what he terms the "network society," where global flows threaten local particularities.

Empirical research supports these claims. Studies on migrant populations (Vertovec, 2007) reveal that identity formation is a key component of resilience, enabling migrants to negotiate belonging and cope with cultural dislocation. However, this adaptation is not without tension; it often involves selective preservation, transformation, or even abandonment of inherited practices.

2. Case Studies on Resilient Communities in Times of Crisis

In the field of development and disaster studies, numerous case studies highlight how certain communities exhibit strong resilience in the face of environmental or social crises. For example, Obrist et al. (2010) discuss multi-layered social resilience in sub-Saharan Africa, where communities rely on a mix of traditional knowledge, kinship networks, and adaptive governance to respond to stressors. Similarly, Aldrich (2012) shows that social capital networks of trust and reciprocity was a more accurate predictor of community recovery after the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan than economic resources.

What emerges from these studies is that resilience is not merely a function of external aid or infrastructure but also of internal cultural resources. Rituals, shared histories, and collective memory play vital roles in reconstructing a sense of normalcy and purpose after disruption (Alexander, 2004).

3. The Role of Narrative, Memory, and Heritage in Sustaining Cultural Continuity

Narratives and collective memory are central to the reproduction and transformation of culture. Ricoeur (2004) suggests that narrative identity how individuals and societies tell their stories is a crucial site of ethical orientation and meaning-making. In this sense, storytelling becomes a medium through which communities understand their past, respond to present challenges, and imagine alternative futures.

Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, also plays a critical role. As Smith (2006) argues, heritage is not merely a set of preserved artifacts but a dynamic process of meaning-making that shapes identity and community cohesion. This is particularly evident in post-conflict societies where museums, memorials, and rituals help to rebuild fractured social fabrics (Logan & Reeves, 2009).

4. Gaps in Current Research and the Contribution of This Article

While the aforementioned studies provide valuable insights, they often remain siloed within their respective disciplines. For instance, cultural studies may offer rich analyses of identity but neglect structural or institutional dimensions of resilience. Conversely, disaster resilience literature often under-theorizes culture and meaning, focusing instead on material and policy interventions.

This article seeks to bridge these gaps by offering an interdisciplinary framework that unites cultural theory, social science methodologies, and ethical reflection. By analyzing cultural transformation not only as a symptom of crisis but as a resource for resilience, this work contributes a holistic understanding of how communities endure and evolve in turbulent times.

Case Studies and Comparative Perspectives

To understand how cultural transformation and social resilience interact in real-world contexts, this section presents three illustrative case studies. These cases highlight different scales rural, urban, and digital revealing how diverse communities adapt to cultural and structural disruptions while drawing on embedded cultural resources.

1. Community Resilience in Post-Disaster Contexts

One of the most compelling demonstrations of cultural resilience can be found in the responses of indigenous communities to natural disasters. In the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the Moken people of Thailand and Myanmar, a nomadic sea-based community, experienced minimal loss of life due to their traditional ecological knowledge and oral histories, which preserved awareness of rare environmental signals such as sudden sea retreat (Launiala, 2009). This indigenous knowledge transmitted through generations acted as an adaptive mechanism that strengthened communal decision-making and early evacuation behaviors.

Similarly, in post-earthquake Nepal (2015), community rebuilding in rural areas was facilitated not just by foreign aid but by traditional systems of mutual labor exchange (known as parma) and spiritual beliefs that encouraged collective healing (Barrios, 2016). These examples show how cultural memory, ritual, and indigenous epistemologies are not passive traditions but active components of resilience.

Moreover, these cases challenge technocratic models of disaster recovery by asserting the centrality of cultural capital and local agency in post-crisis reconstruction. They underscore the importance of integrating cultural practices into formal disaster management planning to ensure both relevance and sustainability.

2. Urban Cultural Shifts and Migration

Migration-driven urban transformation provides a second lens through which to examine cultural adaptation and social resilience. In European cities such as Berlin and Amsterdam, migrant neighborhoods have become sites of cultural hybridity where new identities, languages, and social norms emerge (Vertovec, 2007). Migrant resilience is frequently grounded in networks of ethnic solidarity, religious institutions, and cultural centers that function as support systems against exclusion and marginalization (Wessendorf, 2013).

An example is the Kreuzberg district in Berlin, where a large Turkish population has developed a localized cultural infrastructure mosques, markets, bilingual schools that not only supports the diaspora but also engages with wider urban culture through festivals, intercultural initiatives, and activism (Ehrkamp, 2006). These hybrid spaces generate what Hall (1996) terms “new ethnicities,” fostering negotiation between belonging and difference.

However, challenges persist, especially in contexts of rising xenophobia or socio-economic inequality. The resilience of migrant communities is often uneven, mediated by access to citizenship, employment, and recognition. Cultural

transformation in urban migration contexts thus reflects both empowerment and struggle.

3. Digital Culture and Generational Transformation

The rise of digital technologies has profoundly reshaped cultural expression, identity formation, and coping strategies, particularly among younger generations. Social media platforms such as TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube function as arenas for the articulation of individual and collective identities, particularly in response to crisis events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, political protest, or climate anxiety (boyd, 2014; Papacharissi, 2015).

Digital storytelling via memes, short videos, and viral campaigns has become a medium through which resilience is expressed and solidarity is cultivated. Movements like #MeToo and #BlackLivesMatter exemplify how digital culture can mobilize collective memory and trauma into public discourse and action, transforming private pain into shared empowerment (Jackson et al., 2020).

At the same time, digital culture accelerates cultural shifts across generations. Young people increasingly draw on global digital repertoires while distancing themselves from traditional norms, leading to generational tensions within families and communities. Yet, this transformation also opens space for creativity, inclusion, and emotional resilience, especially in marginalized groups (Gillespie, 2019).

These transformations show that digital culture is not merely a space for distraction but a contested field of identity work and cultural meaning-making that plays a growing role in shaping resilient subjectivities.

The Role of Education and Policy in Shaping Resilience

Education and public policy play pivotal roles in shaping social resilience, particularly in the face of cultural transformation. These institutional mechanisms serve not only as instruments for knowledge transmission but also as frameworks through which societies construct, protect, and adapt cultural identities. By influencing how individuals perceive themselves, others, and their collective futures, education and policy contribute directly to a society's capacity for adaptation, cohesion, and recovery.

1. Cultural Education as a Tool for Identity and Resilience Building

Cultural education defined as the incorporation of historical, linguistic, ethical, and artistic content into curricula is essential for fostering both individual identity and collective resilience. Through the study of literature, folklore, indigenous traditions, and national history, learners develop a sense of rootedness and belonging that enhances psychological and communal stability during periods of change (Banks, 2007). This is particularly important for minority and marginalized groups whose cultural identities are often excluded from mainstream narratives.

For example, in Canada and New Zealand, educational reforms integrating indigenous knowledge systems (e.g., First Nations pedagogy and Māori cultural frameworks) into public education have been shown to enhance students' self-esteem, academic engagement, and social agency (Battiste, 2013; Smith, 1999). These approaches not only promote cultural continuity but also equip students with critical tools to navigate and shape modern societal challenges. Cultural education thus becomes a proactive strategy for building resilience by empowering youth with both heritage consciousness and intercultural competence.

2. Public Policy and Cultural Preservation Efforts

Governments play a significant role in shaping resilience through cultural policy and preservation initiatives. Institutions such as UNESCO have long advocated for the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage as a human right and a developmental resource (UNESCO, 2003). Policies that support museums, language revitalization programs, and community arts initiatives can reinforce cultural identity and intergenerational dialogue.

For instance, Bhutan's Gross National Happiness policy framework integrates cultural preservation as one of its core pillars, linking identity, environmental sustainability, and well-being (Ura et al., 2012). Likewise, urban policies that support multicultural community centers and heritage districts in cities like Singapore and Barcelona demonstrate how governance can be used to mitigate the fragmenting effects of modernization and migration (Kong, 2010). However, challenges persist where policy enforces rigid notions of heritage, leading to exclusion or commodification. Thus, cultural policy must balance preservation with the dynamic, living nature of culture itself.

3. The Influence of Arts and Humanities in Promoting Cultural Empathy and Adaptation

The arts and humanities contribute uniquely to resilience by cultivating emotional intelligence, moral reflection, and cross-cultural understanding. Literature, theater, visual arts, and philosophy open spaces for people to explore trauma, imagine alternatives, and engage with perspectives different from their own (Nussbaum, 2010). These capacities are central to what some scholars call "cultural empathy" the ability to understand and emotionally connect with others' cultural experiences (Gruzinski, 2011).

Art-based interventions have been used effectively in post-conflict and post-disaster settings to support healing and community cohesion. In Rwanda, post-genocide memorial arts and storytelling projects have helped survivors process collective trauma (Buckley-Zistel, 2006). Similarly, theater-for-development programs across Africa have used performance as a medium for civic education and cultural renewal in the face of HIV/AIDS and political violence (Prentki & Preston, 2009).

By engaging the imagination and emotions, the humanities foster not only coping mechanisms but also adaptive capacities that support long-term social transformation. They challenge dominant narratives, humanize the marginalized, and build solidarity across difference all of which are foundational to resilient societies.

Conclusion

As societies across the globe grapple with accelerating change whether due to globalization, migration, environmental crisis, or digital disruption the need to understand and enhance social resilience through cultural means has become more urgent than ever. This article has explored how cultural transformation and social resilience are deeply intertwined, and how interdisciplinary approaches from the humanities and social sciences offer critical tools for making sense of this relationship.

Drawing from anthropology, sociology, cultural studies, and philosophy, we have shown that resilience is not merely a technical or structural outcome, but one grounded in meaning-making, collective memory, identity negotiation, and cultural expression. Case studies from indigenous disaster recovery, migrant urban

communities, and digital generational shifts demonstrate that resilience is shaped by context-specific cultural repertoires and social practices.

Moreover, education and policy have been highlighted as essential vehicles for promoting resilience. Through inclusive cultural curricula, heritage preservation, and arts-based interventions, societies can equip citizens with the emotional, ethical, and cognitive tools needed to face uncertainty and foster solidarity. In this light, cultural education is not a luxury but a necessity for sustainable, resilient development.

This article has aimed to bridge disciplinary silos and offer a comprehensive view of how cultural transformation and social resilience operate in tandem. Future research should continue to explore this nexus, particularly in underrepresented regions and through participatory, community-driven methodologies. As the world moves deeper into an era of complexity and uncertainty, it is through the lens of culture deeply human and inherently adaptive that we may find the most enduring foundations of resilience.

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Author Guidelines

Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation (AJHSI)

1. Publication Policy in Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation

Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation (AJHSI) is a journal in the humanities and social sciences. It aims to promote research and publish research articles, academic articles, review articles, and book reviews for scholars, researchers, lecturers, students at all levels, and interested persons in the dimensions of Sociologies, Anthropologies, Humanities, Social Sciences, Education, Business Administration, Politics, Public Administration, Development, Tourism, and other areas in Social Sciences. Articles that are considered for publication must be reviewed by at least 2 out of 3 qualified persons (Peer Review). Only English articles are considered for publication. Submitted works must not have been published or are under consideration by qualified persons for publication in other journals. Authors must strictly comply with the criteria for submitting academic or research articles for publication in the journal, and the referencing system must be in accordance with the criteria of the journal.

The views and opinions expressed in journal articles are the responsibility of the authors of the articles and are not the opinions of the editorial team. The editorial team does not reserve the right to copy but requires references to show the source.

Publication Frequency

Release scheduled of four issues per year (Biweekly 3 months per time):

Issue 1 January – March

Issue 2 April – June

Issue 3 July - September

Issue 4 October – December

2 . Types of works published in the Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation

1. Research Article is a report of the results of a systematic study, research, or development.

2. An Academic Article is a work of writing an interesting topic in which the author presents new knowledge by using theories, concepts, and related research results as information sources.

3. Review Article is an article that combines theories, concepts, and research results on many subjects, the author will synthesize the literature to compile it into a conclusion or argument on a particular matter, which is a review of the academic progress of that matter.

3. Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation and Submission

Research Articles

Title

The title should be precise, concise, and accurately reflect the article's content and focus. Clearly specify the title: AJAJ - Writing Article Titles with Initial Capital Letters. (Times New Roman, 14 pt, Bold)

Author's name and surname

Full names of all authors, without including any titles, ranks, or honorifics. For multiple authors, separate the names with commas, and for the last author, use "and." (Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)

Full Address

Affair and country

E-mail:

Received xx/xx/20xx
xx/xx/20xx

Revised xx/xx/20xx

Accepted

(Times New Roman, 11 pt, *Italic*)

Abstract

The abstract should succinctly summarize the article, including its objectives, methodology, key findings, and discussion, all within 300-400 words. The abstract must be written as a single, coherent paragraph. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Keywords:

Keyword, keyword, keyword

Authors should provide a minimum of three keywords and a maximum of five, reflecting the core themes of the study. (Times New Roman, 11 pt; 5 keywords/phrases)

Introduction

The introduction of a research paper is a crucial component, as it is the first section that readers encounter to understand the topic under investigation. A well-written introduction should begin by presenting the general background of the issue or topic, gradually narrowing down to the specific problem that the researcher intends to explore. It should also highlight the significance and necessity of conducting the research.

Furthermore, the introduction should point out the gap in existing knowledge that the research aims to fill. It must clearly state the objectives of the study to ensure that readers can comprehend the rationale, importance, and direction of the research. A well-structured and thoughtful introduction not only enhances the credibility of the

study but also engages the reader's interest to continue exploring the entire research paper. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Objectives

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Literature review

The literature review is a crucial component of the research process. Its primary purpose is to explore relevant information, concepts, theories, and previous studies related to the research topic. A thorough literature review helps researchers understand the current state of knowledge, identify academic trends, and recognize gaps that need further investigation.

A high-quality literature review involves the careful selection of credible, up-to-date, and directly relevant sources. Researchers should analyze, synthesize, and compare information from various references to establish a clear conceptual framework or research hypothesis. Moreover, the literature review enhances the credibility of the study and demonstrates that the researcher has a deep and comprehensive understanding of the topic being studied. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Methodology

The methodology section is a critical part of a research study that outlines the systematic process for data collection, analysis, and presentation of research findings. A well-written methodology clearly specifies the type of research—whether it is quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods—and explains the sampling procedures, research instruments, data collection steps, and data analysis techniques.

An appropriately designed methodology ensures that the research questions can be accurately addressed and enhances the **credibility** and **reliability** of the study. Furthermore, a clear methodology provides a framework that allows other researchers to replicate the study if they wish to explore the same topic in future research. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Results

The results section presents the findings derived from the analysis of collected data based on the established research methodology. At this stage, no interpretations or personal opinions from the researcher should be included. The presentation of results must be clear, organized, and aligned with the research objectives.

Results can be conveyed through narrative descriptions, tables, charts, or figures to make the information easier to understand and compare. The language used should be neutral and objective, avoiding any exaggeration or interpretation beyond what the data reveals.

A well-structured results section enables readers to connect the findings directly with the research questions and objectives. It also lays the foundation for the discussion and interpretation that follows in the next section of the research paper. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Discussion

The discussion section is a vital component that demonstrates the researcher's ability to interpret and critically analyze the findings in relation to the research objectives, hypotheses, and relevant literature or theories. The researcher should connect the results to theoretical frameworks and explain whether the findings support or contradict previous studies.

This section should include logical reasoning, possible explanations, and factors that may have influenced the results. It is also important to address any limitations of the study that could affect the accuracy or applicability of the findings.

A well-written discussion reflects academic depth and shows that the researcher understands the broader context of the research. It bridges the gap between raw findings and the implications they may have for theory, practice, or future studies. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Conclusion

The conclusion of a research paper provides a concise, clear, and complete summary of the key findings in alignment with the study's objectives. It should not introduce any new information or data, but rather synthesize what has already been discussed to highlight whether the research questions were effectively answered or the research goals were achieved.

A strong conclusion also includes practical implications or recommendations based on the findings, and often suggests directions for future research to expand upon areas that remain unexplored or insufficiently studied. A well-crafted conclusion helps readers quickly grasp the core contributions of the study and appreciate its academic value. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Recommendation

The **recommendation** section is an important component of a research paper, demonstrating how the findings can be applied in practice or used to inform future research. Recommendations should be based on the results and conclusions of the study, focusing on areas that can be developed, improved, or addressed more effectively.

Recommendations are typically divided into two categories:

1. **Practical or policy-related recommendations** – for implementation by organizations, institutions, or stakeholders.

2. Recommendations for future research – for exploring unresolved issues or expanding on the current study's findings.

Effective recommendations should be **clear, feasible, and relevant** to the context of the research problem, offering meaningful guidance for both practitioners and future scholars. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

References

References must adhere to the *APA 7th Edition* guidelines. All cited works should follow the *American Psychological Association* referencing style, particularly for articles in foreign languages.

Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Academic Articles:

Title

The title should be precise, concise, and accurately reflect the article's content and focus. Clearly specify the title: AJAJ - Writing Article Titles with Initial Capital Letters. (Times New Roman, 14 pt, Bold)

Author's name and surname

Full names of all authors, without including any titles, ranks, or honorifics. For multiple authors, separate the names with commas, and for the last author, use "and." (Times New Roman, 12 pt, Bold)

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Abstract

The abstract should succinctly summarize the article, including its objectives, methodology, key findings, and discussion, all within 300-400 words. The abstract must be written as a single, coherent paragraph. Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Keywords:

Authors should provide a minimum of three keywords and a maximum of five, reflecting the core themes of the study. (Times New Roman, 11 pt; 5 keywords/phrases)

Main Text

The manuscript should be structured into an introduction, followed by the main body, with clear subheadings or sections to enhance readability. Authors' identities must not

be discernible from the text; any self-references should use the term "author(s)" instead of personal names.

Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Conclusion

Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Acknowledgments

This section should acknowledge sources of research funding, institutional or personal support, and any contributions from generative AI tools, if applicable.

Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

References

References must adhere to the *APA 7th Edition* guidelines. All cited works should follow the *American Psychological Association* referencing style, particularly for articles in foreign languages.

Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Appendix

If applicable, supplementary materials or data may be included as appendices.

Text (Times New Roman, 11 pt, Tab 0.5 cm)

Highlight

Authors are requested to provide a concise summary that encapsulates the key arguments and significance of their article. This summary should not exceed 50 words and should effectively convey the central themes and contributions of the study, enabling readers to quickly understand the article's primary focus and relevance.

Graphical Abstracts

A graphical abstract is a single, concise, and pictorial summary of the article's main findings. It may be the concluding figure from the article or a specially designed image.

1. **Image Size:** Provide an image with a minimum resolution of **531 × 1328 pixels** (height × width) at **300 dpi**. For larger images, maintain the same aspect ratio (e.g., **200 × 500**).
2. **File Type:** Preferred formats include **TIFF, PNG, and JPEG**.
3. **Content:** Do not include additional text, outlines, or synopses outside the image. Any text or labels must be integrated within the image itself.

*** (Attached as a separate file) Name the file **Graphical Abstracts**.

Figure X Text (Source: XXXXX) (Times New Roman, 10 pt, Align Text Left)



Figure 1 Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation (AJHSI), 2024



Figure 1 Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation (AJHSI), 2020

Table 1 Table Title

No.	Name	Mean
1	A	0.00
2	B	0.00

Table 1 Experts specializing in the Nora performance

No.	Name	Expertise
1		
2		

References

Cite references in APA 7th edition in the manuscript

Standard references and referencing methods in APA - American Psychological Association for Foreign Language

Reference example APA (American Psychological Association) 7th

Include the complete citation at the end of your paper in a **references** section. References are organized by the author's last name in alphabetic (A-Z) order. Use an hanging indent to separate each list item.

Basic Format:

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date). Title of the work. *Source where you can retrieve the work*. URL or DOI if available

Journal Article

Author(s). Note: List each author's last name and initial as Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. Use an ampersand (&) before the final author's name. [Read more from the APA Style website if there are 21 or more authors.](#)

1. **(Year).**
2. **Title of the article.** Note: For works that are part of a greater whole (e.g. articles, chapter), use sentence case. Only the first word of the title and subtitle and proper nouns are capitalized.
3. **Title of the Journal,** Note: Italicize and capitalize each word in the journal.
4. **Volume** Note: Italicize the journal volume. If there is no issue, include a comma before the page range.
5. **(Issue),** Note: If there is a issue number in addition to a volume number, include it in parentheses.
6. **Page range.** Note: If there is no page range within the journal volume/issue, this can be excluded.

7. **DOI (Digital Object Identifier)** [Read more about DOIs from the APA Style website.](#)

Phathong, K., & Kenaphoom, S. (2024). Changes in Family Structure and Social Roles in Thai Rural Communities. *Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation*, 1(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.>

Online News/Magazine Article

1. **Author(s).** Note: List each author's last name and initials as Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. Use an ampersand (&) before the final author's name.
2. **(Year, Month Date).** Note: You do not need to abbreviate the month.
3. **Title of the article.** Note: For works that are part of a greater whole (e.g. articles, chapter), use sentence case. Only the first word of the title and subtitle and proper nouns are capitalized.
4. **Title of the online newspaper or publication.** Note: Capitalize each word in the publication and italicize. If the publication has an associated newly newspaper in print, use the [newspaper article reference example](#).
5. **URL**

Phathong, K. (2021, December 30). Educational Inequality Between Urban and Rural Communities: A Case Study in Northeastern Thailand. <https://so14.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/AJHSI>

Book

1. **Author(s).** Note: List each author's last name and initials as Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. Use an ampersand (&) before the final author's name.
2. **(Year).**
3. **Title of the book.** Note: For works that stand alone (e.g. books, reports), italicize the title. Only capitalize the first word of the title and subtitle and any proper nouns.
4. **(Edition).** Note: If there is an edition or volume, include it in parentheses and use abbreviations of ed. or vol.
5. **Publisher.** Note: You do not need to include the publisher location or databases where you retrieved it.

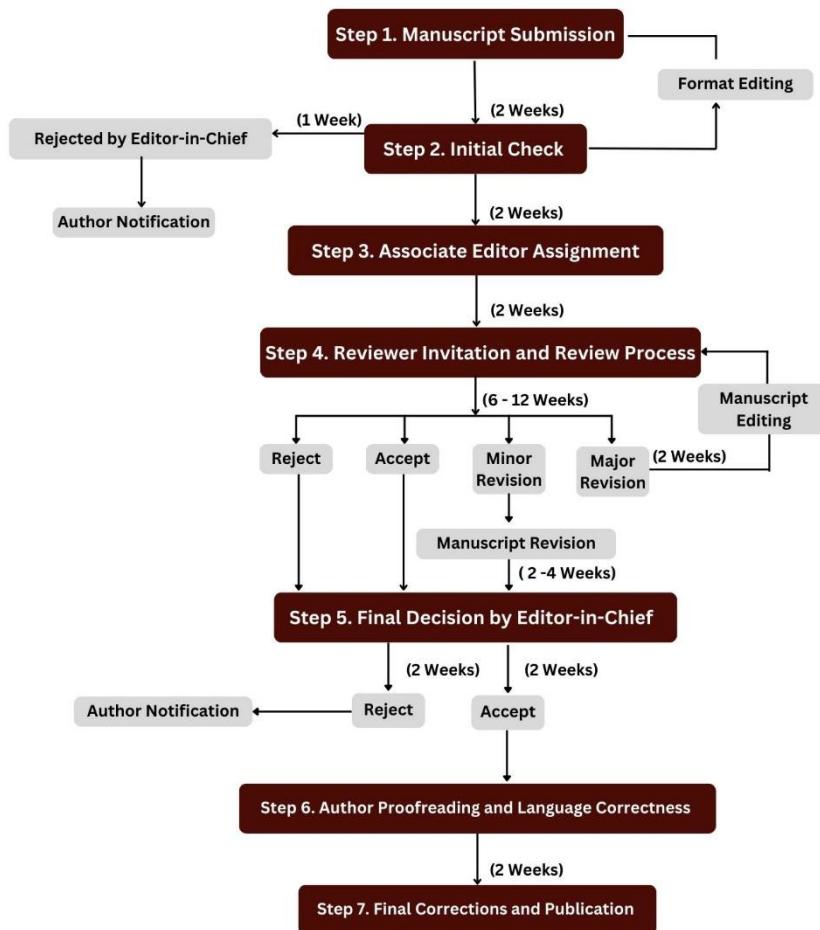
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Book Chapter with Editor(s)

1. **Author(s).** Note: List each chapter author's last name and initials as Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. Use an ampersand (&) before the final author's name.
2. **(Year).**
3. **Title of the chapter.** Note: For works that are part of a greater whole (e.g. articles, chapter), use sentence case. Only the first word of the title and subtitle and proper nouns are capitalized.
4. **In Editor(s),** Note: List each editor's last name and initials as A. A. Editor, B. B. Editor, & C. C. Editors, include (Ed.) or (Eds.) in parentheses, and end with a comma.
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6. **(pp.xx-xx).**
7. **Publisher.** Note: You do not need to include the publisher location or databases where you retrieved it.

Hattha, K.(2012). Three southern border provinces, Thai history before the Sukhothai period to the present. In Thepthai,K. (Eds.), Dimensions of culture, history, and visions of the future: Restoring peace to the southern border provinces. (pp. 1-19). Ministry of Culture.

The process of reviewing articles in the Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Innovation



Peer Review Process

Step 1. Manuscript Submission

Authors begin by preparing their manuscripts according to the ACAJ format and submitting them through the user-friendly ThaiJO online system. This system ensures the smooth receipt, processing, and review of manuscripts by the AJAC editorial team. The streamlined process maintains order and consistency, enabling efficient review and publication.

Step 2. Initial Check (2 Weeks)

Upon receipt of the manuscript, the editorial team conducts an initial assessment to ensure that the submission aligns with the journal's scope and complies with publication

requirements. Manuscripts that fail to meet these criteria are rejected without further review. Submissions with a similarity index exceeding 30% are also rejected at this stage. Additionally, the editorial team also checks the article's formatting and citation style according to the specified author guidelines. Manuscripts that do not meet these requirements are returned to authors for reformatting and resubmission. If approved, the manuscript proceeds to the review stage.

Step 3. Associate Editor Assignment (2 Weeks)

Following the initial review, the Editor-in-Chief assigns an Associate Editor with relevant expertise to oversee the review process. The Associate Editor identifies and invites three qualified reviewers with expertise in fields related to the manuscript's scope. If the initial invitations are not accepted, additional reviewers are invited. This process typically takes 2 weeks.

Step 4. Reviewer Invitation and Review Process (6-12 Weeks)

ACAJ employs a double-blinded review system with a minimum of 3 expert reviewers. Authors' names, affiliations, email addresses, and acknowledgments are anonymized by the editor before inviting reviewers. Invited reviewers should be affiliated with institutions distinct from the corresponding author. This step generally takes 6-12 weeks.

Step 5. Final Decision by Editor-in-Chief (2-4 Weeks)

The Editor-in-Chief, along with the Associate Editors, reviews the evaluation reports, comments, and recommendations provided by the reviewers. A final decision is made, which may be one of the following: Accept Submission, Revisions Required, Resubmit for Review, or Decline Submission. The final decision is communicated to the author via the ThaiJO system. If the decision is "Revisions Required" or "Resubmit for Review," the author has 2-4 weeks to submit the revised manuscript.

Step 6. Author Proofreading and English Editing (2 Weeks)

The author(s) engage in proofreading and ensure language accuracy through a professional editor. They must respond to queries from the language editor and improve any low-quality figures. The corresponding author signs the copyright transfer form on behalf of all co-authors to ensure completion within approximately 2 weeks.

Step 7. Final Corrections and Publication (2 Weeks)

After the final manuscript is submitted, it is sent to the Assistant Editor for formatting and article design in accordance with the journal's guidelines. A CrossRef DOI is assigned, and the article is published on the journal's website. This final stage typically takes 2 weeks.