

Introduction

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The outbreak of COVID-19 has forced us to reassess different aspects of our society - how its institutions function, and how it can be better prepared for future crisis or provide a social protection to its vulnerable members. The three articles in this issue of the Asian Review invite our readers to do just that.

In *Reinventing Public Healthcare in India*, Milind KOKJE looks at the Indian public healthcare System which was pushed beyond its capacity by the COVID-19 pandemic. He argues that healthcare should be a fundamental right for all. The state has a constitutional responsibility to provide healthcare services for its citizens and to develop public healthcare infrastructures to be better prepared for future crisis.

Similarly, in *Reconsidering Social Protection for Motorcycle Taxi Drivers: Understanding Precarity in Formalized Informality*, Kristsada THEERAKOSONPHONG also ask us to reconsider how social institution provide a social protection to people working in an informal sector. Their article focuses on Thai motorcycle taxi drivers whose occupation is threading a blurry conjunction where formality and informality has been merged through recent developments in the platform economy. Furthermore, they are also caught in uneven power relations that is dominated by the government and non-government officials. All these pose challenges in designing social protection system for the future of formalized informal sector.

Lastly, Yodsapon NITIRUCHIROT applies the dispute settlement mechanism of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the

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Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to examine the Thai-Myanmar maritime dispute. Although the existing UNCLOS can offer a path to resolve the dispute with some remaining issues, the article also proposes an alternative path of a provisional arrangement to establish a joint development area that will allow both countries to avoid direct confrontation and to reduce tension among concerning parties.