Biomass Residues from Agriculture and Potential Contribution towards Modern Energy Supply in West Africa

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MESSAGE FROM PROF. SARATH KOTAGAMA- CONFERENCE CHAIR
ICPSD 2016

STRATEGIES FOR MEETING SDGs

Since the end of the famous, but partially achieved MDGs, we are now stepping into the SDGs. There are 17 Goals and 169 targets to get through in the SDGs. Learning from the MDG experience it must be very clear that the road map must be well established to ensure that we get to the end of the tunnel. Poverty has been at the fore front of the events since 1972 Environment Conference. It was the recognition of poverty the world lurched forward in development. That which ended up with even more problems across every nook and corner of the planet. The planet itself became the victim of the thrust for development. RESPONSE – change the strategy to SUSUTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. It still does not alleviate us from the fact of social, economic inequity that prevails and contributes immensely to POVERTY. With the SDGs in place and the first been directed straight at poverty reminds that our efforts are still necessary for social equity and justice. The “POVERTY STRING” has “16 beads” that need to be straightened and polished to achieve the “DREAM WORLD” we NEED. Kindling thoughts will make this conference exciting, and lay the foundation for concerted collective actions to achieve the SDGs at the end of the day.

Professor, Environmental Science,
Department of Zoology,
University of Colombo,
Sri Lanka
Conference Chair, ICPSD 2016
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ENGAGING CITIZEN, SUSTAINING SERVICE DELIVERY OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Rahmi Yetri Kasri & Paulus Wirutomo

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ABSTRACT

Following community participation and empowerment, recent studies advocate a transformation of development approach, from community-based to citizen engagement, a committed two-ways interrelation between citizen and government to reach better development outcomes. Although not a new concept in social studies, citizen engagement has just been revisited and mainstreamed in development practices beyond 2010 and foreseen to be more effective to sustain development program and to protect environment. Understanding citizen engagement requires understanding of basic elements of social life that consist of social structure, process and culture within the realm of community’s living environment. This paper will elaborate basic elements of social life and environment that form and influence the engagement of citizen and government in delivering and sustaining rural water supply and sanitation services in Indonesia. The Sustainability of this sector is explored through a rural water supply service delivery life-cycle, which normally starts with capital investment, service delivery, asset expansion or renewal, strategic planning for future service and matching cost with financing.

Keywords: citizen engagement, social development, water sanitation, environment, sustainability
ENTREPRENEURSHIP ANALYSIS TO THE SUCCESS OF MSME AT DESA COT BATEE, BIREUEN IN LIVELIHOOD PROJECT OF UMCOR-NGO INDONESIA

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²University of North Sumatera, Medan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This paper presents finding that capital is not a key factor in the success of 43 MSME whose become UMCOR-NGO Indonesia’s capital beneficiaries through its Livelihood Project called SIGA (Sustainable Income Generation in Aceh) I, after tsunami disaster. Capital without supported by good business management and entrepreneurial spirit of MSMEs themselves, makes their business would be difficult to develop. (60)

This study find out that UMCOR couldn’t early detected beneficiaries ability in doing their business based on the data processing of entrepreneurial success indicator. Less intensive assistance from competent parties whom can assist beneficiaries in solving their business problems also took a part to the problem. (46)

The study results show that it is necessary to develop an assessment system indicator of entrepreneurial success in the project assessment. It is important to UMCOR at the beginning to find out the obstacles and what steps should be taken to the beneficiaries to success in their business so they can share their contribution in economic and social, in accordance with the objectives to be achieved by the Project SIGA. (71)
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND SCHOOL CURRICULUM: AN ANALYSIS OF A TEXTBOOK IN THE CONTEXT OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

The inclusion of disaster preparedness in school curriculum has become a prime agenda for countries worldwide with the changing context and nature of vulnerability. Both developed and developing countries have therefore incorporated this issue in their education policy and introduced the subject in different textbooks at various levels. Owing to its vulnerability in terms of geographical location, the government of Bangladesh has also prioritized the importance of education in promoting and creating an enabling environment for effective disaster management. At present, more than 17.2\% of population in Bangladesh is within the age group of 10-14 years who are enrolled in secondary education in different schools. However, they are also considered as one of the most vulnerable groups and are known as the regular victims to disaster. Thus, their knowledge and involvement in disaster preparedness is very crucial to allow them to build required skills to be protected from threats. This study critically reviews the curriculum structure of a particular social science textbook compulsory for grade 6 to 8 students, developed under the guidance of the National Curriculum & Textbook Board, Bangladesh (NCTB) titled as “Bangladesh and Global Studies” in order to find the information input about various disasters preparedness issues and the ways these topics have been treated. The study relied both on primary and secondary data analysis. The analysis of the textbook reveals that the curriculum is more focused on textbook driven approach rather than participatory approach.

Keywords: course curriculum, Disaster preparedness (DP), Bangladesh
CAN INDIA ACHIEVE 2025 GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS FOR STUNTING AND WASTING?

Umesh Kapil

AIIMS, India

ABSTRACT

Objective: Poverty is an important predictor of undernutrition amongst under 5 children (U5) in India. There is lack of evidence on prevalence of stunting and wasting in high income group communities in India.

Methodology: We analyzed the datasets of NFHS-3 (2005-2006) and RSOC (2013-2014) to assess the prevalence of stunting and wasting in high income group communities in India.

Results: We found that U5 belonging to high income group communities have high prevalence of stunting (26.7%) and wasting (13.0%).

Conclusion: India possibly cannot achieve the 2025 Global nutrition targets (WHO) for reducing the rate of stunting and wasting amongst U5, unless efforts are not directed towards high income group communities also.

Keywords: undernutrition, stunting, wasting, rapid survey of children, National Family Health Survey, WHO, global nutrition targets
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore the challenges to the implementation of Mahindodaya Technological Laboratory Schools Project (MTLSP) in Sri Lanka (SL). The primary inquiry was to investigate the challenges of introducing and implementing MTLSP in SL.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods was used with a 100 sample. Specifically, the research examined a combination of official documents and interview with, public officials and the public. Furthermore, the study involved an investigation of 17 schools under the Galnewa educational division at Anuradhapura. Moreover, the study entailed a survey of Provincial Departments of Education at Anuradhapura, Zonal Education Office Thabuththegama, and Divisional Education Office at Galnewa. Collected data analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods, and it was presented using texts, tables, charts and figures.

The study confirmed the number of challenges faced in the implementation of MTLSP. The study found that rural schools students’ have less opportunity to fulfill their education rights than Mahindodaya secondary schools. The study found that compared with Mahindodaya schools, rural schools suffer with; insufficiency teachers for special subjects, inadequate technological facility, lack of transport facility to travel from home to schools, absence of proper organizing capacity in rural schools, less motivation of rural schools in politics and rural poverty are the direct and crucial problems and challenges on implementation of MTLSP in SL.

Therefore to safeguard the future of rural schools, there needs to be an integrate politico-administrative setup with plenty of resources for rural schools.

Keywords: MTLSP, rural schools, education development, policy implementation
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC STRESS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN SRI LANKA

(A CASE STUDY OF UNDERGRADUATES IN UVA WELLASSA UNIVERSITY)

Herath Muhandiramge Wasana Maithree Herath

_Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka_

ABSTRACT

This case study examined the sources of academic stress and its relationship with academic success in university undergraduates in Sri Lanka. To conduct the study 195 students in three faculties of Uva Wellassa university of Sri Lanka were selected. Of those surveyed, 112 were male and 83 were female. Ages ranged from 20 to 25, with a mean of 23.78 (SD=1.22) class rankings were as, 64 (32.7%) first year students, 60 (30.6%) second year students, 55 (28.1%) third year students and 16 (8.2%) final year students. Self-administrated questionnaires were distributed among the participant that assessed students’ academic stress, academic achievements and general demographic information. There is a particular emphasis on how the students use stress management strategies in order to achieve the academic success. Pearson and partial correlations were calculated between all study variables. The results indicated a significant relationship between academic performance and academic stress. Higher levels of academic stress correlated with lower performances. The highest degree of academic stress indicated among first year students and the top factor of stress was work overload (M=3.11;SD.0.96) while personal matters reported as the least stressful (M=2.27; SD. 0.86). The most common stress management strategy used by the students was Self-Motivation (M = 6.52; SD = 1.18) among the respondents, while talking with teachers/ lecturers was found to be the least common stress management strategy (M = 3.86; SD = 1.35) among the respondents. The findings of this study highlight the need of introducing advanced stress management strategies for university undergraduates in order to increase their academic achievements.

Keywords: stress, academic stress, academic achievements, undergraduates
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN THE MATRILINEAL SOCIETY OF MEGHALAYA, IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION OF INDIA

Wandinecia Tariang¹ & Eugene D. Thomas²

¹,² Department of Economics, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India

ABSTRACT

Poverty, inequality and deprivation between men and women are some of the most crucial disparities in many societies and this is particularly so in India. Poverty status of women in particular has often received wide attention among economists and policy thinkers. Feminisation of poverty has been linked to a perceived rise in the number of female-headed households and this study is no exception in this respect. With the rise in female-headship and their vulnerability to poverty, it is typically expected that female-headed households face a higher risk of being poor vis-à-vis the male-headed households. The state of Meghalaya, in the north-eastern part of India, boasts of a predominant tribal population consisting of three major tribal groups, namely, the Khasis, the Jaintias and the Garos. These tribal groups are some of the few surviving matrilineal communities with one of the strongest matrilineal kinship systems in the world. Poverty in the state of Meghalaya, resides mainly in the rural areas. This paper makes an empirical analysis of the status of poverty and inequality among the female-headed and male-headed households in the matrilineal state of Meghalaya.

Keywords: poverty, inequality, matriliny, female-headed households
A PANEL QUANTILE REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF TOURISM GROWTH EFFECT ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Xu Hanlin
Rikkyo University, Japan

ABSTRACT

Tourism has been becoming a tool to achieve sustainable development, especially in the perspective of poverty alleviation. Indeed, increasing international tourism receipt is probably recognized as most readily way to reduce poverty. Despite this, only a few studies have concentrated on the empirical relationship between tourism and poverty alleviation at different poverty levels. This study considered the effect of tourism growth on poverty alleviation in 66 developing countries from 1995 to 2012. The analysis focused on the GDP growth rate, international tourism receipts, international tourism arrivals, absolute poverty headcount ratio, and poverty gap by applying both linear and panel quantile regression techniques. Unlike the mean effect, the results suggest that 1) tourism has the heterogeneous effect on poverty alleviation in terms of different poverty level: in case of very low quantile level of poverty, tourism does not seem to reduce poor effectively; 2) international tourism arrivals go far beyond than international tourism receipts on poverty reduction at all levels of poverty; 3) tourism contributes more than GDP growth on poverty alleviation; 4) higher tourism growth effects are found on headcount ratio reduction rather than the poverty gap.

Keywords: tourism, poverty, economic growth, panel, quantile
THE POTENTIAL OF ZAKAT PRODUCTIVE AS AN ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL’S (SDG’S) : CASE STUDY INDONESIA

Mia M. A & Citra M.U.A
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

In late 2015, United Nations (UN) General Assembly agreed to create Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s). One indicator that contained in SDG’s is the problem of poverty which is becoming a major focus in the world. If poverty not addressed, it could cause a “domino effect” to other sections such as security, health, and education. Therefore, government’s policy such as direct cash assistance, business credit, and Indonesian Healthy Card. On the other hand, in Islam there is an instrument for poverty alleviation zakat. The concept of zakat requires every Muslim to set aside 2.5% of their wealth to the poor. The term of productive-zakat is known in recent years, this concept provides an alternative solution to alleviate poverty by empowering the poor communities. Given Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, making this productive-zakat in Indonesia has a huge potential if all Muslims fulfill its obligations. Then, if this concept imposed by all of the countries in the world, the potential to reach SDG’s will be even greater. This paper explains how charity could influence the increase of National Income in Indonesia. The methodology used in this paper is a descriptive analysis through the study of literature and interviews to the National Zakat Agency. In the end, the issued of zakat 2,5% from wealth, will effectively alleviate poverty because on the one side a consumptive needs will be fulfilled, on the other hand the sustainable long-term needs is also achieved.

Keywords: productive-zakah, poverty, SDG’s
TOURISM AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN TARABA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the importance of tourism in poverty alleviation in Taraba State Nigeria. The researchers obtained data on the importance of tourism in the state from archival records including newspapers, magazines, research reports and Taraba State Tourism Board. Findings shows that all the twelve (12) Local Government Areas of Taraba State have rich tourism potentials such as the Gashaka Gumti National Park in Gashaka and Sardauna Local Government Area, Marmara Crocodile pond in Wukari, Rufu rock and water falls in USSA, Zinc Holiday resort, Kashimbilla game reserves in Takum, Mambilla Plateau, Nwuyo fishing pond in Ibi, Segem dam in Mambilla, Maihula Mountain in Bali and numerous festivals across the State. If these attractions are properly developed, tourism in Taraba State will be the biggest employer of labour and this can help increase and diversify the economic basis of the state particularly in rural areas. The role of tourism therefore cannot be overemphasized in Taraba State government effort at equitable and sustainable development, alleviating poverty and achieving the sustainable development goals. Although successive governments in the state have attempted to foster the development of tourism activities, most effort have been piecemeal and half hearted in nature which have made such measures largely ineffective mainly because of their poor design and poor implementation.
POVERTY IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to measure multidimensional poverty in South Asia (focusing on Pakistan and India) and analyse the determinants of poverty in line with the new sustainable development agenda. The analysis will be conducted at household level and the results will be decomposed by urban and rural areas as well as at district level to understand how and why the situation of poverty varies across different parts of South Asian countries to aid targeted policy formulation. It is important to emphasize the need to measure multidimensional poverty. The traditional narrow focus on income as the only measure of a person’s wellbeing, or lack of it, has been increasingly challenged. However as it is well-known that poverty is a complex phenomenon requiring a social, economic, cultural and psychological analysis, it is essential to carry out case studies of poor households to get deep insights about their health, education and living conditions in addition to the econometric analysis of poverty determinants. Hence, with the new sustainable development goals (SDGs) replacing the millennium development goals (MDGs), the new agenda provides targets to measure poverty in a broader context of income and non-income dimensions and this is what this paper aims to achieve with the help of household surveys.

Keywords: poverty, income, health, education, sustainable development
THE STRATEGY OF INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT ON PREVENTING POVERTY

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ABSTRACT

When we talk about poverty, Indonesia might become a country that have been continually discussed by United Nation or other related organisations in the world which concern on preventing poverty. According to Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia (BPSI) or Indonesian Centre of Statistics Body, the number of poor people in Indonesia reached by 10,86% or twenty-eight (28) million of people in March 2016. The increase of poor people in Indonesia is caused by workplaces here are limited, education is poor, skills for fresh graduates are less and the development of infrastructure in big cities and small cities is imbalanced. Therefore, under the leadership of President Jokowi, he has decided several crucial strategies to prevent poverty and has worked hard to reduce the number of poor people in Indonesia. These strategies include in improving of poor rice” distribution, providing health services to poor people known as a Kartu Indonesia Sehat (KIS), and giving scholarships to twenty-one million of poor students called a Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP). Other strategy of Indonesian Government is to build village people in 499 districts, provide scholarships for seventy-five thousand university students known as a “Bidik Misi” programme, and to develop houses by Indonesian Government approximately five-hundred and fifty-thousand (550) flat-houses. However, the implementation of these strategies by Indonesian Government is potentially finding obstacles. Therefore, every elements in Indonesia which concern about this issue should be invited to sit and discuss to find better solution in order to give some recommendation to the Government of Indonesia.

Keywords: poverty, Indonesia, strategy, government, people
ALIGNMENT OF POVERTY FOCUSED MICRO FINANCING WITH COMPETITIVE Advantage: AN ANALYSIS OF POLICY AND PRACTICE IN A ‘SAMURDHI BANK’ OF SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

Micro financing has been recognized as an important approach for addressing poverty in its several forms. The aim of this study is to analyse the policy and practice of the strategy and business model of ‘Samurdhi Community Based Bank’ in Sri Lanka to assess the potential for gaining competitive advantage. The study has been conducted from April to October 2016. Data were collected by a survey of ‘Samurdhi Bank’ movement supplemented with legal and policy documents. The analysis of strategy is based on the set of a winning strategy: The Fit Test, The Competitive Advantage Test, the Performance Test and the business model is analyzed through Value – Price - Cost Framework. The analysis of the strategy shows that the pattern of actions to upgrade and utilize competitively important resources and capabilities is not strong enough to enter into new products and to cover the market segment. The company’s actions for assurance of collateral exceptionally fit with the objectives of the organization. Actions to capture emerging market opportunities and to face external threats is weak. The Analysis of Business Model revealed that the company’s strategy has paid appropriate attention to the value of the customer. However, price and cost propositions are not appropriately addressed. Nevertheless, the bank possesses a significant potential for gaining competitive advantage of the business. The study recommends re-engineering the strategy and the business model based on these findings in order to gain competitive advantage in the light of global, sustainability and technology challenges of overcome poverty.

Keywords: poverty, Microfinance Strategy, competitive advantage, sustainability challenges
MODERN MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION: INNOVATION WITH PARADIGM SHIFT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Poverty has been addressed as one of the 17 goals of sustainable development. The challenge here is how modern management concepts can be mixed with sensitive issues related to poverty such as counseling and education. The objective of this study is to work out a suitable model for poverty alleviation in developing countries with a modern management approach meeting challenges of various human values. Both longitudinal and cross-sectional approaches were used to collect and analyze both primary and secondary data related to Sri Lanka. SWOT and root cause analysis were conducted to draw strategy for the proposed model.

The present government program for poverty alleviation in Sri Lanka possesses three major weaknesses. They are in order of weakness as follows: politicization, bureaucratism, and trade-unionism. The strengths are quality and quantity of human resources, capital and branch network. Opportunities are: government policy of sustainable development, international focus and the brand popularity. The threats are liquidation of capital, erosion of human resource and dropping the living standards of the deprived segment of the population. The root cause of weaknesses is the trending increase of the government alignment of the management structure. The suggested strategy to face challenges and reach the goal of property alleviation is Public Private Partnership. The model consists of concepts of strategic leadership, human resource management process and operational management.

Keywords: Sri Lanka, deprived segment, human resource degradation
UNSUCCESSFUL MEN FROM BOTTOM OF THE PYRAMID: UNDERSTANDING THEM TO CREATE A BETTER WORKFORCE THUS REDUCING POVERTY

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ABSTRACT

Besides entirely blaming the bottom of pyramid men on being addicted to alcohol, drugs and smoking, efforts should be directed towards understanding their problems; eradicating the root cause and helping them cope. In this article, we seek to explicate the underlying reason for lack of skills and interest to acquire new skills among the underlying impact that has created on the livelihoods of rural poor through secondary research and qualitative focus group discussion. Due to the lack of marketable skills and poor willingness to learn, the men from the BoP are unable to earn adequately and contribute towards the family’s needs. Apart from the impact to the family country also faces severe consequences. In Sri Lanka, we already experience labour shortages, especially within the manufacturing sector. But we often see there is over supply of labour on less skilled jobs like drivers and security personnel. Research reveals BoP men choose easy options and gets trapped at a certain level, due to their inability to think long term, poor awareness on skills development, inadequate incentive for training, peer pressure and herd mentality. As a result the country loses out on valuable resources to drive the economy. This paper highlights the measures need to be taken by policy makers to protect BoP men and ensure better workforce is created for future. Education and skills, creating awareness, incentive for training can enable the working poor and vulnerable groups, those from rural communities, disabled or disadvantaged youth to escape the vicious circle poverty.

Keywords: BoP, skills development, decent work, productive employment, poverty
ANTI-POVERTY SOCIAL POLICY FOR OLDER ADULTS: A CASE OF SOUTH KOREA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine anti-poverty social policy for older adults in South Korea. Korean society is one of the most rapidly ageing societies in the world. Even if its great economic success, they still show the highest elderly poverty rate (49.6%), and the highest elderly suicide rate (i.e., 55.5 per 100,000 persons, which is 5 times higher than the average) among OECD countries. Poverty, illness, loss of social role, and solitude, have been known as four major hardships for older adults. Out of these four hardships, in fact, poverty may be the most critically affecting to the other three hardships. The Korean government is particularly concerned with the elderly poverty issues. To tackle against elderly poverty, they have been running diverse policies and programs such as national pension, public assistance for low income families, elderly allowance, job support, tax benefit, and public housing, etc. This paper examines those anti-poverty policies for older adults. Despite of enormous financial investment on those policies and programs, experts keep criticizing that the current approach is still insufficient and ineffective. They add, it shows just a piecemeal approach against the poverty rate reduction. This study proposes a comprehensive review over the current anti-poverty policies and discusses future direction.

Keywords: anti-poverty, older adults, South Korea, elderly poverty
INCOME POVERTY AND MULTIPLE DEPRIVATIONS IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Form on the Sen’s Capability Approach, this study employs a multidimensional poverty measure based on the Alkire-Foster measure to evaluate the welfare of a large sample of Pakistani households –Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey (2007-08), comprising 15,512 households covering 1,113 sample villages/enumeration blocks. It calculates multidimensional poverty indices on the basis of variables that are supposed to reflect persistent deprivations, especially, in the context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) –eight out of twelve selected indicators are directly related to MDGs. Apart from identification and aggregation, another important challenge in multidimensional poverty measurement is how to weight different dimensions? The weights implicitly indicate the dimensional importance and/or policy priority. In the analysis, until now, the dimensions were presented as if they were equally weighted. Equal weighting is an arbitrary and normative weighting system that is appropriate in some, but not all, situations. In many other cases, some dimensions are believed to be more important than others, hence are to receive a relatively higher weight. In this study, first, all the four dimensions have been weighted equally out of ten, i.e., 2.5 to each dimension. Then equal weights have been assigned to each indicator, within the dimension, but fairly different from the indicators in other dimensions. This study analyses the relationship between income and non-monetary indicators of poverty. It contrasts the results obtained by using a multidimensional measurement of poverty with those of the official poverty line in Pakistan. Hence, it argues for the identification of abject poor through multidimensional approach to achieve the ultimate objective of ending poverty, social inequality and social exclusion. This study supports the argument that poverty in Pakistan is predominantly a rural phenomenon as 70.68% households, residing in rural areas of Pakistan, are victims of multidimensional poverty as compared to 38.07% of those residing in urban areas. Dimension wise break down of multidimensional poverty indices show that the dimensions of schooling years, property assets, home appliance, and the number of bedrooms available per person contribute 55% to the multidimensional poverty in urban Pakistan. While in rural Pakistan, deprivation in the dimension of housing is replaced by the dimension of sanitation. By zooming in the contribution of each dimension to multidimensional poverty by provinces and regions, it was revealed that the major components of overall poverty are somewhat different in every region. Furthermore, various regions of the country like provinces as rural and urban have been ranked from higher to lower level of deprivations as follows: 1-Rural Baluchistan, 2-Rural Sindh, 3-Rural Punjab, 4-Rural KPK, 5-Urban Baluchistan, 6- Urban Punjab, 7-Urban KPK, 8-Urban Sindh. On the basis of findings the prime policy implication of the study is to take into account exclusion of a high proportion of abject poor in social protection programs. Additionally targeting poverty on geographical basis, instead of the whole population, is appealing for the reason that the composition of poverty is not identical in different regions and that it is relatively easy to deal with.

Keywords: poverty measurement, multidimensional poverty, capability approach, Pakistan
END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

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ABSTRACT

The very first proposed goal of the new sustainable development goals (SDGs) is simply this. “End poverty in all forms everywhere.”

It is a daunting task to be sure. However the world has to face this situation. Citizen and governments from around the world have come together and made this joint commitment. But we can really end poverty in all its forms everywhere in the next 15 years? Many people asking this question. Why set such an ambitious target if we all think that we might not be able to achieve it.

I think the answer lies in the fact that no matter how difficult it may be, we absolutely need to do this and we need to do it now. to get it done we need a worldwide commitment and the SDGs are just that. Goal 1. Gives us a good place to start eradicating extreme poverty. (People living on less than $1.25 a day) Even this daunting. But imagine the impact if we succeed. Imagine how much easier it would be to achieve goal 2. Targets. Such as ending hunger and ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. Or how much more likely we would be to be reach the targets in goal 3. Ensuring healthy lives for all if no one lived in extreme poverty. How many more children could get an education if they didn’t have to work to feel themselves? Hitting goal 4. Targets – hitting so many of these global targets. Depend in part, on reducing poverty. Actually eradicating poverty will build a foundation upon which so many other vital development outcomes can be built. The reverse is true, too of course. People must be healthy in order to work productively and children must have accesses to nutritious food (either purchased or grown) in order to effectively study and learn. So while it easy to analyses goal 1 in isolation, we really need to see it as just one of many interconnected goals which must all be pursued concurrently.
POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH PRACTISING INCLUSIVITY AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENUERSHIP: SHARING OF THE FOUNDATION’S SUCCESS STORIES

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ABSTRACT

Poverty eradication is the greatest efforts and challenges in human development. The Poverty Eradication Foundation or Yayasan Basmi Kemiskinan (YBK) that was established in 1990, has acted as the vehicle and strategic partner to the government of Malaysia in eradicating poverty. As a non-governmental organization, YBK’s experience in alleviating poverty for 26 years has aimed to ensure that programs planned and executed are sustainable in order that the poor will have a great chance to survive and emerge from the vicious cycle of poverty. In addressing the issues of poverty, YBK has demonstrated that poverty alleviation must be dealt with in inclusive manner; strengthening and empowering the governance of the organization, networking and collaborating with various stakeholders to effectively and holistically addressing the issues, which entails respect for the basic human needs and rights. Among others, YBK’s initiatives in socio-economic and human capital developments are to enhance the quality of life of its target groups in both the urban and rural areas. YBK also sees the importance of social entrepreneurship by empowering poor women and men, single mothers, children as well as other marginalized and vulnerable social groups. YBK has also refocused its strategy towards human capital development through education, quality skills development and attitude change programs to ensure poverty alleviation initiatives are all-encompassing to complement the government’s effort in poverty eradication. YBK foresees that innovations and proactive actions towards achieving the shared missions of the government, non-governmental organizations and the public in dealing with socio-economic and human capital development can give impact to alleviate and overcome poverty.

Keywords: poverty eradication, inclusive, sustainable development, socio economic, education, poverty alleviation
EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE OF THE MEETHIRIGALA FOREST RESERVE

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ABSTRACT

Meethirigala forest reserve is a tropical rain forest located in Gampaha district, Sri Lanka. Narrow shaped isolated forest reserve has higher floral and faunal diversity with significant degree of endemism. Meethirigala forest reserve has been damaged due to fragmentation, deforestation and illegal collection of forest products. Present study is to evaluate community perception of forest nearby community (379, Meethirigala, Sri Lanka) on conservation importance of forest reserve. Survey was carried out by random distribution of questioners. In the selected community, 95.24% have identified the forest reserve as asset to the village, 4.76% as neutral and none of them has not rejected that statement. From the selected community 75.76% agreed on use of forest stream by visitors and villagers for fishing and bathing, 9.56% shown neutral response and 14.68% response against. Among this community 86.45% agreed on use of forest resources for the wellbeing of adjacent community and 7.50% shown neutral response and 6.05% response against. In the selected community 93.50% were unable to identify the effects of forest fragmentation, 5.40% shown neutral response and 1.10% were able to identify the effects of forest fragmentation. Among selected community 55.35% have agreed to clear part of forest to build industrial zone, 10.28% have shown neutral response and 34.37% response against. As overall, the perception of selected community on the conservation importance of the forest reserve is in poor level.

Keywords: Meethirigala, perception, community, conservation, forest
SOCIAL RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BATAM CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable economic development should be guaranteed by good governance to maintain prosperity. However, economic development alone is not a guarantee for prosperity. It has nature’s limits of physical environment that affect carrying capacity and supporting capacity. While technological advancement has been able to reinforce sustainability, yet social resilience should be taken into account in development planning. Promotion of social inclusion is the shift of development paradigm to ensure social resilience. This condition leads to the ability of social environment managing environmental constraints both natural and man-made conditions. Positive peace can only be achieved by ensuring holistic development to maintain social stability and society welfare. This research is conducted in mixed method, in which quantitative data is on social environment variables in socio-cultural and political area, while qualitative data is on the paradigm of sustainable development for small islands region in the border area. The results is the shifted paradigm of development can be used for sustainable development planning that is stressed on culture, eco-politic, and build-up spread of social resilience.

Keywords: social resilience, sustainable development
ABSTRACT

Even after the 30 year armed conflict which was based on politics and ethnicity, Sri Lanka is still struggling to attain a durable and a sustainable peace between north and south ethnic entities. Failing to establish a proper base of peace building is resulting economic insecurities within communities. Since the United Nations post 2015 development agenda is based on Sustainable Development Goals, the requirement of establishing a durable peace and development should be considered as a crucial need. Using the natural human instinct of dependence on the environment as a tool of building peace and integrity is called the “Environmental Peace Building Concept”. Applying this Environmental Peace Building Concept to this post conflict context will be strengthening other peace building instruments and mechanisms, while ensuring economic security of victimized communities of the armed conflict. By practicing this concept, the ability is there to construct integration from uplifting the process of ethnic reconciliation to ensuring economic security. Though there are certain limitations to practice this concept in a substantial post conflict environment, it is clear that the expected effect of applying the Environmental Peace Building Concept to the reconciliation process and economic development in post-conflict Sri Lanka is significantly considerable.

Keywords: sustainable development, integration, peace building, economic security, ethnic reconciliation
OBSERVATIONS FROM THE NON-COLONIZED LOCATED WITHIN A COLONIAL REGIME: NEWLY LEARNED HISTORIES, NEWLY IMAGINED SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

My research pertains to the people arguably the most forgotten in standard legal and archival memories in North America. It is these same peoples, however, who likely hold much of the experiential knowledge about how to use land properly, protect a culture and challenge standard Western based understandings of governance, law and economic ventures. Moreover, they are regularly miscategorised due to concepts that inaccurately evaluate how difficult socio-economic conditions are (and should be) measured. Because they have been forgotten, however, their internal autonomy is arguably very strong and, by effect, can illustrate how keeping to a strong understanding of sustainable development ensures survival. In delving into the historic and legal world of the Indigenous peoples of Canada, my effort is a reflection of my own experiences and a preliminary prescriptive view toward appreciating forgotten histories as actually the key to more accurate analysis in the future. In that way, it is the history that can help construct policies imagined as ways to eliminate conditions of marginalization today. Given that such an urgent call exists for better use of natural resources, concerns about multiculturalism and more efficient trading relationships, it appears imperative to call for indigenous peoples’ ways to be highlighted as a very important priority in any country trying to improve efforts in both micro and macro links whether that country wants to better its economic, political or legal regimes. I use a case study of an inland isolated community that has a very long history of surviving colonial impositions to illustrate my theoretical interest in communicating matters pertaining to sustainable development, the consistent application of the rule of law and the lifting of colonialist practices. Using archival footage, evaluating it empirically, comparing it certain tools of economics, and then layering that with Canada’s modern legal regime, I contend that when a community is constructed to parallel its region’s natural functions, more prosperity and peaceful relations follow.

Keywords: law and economics, public choice, innovation for sustainable development, sustainable development, curriculum reform, western assumptions about poverty
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE THROUGH KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AT DEPOK CITY, WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Kampung Kapuk is slum area along Ciliwung River. This area at center of economy of Depok City, where live migrants from the area around. Most of them are low income. They lived at simple rent housing which lack of basic facilities, such as clean water, solid waste management and domestic waste disposal system. Moreover, they faced diarrhea and skin diseases every year, especially on dry season. On the other hand, communities do some efforts to resolve their healthy problems and lack of basic facilities. Make human settlement resilient and sustainable as one of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be realized from communities action to survive living. The research aims to explore implicit knowledge among the communities to resolve their problem, especially at dry season. Data was collected through individual discussion on communities. Though discussion, it found some theme of communities effort to resolve their problems, such as independence, mutual cooperation (gotong-royong), and the role of informal leaders. Communities resolved clean water need by themselves. There wasn’t assistance and cooperation from others than themselves and their families. However, role of external such as military team who gave knowledge and showing on how to manage solid waste and domestic waste. Knowledge and real action from military team could implemented because of involvement of informal leader, rent housing owner in this village. Research conclusion was independence and mutual cooperation (gotong-royong) as key of communities resilience to lived in Kapuk area. Informal leader were source of knowledge to grasp better quality of live.

Keywords: resilience, infrastructure, communities, independence, Gotong-royong, informal leader
CITY RESILIENCE: THE CAPACITY OF CITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN TACKLING THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE TOWN OF DEPOK

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: As the number of people living in cities increases, urban planners are awakening to the problem of increased negative environmental impact if urban development is not managed properly. One of the effects that can be seen is the growing vulnerability of cities to the threat of natural disasters. Depok, one of the cities which the Ciliwung River passes through, is exposed to flooding and landslides. As with several other regions in the province of West Java, several villages in Depok have been affected by floods caused by the overflow of the Ciliwung River. These natural disasters have health, social and economic impacts on the community. Purpose: study assessed the impact of health and community efforts to adapt to natural disasters. Methodology: A sample of 119 people was used. This study uses a mixed-method approach. Quantitative methods used are tabular statistical data analysis and spatial data with the help of geographic information system software (GIS). Qualitative methods used are interviews with respondents and Shared Learning Dialogue and Focus Group Discussion. Result: Four locations in Depok were examined: Pondok China, Kemiri Muka, Tirtajaya, and Sukamaju. These communities use two sources of water for consumption, groundwater and bottled water. The results of water quality analysis on biological parameters such as E. coli, fecal coliforms and Salmonella showed that concentration values of all samples tested exceeded the threshold. The areas studied showed a high incidence of diseases such as skin infections and diarrhea. The results of the study show that the four villages examined are at high risk for negative health effects. Conclusion: This study will provide feedback regarding adaptation strategies against floods and droughts for local governments and policy planners.

Keywords: resilience, adaptation, public health
DO THE WORKPLACE BENEFITS OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE REALLY WORK?  
THE ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE FIRST CHILDBIRTH INTENTIONS AMONG MARRIED WORKING WOMEN IN SOUTH KOREA

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to identify factors that affect the first childbearing decisions among married working women in South Korea and thereby to gain insight into effective ways to improve relatively low fertility and unfavorable workplace conditions for women of childbearing age. This study used the fifth wave of Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women and Families (KLoWF) data, which were measured by the Korean Women’s Development Institute. Out of 12,298 cases, married women aged between 20 and 49 and currently living with their spouse were selected. With these samples, crosstab and binary logistic regression were conducted to determine which factors were significantly associated with the first childbearing decisions. Surprisingly, these tests indicate that only the presence of pregnancy leave and maternity leave were statistically significant, while other pro-natal incentives, such as extra family allowance, monetary incentive for childbirth, childcare subsidies, on-site childcare facility at work, working hour reduction for childcare, were not significantly associated with the first childbirth decisions among women of childbearing age in Korea. We also found that age, the level of education, the level of household income were significantly influential in married women’s decisions about whether to become a parent. Although work-life balance programs at work have recently become popular in Korea, it seems that there is still a need to improve organizational culture change, employer family-friendly attitude, and employee supportive motivation.

Keywords: work-life balance, childbirth rate, married female worker, childbearing age
LESSONS FROM COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL SERVICE PLANNING OF SOUTH KOREA: FOCUSED ON THREE CASES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITHIN THE PLANNING PROCESS MODEL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate implications from community-based social service planning of three local governments in South Korea. By law, every local governments have to develop and to execute a community-based social service plan in every four years. Those three local governments, Namyangjoo, Icksan, and Chooncheon, have been awarded as excellent cases officially. The law is expected to each local government to identify local issues, to assess social needs, to set up a community-based social service plan, and implement it. In the process, the point is to evade bureaucratic, stereotyped, and centralized social service provision. The analysis focused on the plans of 2011-2013, their annual execution plan, and their evaluation reports. For the analysis, we used the planning process model, which consists of four stages such as planning, execution, evaluation, and environment analysis. Findings indicate that organizational change, partnership between public and private, evaluation, local residents' participation, and social security committee appear meaningful variables.

Keywords: community-based social service plan, planning process model, social service delivery system, community social welfare
ABSTRACT

By using a longitudinal data-set from the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing, the present study examines the influence of elderly - non cohabiting children network on their depression and difference of result between gender from 2010 to 2014 in South Korea. Findings indicate that the female elderly are more likely to suffer from depression than the male elderly. On average the female elderly have more non cohabiting children in their network and economic support than the male elderly. The female elderly are more likely to suffer from depression as the frequency of phone calls with their non cohabiting children increases over time, and as the frequency of meeting is decreases over time. Whereas, the male elderly tend to suffer from depression as the frequency of meeting with their non cohabiting children increases over time.

Keywords: elderly, depression, gender difference, network with non cohabiting children
INCLUSION OF ULTRA POOR WOMEN IN MAINSTREAM DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE GRADUATION APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

In Bangladesh, due to the multidimensional and nuanced problems like food insecurity, poor health, limited skills, ultra poor women remains socially and economically excluded and stigmatized. Lifting these ultra poor people is a daunting task and it requires an approach that is comprehensive, long-term and substantive enough to empower them to engage with their own communities and graduate from extreme poverty. From 2002, with its Graduation approach, BRAC’s Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP) programme has reached 1.7 million ultra poor women and graduated them from ultra poverty through their economic and social development. These ultra poor women of Bangladesh lack access to basic social safety nets or support from government and NGO services. The TUP programme addresses immediate needs through life skills and technical skills training, psycho-social support, asset transfers, enterprise development, savings and planning for the future transition of the ultra poor families into sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, through the Village Poverty Reduction Committee, the programme links the ultra poor with the other villagers including the elite class people and assists them to get help from them whenever needed. Therefore, within 24 months’ programme cycle by addressing the social, economic and health needs of families simultaneously, the TUP programme provides holistic support to participants and promote them to climb the ladder of social and economic self-reliance into a sustainable future. It is hoped that in next five years the TUP programme will serve half a million ultra poor women in Bangladesh.

Keywords: graduation approach, ultra poor, development, Bangladesh, BRAC
CLIMATE CHANGE: THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRALIA’S GENERATION Y

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is a major concern for governments, policymakers and citizens of the world. Within Australia, the climate change debate was at the forefront of the recent general election, with major political parties proposing significant policies in this area. Despite this, there has been a lack of scholarly research focusing on the attitudes of Generation Y Australians (born between 1977 and 1995 inclusively) towards climate and resource depletion. This paper addresses this gap by presenting key results from in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted with fourteen Australian Generation Y members. The participants in this study overwhelmingly believe in climate change, conclude that humanity is suffering from associated impacts of it, and want to make a difference. However, research participants reported that they face significant challenges in behaving consistently with their environmental attitudes. The paper aims to open a dialogue that reflects a greater understanding of Generation Y’s conflicted ideas and actions on climate change.

Keywords: climate change, generation Y, Australia
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON TRIBAL ECONOMY: AN ANALYSIS OF JHARKHAND STATE OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Climate change has become a major issue of concern during recent years. It has affected the life, livelihood and economy of the tribal people and threatened their survival. The tribal population consisted 8.6 per cent in India and Jharkhand state represented 26 per cent as per census 2011. The huge emission of Green House Gases and decline in forest coverage has resulted into the climate change. It has caused discomfort for the tribal people, increased their cost of living and threat for survival, decline in crop production, increase in the incidence of crop diseases, livestock, human beings, and conflict on sharing resources. In recent years, the evidence of climate change is visible in Jharkhand state also. The tribals are mainly dependent on natural resources and rain-fed agriculture. They have been adversely affected due to changes in the climatic condition. In this study an attempt is made to find out the changes in climatic condition, assess its negative effects on the tribal economy and livelihood, evaluate the existing coping mechanism and practices adopted by them and recommend policy to set action plans for the adaptation by tribals of Jharkhand for their sustainable development.

Keywords: climate, tribal, livelihood, economy, sustainable, development
SEGREGATED DEBATE ON BIOFUELS IN GHANA? OPTIONS FOR POLICYMAKING

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ABSTRACT

Biofuels has been an increasingly debated issue since the beginning of this century. Some scholars emphasize the risks of biofuels on livelihood in Ghana; while others argue positively for the rural development and energy security potential of biofuels. These serve as the rationale of this study. This objective was to investigate ambivalence in the scholarly discourse on biofuels for Ghana. It also assessed the implications of the present dichotomy of scholarly opinion on policy making by government. The study employed a systematic methodology and search strategy that made use of database searches in the scholarly and grey literature published recently by using the search terms ‘biofuel’ and ‘Ghana’. The findings show a major skepticism-optimism divide in the biofuel discourse and its potential to improve livelihoods in Ghana. This study attempts to describe this dispute by quantifying different scholars’ position on a scale from pessimist to optimist. This is not meant to be reductionist or over simplistic, but rather the work we have done provide an illustrative perspective and overview of the scholarly divisions and gaps. Findings suggest that the biofuel discussions would benefit greatly from less segregation of effort and increased collaboration especially among scholars from opposing schools of thoughts. This would possibly help to provide invaluable information required by decision makers. Findings also suggest the possible use (in the absent of clear consensus), of information by knowledge networks including the GBEP, RSB, GNESD among others.

Keywords: biofuels, sustainability, sustainable development, policy
HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO LAND REFORM

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ABSTRACT

Many rights, most especially of the second and third generations, are taken as human rights because they constitute a prerequisite to secure recognized other human rights of previous generations. Access to land falls typically under this category and can therefore be regarded among these rights. Indeed access to land is a precondition for an equal access to food and housing; as an item of cultural liberty, especially critical for indigenous peoples; and as a requirement for gender equality, for instance. Securing access to land often means transferring land rights, in other words reforming the agrarian structure. Land reform, thus, ends up being converted into an instrument to secure human rights. As usually in human rights discourse, responsibility is a key issue. In other words one must determine what institution should conduct land reform. This essay tries to show that despite the fact that markets have somewhat been claiming for a more active intervention, the state is yet the most eligible institution to do it. The SDG have incorporated human rights in several of its goals and therefore land reform besides securing human rights fulfils sustainable development goals in general.

Keywords: land reform, human rights, sustainable development, state and markets
ABSTRACT

The purposes of the research were: 1) to study and develop the small watering irrigation, 2) to study and develop organic matter applying for vegetable cultivation and 3) to increase farmer’s knowledge based and to develop a farmer-to-farmer learning process. Development of small irrigation system watering on vegetable cultivation plot was designed. Observation has been used for the development process data record. The questionnaires and focus group had been used to collect data. Qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed. Research found that before joining the project, the farmer group used water pump machine with 1 inches-diameter plastic tube to irrigate. It took more time and labours: 5 labours and 3 hours per day, after research project implementing, the irrigation system consumed less time and labor: 1 labour and 25 minute per day. They also had enough water for irrigation year around instead of only 8 months before project started. The study also presented farmers innovated organic matters: 2 formulas of herbal repulsive extract and 3 formulas of liquid organic fertilizer. Farmers gained knowledge based on from farmer-to-farmer learning process on chemically free vegetable and organic matter production, save and potential water use technology system, local marketing system and group management. The group also had one chemically free vegetable cultivation learning unit that consisted of demonstration. The study result showed that they had good opportunity to work with each other and exchange knowledge and experiences, not only with group members but also with farmers from outside the communities.

Keywords: vegetable, water, farmer, learning process
ABSTRACT

Access to modern energy services especially in developing countries is an urgent issue. Globally, 1.3 billion people do not have access to modern energy and the services associated with it. Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions have profound lack of modern energy access. The objective of this paper is to understand the role that residues obtained from agricultural practices could be utilised in providing electricity for use in West African countries. Selected countries include: Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo. The study utilized methods developed by Mendu et al. 2012, Mabee et al. 2010, Ackom et al., 2013, to estimate electricity production from agricultural residues in the selected countries. This study considered competing utilization of residues for animal fodder, bedding and nutrient recycling in the region. Findings show bioelectricity from residues could supply 0.6 x 10^6 - 1.5 x 10^6 MWh (Ghana), 4.5 x 10^6 - 13 x 10^6 MWh (Nigeria), 0.5 x 10^6 - 1.2 x 10^6 MWh (Senegal) and 0.2 x 10^6 - 1.3 x 10^6 MWh (Togo). This could help bring increased electrification from a renewable energy source to the countries especially in the farming communities where the residue abounds thus ensuring good prospect for improved quality of life, poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

Keywords: agricultural residues, bioelectricity, West Africa, sustainable development
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMICS: UNDERSTANDING MARKET AND GOVERNMENT ROLES

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ABSTRACT

In the world of economics, there has always been a debate on the role of government and the role of the market for economic growth and development. There are those who argue government failures and there are those who argue market failures. Both sides of the argument have valid points. However, economic development encompasses more than just economic growth. It seeks the betterment of the standard of living and higher Human Development Index (HDI). This paper compares the economic strategies of the United States and China in the period of 1971-2010, and also compares North Korea with South Korea for the same time period. It illustrates that though the US and China had different strategies on market and government roles, China’s economic growth exceeded that of the US since the 1970s. Meanwhile, within the same period, South Korea’s economic growth exceeded that of North Korea. Therefore, there is no single strategy that would be considered the best solution for economic development. It appears that the market role and government intervention are both necessary for economic development. Since the economy is dynamic, then the policies adopted need to change according to the circumstances. It is argued that government intervention is sometimes necessary to ensure basic economic development, even if it essentially fails in economic growth in the short-term. A good solution between the roles of market and government is through finding a dynamic equilibrium point between them, and therefore, the best policy is a policy that is resilient to change.

Keywords: government failure, market failure, public policy, regulation
ROLE OF CASSAVA FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLD’S ECONOMY IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

Cassava has a prospect to be developed in sub-optimal land of South Kalimantan. Cassava farmers in South Kalimantan still use local variety with simple production technique (without fertilizing). With ‘surjan’ system, cassava production in South Kalimantan was 4-5 tonnes/ha and has a big prospect to be increased with the use of superior variety and improved production technique. Farmers cultivate cassava as an intercropping crop of oil palm or rubber plants. Average land ownership is 2.05 ha, with 0.37 ha of them is used for cassava farming. Study aimed to determine the role of cassava for rural household’s economy. The use of local variety with simple production technique resulted profit IDR 6 million/ha (460 USD) with B/C ratio 1.0. The use of superior variety and recommended fertilizers can increase B/C ratio up to 3.0. With total revenue around IDR 7.2 million (553 USD), cassava farming was contributed around 18.18% to household’s total revenue and around 46.42% to revenue from on-farm sector. For some households, business on cassava cuttings and traditional food processing has added revenue although it is still in small amount. In household scale, there are some cassava-based agroindustries such as crackers, chips, and modified cassava flour in South Kalimantan. The agroindustries give added value to cassava commodity, increase rural labor participation as well as provide income source for rural household.

Keywords: cassava, rural community, economy, agroindustry, South Kalimantan
IMPLEMENTATION OF UN GLOBAL GOALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE WARD LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

AhmedNagar@74, Ward Development plan is drawn out to systematically develop the ward keeping in purview the U.N. Global goals keeping in mind the democratic setup of the area, the prime focus of the plan is the involvement of the community in the growth and development of the place they live in. Dialogue with the stakeholders is of prime importance in putting in place a successful plan. Ahmednagar, @74 Ward development PLAN aims at bringing together all stake holders in Ahmednagar ward. AHMEDNAGAR@74 has a population of nearly 80,000 and about 12,000 households.

Ahmednagar @74 Ward plan aims to integrate the U.N. Global goals in the development of the ward, Foster community support, Improve infrastructure in the ward area, Involve community/residents in the development of the area, Economic empowerment through economic regeneration, Leisure spots and open space development, Support art and cultural activities, Tap funds from various national and international agencies, Involve national and international Ngos in addressing social issues and Put the ward on the international map.
ABSTRACT

In a world of inequality, migration is one method of fostering sustainable development. Despite, having slowed down after the financial crisis of 2010, migration from underdeveloped countries to developed ones still continues to rise. In Bangladesh, total net migration has increased more than eight times since early 1990s (UNICEF). Furthermore, because of urban relocation of rural people, living standards in metropolitan areas are deteriorating. Realising the consequences, Government of Bangladesh has prioritised policy formulation to facilitate international migration. The paper focuses on the current migration situation of rural communities in Bangladesh, looking at their socio-economic status, rationale, and major hindrances faced during migration, based on survey data collected in 2013. The study reveals that rural migrants are mostly illiterate and therefore ill-equipped to deal with the adversities of living in foreign countries. Less than 15% take any training and around 16% of the migrants who faced problem going abroad did not have their own passport. Middle East is a popular choice among rural migrants and in their quest for a better future, these people take on the risk of borrowing large sums of 1,50,000-3,30,000 BDT (USD 1,875-USD 4,125). About 9% of the surveyed population experienced deception while relying on middlemen for emigration. Those who were deceived abroad had encountered multiple problems of contract breach, lack of logistic support as well as abuse from employers. After relocating back in country, they recuperated losses through borrowing again. To ensure the successful transmission of our vast unskilled population, safe migration facilitation support is a primary necessity.
LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between neoliberalism and the development has been fraught by people arguing for and against the adoption of practices guided by the principles of efficiency and returns on investments to better develop and empower their local communities to govern. The paper attempts to characterise the nature of this relationship with regards to the new urban development agenda articulated in the Government of India’s new flagship Smart Cities Mission and policy initiatives such as the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission which emphasise the importance of empowering Urban Local Bodies to attract investments from governmental and non-governmental actors. The nature of this empowerment is further analysed to gage possible repercussions on basic service delivery such as water, electricity and social infrastructure to the people who arguably need it the most by virtue of having been deprived for generations. It is argued that the nature of this decentralisation needs to be scrutinised further especially if measures to aggressively attract private capital are coming in the way of inclusive development and the provision of basic services to the disempowered.

Keywords: decentralisation, globalisation, smart cities, inclusive development, basic services, poverty
AN INNOVATIVE AND INCLUSIVE LENDING MODEL FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

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ABSTRACT

Women enterprises are persistently increasing around the world and contributing to household income and overall national economies. They are playing an important role to promote sustainable practices in economics, social system and ecology, to perform sustainable development. Women entrepreneurs are contributing to economic growth, poverty reduction and as well as being fundamental to women’s empowerment. To develop women entrepreneurship ecosystem, they need access to finance, training and business services from start-up to develop strong and viable enterprises. Mutual Trust Bank Ltd. (MTB), a private commercial bank in Bangladesh, has the provision of activities for promoting women entrepreneurs development, providing credit facility and in addition given all types of support to promote women economic empowerment, as well as sustainable development of countries’ economic growth. The bank introduced a comprehensive credit product ‘MTB Gunabati’ jointly with SME Foundation (SMEF), a national organization works for entrepreneurship development. The project aims to provide collateral free low-interest rate easy bank finance and other financial intermediaries to test inclusive lending models for women-owned micro, small and medium enterprises. MTB and SMEF jointly took the initiative to develop women entrepreneurship through financial inclusion at the micro and small enterprise level, what are particular combination of different services such as, bank account opening, credit, savings and transactions. MTB implemented the credit project ‘MTB Gunabati’ especially designed for women entrepreneurs comprising others women entrepreneurship development initiatives and got the proven positive outcome, towards sustainable development that addresses reduction in poverty and inequalities, ensured stable economic growth and peaceful societies.

Keywords: women, entrepreneurship, ecosystem, credit, inclusion, empowerment
POSTER PRESENTATIONS
EFFECTS OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION BY GENDER DIFFERENCE AMONG OLDER ADULTS: A NINE-YEAR LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS IN SOUTH KOREA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of elders’ social activities on their cognitive function by conducting a 9-year (2006-2014) longitudinal analysis in South Korea. In specific, the research explored how the relationship between social activities and cognitive function appeared differently by gender among older adults. Six different types of social activities were employed. The decline of cognitive function and physical function has been known to accelerate poor quality of life among the elderly. Usually, elderly women appear to be more vulnerable in economic, social, and health conditions. Gender difference for older adults may be a critical variable in explaining the relationship between social activities and cognitive function. The research subjects were comprised of 1,689 Korean elders above 65 years old, who were selected from a panel data of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging. We conducted a frequency analysis to explore social demographic characteristics of the sample. There has been a significant difference by gender in social activities. Another finding was that the cognitive function appeared to decline throughout the progress of time, while elderly female showed to be steeper than that of elderly male. In addition, this analysis indicated that there was no longitudinal relationship between elderly male’s cognitive function and types of social activities. However, elderly female’s participation in main social activities appeared to have a significant effect on their cognitive function. This study indicates that the effect of social activities on cognitive function among older adults appears differently by gender.

Keywords: cognitive function, social activities, gender, longitudinal study
THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL AFFECTION ON ADOLESCENT DELINQUENCY: 
THE MODERATION EFFECT OF FAMILY STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effect of perceived parental affection on adolescent delinquency and examines the moderating effect of family structures. This study analyzed 1,812 cases of high school students (Two parent families: 1,628 cases / Single parent families: 184 cases) using the forth-year data to the fifth-year data from ‘Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey. From the result of T-test, parental affection were meaningfully higher in two parent families than in single parent families. But there were no meaningful differences in offline and online delinquencies of adolescent between the two family structures. As the results of multiple regression analysis, Perceived Parental affection influenced on adolescent offline delinquency, while the interaction(parental affection×family structure) had not significant effects. Perceived Parental affection influenced on adolescent online delinquency and the interaction(parental affection×family structure) had significant effects. Base on the results, practical and political measures about adolescent delinquency can be proposed.

Keywords: parental affection, adolescent offline delinquency, adolescent online delinquency, family structure
A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF PROBLEM DRINKING: THE FOCUS ON PERSONAL SYSTEM, FAMILY SYSTEM AND COMMUNITY SYSTEM FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyse the effects of individual, family, and community factors on problem drinking. Drinking is not only causes negative effects on individual levels, regarding to physical and mental dimensions such as cancer, high blood pressure, depression, but also their families and in turn, lead to social problems such as crime. However, previous studies on factors related to problem drinking focusing specific factors, but not as integrated factors. In order to understand causes of problem drinking, integrated and systematic approach need to be applied in the analysis. Therefore, this research provide understanding on whether individual factors (e.g. gender, age, education level), family factors (e.g. family life satisfaction), and community factors (e.g. social capital) lead to problem drinking based on the social systematic theory. The data came from 10th Korea Panel Survey Data of Health and Welfare Institute, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, 2015. This survey based on representative sample of the Korean, corresponding to a total of 16,664 respondents. The analyses were carried out by using logistic regression and missing values were excluded from this study. The problem drinking was assessed by using alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT). This study provided important implications of problem drinking and multidimensional interventions need to be implemented in order to tackle with problem drinking.

Keywords: problem drinking, social systematic theory
THE FIELD STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPOVERISHED YOUTH CAREER SUPPORT PROGRAM BASED ON LEARNFARE

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ABSTRACT

Impoverished youth career support program is designed on the basis of ‘Learnfare’, which is the concept of promoting program participation by providing a kind of allowance to teenagers at Haan Community Welfare Center in Gyeonggi Province in Korea, allowing teenagers to be more motivated in their participation in the program. This field research used both quantitative and qualitative method for data collection of program outcomes. As the quantitative method two standardized scales were used and as the qualitative method program participants’ memorandum was used. As a result, This research found the effectiveness of the program through several program outcomes, which were the improvement of their ability to decide their careers through opportunities in exploring career courses and the improvement of activities that prepare them for jobs connected to their career.

Keywords: impoverished youth, learnfare, career support, ability to decide career, activity to prepare for job
VIRTUAL PRESENTATIONS
IMPACT OF LEAN AND AGILE SUPPLY CHAIN INDONESIA COFFEE TO SUSTAINIBILITY STRATEGY MEDIATES BUSINESS STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

The resources owned coffee processing companies determine decision company chooses lean supply chain strategy or agile supply chain strategy in supply chain decisions. The cooperation between the manufacturer and buyer with the involvement of a partner stakeholder in the supply chain become a consideration as the focus of the company in managing their core competence and all other activities of outsourcing.

Companies have made tough decisions about what and how operations, they must execute well and then applied. The cost and potential profit that will be produced or is produced from each business strategy that run the company will be different from the results of the sustainability of the coffee industry.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the use of strategy lean and agile supply chain of Indonesian coffee's product's impact to business strategy and sustainability strategy. This research to maintain the Indonesian coffee plant to survive in the long term sustainable development. Indonesian coffee has a special uniqueness that is only available in Indonesia.

The data obtained from interviews with 30 companies in Java. The reason for research on the island of Java is a researcher wants to examine the coffee industry which is near the center of the decision making by state and marketing center close to the capital of the country. Furthermore, a positive relation is found between the use of lean and agile supply chain to the business strategy and then affect Indonesian coffee industry sustainability strategy.

Keywords: lean supply chain, agile supply chain, business strategy, sustainability strategy, coffee
CLIMATE CHANGE AS A TRIGGER FOR CONFLICT IN SOUTH ASIA

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is considered a threat multiplier that causes violent conflict across the world. As a region with high population growth, natural resource degradation, poverty and pollution, South Asia is highly vulnerable to an array of climate change impacts. Within that context, the objective of this research is to explore climate change as a causal factor for inter-state and intra-state conflicts in South Asia in an International Relations perspective. Firstly, the paper focuses on socio-economic consequences of climate change in the region with regard to water security and migration. Secondly, the study explores the link between those consequences and conflicts in the region. Inter-state conflicts will be discussed in light of the tensions between India and Pakistan, India and China and India and Bangladesh, caused by scarcity of water resources. Intra-state conflicts will be discussed in light of internal political instability in Northeast India caused due to the violence demonstrated by Assamese against the climate change migrants from Bangladesh. The author points out that climate change as a non-traditional security threat causes the revival of traditional military rivalries within and among states. Climate change, water resources, migration and security will be considered in the research as four distinct layers of conflict that overlap with each other. Regional cooperative mechanisms which collectively address the climate change threats are assessed with recommendations. The entire research will be driven by qualitative research methods, based on both primary and secondary sources; such as scholarly articles, books and journal articles written on the subject matter. The author concludes the research by emphasizing that addressing the challenge of climate change is essential to ensure sustainable development and long term peace in South Asia.

Keywords: climate change, inter-state conflicts, intra-state conflicts, non-traditional security, migration, water scarcity
PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS FOR CONFLICTED AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF LANAO DEL NORTE

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the extent of agreement among former combatants of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and their communities on the peace and development interventions introduced in transforming their communities into a Peace Development Communities (PDC) in the Province of Lanao del Norte. PDC is a peace building strategy in cementing the foundation of lasting peace and development in Southern Philippines. It further investigated the factors that contributed to the promotion, stagnation and retrogression of PDCs. The study is an evaluative descriptive research method. It used triangulation methods in the data collection to have in depth –investigation and analysis of the study. Purposive sampling is used in the identification of the respondents that included all the MNLF peace and development advocates (PDAs), Punong Barangay, active service provider’s, and sector representatives in the established PDC. The findings of the study revealed that Strongly Agreed on the development interventions introduced under the Confidence and Sustainability Building Phases. With respect to the Capacity and Institutional Building Phase interventions, respondents only Agreed on the interventions introduced. The findings further showed on the one hand that the top three items that contributed in the promotion of PDCs were 1) unity and strong relationship of Muslims and Christians, 2) establishment of POs and 3) presence of development projects. On the other hand, the top five in ranked order that contributed in the stagnation and retrogression of PDCs were 1) armed conflict, 2) passive and fatalistic behavior of people, 3) family feud, 4) corruption and 5) ineffective leadership

Keywords: Peace and Development Community (PDC), peace and development intervention
UNDERSTANDING EMPOWERMENT AMONG THE COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN LAS PINAS CITY, PHILIPPINES: A GROUNDED THEORY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The study probed into how members of the community of Everlasting Homes in Talon Quatro, Las Pinas City, Philippines understand and appreciate empowerment, using the Grounded Theory approach. From qualitative analysis of data thru the process of initial, open, axial, and selective coding, memoing, theoretical sampling, and saturation, a researcher’s theory of empowerment emerged. From the understanding of the community members, empowerment is democratic freedom that allows them to make choices freely; empowerment is a form of education; empowerment is a means for survival; and empowerment is formation of community strengths.

The members of the community of Everlasting Homes, however, need to be educated to correct their misconception about empowerment. This is to make them aware of the true essence of empowerment in their personal lives as well as in relation to others in the community; and for them to focus on what they can do rather than on what they cannot do. Developing their strengths and use these productively rather than feeling sorry for their weaknesses. Lastly, to focus on their value as human beings in terms of what they can contribute rather than on their inadequacies.

Keywords: empowerment, community, democratic freedom, survival, education, formation