9th ICSD Asia Pacific Biennial Conference on Sustainable Development Efforts in Times of Crises

Thammasat University, Rangsit campus, Thailand
29 November – 1 December 2022

Conference Program

ICSD PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

Dear Participants of the 9th ICSD Asia Pacific Conference:

As President of the International Consortium for Social Development, I would like to extend a warm welcome to you! I really appreciate your time and efforts, and your commitment to participating in this conference.

The theme chosen for the conference is an apt one. Despite crises and struggles, we should not lose track of sustainable development efforts. It is important to renew our strength for a better world. There is always hope that collectively we can contribute to creating a better world. That is the vision of social development: Comprehensive development and universal wellbeing.

The mission of the ICSD is to build and spread knowledge of social development to eradicate poverty, improve standards of living, and promote human equality and ecological sustainability. We want to be a leading association of international scholars and practitioners devoted to the study and advancement of knowledge and practice about social development. Your participation and contributions in this conference helps to achieve the mission and vision of the ICSD.

Like the European and Africa branch of the ICSD, ICSDAP branch under the leadership of Dr. Asok Kumar Sarkar, Chair of the ICSDAP branch and his team works hard to realise the mission, vision, and objectives of the ICSD. This year they have collaborated with the School of Global Studies, Thammasat University, Bangkok. I am grateful to the University leaders for hosting this conference. Particularly, I appreciate the support of Dr. Prapaporn T. Mongkolwanich, Dean, School of Global Studies, Dr Jitti Mongkolnchaiarunya, the conference co-coordinator and Dr. Dipendra K. C., Asst. Dean for Academic Affairs, and their team members and sponsors for putting this conference together.

Finally, may I also ask you to the join the ICSD as its member if you have not already done so. Here is the link to become a member: https://www.socialdevelopment.net/membership/
I hope you will find the conference professionally and personally rewarding to you.
Once again, warm welcome to you!

ManoharPawar

Manohar Pawar, BA., MASW., PhD
President, ICSD
Professor of Social Work, Charles Sturt University, Australia

Message from the Chairperson, ICSDAP

I am very happy to have the 9th International Consortium for Social Development- Asia Pacific (ICSDAP) branch biennial conference on 'Sustainable Development Efforts in Times of Crises' during 29 November – 1 December 2022 at Thammasat University, Rangsit campus, Thailand. The COVID-19 health pandemic had an unprecedented socio-economic impacts and affected the living of the people globally. In Asia alone, a large number of people lost their lives; experienced shock, trauma, fear and anxiety; resulted in loss of jobs and changed livelihood. As the recent reports show, in the post COVID era, the Asia-Pacific countries are lagging behind in achieving SDGs and building inclusive societies, the present theme of the conference is very relevant and upcoming issue. I am very thankful to the members of this University to become an enthusiastic partner to promote this theme which is need of the hour.

I am also thankful to the other collaborators like Mahachulalongkorn University, Thailand Health Promotion Foundation (THPF), National Health Security Office (NHSO), Community Organization Development Institute (CODI) and many other persons involved directly as well as indirectly who are making this event a great success. I hope that this conference, which is being organised in hybrid mode, will provide an opportunity and appropriate podium to the academicians, research scholars and practitioners to share ideas, to update knowledge, to interact with the other scholars working in the same field and show directions or ways to accelerate the social development process.

I welcome all the delegates and guests, who would be present in offline and online mode, to this conference and wish a meaningful outcome during these three days. Once again hope that all the participants coming from diverse backgrounds, organisers and sponsors, together will develop a continuous dialogue, friendship and solidarity for a better future.

Asok Kumar Sarkar, PhD
Chairperson, ICSD Asia-Pacific Branch & Professor,
Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati University,
Sriniketan, India.

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN OF GLOBAL STUDIES, THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

The School of Global Studies of Thammasat University would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the organisations that have partnered with us to deliver this international event. Together, we are delivering the 9th ICSD Asia Pacific Biennial Conference on Sustainable Development Efforts in Times of Crises, in partnership with:

- International Consortium for Social Development (ICSD)
- Puey Ungphakorn School of Development Studies (PSDS), Thammasat University
- Faculty of Social Administration (FSA), Thammasat University
- Buddhist Research Institute, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
- National Health Security Office (NHSO), Thailand
- Thailand Health Promotion Fund (THPF), Thailand
- Community Organization Development Institute (CODI), Thailand

This collaboration highlights the much-needed effort to recognize the connected terrains of social risk and challenges, found especially in advent of the recent and still pervasive Covid-19 pandemic. This common platform of social inquiry and exchange allows for us to discover and share relevant cases and contexts of social development. Our appreciation is indeed extended to all our partners for their preparatory contribution, their interest and passion for social development and their support of this meaningful event.

Asst. Prof. Prapaporn T. Mongkhonvanit, DPhil.
Dean, School of Global Studies
Chairperson, Local Organising Committee

PREFACE

9th ICSD Asia Pacific Biennial Conference
on Sustainable Development Efforts in Times of Crises
at Thammasat University, Thailand
29 November – 1 December 2022

COVID-19 is an unprecedented health crisis the humanity has faced. It had a profound economic and social impact on the lives of people globally. In Asia alone, the crisis resulted in 1.43 million reported deaths1[1], an approximate 6.0 - 9.5 percent loss in GDP in 2020 and about 3.6 – 6.3 percent decline in regional economic growth in 20212[2] . This contraction of the economy has resulted in a loss of over 9.3 million jobs and 4.7 million people have been pushed into poverty[3] . The post pandemic world is facing a rocky path to recovery due to the impact of the Russia and Ukraine war and subsequent hike in fuel prices. These turbulences and climate change have exacerbated the challenge of achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Recent reports demonstrate that economies in the Asia Pacific are lagging behind in achieving a range of sustainable development goals and in building inclusive societies. With the current rate of change, none of the SDGs will be achieved[4] .

Little progress has been made towards ending hunger (Goal 2), offering quality education (Goal 4), supporting industry, innovation, and infrastructure (Goal 9), reducing inequalities (Goal 10), building sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), protecting life below water (Goal 14) and life on land (Goal 15), or towards supporting peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). For two Goals, the situation has deteriorated. Negative trends have been registered when it comes to supporting responsible consumption and production (Goal 12) and combating climate change (Goal 13). The disparity between progress in these domains and improvements needed for the goal "Inclusion" suggests that infrastructure and technological advancements are not driven from the grassroots in an inclusive manner. Apart from the Inclusion goal, there is a large number of SDGs which Asia Pacific economies are failing to achieve. Therefore, it is evident that current efforts to achieve the SDGs and to create inclusive communities are inadequate. The status quo is untenable and innovative approaches to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals are necessary.

The International Consortium for Social Development (ICSD), Asia Pacific Branch, has been established since 2006 by founding members who are scholars and practitioners from the Asia Pacific region who attended the 1st ICSD AP conference in Pattaya city, Thailand. At present, ICSD AP Branch is composed of members from 16 countries. There are also other regional ICSD bodies, namely the ICSD European Branch and the ICSD African branch. Every branch organizes biennial international conferences in their respective regions but participants from other regions can decide to join the meeting they prefer. The host will rotate from country to country.

The Ninth ICSD Asia Pacific Biennial conference provides an opportunity for researchers, practitioners and policy makers to discuss the role of stakeholders of development such as community-based organizations, nongovernment organizations, the private sector, and the government in navigating through the turbulent times Asian societies are facing. While the focus

[1] https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/regions/asia-and-the-middle-east/
[2] Macroeconomic impact of covid-19 in developing Asia https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/696296/adbi-wp1251.pdf
[3] Southeast Asia rising from the pandemic https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/779416/southeast-asia-rising-pandemic.pdf
[4] Asia and the Pacific SDG progress report 2022 https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/knowledge-products/ESCAP-2022-FG_SDG-Progress-Report.pdf

of this conference is on the Asian and Pacific region, these problems are shared by economies beyond Asia. Hence, we invite researchers from across the globe to present their research. The hosts invite researchers - both seasoned and early career researchers - including graduate students and practitioners to submit papers to showcase their research in different themes. We are very keen to include a wide range of contributions that encompass applied research, practice research, and theoretical advances and innovative explorations in all aspects of this field.

OBJECTIVES

1) To discuss sustainable development efforts at the global level to tackle various contemporary crises
2) To learn from solutions to specific issues in different locales
3) To develop new networks and strengthen existing ones among participants and local hosts

CONFERENCE STREAMS

1) Policy and program responses to crises
2) Social Justice for All
3) Inequality and Poverty Eradication
4) Conflict Avoidance and Peace Settlements
5) Digitalization and Social Development
6) Social Innovation, Grassroots innovation and social entrepreneurship
7) Sustainable Development in Action
8) Natural Resource Management & Climate Change Adaptation
9) Health Security & Promotion
10) Role of CSOs, Community in Turbulent Times
11) Higher Education and Sustainability

ACTIVITIES

The conference is composed of the following activities:

1) Three invited speakers (2 keynote speakers) at the opening and closing ceremony. The last address is a special paper delivered as part of the 'Prof. David Cox International Social Work lecture' series.
2) 53 papers presented in English and 12 papers presented in Thai language. Whereas most are presented on site, arrangements have been made for online presentations as well. All papers have undergone blind review.
3) The conference features 2 types of panels. The first type deals with the situation regarding SDG goals in various developing countries and the other promotes rural community resilience through transnational student-led cooperative inquiry.
4) In addition, leaders from 3 impactful development organizations in Thailand will deliver talks during the welcome dinner reception. They will share their organizations' vision, mandate, strategic interventions, and major achievements to participants in an informal atmosphere.
5) One day field trip to different sites featuring best practices
6) Selected qualified papers will be considered for publication in the International Journal of Community and Social Development and an edited volume (book series).

PARTICIPANTS

The conference welcomes scholars, practitioners, and graduate students (local and international) approx. 100 persons from 13 nationalities, namely Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Sri Lanka, United State of America, and Thailand.

LOCAL HOSTS

1) School of Global Studies (SGS), Thammasat University
2) Puey Ungphakorn School of Development Studies (PSDS), Thammasat University
3) Faculty of Social Administration (FSA), Thammasat University
4) Buddhist Research Institute, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
5) National Health Security Office (NHSO), Thailand
6) Thailand Health Promotion Fund (THPF), Thailand
7) Community Organization Development Institute (CODI), Thailand

CONFERENCE COORDINATORS

For ICSD	For local organizations
Professor Asok Kumar Sarkar, Ph.D Chairperson, ICSD-AP Professor and Head, Dept. of Social Work Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan-731236, WB, India. Mobile: +91 9434001807, +91 8670799172 Email: asok.sarkar@visva-bharati.ac.in	Asst. Prof. Jitti Mongkolnchaiarunya, Ph.D Director, CEIS, School of Global Studies Thammasat University, Bangkok 10200, Thailand Mobile: +66 81 8745778 Email: jitti_m@yahoo.com; jitti@sgs.tu.ac.th

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9th ICSD Asia Pacific Parallel Sessions Guide

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November 29	13:00 – 15:00	Health security & Promotion	Health security & Promotion [Thai language presentations]	Role of CSOs, Community in Turbulent Times	Achieving the SDGs: Case Studies from Social Workers in Asia [Hybrid Panel]	Sustainable Development in Action [Online Presentations]
	15:30 – 17: 30	Policy and program responses to crises [Online presentations]	Social Innovation, Grassroots innovation, & social entrepreneurship [Thai language presentations]	Social Justice for All	Role of CSOs, Community in Turbulent Times [Hybrid] [Thai language presentations]	Beginning a journey: A transnational student-led rural-focused co-operative inquiry into promoting resilience in disaster stricken rural communities [Online Panel]
November 30	10:30 – 12:30	Digitalization and Social Development	Higher Education and Sustainability	Organizational Management	Social Justice for All [Online presentations]	Impact assessment studies [Online Presentations]
	13:30 – 15:00	Health security & Promotion	Policy and program responses to crises	Sustainable Development in Action		

9th ICSD Asia Pacific Parallel Sessions
November 29, 2022 13:00 – 15:00

Room 4003 Theme: Health Security & Promotion
Moderator: Istvan Rado (Istvan@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

1.	Consumption of Tobacco : A Hazard among Loco-Pilots in Malda Division of Eastern Railways	Ushnish Guha
2.	Health and Nutritional Security in the Context of Development of India	P M Sandhya Rani, Gandharva Pednekar
3.	Reproductive Healthcare Practices among adolescent school girls: An Exploratory Study in Jamuhar, Bihar, India	Kheyali Roy
4.	Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services: A Study in Urban Slums of Kolkata Metropolitan	Mithun Mondal

Room 4005 Theme: Health Security & Promotion [Thai language]
Moderator: Jiraphan Naruepatr <jiraphan@tu.ac.th>

Presenters

1)	Promoting safe and appropriate use of drugs in elderly: action research	Kamolwan Tantipiwattanasakool
2)	Power of the aging to push forward the well-being of Khao Noi community	Kitisak Choomtong
3)	Best Practice of Social Laboratory in Community Health Management System for Aged Society	Natawadee Manmaethee
4)	Health Literate Organization (Factory) during the Covid19 pandermic situation. Wimon Roma and Mukda Sumnuanklang	Wimon Roma

Room 4006 Theme: Role of CSOs, Community in Turbulent Times
Moderator: Profulla C. Sarker <pc_sarker@yahoo.com>

Presenters

5.	The Lifestyle of NGO Professionals; Mental Health and Well-Being	Moumee Jesmin
6.	A community-based tourism for sustainable development by Hug Green at Ban Kiew Subdistrict, Mae Tha District, Lampang Province.	Premsak Suriwongyai
7.	The convergence of crises; how NGOs cope	Linda van der Wijk
8.	Community Response to Covid – 19 pandemic:Role of Women SHG Network under DAY–NRLM in India	Bishnu Charan Parida, Ram Rai Banra
9.	Empowering NGOs Supporting Marginalized Communities by Reducing Inequality in Nepal	Jayendra Rimal, Pravakar Pradhan, Sabina Bade

Room 4007 **Theme: Sustainable development in action** **[Hybrid Panel]**
Moderator: David Androff <david.androff@asu.edu>

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/97010434944?pwd=OUlpT0J0a3RDSTB1OFVHcmlwVzZOZz09

Meeting ID: 970 1043 4944
Passcode: 166087

Presenters

A.	Achieving the SDGs: Case Studies from Social Workers in Asia	David Androff, Janianton Damanik, Ruchi Sinha, Srilatha Juvva, Suzanne Nazal, Yolanda Ealdama, Ana Teresa Prondosa, Exxon Susmerano, Chandani Liyanage, Shamini Attanayake

Room G-7011 **Theme:** Sustainable Development in Action
[Online Presentations]

Moderator: Phithaksak Thisaphak (phithaksak@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/97571130977?pwd=eXYzYmhXVmx0Q1YxZ2lET0MzTzAxUT09

Meeting ID: 975 7113 0977
Passcode: CGz7zT

Presenters

10.	Lal Sakhi's Contributions to Sustainable Development: Genesis, Innovation and Vision	Manohar Pawar, Preeti Jangra and Birjees Zahera
11.	Energy Transitions Policy in Indonesia: The Challenges and Future Research Directions	Nurul Dwi Purwanti
12.	The perpetuation of the practice of dowry in India.	Louise-Marie Giacomuzzo
13.	Engaging the deprived through Social Work Education in India: A Loyola Model	Francis Adaikalam

November 29, 2022 15:30 – 17:30

Room 4003 Theme: Policy and program responses to crises [Online Presentation]

Moderator: Kheyali Roy (kheyaliroy9@gmail.com)

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/91940548014?pwd=d3FWRDdZTFk5VkFlbHBUU0YwTTVSdz09

Meeting ID: 919 4054 8014
Passcode: 257097

Presenters

14.	Indian Education Polices During COVID-19 Crisis in Himachal Pradesh, India : A Review.	Anamika BASU, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh
15.	From Fragmented to Collaborative Partnership: Social Policy and Solidarity Ventures during COVID-19 Outbreak in Indonesia	Nurhadi Nurhadi
16.	Building the Rainbow: How Does Chinese LGBTQ Advocacy Make a Difference?	Guangchen Yang
17.	Arbitrary arrest and detention of political dissenters in bangladesh: rights violation under article 09 of the covenant on civil and political rights	Rozyna Begum

Room 4005 Theme: Social Innovation, Grassroots innovation, and social entrepreneurship [Thai language]

Moderator: Patcha Jerngklinjan (patcha.jeung@gmail.com)

Presenters

5)	Empowerment and Inequality Reduction: Guidelines and Indicators	Weeraboon Wisartsakul
6)	Creating Shared Value and Competitiveness of Business in Thailand	Soonthorn Khunchaimung
7)	Exploring the Roles of the Volunteer Sector in Assisting the Sustainable Development Goals in Thailand	Kedkun Srakawee
8)	Environment day of Kok Sri community: Community interaction and identity creation for local development	Passakorn Buasri, Pichai Moomthong

Room 4006 Theme: Social Justice for All

Moderator: Shaurya Prakash (sauryap75@gmail.com)

18.	Lived Experiences of Inter-state Migrant Workers during COVID-19 Lockdown: An Oral History in West Bengal	Santanu Kundu, Anupam Debnath
19.	Environmental migration as an adaptation mechanism to counter climate change among the coastal communities of Sundarban, India	Tirtha Ghosh, Debotosh Sinha
20.	Urbanization, Social Groups, and Perceived Social Justice in China	Lin Gong, Juan Chen, Mengyu Liu
21.	Impact of Marriage Migration on Marginalized Women's Higher Education in Rural West Bengal, India	Ajanta Sarkar, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh

Room 4007 Theme: Role of CSOs, Community in Turbulent Times
[Hybrid] [Thai language]

Moderator: Nattadet Choomplang nattadech.c@psds.tu.ac.th

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/95358077721?pwd=Ujh4S3pkOUdDbzNrT3V1RHdORnd6UT09

Meeting ID: 953 5807 7721
Passcode: 0RgmBr

9)	Guidelines for Empowering Community to Cope with Epidemics: A Case Study of Bang Bua Community, Bang Khen District, Bangkok.	Ronnarong Jundai
10)	Innovative Creation for The Sustainability of Community in Industrial City: Case Study of Bang Pakong Subdistrict, Bang Pakong District, Chachoengsao Province	Chonkarnda Naktim
11)	Corporate Sustainability Practice in Thailand: An Empirical Study of Listed Companies on the Market for Alternative Investment	Sanit Noonin
12)	Empowering leaders for community based social protection space	Punika Apirukkraisri

Room G-7011 **Theme: Policy and program responses to crises** **[Online Panel]**

Moderator: Sara Donnarumma <s.donnarumma.11@student.scu.edu.au>

Zoom Meeting
https://us05web.zoom.us/j/84775750471?pwd=TnE5ZCtmeTZCZWNmYzQxUVRMcEkvUT09

Meeting ID: 847 7575 0471
Passcode: WCz86X

Presenters

A.	Beginning a journey: A transnational student-led rural-focused co-operative inquiry into promoting resilience in disaster stricken rural communities	Sara Donnarumma, Kim Doyle, Kate Stoyle, Macey Anderson, David McDaid, Emma Pascoe, Louise Morley, Erica Russ, Pearl Doyle, Peter Hawkins, Monica Short

November 30, 2022, 10:30 – 12:30

Room 4003 Theme: Digitalization and Social Development

Moderator: Piyasuda Pangsapa (piyasuda@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

22.	Are "Vlogs" broken windows: A digital ethnographic risk assessment in the Sri Lankan context	K.G.N.U Ranaweera
23.	Online Charisma Signalling of a Myanmar Migrant Leader in Thailand	Wann Si Nang Lao
24.	Digital Pro-Bono support for Sustainable Development Goals	Vijyendra Pandey, Greeshma Rajgopal, Alok Kumar Gaurav
25.	Engagement in ICT and Students' Academic Achievement in Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei	Pramod KC, Dipendra KC
26.	Indonesia's National Digital Literacy Program: A Case Study on the Digital Youth Netiquette Development	Benedikta Chiquita Chrisnadini, Nurul Dwi Purwanti

Room 4005 Theme: Higher Education and Sustainability

Moderator: Bharat Dahiya (bharat@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

27.	Examining the Roles of the Thai Academic Sector in the Sustainable Development Agenda	Nuttavikhom Phanthuwongpakdee, Ananyaporn Imjongjairuk
28.	Higher Education is in Challenge to Ensuring Quality of Teaching and Learning for Sustainable Human Resource Development	Profulla C. Sarker
29.	Education for Sustainable Development Policy Approaches in Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore	Mra Pan San
30.	Impact of National Skill Qualification Framework based Training on livelihood of beneficiaries	Tukaram Badiger, Lakshmana G

Room 4006 Theme: Organizational Management

Moderator: Matthew O'Lemmon (m.olemmon@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

31.	Organizational Decision-making under uncertainty: Making equitable impact in complex development agendas	Karin Takeuchi
32.	Examining the Inconsistency between the Organizational Strategy and Implementation Affecting Industrial Innovation Under SDG 9	Shekh Mohammad Altafur Rahman, Sarut Wattanavitsakul
33.	Assessing the Legitimacy of Chinese investment in compliance with SDG 16 goals in Cambodia	Shekh Mohammad Altafur Rahman, Nathamon Noeun

Room 4007 Theme: Social Justice for All [Online Presentation]
Moderator: Asok Sarkar (asok.sarkar@visva-bharati.ac.in)

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/98872686239?pwd=S29heG1uZXFHd2RoeTVGSGQ2TktKdz09

Meeting ID: 988 7268 6239
Passcode: 288295

Presenters

34.	Invisibility of International Labour Migrants: Politics of recognition	Francis Adaikalam
35.	Transgender women as victims and perpetrators of intimate partner violence: a study on verbal, sexual, and emotional violence relating to transgender women in Sri Lanka	Isurinie Mallawaarachchi
36.	Uncovering injustice in the law: Section 377 and the criminalization of homosexuality in Myanmar	Nay Lin Htike
37.	Identifying legal barriers to the equal enjoyment of human rights of people with psychosocial disability in Nepal	Bidya Maharjan
38.	From Political Expression to Emancipatory Politics: Civil disobedience movement of School Teachers in Karen State, Myanmar	Saw Yan Naing

Room G-7011, 7th Floor Theme: Impact Assessment Studies [Online Presentation]
Moderator: Manohar Pawar (MPawar@csu.edu.au)

Zoom Meeting
https://us05web.zoom.us/j/83492249673?pwd=ZVVSaEd2RG5TbjBuTjVKcHk0enlGZz09

Meeting ID: 834 9224 9673
Passcode: qxS2Gz

Presenters

39.	Analysing Trends and Patterns of Stress Among the Unorganised Workers in West Bengal, India	Payel De, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh
40.	Research to study the impact of baktinusa program 2022	Nur Fajriati N Khoir, Saiful Anwar Stiawan, Pedri Haryadi
41.	Re-Thinking Social Development in post COVID-19: A Thematic Analysis	Suzanna Eddyono
42.	Underpaid and Undernourished: The Impact of COVID-19 on Garment Workers	Meradith Thayer

November 30, 2022, 13:30 – 15:00

Room 4003 Theme: Health Security & Promotion
Moderator: Neil Gains (neil@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

43.	Identifying Occupational Stressors Among Unorganized Sectors with Particular Reference to Street Vendors in Rohtas, Bihar, India	Shaurya Prakash
44.	A Study on Occupational Hazards of Female Cabin Crew in Kolkata, West Bengal, India	Ushnish Guha
45.	Community Laboratory for Healthy Lifestyle	Preeyanuch Buranapakdee, Surat Mongkolnchaiarunya, Nattawadee Manmaetee
46.	Exploring the Challenging Experiences of Parents of Autistic Children in Bankura District: A Thematic Analysis	Anupam Debnath, Santanu Kundu

Room 4005 Theme: Policy and program responses to crises
Moderator: Altafur Rahman (altaf@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

47.	Expanding Sustainable Social Protection for the Informal Sector in Thailand	Jaturong Boonyarattanasoontorn
48.	Networking models used in india for crisis management: analyzing collaborative policy in handling COVID-19	Alok Kumar Gaurav, Vijyendra Pandey
49.	COVID-19 Crisis & Food Insecurity in Global South-Policy & Program Responses	Monisha Israni, Dr T Prabhakar Reddy
50.	Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Women in the Unorganised Sector-Policy Perspective	Dr. T Prabhakar Reddy, Monisha Israni

Room 4006 Theme: Sustainable Development in Action
Moderator: Michael Hornblow (michael@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

51.	Examining the Impact and Scalability of a Sustainable Food Production Model in Northeastern Thailand	Istvan Rado
52.	Emergence of Sustainable Urban Development Projects: A Case Study of Navi Mumbai, India	Gandharva Pednekar, P M Sandhya Rani
53.	Ecological Crisis in West Borneo: The Palm Oil Expansion and Threatening Food Sovereignty	Fuat Edi Kurniawan
54.	Farmers Regeneration Crisis and Agricultural Development Challenges: Between the New Social Order and Anomie	Fuat Edi Kurniawan

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ABSTRACTS

November 29, 2022 13:00 – 15:00
Room 4003: Theme: Health Security & Promotion

Moderator: Istvan Rado (Istvan@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

1.	Consumption of Tobacco : A Hazard among Loco-Pilots in Malda Division of Eastern Railways	Ushnish Guha
2.	Health and Nutritional Security in the Context of Development of India	P M Sandhya Rani, Gandharva Pednekar
3.	Reproductive Healthcare Practices among adolescent school girls: An Exploratory Study in Jamuhar, Bihar, India	Kheyali Roy
4.	Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services: A Study in Urban Slums of Kolkata Metropolitan	Mithun Mondal

Consumption of Tobacco : A Hazard among Loco-Pilots in Malda Division of Eastern Railways

Ushnish Guha

Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan, West Bengal, India

Abstract

Consumption of Tobacco is a contemporary health hazard which emerged over a long period, was identified relatively late and despite targeted intervention has been difficult to control. The concept of tobacco needs to be understood in relative terms because it manifests into various substances like cigarettes, forms of powder, smoke and others. The objective of the study is to describe how tobacco is both a problem of practice and also stems to a socio-occupational hazard among locomotive pilots. **Methodology:** The study was conducted among Locomotive Pilots in the Malda Division where a total of 18 Locomotive Pilots function. It is essential to understand that Locomotive Pilot is a designation among the occupation of individuals who drive Trains in the Indian Railways. The study followed a mixed methods research design and questionnaire and focus group discussion were used for qualitative and quantitative data collection respectively. The questionnaire was structured in the form of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) Model. The ethical framework consisting of informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality guided the study. **Results:** The results displayed that there is a significant presence concerning the consumption of tobacco among loco-pilots. The knowledge and awareness about the effects of tobacco are relatively present among most loco pilots. Also, it is essential to understand that among loco-pilots there is a strong difference between the conceptualizations of alcohol and tobacco consumption. It is vital finding that the locomotive pilots perceive this practice of tobacco consumption as constant leisure activity, pleasure activity. This consumption is viewed to be normalized and not problematized because it is a regular practice and has been so over a long time thus it has been internalized. There is a requirement of integrated systematic intervention specifically towards social behavior change.

Keywords: Forms of Tobacco, Loco-Pilots

Health and Nutritional Security in the Context of Development of India

P M Sandhya Rani, Gandharva Pednekar

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Abstract

Health and Nutrition are interrelated and depend on the issues related to development. Development needs to address inequality, and evolve suitable strategies to achieve inclusive development. Nutrition status is one of the developmental indicators. The regional variations in development indicate the implementation of public welfare programmes.

The present paper studies the nutritional health status of people residing in underdeveloped states which are classified as 'Empowered Action Group States'(EAG). One of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is the eradication of hunger in society. Marginalization and vulnerability are highly linked with poverty. The social security or safety net measures which include nutrition health programmes target the below poverty line (BPL) families with a view to enhance their nutritional health status. The mid-day meals programme in the schools and Public Distribution System targets the BPL families for improving the nutrition status of the people. Free Health Care Services and incentives for the utilization of public health institutes, Health Insurance for the poor, Public Private Partnerships in health services and Corporates Social Responsibility projects are some of the initiatives in India to address their health and nutrition status. National Food Security Act is one of the landmarks for 'Right to Food'.

The present paper assesses the health and nutrition status of people residing in the EAG States and suggested measures which have relevance for evolving suitable policies and programmes in the context of development in India.

The impact of COVID on livelihoods, food security, health care services and various developmental measures to address post-COVID will be studied in this paper.

The paper uses the data from National Family Health Survey(NFHS), State Developmental Reports, Government Reports related to Food Security measures and Health care service Reports in India.

Reproductive Healthcare Practices among adolescent school girls: An Exploratory Study in Jamuhar, Bihar, India

Kheyali Roy

Research Scholar, Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan, Bolpur, Birbhum,West Bengal, India. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management Studies, Gopal Narayan Singh University, Sasaram, Bihar, India

Abstract

The most important aspect thought to contribute to the formation of a country is health. Health-related factors are the main focus of study for the social scientists. In light of this, the current study sought to examine how well the villagers of Jamuhar, Bihar, in India, provided for their reproductive requirements. Age at menarche, marriage, conception, and delivery, as well as a planned number of children, were some factors that we attempted to study in relation to reproductive healthcare. All of these elements impact women's reproductive health, which affects their families' well-being and the country's overall economic prosperity. Numerous concerns linked to reproductive health must be resolved in order to improve the state of reproductive health among Indians. Overall, awareness of and access to a variety of healthcare services are common in the examined community, which is essential for the reproductive health of that group. Some previous studies focused that the reproductive health status can be greatly improved by focusing on access to high-quality services provided by providers sensitive to gender differences (Ghosh Roy, A., Banerjee, B., Naaz, F., Behera, B., 2021). In order to gain in-depth explanations of the prevalent perceptions and practices regarding their reproductive health, the researcher created a qualitative study that involved Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and In-depth Interviews (IDIs) among the adolescent school girls. The majority of the findings, however, on reproductive practices among adolescent girls' knowledge, attitudes, features, and practices, as well as reproductive performances, are consistent with earlier published research in India.

Keywords: Adolescents girls, Reproductive Health, Rural Population, Gender

Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services: A Study in Urban Slums of Kolkata Metropolitan

Mithun Mondal

Visva - Bharati University, Santiniketan, India

Abstract

Background: Maternal Mortality is very high in India in spite of the colossal efforts and extensive range of services provided through various National Health Programs. Maternal Mortality can be brought down by increasing the utilization of maternal health services. Due to the high morbidity and mortality rates associated with pregnancy, mothers are a crucial and priority group in any community. With the right use of maternal health care services, pregnancy-related issues could be avoided.

Aims & Objectives: To understand the determinants of utilization of Maternal Health services among mothers with a younger child aged ≤2 years in slums of Kolkata, West Bengal and to find out the factors associated with it.

Material & Methods: It is a community-based cross-sectional study of 425 mothers with a child of less than 2 years of age residing in the urban slums of Kolkata Metropolitan.
Results: This study identified that migration and socio-economic status, woman's education, the partner's education, respondent's age at birth, birth order, and financial conditions were significantly associated with the utilization of selected maternal health-care services. Unsatisfactory utilization of maternal care services was significantly associated with the younger age of the mothers, a smaller number of pregnancies, and teenage marriage.

Conclusion: Utilisation of maternal health care services was not satisfactory among mothers in the slums of Kolkata. Awareness generation behaviour change communication among mothers is necessary for proper utilization of the services. Utilization of antenatal care services and promotion of institutional deliveries can be improved by acting on the supply side barriers such as health care infrastructure and demand side barriers such as indirect consumer costs, financial constraints and community engagement.

Key Words: Maternal Health, Antenatal Care, Institutional Deliver, Postnatal Care, Urban Health, Slum Dwellers and Migration

Room 4005: Health Security & Promotion [Thai Language]

Moderator: Jiraphan Naruepatr <jiraphan@tu.ac.th>

Presenters

1) Promoting safe and appropriate use of drugs in elderly: action research	Kamolwan Tantipiwattanasakool
2) Power of the aging to push forward the well-being of Khao Noi community	Kitisak Choomtong
3) Best Practice of Social Laboratory in Community Health Management System for Aged Society	Natawadee Manmaethee
4) Health Literate Organization (Factory) during the Covid19 pandermic situation. Wimon Roma and Mukda Sumnuanklang	Wimon Roma

Promoting safe and appropriate use of drugs in elderly: action research

การพัฒนาองค์ความรู้เพื่อดูแลการใช้ยาอย่างสมเหตุผลและปลอดภัยในผู้สูงวัย: วิจัยเชิงปฏิบัติการ

กมลวรรณ ตันติพิวัฒนสกุล, ชินวัจน์ แสงอังศุมาลี, สุญาณี พงษ์ธนานิกร
คณะเภสัชศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสยาม, กรุงเทพมหานคร, ประเทศไทย

Abstract

ปัจจุบันสังคมไทยเป็นสังคมผู้สูงวัยเช่นเดียวกับหลายประเทศเพื่อนบ้านในกลุ่มอาเซียน ด้วยผู้สูงวัยมีปัจจัยหลายอย่าง ซึ่งนำไปสู่การใช้ยาร่วมกันหลายรายการ ดังนั้นการใช้ยาอย่างสมเหตุผลและปลอดภัยจึงเป็นประเด็นที่ควรให้ความสำคัญเป็นอันดับแรก การศึกษานี้ใช้รูปแบบวิจัยเชิงปฏิบัติการ ณ ศูนย์ดูแลผู้สูงวัย ในปีงบประมาณ 2563 เริ่มศึกษาความต้องการความรู้การใช้ยาที่ถูกต้องปลอดภัย พร้อมกับศึกษาความเหมาะสมของการใช้ยาจากแฟ้มข้อมูลยา 100 ท่าน ซึ่งมีอายุเฉลี่ย 76.1 ปี เป็นหญิงร้อยละ 61.2 จำนวนยาเฉลี่ย 7 รายการต่อราย เมื่อใช้เกณฑ์รายการยาที่มีความเสี่ยงต่อการใช้ในผู้สูงวัยซึ่งพัฒนาเฉพาะสำหรับผู้สูงวัยชาวไทย (List of risk drugs for Thai elderly, LRDTE) เป็นเครื่องมือวิจัยพบผู้สูงวัย 77 ท่าน มีการใช้ยาอย่างน้อย 1 รายการที่อาจมีความไม่เหมาะสม (potentially inappropriate medication, PIM) ความชุกต่อรายของผู้ที่มียา PIM 1, 2 และ 3 รายการ คือร้อยละ 33.7, 25.6 และ 13.4 ตามลำดับ ความชุกของ PIM ต่อรายการยาทั้งหมด คิดเป็นร้อยละ 22.2 โดยที่สามอันดับแรกคือ Dimenhydrinate, Tramodal และ Amitriptyline ผู้วิจัยมีโอกาสนำผลที่ได้ไปแลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้และจัดทำคู่มือ/ แนวทางการดูแลการใช้ยาให้ปลอดภัยและเหมาะสมกับผู้สูงวัย และแม้ว่าในช่วงดังกล่าวจะมีการแพร่ระบาดของไวรัสโควิด19 การถ่ายทอดความรู้ผ่านรูปแบบการแลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้และการจัดสัมมนาให้กับกลุ่มเป้าหมาย ยังคงทำทั้งรูปแบบออนไลน์ และออนไซด์ในช่วงผ่อนคลายสถานการณ์ โดยหวังให้เป็นต้นแบบในการปรับใช้ในศูนย์ดูแลผู้สูงวัยได้ต่อไป

Keywords: การใช้ยาสมเหตุผล, การใช้ยาปลอดภัย, ผู้สูงวัย, รายการยาที่อาจไม่เหมาะสมต่อผู้สูงวัย

Power of the aging to push forward the well-being of Khao Noi community

Kitisak Choomtong1,2, Nitiwan Rittirong3, Jitti Mongkolnchaiarunya4,3

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Abstract

Many countries are facing challenges today as their societies are ageing. Although being emphasized in Thailand's 20-Year Development Strategy (2018-2037), it has not resulted in a significant increase in the quality of life of the elderly. The elderly are still perceived as deteriorating people who are becoming a burden to society. In this paper, the authors wish to offer a different perspective by describing an action research project implemented by CEIS in Khao Noi community, Yan Sue subdistrict, Kuan Done district, Satoon province during 2018-2022. The aim of the project was to strengthen the 'power' of the elderly. The concept of transformative learning has been introduced to the elderly group as they were engaged in a process involving holistic active training, followed by organizing interested people to form 'joint learning groups' and 'action groups'. The action groups cultivate organic vegetables and curcumin for domestic consumption and sale. The research team helped the group acquire appropriate technology suited for cultivators. In addition, they are encouraged to become volunteers to deliver health care advice, help sick elderly during emergency situations, and promote the use of herbal medicine in remote areas. Major lessons could be drawn from the case. For instance, training alone is not enough, but an enabling ecosystem for change is essential. Second, elderly people can serve their community in many ways once their mindset changes. They need to work as a group to keep their spirit and power strong. Last but not least, the agencies dealing with elderly people must change their mindset and must understand the sustainability concept.

Keywords: Aged group, empowerment, self-reliance, self-management

Best Practice of Social Laboratory in Community Health Management System for Aged Society

ต้นแบบห้องปฏิบัติการทางสังคมในการจัดการระบบสุขภาพชุมชนเพื่อสังคมผู้สูงอายุ

นางสาวณัฐวดี แมนเมธี1, นางปรียานุช บูรณะภักดี1, นางสาวสุรัตน์ มงคลชัยอรัญญา2
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Abstract

การวิจัยแบบมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดการระบบสุขภาพชุมชนเพื่อสังคมผู้สูงอายุ ใน 4 ตำบล คือ 1) ต.ห้วยข้าวก่ำ อ.จุน จ.พะเยา 2) ต.ยายชา อ.สามพราน จ.นครปฐม 3) ต.กระสัง อ.กระสัง จ.บุรีรัมย์ และ 4) ต.สามตำบล อ.จุฬาภรณ์ จ.นครศรีธรรมราช โดยใช้ระบบห้องปฏิบัติการทางสังคมแบ่งเป็น 4 ขั้นตอน คือ 1) เตรียมการและวางแผน 2) พัฒนาศักยภาพนวัตกรชุมชน 3) กำหนดเป้าหมาย และออกแบบกิจกรรมแก้ไขปัญหาชุมชน 4) ติดตามและประเมินผล พบว่า ในชุมชนต้นแบบความต้องการแก้ไขปัญหาด้านสุขภาพของชุมชน เกิดจากการที่ชุมชนรับรู้ถึงปัญหาในภาพรวมและมีการเชื่อมโยงกับบริบทสภาพแวดล้อมของตน เมื่อมีนวัตกรหรือผู้นำที่ช่วยให้เกิดการรวมกลุ่ม กำหนดเป้าหมาย ทิศทางการพัฒนาและกิจกรรมการจัดการสุขภาพ รวมถึงการสร้างสภาพแวดล้อมที่เอื้อต่อการมีสุขภาพดีพื้นที่ต้นแบบห้องปฏิบัติการทางสังคมสะท้อนให้เห็นถึงความหลากหลายและความร่วมมือของคนในชุมชน เน้นกระบวนการมีส่วนร่วมในการคิด ออกแบบ และดำเนินกิจกรรมร่วมกัน มีโครงการเป็น Best Practice คือ “Gen Z ห้วยข้าวก่ำ นำพาศูนย์ฮอมฮักสู่ความเป็นเลิศ”, “เพื่อนรัก นักดูแลสุขภาพ : Buddy Healthy” เกิดนวัตกรรม คือ “บ้านต้นแบบ” เป็นแหล่งเรียนรู้ในการจัดสภาพแวดล้อมที่เหมาะสมกับผู้สูงอายุ และการสร้างคุณค่าให้ผู้สูงอายุ ด้วยการสืบสานภูมิปัญญาท้องถิ่น สืบทอดวัฒนธรรมประเพณี ข้อเสนอควรมีระบบสนับสนุนการดำเนินงานตามนโยบายระดับพื้นที่ ขยายผลต้นแบบห้องปฏิบัติการทางสังคม และส่งเสริมให้ชุมชนมีระบบการดูแลสุขภาพชุมชนที่เข้มแข็งอย่างยั่งยืน

Keywords: ห้องปฏิบัติการทางสังคม (Social Laboratory), ระบบสุขภาพชุมชน และสังคมผู้สูงอายุ (Aged Society)

Health Literate Organization (Factory) during the Covid19 pandemic situation

สถานประกอบการ (โรงงาน) รอบรู้สุขภาพในสถานการณ์การระบาดของ โรคติดเชื้อไวรัสโคโรนา 2019 (โควิด-19)

Wimon Roma, ดร.มุกดา สำนวนกลาง
กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข, -, Thailand

Abstract

The third wave of the COVID spread had struck Thailand. It was found that workers from factories and construction sites in Bangkok and its vicinities were at the highest risk of getting infected. Relevant sectors were responsible to ensure that those workers had sufficient skills for self-care and management. In particular, employers and company owners should collaborate. This study addressed the importance of the development processes of health literate factories for preventing and controlling the COVID spread. The Knowledge To Action (KTA) framework was used to study critical practices to develop health literate factories. The health literate factories elicited from this study were in line with the 10 attributes of health literate organizations proposed by the Institute of Medicine. They were also related to the Thailand Quality Award. Health Literate Factories were those that had five supportive components; leadership, communication, manpower, the measurement and knowledge management and health literacy processes, that enabled the workers to easily and optimally access, understand and use the information to take care, prevent, and control the COVID spread.

Four factories were purposively selected. A self-administered questionnaire and group discussions were used to collect the data. Participants were managers, employees, and relevant staff.

The data showed that after the participants gained knowledge and measures about COVID from health care providers, they felt empowered and confident in practicing the preventive measures. They clearly developed and followed the five supportive components of health literate factories. As a result, more employees had been vaccinated and there was a better ecosystem to prevent the COVID infections.

Keywords: Health Literate Factory, Accreditation Criteria, Knowledge To Action (KTA) framework

Room 4006: Role of CSOs, Community in Turbulent Times

Moderator: Profulla C. Sarker <pc_sarker@yahoo.com>

Presenters

5. The Lifestyle of NGO Professionals; Mental Health and Well-Being	Moumee Jesmin
6. A community-based tourism for sustainable development by Hug Green at Ban Kiew Subdistrict, Mae Tha District, Lampang Province.	Karuna Jaisai Premsak Suriwongyai
7. The convergence of crises; how NGOs cope	Linda van der Wijk
8. Community Response to Covid – 19 pandemic:Role of Women SHG Network under DAY–NRLM in India	Bishnu Charan Parida, Ram Rai Banra
9. Empowering NGOs Supporting Marginalized Communities by Reducing Inequality in Nepal	Jayendra Rimal, Pravakar Pradhan, Sabina Bade

The Lifestyle of NGO Professionals; Mental Health and Well-Being

Moumee Jesmin

EHSAAS-Feel the Desire of Nature and Society (NGO), Asansol, India

Abstract

Non-governmental organizations are also referred to as non-profit organizations, civil-society organizations (CSO), and voluntary service-based organizations that function independently of the government. Those who work at NGOs in project management, implementation, policy development, HR, grant writing, fund raising, etc. are called NGO professionals. The lifestyle of NGO professionals can depend on their work, attitude, practice, peer group, and the surroundings they live in. Their mental health and well-being status may be related to their lifestyle. The present study examined the correlation between lifestyle and mental health among a sample of 50 NGO professionals working in Jharkhand, which is one of the least developed states in India. The researcher also analyzed its association with well-being. The data collection tools being used in this study are "The Simple Lifestyle Indicator Questionnaire (SLIQ health measurement scale)," the Positive Mental Health Scale (PMH-scale), and the WHO-5 Well-being Index. The findings of this study show lifestyle affects the mental health of NGO professionals, which influences their well-being status also.

Key Words: NGO Professionals, Lifestyle, Mental Health, Well-being, Jharkhand

A community-based tourism for sustainable development by Hug Green at Ban Kiew Subdistrict, Mae Tha District, Lampang Province.

Karuna Jaisai

Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, -, Thailand

Abstract

Hug Green Group is a community-based tourism development project in Ban Kiew Subdistrict, Mae Tha District, Lampang Province. The objective is to develop a community-based tourism system in accordance with the way of life and culture by taking into account social and environmental responsibility. Included in this is the development of the local community through a model of Community Responsible Tourism. The project implementation process was derived from a community-based perspective. This process involved accessing available community resources and adapting them to create their own unique identity. These identified resources were then further designed for tourism-based projects that benefit the target group and local communities. As a result, 53 community members developed professional skills, 12 community learning centers were established, an organic-agricultural tourism program was created, and easy-access public relations channels have been created. Additionally, the livelihood of community members has been positively impacted. Through evaluation of the project's performance indicators, it has been found that the development of the target groups and career development units obtained goals such as:

- community members gained knowledge and understanding of how to manage projects related to Community Responsible Tourism
- community members have the capability to use their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge to share and educate future generations and others who are interested
- participation in the design and management of the community tourism project is open to all members of the community
- community members appreciate and feel the ownership of their resources and operation areas.

As a result of the project, there was an increase in the community economy which led to income generation for the community members. The participants have also felt a revival of community spirit and better community relations. This incident creates an understanding of the community towards the development of community-based tourism which is a powerful change. It builds pride for the target audience who take part in creating value and continuing their way of life, as well as community resources to remain a legacy for their children.

The convergence of crises; how NGOs cope

Linda van der Wijk

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Abstract

This paper analyzes how NGOs in Asia deal with current simultaneous crises and the role of their governing boards in facing these.

Restrictions limiting how NGOs can operate in many countries are considered to constitute a crisis (Baldus et al., 2019; Brass, 2022; Chaudhry, 2022; Hersberger-Langloh et al., 2021; Kontinen & Onali, 2017; Krause et al., 2019; Powell & DiMaggio, 1983; Ramanth, 2009; Verbruggen et al., 2011).

A second crisis is defunding. Defunding can be based on NGOs activities or direction, or a result of government regulations that make receiving funding difficult (Appe & Pallas, 2018; Christensen & Weinstein, 2013; Dupuy et al., 2021; Glasius & de Lange, 2019) or part of a wider trend of diminishing foreign aid (Appe & Pallas, 2018; Mawdsley et al., 2018; Pallas & Sidel, 2020). Defunding can also be the result of a shift in funding (Mawdsley et al., 2018). The Covid-19 pandemic causes such "attention" shift (Chattopadhyay et al., 2020; Eady & Rasmussen, 2021). The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in an increased need for the work of NGOs while their budgets are smaller than ever (Appe, 2019), and many funds redirected at Covid relief efforts (Bethke & Wolff, 2020; Eady & Rasmussen, 2021). Humanitarian action is the need of the hour, but simultaneously many NGOs are no longer able to engage in the work that they intended to do, either as a result of lack of resources or as a result of lockdowns (Banks et al., 2020; Barbelet et al., 2020).

Three crises therefore converge but may not impact all NGOs in the same way. Using literature review and secondary data this paper seeks to analyze the response of organizations and their boards and present the findings in such a way that it is useful for both academics as well as practitioners.

Community Response to Covid – 19 pandemic:Role of Women SHG Network under DAY–NRLM in India

Bishnu Charan Parida[1,2], Ram Rai Banra[1]

[1]JSLPS (RDD, GoJ), Ranchi, India. [2]ICFAI University Jharkhand, Ranchi, India

Abstract

In March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic brought a global disaster in an unprecedented manner, which caused grave turmoil all across the world. It triggered a severe crisis for the economy, causing loss of lives and livelihoods in an unprecedented way. It severely impacted the health, education, and means of subsistence of the poor denizens.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY–NRLM) https:// aajeevika.gov.in/of the Government of India is the world's largest poverty alleviation and women's empowerment program. The programme has been empowering 85 million households and supporting 400 million people all across India. In the state of Jharkhand, it supports 3.6 million households through 2.86 lakh women SHGs.(www.jslps.in)

Women SHG members in Jharkhand played an overarching role as corona warriors throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. They tirelessly assisted one another in their groups by providing financial, psychological, and social support. They assisted other rural residents by dispelling the myths and misconceptions surrounding the coronavirus and raising awareness of the COVID-19 epidemic. They managed 6,000 community kitchens, manufactured masks, hand sanitizers, PPE kits, soaps, etc., distributed Take Home Ration, and supported farmers for marketing of vegetables. During the COVID lockdown, they extended financial services digitally. They surveyed migrant workers who returned to Jharkhand and provided various forms of support. They motivated people to adhere to safety precautions and take the COVID vaccine.

In May 2021, a rapid assessment was conducted on the impact of COVID-19 in Jharkhand. The authors implemented the COVID–19 response program in Jharkhand through women SHG members and have developed a conceptual framework which will be useful in replicating and in the cross-pollination of knowledge in other countries during a pandemic situation.

Key Words: Covid – 19 pandemic, Women SHGs, Community, Health, Food security

Empowering NGOs Supporting Marginalized Communities by Reducing Inequality in Nepal

Rimal, J[1]., Pradhan, P[2]. and Bade, S.[3]

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[2]Pravakar Pradhan, Senior Program Manager, LAN, Mandikhatar, Kathmandu
[3] Sabina Bade, Program Officer, LAN, Mandikhatar, Kathmandu,

Abstract

As per the census of 2021, Nepal's population reached 29,192,480 with a growth rate of 1.8%. Out of this, marginalized population accounts for about 49% of the total population. These groups are thus classified as per Nepal's Constitution, 2015. The marginalized population includes, Adivasi Janajatis (Indigenous) (around 35%) and Dalit (Disadvantaged) (around 14%). According to recent data from the Social Welfare Council (SWC) – the agency that supervises the functioning of NGOs in Nepal, there are over 50,000 NGOs registered in the country, working across various sectors. According to rough estimates, 2.2% i.e. approximately 1,100 out of the total number of NGOs, were directly and indirectly representing the marginalized communities. However, not all of these NGOs are fully operational now, most of them have stopped operating, especially due to the impacts of the pandemic. Among those that are working, some of these NGOs often remain weak because they lack reliable funding sources to meet core institutional costs for operations or build internal capacity.

A program that aims to provide demand driven capacity development support to NGOs that are providing services to the most disadvantaged among the Dalits and the indigenous groups is taken as this Case Study. Out of the seven, two provinces, i.e. Sudurpaschim Province in farwestern region and Bagmati Province in central region, were selected for training, through organizational strengthening, some NGOs that are supporting marginalized communities in these respective provinces. The capacity development trainings were conducted on the basis of Training Need Assessment (TNA) administered on these NGOs from each province. These training were conducted with the aim to build institutional capacity by imparting necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes. Evaluation carried out showed that participants were highly satisfied with the overall training. Participants for both training noted the importance of continuing these trainings to reinforce strong capacity in the longer term.

Keywords: Marginalized Community, Training Need Assessment, NGOs, Capacity development training.

Room 4007: Sustainable development in action [Hybrid Panel]

Moderator: David Androff <david.androff@asu.edu>

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/97010434944?pwd=OUlpT0J0a3RDSTB1OFVHcmlwVzZOZz09

Meeting ID: 970 1043 4944
Passcode: 166087

Presenters

A. Achieving the SDGs: Case Studies from Social Workers in Asia	David Androff, Janianton Damanik, Ruchi Sinha, Srilatha Juvva, Suzanne Nazal, Yolanda Ealdama, Ana Teresa Prondosa, Exxon Susmerano, Chandani Liyanage, Shamini Attanayake

Achieving the SDGs: Case Studies from Social Workers in Asia

David Androff[1], Janianton Damanik[2], Ruchi Sinha[3], Srilatha Juvva[3], Suzanne Nazal[4], Yolanda Ealdama[4], Ana Teresa Prondosa[4], Exxon Susmerano[4], Chandani Liyanage[5], Shamini Attanayake[6]

[1]Arizona State University, Phoenix, USA. [2]University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. [3]Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India. [4]University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines. [5]University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka. [6]National Institute of Social Development, Seeduwa, Sri Lanka

Abstract

Achieving the SDGs: Case Studies from Social Workers in Asia

This panel uses three comparative country-level case studies from India, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka to examine the role of social work in achieving the SDGs in the Asian context. Recent global crises have hampered progress, including in the Asian region. As noted in the conference Call for Papers, progress to SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions have been especially affected in Asia.

The transformative potential of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires a social work perspective. However, much of the SDG literature has ignored the contributions of social workers in favor or so-called "hard" sciences. Moreover, the interdisciplinary literature on the SDGs heavily emphasizes the sustainability aspects of these goals, almost to the exclusion of the social dimension. Social work literature on the SDGs typically features voices from the Global North.
This panel will fill these gaps by demonstrating social development and social work's role in achieving the SDGs. This panel presents three case studies that detail country specific progress on the SDGs. These three case studies, drawn from India, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, place various SDGs (emphasizing SDGs 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 16) within specific national contexts and investigate how they are being implemented on the ground. Taken together, the case studies on this panel illustrate how the SDGs are being applied and their relationship to social development and social work in the Asian region.

Given the global importance of the SDGs and their congruence with social work, this panel details how the SDGs are being implemented and the contribution of social development and social work to realizing their potential. In this respect, the panel presents a regional snapshot of social development in action.

Social Work and SDGs: An Indian Perspective

The SDG India Index measures the progress at the national and sub-national levels in the country's journey toward meeting the Global Goals and their subsequent targets.

This presentation provides an overview of Indian policies with specific reference to Health and Well-being, which though explicitly stated in SDG 3, is implicit in the remaining 16 goals. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on India's health infrastructure, its consequences on SDG progress and the response of social work will be illustrated through analysis of initiatives of Indian civil society organisations in health. In principle, the SDG plan of action and emphasis operationalises the social work agenda in the Indian context.

The presenters will argue that social work is best and appropriately poised to further the SDG agenda across the various intersecting goals. The presentation will conclude by showing how the above is integrated into social work education through field practice, policy evidence and critical analysis, ensuring that practice and education remain people-centric. The presentation elucidates how the social work profession, via exo-macro-meso-micro focus, has strengthened both structure and agency to ensure the sustainability and the universal reach of SDGs.

Mapping the Philippines' Performance on Selected SDGs: The Social Work Lens

This presentation analyzes the Philippine performance in achieving SDGs, 2: Zero Hunger, 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, which have been seriously hampered by the Covid-19 pandemic. Challenges in agriculture, the economy, and governance will be connected to relevant SDGs and social work practice methods.

The research method employed in this study was the review of secondary data sources. Accomplishment reports were vetted against policies and Sustainable Development Goals indicators and analyzed from social work perspectives.

This study points to the challenges in achieving SDG 2 to end hunger, achieve food security and sustainable agriculture during a crisis in agriculture. The pandemic stalled economic growth and adversely affected employment including education and opportunities for youth, threatening SDG 8 to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work. The presentation describes the widespread extrajudicial killings, human rights abuses, and shrinking democratic space under President Rodrigo Duterte, which challenge SDG 16 to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, justice for all, and accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The presentation concludes that social workers are well-placed to organize citizens to advocate for their interests, protect their rights, reclaim democratic space, and ensure government accountability. Social workers can help ensure that policies and programs supporting the sustainable development agenda are people-driven, where no one is left behind.

The Role of Social Work in Achieving SDGs in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has achieved remarkable success in social development. Policies such as in universal healthcare, free education, and social protections have resulted in increases in life expectancy, literacy rates, declining maternal and child mortality, and disease prevention.

Despite these achievements, data on the SDGs in Sri Lanka reveal gaps and challenges, reinforced by the global Covid-19 pandemic. Rural and urban disparities in poverty reduction, rising Non-Communicable Diseases, the aging population, gender-based violence and discrimination, and teenage pregnancies require humanitarian interventions urgently.

This presentation scrutinizes SDGs 1-5 and assesses the competency of social work to overcome gaps and challenges. In Sri Lanka social work is not adequately recognized as a profession that overlaps to a great extent with charity and voluntary activities. Social workers hardly get an opportunity to contribute to the process of decision-making, designing humanitarian interventions and implementation. The state adopts a top-down approach to implement interventions through its bureaucratic system that reinforces dependency than empowering people to actively participate in the process.

This presentation critically reviews and analyzes the ways social workers are involved in the process of achieving SDGs, and the challenges they face in that process. Social workers have competencies to achieve poverty reduction, food security, disease prevention, health promotion, equitable quality education, and gender equity.

Policymakers, politicians, and other professionals lack sufficient awareness on how to incorporate social workers as a profession to implement humanitarian interventions. Capacity building of professional associations is crucial to make social work more visible and involved in the process of attaining SDGs in Sri Lanka.

Room G-7011 Theme: Sustainable Development in Action [Online Presentations]

Moderator: Phithaksak Thisaphak (phithaksak@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/97571130977?pwd=eXYzYmhXVmx0Q1YxZ2lET0MzTzAxUT09

Meeting ID: 975 7113 0977
Passcode: CGz7zT

Presenters

1.	Lal Sakhi's Contributions to Sustainable Development: Genesis, Innovation and Vision	Manohar Pawar, Preeti Jangra and Birjees Zahera
2.	Energy Transitions Policy in Indonesia: The Challenges and Future Research Directions	Nurul Dwi Purwanti
3.	The perpetuation of the practice of dowry in India.	Louise-Marie Giacomuzzo
4.	Engaging the deprived through Social Work Education in India: A Loyola Model	Francis Adaikalam

Lal Sakhi's Contributions to Sustainable Development: Genesis, Innovation and Vision

Manohar Pawar, Preeti Jangra and Birjees Zahera

Abstract:

This article aims to discuss Lal Sakhi's, (a nongovernment organisation in India), contribution to sustainable development and its innovative approaches to empower women, and how it faces challenges in that process. Drawing on the narratives of the Lal Sakhi founder and the secondary data, it discusses the origin of the organisation and motivations and vision of the founder. The analysis suggests that in a short period, Lal Sakhi has contributed to sustainable development by reducing the consumption of plastic and by enhancing hygienic practices by women. It directly contributes to achieving the sustainable development goals relating to health, hygiene, and environment. The founder's 'Change Agents Movement' is gradually growing, impacting the lives of thousands of women and girls. While appreciating the innovative and critical approaches of the organisation, it looks at some of the challenges and the potential for scaling up. In view of its programs, activities and creative approaches, and impact, we argue that the story of Lal Sakhi is infectiously inspiring. Thus, we call people from all walks of life to contribute to this noble cause.

Energy Transitions Policy in Indonesia: The Challenges and Future Research Directions

Nurul Dwi Purwanti

Department of Public Policy and Management, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Indonesia is a big player in producing and exporting oil and gas. The policy of diverting fuel subsidies has implications such as increasing fuel prices that are followed by basic goods in Indonesia. This domino effect creates a challenge for most of the lower middle-class people in Indonesia -especially during their economic recovery after COVID19 pandemic-. On the other hand, the Indonesian government in the G20 has stated that one of the focuses of future development is on the implementation of the energy transition. Two main data sheets are used in bibliometric analysis using VoS Viewer software, namely 267 Scopus articles (using keywords: energy transformation policy, social science area, 2020-2022) and 531 (using keywords: energy policy Indonesia 2018-2022). The trend analysis is followed by secondary data analysis to show the dynamics of energy transition policies in Indonesia and identify the challenges. Lastly, the article will contribute to providing future research directions related to energy transition policy and management area.

Conference Stream
Natural Resource Management & Climate Change Adaptation

The perpetuation of the practice of dowry in India.

Louise-Marie Giacomuzzo

Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand

Abstract

The practice of dowry as it exists today in India is sensitive to many questions. Firstly, it gives rise to numerous forms of violence against women: cultural, physical and structural. Secondly, it does not correspond at all to the original practices as described by the sacred texts. Who is responsible for this change? Despite the fact that it is now forbidden by law, dowry is still practiced, who is responsible? The British government and the Indian state will be the two major actors studied during this presentation as well as their responsibility towards the current conditions in which Indian women live today. The notion of responsibility will also be widely studied in its two forms: the legal responsibility as prescribed by international human rights treaties but also the moral responsibility of a state towards its citizens as promised in a democratic system.

Engaging the deprived through Social Work Education in India: A Loyola Model

Francis Adaikalam

Loyola College, Chennai, India

Abstract

Human Rights Statues premised on the percepts of liberal western philosophy has its limitations in implementing 'Human Rights for All'. The objective truth proposed by it has its limitations that of the Eastern philosophy, which is a conglomeration of various streams of thoughts, must streamline towards this singularity of the truth. The idea of objective truth influenced national, international institutions. Various international statues related to civil and political rights were prioritized over economic and cultural rights. The Higher Educational Institutions in the global south particularly Social Work academia at Loyola College run by the Jesuits imbibed and engaged this complexity. Social Work believes in diversity. Human right for all is premised on the fact that human deprivation and human dignity must be addressed. Using the methods of Social Work the issue of health, education, livelihood and housing (the four basic needs) is addressed. Social Work program at Loyola premised on these values and the write up shows how the alumni were in forefront in facilitating human entitlements for children, women, elderly and Persons with Disability (PwD).

November 29, 2022 15:30 – 17:30

Room 4003: Policy and program responses to crises [Online Presentation]

Moderator: Kheyali Roy (kheyaliroy9@gmail.com)

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/91940548014?pwd=d3FWRDdZTFk5VkFlbHBUU0YwTTVSdz09

Meeting ID: 919 4054 8014
Passcode: 257097

Presenters

5.	Indian Education Polices During COVID-19 Crisis in Himachal Pradesh, India : A Review.	Anamika BASU, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh
6.	From Fragmented to Collaborative Partnership: Social Policy and Solidarity Ventures during COVID-19 Outbreak in Indonesia	Nurhadi Nurhadi
7.	Building the Rainbow: How Does Chinese LGBTQ Advocacy Make a Difference?	Guangchen Yang
8.	Arbitrary arrest and detention of political dissenters in Bangladesh: rights violation under article 09 of the covenant on civil and political rights	Rozyna Begum

Indian Education Polices During COVID-19 Crisis in Himachal Pradesh, India : A Review.

Anamika BASU, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh

VISVA - BHARATI, BOLPUR, India

Abstract

National calamities or artificial events that led to the crisis have always questioned human existence. A prime example is the COVID-19 pandemic. This crisis brought personal, emotional, psychological, and social turmoil to every section of society, from business giants to budding entrepreneurs, from government and private officials to workers in the unorganized sector, and from the elderly and homemakers to students. Education, along with all the institutions of society, got crippled due to the crisis. Like every other country, India enforced preventive and curative policies in all sectors to regulate the pandemic-related chaos. Since India has one of the largest populations of students, it was imperative to find ways to cater for their needs during the crisis. Education institutes had to use online education on short notice. Despite anticipation that the pandemic would end quickly, the second waves and virus variations indicated disruptions to 'regular' learning. Problems like dropout, gender inequality, absence of basic technological amenities for most students, teachers and institutions, and lack of digital skills of teachers and learners were some of the major challenges faced by the education system. Numerous dignitaries pleaded with the government to ensure education and development which are fair and humane to all (Forum, 2020). The government formulated new schemes and policies to resolve concerns cropping up about the functioning of the education system.

This exploratory study's main objective is to identify the government's various education policies and programs during the pandemic. A comprehensive review is done from secondary data obtained from government sources. The study will describe the various elements of these policies and programs .

Keywords: COVID-19,Indian Education, Policies and Programs

References

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Fragmented to Collaborative Partnership: Social Policy and Solidarity Ventures during COVID-19 Outbreak in Indonesia

Nurhadi Nurhadi

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to draw the solidarity patterns of welfare providers, i.e., state and non-state responders to COVID-19, and how their acts of solidarity reacted to the crisis and its impacts. These data are based upon secondary literature and semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders associated with each particular case. We suggest that interactional patterns of solidarity between institutional type and informal solidarity have changed twice during the crisis. First, a shortage of public resources in the early phases of the crisis encouraged informal solidarity to play a significant role, even conditioned, in providing social services to citizens. The relentless spread of COVID-19 has also resulted in the interactional patterns of both solidarities shifting in a more contingent manner, resulting in a collaborative partnership between state and non-state actors. There is room to extend the argument made in this study regarding the solidarity shift to other countries, not only in Indonesia but also in the Global South.

Building the Rainbow: How Does Chinese LGBTQ Advocacy Make a Difference?

Guangchen Yang

Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

Human rights violations are occurring all over the world. Violence and inequality can be found everywhere, from a lack of food and safe drinking water to access to health and education resources to torture, human trafficking, and enforced disappearances. Discrimination and inequalities affecting lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgenders, and queer (LGBTQ) people are serious human rights concerns in almost every country on the planet. As a result, many LGBTQ people of all ages worldwide have had their human rights violated egregiously.

As the most populous country globally, the People's Republic of China (PRC) is considered to have a large LGBTQ population in the world as well. But there are no explicit policies relating to LGBTQ people. Recent events and activist efforts show how this omission is being challenged by the LGBT community. For the past 20 years, Chinese LGBTQ people have primarily lived under the status quo of "do not ask, do not tell" within society. In the past few years, the LGBTQ community has taken a series of legal actions to break the silence concerning these issues in the community and advance queer people's living conditions. From an overview of the legal absence of LGBTQ people in China, this study analyses how the LGBTQ movement takes action to influence the legal system and summarises the experience and limitations of legal advocacy.

Arbitrary Arrest and Detention of Political Dissenters in Bangladesh: Rights Violation Under Article 09 Of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Rozyna Begum

Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

Over the past couple of years, arbitrary arrest and detention have been used as tools to criminalize and silence political dissenters and suppress the freedom of expression and speech in Bangladesh. The current regime, the law enforcement agencies have created textbook examples of arresting and detaining political dissenters. The government enacted new internet-specific legislation such as ICT- 2013 and Act and Digital Security Act-2018 to criminalize dissenters online. This directly infringes with the provisions of article 9 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In this research, we will delve in to find out the nexus between arbitrary detention and achieving political ends by the ruling political party in power and the phenomenon of arbitrary arrest and detention will be looked at by applying the of Governmentality by Michel Foucault. Over the years Bangladesh's successive governments have failed to protect the human rights of its citizens including arbitrary arrest and detention. Still, now it has become a norm which suggests the government infringes on this right to achieve political goals for the political party in power by stifling political dissenters and muzzling freedom of expression and speech. In this research, we will delve into finding out the nexus between arbitrary detention and achieving political ends by the ruling political party in power and the phenomenon of arbitrary arrest and detention will be looked at by applying the of Governmentality by Michel Foucault.

Keywords: Arbitrary Arrest and Detention, Political Dissenters, Human Rights, Freedom of Expression and Speech, Governmentality

Room 4005: Social Innovation, Grassroots innovation, and social entrepreneurship [Thai language]

Moderator: Patcha Jerngklinjan (patcha.jeung@gmail.com)

Presenters

5)	Empowerment and Inequality Reduction: Guidelines and Indicators	Weeraboon Wisartsakul
6)	Creating Shared Value and Competitiveness of Business in Thailand	Soonthorn Khunchaimung
7)	Exploring the Roles of the Volunteer Sector in Assisting the Sustainable Development Goals in Thailand	Kedkun Srakawee
8)	Environment day of Kok Sri community: Community interaction and identity creation for local development	Passkorn Buasri, Pichai Moomthong

Empowerment and Inequality Reduction: Guidelines and Indicators

พลังชุมชนเพื่อลดความเหลื่อมล้ำด้านเศรษฐกิจ : แนวทางและตัวชี้วัด

วีรบูรณ์ วิสารทสกุล[1], เกษราวดี คนหาญ[2], วิภาภรณ์ เครือจันทร์[3], ณาฬิตรา งอกชัยภูมิ[3]
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Abstract

บทความวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อสังเคราะห์การสร้างพลังชุมชนด้านการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจฐานรากจากงานวิจัยท้องถิ่นที่ได้รับการสนับสนุนจาก วช ปี 2564 และพัฒนาตัวชี้วัดพลังชุมชนเพื่อติดตาม การเปลี่ยนแปลงด้านเศรษฐกิจฐานรากของชุมชน โดยวิจัยเชิงปฏิบัติการอย่างมีส่วนร่วม กลุ่มเป้าหมายได้แก่ โหนด (Node) การวิจัยท้องถิ่น นักวิจัยชุมชนและกลุ่มเป้าหมายของโครงการในฐานะนักวิจัยชุมชน หรือผู้รับประโยชน์ จาก 16 โครงการครอบคลุมพื้นที่ทั้ง 4 ภาค ซึ่งโครงการแบ่งออกเป็น 4 ประเภทตามกิจกรรมทางเศรษฐกิจฐานราก ได้แก่ ด้านการท่องเที่ยวชุมชน ด้านเกษตรกรรมและห่วงโซ่อุปทาน ด้านสังคมและวัฒนธรรม และด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลโดยการสนทนา กลุ่มย่อย และการสังเคราะห์เอกสาร วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเชิงเนื้อหา ผลการวิจัยพบว่า งานวิจัยท้องถิ่น (CBR) สามารถสร้างพลังชุมชนเพื่อนำไปสู่การพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจฐานรากได้ โดยมีกิจกรรมสำคัญ คือ 1) การพัฒนาศักยภาพนักวิจัยชุมชนผ่านกระบวนการ CBR 2) การพัฒนาศักยภาพด้านบริหารจัดการโครงการวิจัย 3) การพัฒนาทักษะและความรู้เพื่อพัฒนาอาชีพ 4) การพัฒนาศักยภาพด้านการตลาดและการวางแผนธุรกิจ 5) การพัฒนาศักยภาพกลุ่มและเครือข่าย 6) การเสริมพลังระดับปัจเจก 7) การพัฒนาศักยภาพกลุ่มแกนนำ 8) การศึกษาดูงาน 9) การพัฒนาแกนนำรุ่นใหม่ และสามารถพัฒนาตัวชี้วัดพลังชุมชนจากโครงการทั้ง 4 ประเภท แบ่งออกเป็น 4 มิติ ได้แก่ พลังปัจเจก พลังปัญญา พลังกลุ่มพลังชุมชนและพลังเครือข่าย รวม 47 ตัวชี้วัด ซึ่งโครงการในลักษณะเดียวกันสามารถนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ได้

Keywords: การวิจัยเชิงปฏิบัติการแบบมีส่วนร่วม การเสริมพลัง เศรษฐกิจฐานราก งานวิจัยท้องถิ่น (Community Based Research: CBR)

Creating Shared Value and Competitiveness of Business in Thailand

การสร้างสรรค์คุณค่าธุรกิจคู่สังคมกับการสร้างความสามาถทางการแข่งขันของธุรกิจไทย

สุนทร คุณชัยมัง[1], สุภาวดี ขุนทองจันทร์[2], วีรบูรณ์ วิสารทสกุล[2]
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Abstract

การสร้างสรรค์คุณค่าของธุรกิจคู่สังคม เป็นแนวคิดที่ให้ความสำคัญต่อการสร้างคุณค่าทั้งด้านธุรกิจและสังคม เป็นแนวคิดที่พัฒนาต่อเนื่องมาจากทั้งเรื่องการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืนและความรับผิชอบต่อสังคม บทความนี้ เป็นการสำรวจข้อมูลการดำเนินงานของธุรกิจในไทยจากแหล่งข้อมูลเอกสาร และการสัมภาษณ์กลุ่ม และจัดประชุมแลกเปลี่ยนความคิดเห็น จำนวน 30 แห่ง ทั้งบรรษัทข้ามชาติ กิจการขนาดใหญ่ และขนาดเล็ก ผลการสำรวจพบว่า CSV ในไทยมีพัฒนาต่อเนื่องมาจากแนวคิด CSR และพื้นที่ของการริเริ่มสร้างสรรค์ ก็จะมีความทับซ้อนกัน โดยส่วนใหญ่จะเป็นพื้นที่ของการพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจของชุมชน สำหรับพื้นที่ของการสร้างผลิตภาพตามห่วงโซ่คุณค่า และพื้นที่ของการทบทวนผลิตภัณฑ์และการตลาด เป็นพื้นที่ที่เริ่มปรากฏตัวขึ้นและสร้างพลังต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงต่อโอกาสของธุรกิจและการแก้ปัญหาสังคม

Keywords: การสร้างคุณค่าร่วมของธุรกิจคู่สังคม (CSV), ผลิตภาพ, ความรับผิดชอบต่อสังคม (CSR)

Exploring the Roles of the Volunteer Sector in Assisting the Sustainable Development Goals in Thailand

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Abstract

This study aims at understanding the situation and roles of volunteer organizations in driving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic in Thailand. Qualitative data was gathered through online surveys and focus group discussions. A total of 42 participants participated in this study. Efforts were made to ensure that public, private, and academic sectors, as well as civil society organizations, were represented. Up to 33 out of 42 participants worked in more than one area. Some participants perform their works online (18 out of 42). Collected data illustrated that most participants (36 out of 42), along with their organizations, were affected by the pandemic. When asked about the SDGs, only 16 participants knew about them. However, regardless of their knowledge about the SDGs, the concept of sustainability has been incorporated in their works and the operations of their organizations were in line with SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being (56.10%), SDG 4: Quality Education (41.46%), and Goal 2: Zero Hunger (36.59%). The most critical factors for an organization's success in projects aligned with the SDGs are awareness of the target audience and cooperation with their partners. The most significant obstacles and challenges in promoting the organization's work towards the SDGs were funding sources, budgets, and government policies. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that future trends in the volunteer sector include more emphasis on being proactive, the ability to assume many volunteer-related roles, and being able to work on both physical and online platforms. Networks and technology will become even more important for those involved in volunteer works. With the emphasis on achieving the SDGs in Thailand, there will be an increased demands for volunteers, especially those with volunteer management skills.

Environment day of Kok Sri community: Community interaction and identity creation for local development

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Abstract

This paper illustrates conscientization efforts and their outcomes in Kok Sri community, Na Dee subdistrict, Nong Saeng district, Udorn Thani province. The expansion of cassava and sugar cane plantations has taken place in this area since 1981, which led to the destruction of forests and of traditional food production patterns. Soil erosion and droughts have also occurred more often as a result. People have less access to food from the forest. In addition, cash crop cultivation has also changed the social arrangements of people. They interacted less within the community since they didn't rely much on each other's assistance like before. Today, they rely more heavily on external truckers or heavy equipment owners. In 2014 a community development project jointly established by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand and Thammasat University has launched its service in this area. Community problems and needs were identified, and the community articulated its vision, with forestry issues being one of the top priorities. After undergoing several conscientization sessions, the community leaders and project staff started forest replanting effort on 20 June 2018. The community has since named this date their 'environment day' to remind villagers and other government agencies to plant trees on each anniversary in their jurisdiction. The paper will analyse why and how the community has engaged in conscientization efforts, as well as the potential of this process to develop cohesiveness and other development dimensions in the community.

Keywords: innovation, community empowerment, sustainable development

Room 4006: Social Justice for All

Moderator: Shaurya Prakash (sauryap75@gmail.com)

9.	Lived Experiences of Inter-state Migrant Workers during COVID-19 Lockdown: An Oral History in West Bengal	Santanu Kundu, Anupam Debnath
10.	Environmental migration as an adaptation mechanism to counter climate change among the coastal communities of Sundarban, India	Tirtha Ghosh, Debotosh Sinha
11.	Urbanization, Social Groups, and Perceived Social Justice in China	Lin Gong, Juan Chen, Mengyu Liu
12.	Impact of Marriage Migration on Marginalized Women's Higher Education in Rural West Bengal, India	Ajanta Sarkar, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh

Lived Experiences of Inter-state Migrant Workers during COVID-19 Lockdown: An Oral History in West Bengal

Santanu Kundu, Anupam Debnath

Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India

Abstract

Statement of the Problem: Migration is a livelihood strategy for many people. The nationwide lockdown due to COVID-19 in India in March 2020 (PIB, 2020) increased reverse migration, which deepened socio-economic inequalities among the most vulnerable population, such as the migrant workers in underdeveloped areas of Jangalmahal. In this regard, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) attempt to reduce inequalities within and among countries (Goal 10) and ensure that no one is left behind (UN, 2020).

Objectives: To explore the ways COVID-19 lockdown has deepened the existing livelihood insecurities through the experiences of inter-state migrant workers.

Methodology: Oral history was used as a qualitative research strategy to collect and study data, and it enabled the researcher to place the migrant workers' lived experiences within the context of the COVID-19 lockdown. Using the snowball sampling technique, eight inter-state migrant workers from Bankura and Purulia Districts of West Bengal were selected for the study. Unstructured interview sessions were recorded ethically with their consent during June and July 2022.

Indications of Main Findings: Their first-person narratives of migrant workers suggest that during the lockdown, most were compelled to face food shortages, joblessness, and low wages, which led to the feelings of helplessness, hopelessness, excessive worries, low moods amid a lack of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the quarantine centers.

Keywords: Migrant Workers, COVID-19, Lockdown, Reverse Migration, Livelihood

Environmental migration as an adaptation mechanism to counter climate change among the coastal communities of Sundarban, India

Tirtha Ghosh[1], Prof. Debotosh Sinha[2]

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Abstract

India's Sundarban coastal region is known as climate-sensitive area with high rates of multiple hazard occurrences. According to the 2011 census, most of the community members in this area are socioeconomically vulnerable, with about half of the population living below the poverty line. The majority of the livelihoods in this area are climate-sensitive and strongly impacted by various catastrophic occurrences. As a result, environmental migration (permanent or temporary) is a typical phenomenon in this area. The main objectives of this research paper are to find out the reasons behind different types and patterns of migration and how it is fit into the adaptation framework among the community members in the Sundarban. This research also presents the theoretical aspects of environmental migration through the research findings.Migration is used as a response to risk and uncertainty and household adaptive capacity is improved in a limited capacity by this (Amina Maharajan et al., 2020). Migration is one of the most widely accepted adaptive techniques among coastal communities in dealing with escalating impacts of climatic disastrous events (Mandal et al., 2022) . This study used case study, focus group discussion, and Participatory Rural Appraisal methods to collect the required information from the respondents. According to the research findings households choose migration as they believe traditional livelihood sources are not resilient to climatic shocks and are also not profitable enough.

Keywords: Environmental Migration, Adaptation, Climate change, Coastal community

Urbanization, Social Groups, and Perceived Social Justice in China

Lin Gong, Juan Chen, Mengyu Liu

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract

China's rapid urbanization has created profound influences on society, yet its impact on perceived social justice is much less clear. This study explores the relationship between urbanization and social justice perception, considering both urbanization of people and urbanization of place. Using data from the 2015 Chinese General Social Survey (N=10,715) and yearbook statistics, the study compared social justice perceptions among six groups with different urban experiences. The results show that compared with rural residents with no migration experience, residents with urban experiences (returned migrants, rural-urban migrants, new urban residents through policy dividends, and urban natives) perceived lower social justice except for new urban residents through elite approaches. At the province level, this study further estimated the linkages between urbanization dynamics and social justice perception. Multi-level regression results suggest that the absolute level of urbanization and rural-urban quality of life integration were negatively associated with social justice perception. By contrast, the greater change in urbanization rate and the higher level of rural-urban social development integration contributed to a favorable view of social justice. These findings contribute to the existing literature by suggesting that: (1) social comparisons may play an important role in shaping social justice perception of Chinese citizens; and (2) the variations in social justice perception can be also attributed to provincial differences in urbanization. This study bears important policy implications for the ongoing urbanization reforms in China, especially in the field of establishing a national unified social welfare system.

Impact of Marriage Migration on Marginalized Women's Higher Education in Rural West Bengal, India

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[2]Professor, Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati, Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal, India

Abstract

Marriage migration is the most common phenomena which come as the celebratory event in every woman's life in India. Such migration in new place, changing patterns of roles, duties and responsibilities create a significant difference in a woman's life. To understand the dynamics of relationships with the in laws and husband requires time in a new environment. The mean age of woman's marriage is 21.2 years in India (Census, 2011), thus higher education of a woman takes a back seat after marriage. Besides, child marriage and drop out have a direct relation with the attainment of marginalised women in higher education. Thus the study explores the educational status and impacting factors of marriage migration in higher education of marginalised women in rural West Bengal and it further tries to suggest measures to bridge the gap. The study is based on multistage sampling method covering the sample of 90 married marginalised women (18-23 years) from rural West Bengal, India. The data shows, higher education of marginalised women is remarkably poor and a drastic drop-out takes place from higher secondary to graduation level. High drop-out rate and low enrolment in higher education are affected by multiple factors post marriage migration, such as , early marriage and early pregnancy, adjustment issue, place of migration, family size, distance from school/college, socio-economic structure, economical dependency, family support and corona. Hence, more stringent laws, mass media based awareness, promoting role models and more micro credit programmes are required to bridge the gap between marginalised rural women and higher education post marriage migration.

Keywords: Marriage migration, Higher education, Marginalised women, Educational status, Adjustment

Room 4007: Role of CSOs, Community in Turbulent Times [Hybrid] [Thai language]

Moderator: Nattadet Choomplang <nattadech.c@psds.tu.ac.th>

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/95358077721?pwd=Ujh4S3pkOUdDbzNrT3V1RHdORnd6UT09

Meeting ID: 953 5807 7721
Passcode: 0RgmBr

9)	Guidelines for Empowering Community to Cope with Epidemics: A Case Study of Bang Bua Community, Bang Khen District, Bangkok.	Ronnarong Jundai
10)	Innovative Creation for The Sustainability of Community in Industrial City: Case Study of Bang Pakong Subdistrict, Bang Pakong District, Chachoengsao Province	Chonlakanda Nakthim
11)	Corporate Sustainability Practice in Thailand: An Empirical Study of Listed Companies on the Market for Alternative Investment	Sanit Noonin
12)	Empowering leaders for community based social protection space	Punika Apirukkraisri

Guidelines for Empowering Community to Cope with Epidemics: A Case Study of Bang Bua Community, Bang Khen District, Bangkok.

แนวทางการสร้างพลังชุมชนเพื่อเผชิญเหตุและรองรับสถานการณ์การแพร่ระบาดในระดับชุมชน กรณีศึกษา ชุมชนบางบัว เขตบางเขน กรุงเทพมหานคร

ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์รณรงค์ จันใด
คณะสังคมสงเคราะห์ศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, -, Thailand

Abstract

บทความฉบับนี้ ได้นำเสนอแนวทางสร้างพลังชุมชนเพื่อเผชิญเหตุและรองรับสถานการณ์การแพร่ระบาดในระดับชุมชน รวมทั้งการเฝ้าระวังทางสังคมและดูแลช่วยเหลือผู้ที่ได้รับผลกระทบทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคมจากการแพร่ระบาดโรคโควิด-19 ซึ่งเป็นบทเรียนที่สำคัญจากการทำวิจัยเชิงปฏิบัติการแบบมีส่วนร่วมในพื้นที่ ชุมชนบางบัว เขตบางเขน กรุงเทพมหานคร ร่วมกับเครือข่ายภาคประชาชนและชุมชนในพื้นที่ จนสามารถผลักดันให้ชุมชนมีแนวทางการรณรงค์สร้างความเข้าใจปัญหาการตีตรา ผ่านสื่อสารที่ถูกต้อง และเกิดแนวทางปฏิบัติบนฐานวิถีชีวิตใหม่ของชุมชน ผ่านกระบวนการของชุมชน ได้แก่ การวิเคราะห์และค้นหาปัญหาด้วยตนเองในช่วงวิกฤติ การสร้างความรู้เกี่ยวกับการเตรียมชุมชนเพื่อเตรียมพร้อมรับมือกับภัยพิบัติ การจัดทำแผนเผชิญเหตุและรองรับสถานการณ์การแพร่ระบาดระดับชุมชน จนทำให้ชาวบ้านในชุมชนบางบัว 229 ครัวเรือน ได้รับทราบข้อมูลข่าวสารและข้อมูลที่จำเป็นทั่วไป สำหรับการทำกิจกรรมต่าง ๆ ในภาวะวิกฤติ เพื่อประกอบการตัดสินใจด้วยตัวเองอย่างรอบด้าน รวมถึงช่วยลดปัญหาความขัดแย้งในชุมชน และเปิดโอกาสให้คนในชุมชนสามารถแสดงความคิดเห็นผ่านช่องทางของชุมชน เพื่อนำปัญหามาร่วมวิเคราะห์และแก้ไขโดยเฉพาะในสถานการณ์การแพร่ระบาดในระดับชุมชน อันจะนำไปสู่ชุมชนต้นแบบที่มีความพร้อมเผชิญเหตุได้เป็นอย่างดี

Innovative Creation for The Sustainability of Community in Industrial City : Case Study of Bang Pakong Subdistrict, Bang Pakong District, Chachoengsao Province

Chonlakanda Nakthim[1], Natthawut Sap-upatham[2], Prakit Lukboon[3], Pimchanok Pichaikan[3]

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[3]Community Empowerment and Innovation for Sustainability – CEIS, -, Thailand

Abstract

This paper outlines appropriate technology interventions by the Innovation Promotion Team and the Eastern Region Field Unit of the CEIS project in the industrial area of Bang Pakong district, Chachoengsao province since 2018. The interventions are aimed at strengthening self-directed community development to tackle existing problems associated with industrial and household waste. Local residents lack housing and employment security, have low educational backgrounds and few opportunities for improving their quality of life. At the same time, they are willing and able to learn and develop themselves for better living conditions. In a facilitation process using participatory action research methods, community members were able to integrate their own experiences with new technical know-how to rehabilitate the mangrove forest that led to the flourishing of biodiversity. Other benefits have been the reduction of pollution derived from kitchen waste and waste water, as well as increased utilization of natural resources such as more crab and fish can be collected due to higher yields, improved processing technology can increase the value of crabs and tea made of local herbal plants. This paper will illustrate methods and techniques used to foster community participation and development, the roles of various stakeholders concerned, and additional factors influencing the sustainable development of the community in Bang Pakong subdistrict.

Corporate Sustainability Practice in Thailand: An Empirical Study of Listed Companies on the Market for Alternative Investment

Sanit Noonin, Ph.D

Abstract

Currently, sustainability is one of the top priorities of business organizations. This research aimed to assess situations of sustainability were practiced in Thailand and analyzed factors influencing those practices. Quantitative research method was applied, and data was collected from September to October, 2022 from 118 managers and/or staff in charge of listed companies in the Market for Alternative Investment (MAI) through questionnaires. Correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis (enter method) were used for testing hypothesis. It was found that all organizations implemented high levels of corporate sustainability practices. The top three highest levels of aspects were: 1) environmental management operations, 2) operations following good governance/corporate governance concept, and 3) human resource development. In addition, the environmental sustainability dimension will be most focused on by businesses in future. The sole internal factors influencing corporate sustainability practices were leaders' support, organizational sustainability policy, and information and technology readiness. These findings add to knowledge about corporate sustainability practices in Thailand by creating understanding of corporate sustainability practices and factors influencing them. Business organizations and other sectors may apply this findings to formulate policy and launch organizational sustainability operations.

Keywords: Corporate Sustainability Practice, The Market for Alternative Investment (MAI)

Empowering leaders for community based social protection space

การเสริมพลังอำนาจแกนนำสู่การพัฒนาพื้นที่คุ้มครองทางสังคมโดยชุมชน

ปุณิกา อภิรักษ์ไกรศรี
คณะสังคมสงเคราะห์ศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, -, Thailand

Abstract

บทความนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของโครงการพัฒนาและยกระดับกลไกชุมชน และทีมสหวิชาชีพในการสร้างพื้นที่ปลอดภัยทางสังคมในการคุ้มครองสวัสดิภาพบุคคลในครอบครัว มูลนิธิหญิงชายก้าวไกล โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อพัฒนาและเสริมสร้างพื้นที่นำร่องในการคุ้มครองสวัสดิภาพบุคคลในครอบครัว โดยการเชื่อมกลไกระดับพื้นที่และผลักดันให้เกิดการปฏิบัติงานได้จริง ทั้งระดับชุมชน เครือข่ายชุมชนขยาย และภาคีเครือข่ายในพื้นที่ ซึ่งพื้นที่เป้าหมาย ได้แก่ (1) ชุมชนบ้านคำกลาง ต.โนนหนามแท่ง อ.เมือง จ.อำนาจเจริญ (2) ชุมชนซอยพระเจน เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร (3) ชุมชนวัดโพธิ์เรียง เขตบางกอกน้อย กรุงเทพมหานคร และ (4) ชุมชนวัดสวัสดิวารีสีมาราม เขตดุสิต กรุงเทพมหานคร ทั้งนี้จากพัฒนามีข้อค้นพบที่ว่าด้วยเรื่องของ “การเสริมพลังอำนาจแกนนำคุ้มครองสวัสดิภาพบุคคลในครอบครัว” พบ การเสริมสร้างพลังอำนาจ 3 ระดับ ได้แก่ (1) การเสริมสร้างพลังในตนเอง (ระดับบุคคล) เป็นการทบทวนให้มองเห็นตน และสร้างการตระหนักรู้ถึงศักยภาพในตน (2) การเสริมสร้างพลังระดับบุคคล สู่ บุคคล สู่การเป็นแนวร่วมพลัง และ (3) การเสริมสร้างพลังขับเคลื่อนทางสังคม ในที่นี้คือ การเสริมสร้างชุมชนคุ้มครองสวัสดิภาพบุคคลในครอบครัวโดยชุมชน ทั้งนี้มุ่งให้แกนนำสามารถยกระดับและปฏิบัติการให้เป็นงานที่ชุมชนจะต้องถือดำเนินการร่วมกัน ภายใต้แนวคิด “เรื่องครอบครัวเป็นเรื่องของทุกคน” ซึ่งข้อท้าทายสำคัญคือ การเสริมพลังอำนาจแกนนำชุมชนเป็นปฏิบัติการที่จะต้องทำให้กลายเป็นวิถีแห่งพลังอำนาจร่วม ฉะนั้น ปฏิบัติการจึงต้องอาศัยการผลิตซ้ำพลังอำนาจร่วม สู่การสร้างวัฒนธรรมการเสริมพลังอำนาจร่วมกันให้เกิดขึ้นจริง

keywords: การเสริมพลังอำนาจ, การคุ้มครองสวัสดิภาพบุคคลในครอบครัว, แกนนำชุมชน

Room G-7011: Policy and program responses to crises [Online Panel]

Moderator: Sara Donnarumma <s.donnarumma.11@student.scu.edu.au>

Zoom Meeting
https://us05web.zoom.us/j/84775750471?pwd=TnE5ZCtmeTZCZWNmYzQxUVRMcEkvUT09

Meeting ID: 847 7575 0471
Passcode: WCz86X

Presenters

A.	Beginning a journey: A transnational student-led rural-focused co-operative inquiry into promoting resilience in disaster stricken rural communities	Sara Donnarumma, Kim Doyle, Kate Stoyle, Macey Anderson, David McDaid, Emma Pascoe, Louise Morley, Erica Russ, Pearl Doyle, Peter Hawkins, Monica Short

Beginning a journey: A transnational student-led rural-focused co-operative inquiry into promoting resilience in disaster stricken rural communities

Sara Donnarumma[1], Kim Doyle[1], Kate Stoyle[2], Macey Anderson[3], David McDaid[2], Emma Pascoe[4], Louise Morley[3], Erica Russ[1], Pearl Doyle[2], Peter Hawkins[5], Monica Short[4]

[1]Southern Cross University, Lismore, Australia.
[2]University Collage Cork, Cork, Ireland.
[3]University of New England, Armidale, Australia.
[4]Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, Australia.
[5]University Centre for Rural Health, Lismore, Australia

Abstract

In a world that is quickly changing and where disasters are increasing in number and intensity, our inquiry seeks to inform and contribute to addressing the vulnerabilities that rural communities can face. In particular, as transnational social work students, we are considering the future of social work practice in rural communities.

By drawing on the Sustainable Development Goals, 3, 4,10 and 11, this research aims to explore how educational institutions in Australia and Ireland and their curricula can equip emerging social workers with the knowledge needed for working with communities so as to building their resilience.

Our chosen research methodology is Co-operative Inquiry. Co-operative Inquiry values all voices and the sharing of power. In a Co-operative Inquiry everyone involved is a co-researchers, co-participant, co-subjects and co-authors.

Being at the beginning of our research journey, our results are limited, however, our current engagement with the literature is showing the need for this inquiry.

This presentation will outline theoretical concepts and our personal reflections concerning the importance of equipping social work students with the skills for working with disaster stricken communities. Our findings will have implications for the teaching of skill-based and workplace learning subjects.

November 30, 2022, 10:30 – 12:30

Room 4003: Digitalization and Social Development

Moderator: Piyasuda Pangsapa (piyasuda@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

13.	Are "Vlogs" broken windows: A digital ethnographic risk assessment in the Sri Lankan context	K.G.N.U Ranaweera
14.	Online Charisma Signalling of a Myanmar Migrant Leader in Thailand	Wann Si Nang Lao
15.	Digital Pro-Bono support for Sustainable Development Goals	Vijyendra Pandey, Greeshma Rajgopal, Alok Kumar Gaurav
16.	Engagement in ICT and Students' Academic Achievement in Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei	Pramod KC, Dipendra KC
17.	Indonesia's National Digital Literacy Program: A Case Study on the Digital Youth Netiquette Development	Benedikta Chiquita Chrisnadini, Nurul Dwi Purwanti

Are "Vlogs" broken windows: A digital ethnographic risk assessment in the Sri Lankan context

K.G.N.U Ranaweera

Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

Popular culture, a cultural phenomenon, according to Marxist theorists, inspires political participation. New interpretive tools for popular forms have been beneficial. Video production is the process of creating a video by capturing moving images. Commercials, business marketing, music videos, and films are examples of small and large-scale productions. Homemade personal videos, the subcategory, have flourished with the rise of consumer cameras, GoPros, smartphones, and laptops, paving the way for a new type of video production: video blogs or vlogs. The fact that vlog is an abbreviation for "video log" or "video blogging" implies that blogging came first. To date, "vlogging" has spawned a sizable social media community, becoming one of the most popular forms of digital entertainment. It is widely assumed that, in addition to being entertaining, vlogs can provide deep context through imagery, as opposed to written blogs. Vloggers share their passions with the world by making informative and entertaining clips about their favorite subjects. Hundreds of different kinds of vlogs are available online because everyone has different tastes, gaming, travel, technology, health and fitness, beauty, cooking, do-it-yourself, and lifestyle, for instance. According to the broken windows theory, social disorder and incivility are closely associated with severe criminal activity growth. Residents may accept "broken windows" because they believe they belong in the neighborhood and "know their place." After a digital ethnographic analysis, this study aimed to analyze ten purposive sample units of Vlogs in the Sri Lankan context and identify risk factors of being victimized in the criminological aspect concerning broken windows theory. Apart from the psychological stress vloggers gain through the open comments, results concluded that revealing the housing structure and internal design, daily routines, and information about vehicles and children via vlogs can act as a "broken window" and facilitates crimes against property and persons can be prone via vlogs unintentionally. The study emphasizes the importance of awareness via vlogs for "vlogs risks assessing" in the Sri Lankan context.

Online Charisma Signalling of a Myanmar Migrant Leader in Thailand

Wann Si Nang Lao

Thammasat, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

Digital technology, particularly social media, offers much potential to civil society organisations for providing support to Myanmar migrants in Thailand. Informal migrant support organisation leaders have embraced Facebook as a medium for engaging with migrants and have successfully developed very large followings. The purpose of this study is to understand how a leader of an informal migrant support organisation in Thailand cultivated charisma to develop a large Facebook following to scale support for migrants. In this study, I analyse the methods of charismatic signalling that the leader adopts when engaging with migrants online. Based on this analysis, I describe what charisma means in the context of Myanmar migrant communities. This study adopts digital ethnographic qualitative methods to analyse online interactions. The field site involves a migrant support organisation leader's Facebook pages. The study involved non-participant observation of the statuses, images and comments on the chosen pages on Facebook. To analyse the data, I adopted the charismatic signalling framework by Antonakis, Fenley & Liechti (2012). The framework includes verbal signals and non-verbal signals to develop charisma however, my analysis relies mainly on the former since it is relevant for studying texts from social media for this study. Based on my research, I argue that the Myanmar migrant leader establishes moral authority through the use of emotional charismatic signalling methods. The charismatic leadership tactics that the Myanmar migrant leader uses include communicating with metaphors, setting high goals, rhetorical questions, and drawing contrasts while showing conviction. He also emphasises on his own personal sacrifices to support migrants and deliver change for Myanmar.

Keywords: Charismatic leadership, signalling, migrants, social media.

Digital Pro-Bono support for Sustainable Development Goals

Vijyendra Pandey, Greeshma Rajgopal, Alok Kumar Gaurav

Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, India

Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic's negative environmental effects such as increased biomedical waste, health-care waste, etc., have hindered world development in terms of achieving sustainable goals.. Studies emphasize the increment of digital pro-bono support post COVID-19 pandemic that has aided numerous organizations, companies and communities towards acquiring sustainable goals. To understand the impact of technological pro-bono support for sustainable development goals (SDG) in India, the current qualitative study explored the perceptions, problems and solutions proposed by the technical experts who were recruited through purposive sampling. A total of N = 36 participants between the age group of 24 to 35 years (Mean 30, SD = ± 1.56) were interviewed. Thematic analysis generated six major themes. Post COVID-19 impact, addressed the participants' awareness regarding the environmental issues caused due to the pandemic. Environmental Injustice, emphasized the unequal pressure put on countries like India and various states within India. The third theme, Perceived severity of environmental problems, indicated towards general populations' seriousness and severity towards the environmental problems and how their severity could affect their decisions. Environmental commitment, the fourth theme focussed on the individuals' commitment towards environment protection and attaining overall SDG. Technological innovations, highlighted the participants' awareness and suggestions towards the possible innovations that could be implemented to achieve SDG and mitigate climate change crisis. Lastly, the sixth theme, Pro-bono & Charitable Support, gives significance to the voluntary service and charities done by professionals that is provided without payment. Overall, the findings demonstrate that to tackle the environmental problems of a community as a whole, individuals' severity, awareness, commitment and unequal expectations should be addressed and resolved mainly through the digital pro-bono support. The study also investigates these themes with the country's socio-economic and cultural perspectives in view.

Keywords: Environmental injustice, technological support, environmental commitment, voluntary help, communities, climate change

Engagement in ICT and Students' Academic Achievement in Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei

Pramod KC, Dipendra KC

Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between ICT engagement and academic achievement in math, reading, and science among three ASEAN member countries using PISA 2018 survey data. The multiple linear regression analysis results indicate ICT interest and ICT autonomy as the stronger predictor for academic achievement across all subjects. ICT competence showcased mixed results (positive, negative and non-significant) across students' academic achievement. On the contrary, ICT as a topic of social interaction demonstrated a negative effect on student's achievement. The Economic, Social and Cultural (ESCS) status of family was also stronger predictor of students' academic achievements. These findings illustrate the important role ICT engagement has on student's academic performance. The study suggests that a careful effort should be made to enhance students' engagement with ICT both at home and school.

Keywords: Information and Communications Technology (ICT), ICT engagement, academic achievement, ASEAN

Indonesia’s National Digital Literacy Program: A Case Study on the Digital Youth Netiquette Development

Benedikta Chiquita Chrisnadini, Nurul Dwi Purwanti

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

As one of the G20 countries, Indonesia is concerned about young development and agile transformation through a National Digital Literacy Program (NDLP). The NDLP is aimed at improving digital literacy skills, while also growing digital talent evenly throughout the nation. In line with the agile transformation of resilience during covid19 pandemic era, this NDLP enhances the new way of education and literacy for the young generation. This research tries to look at the programs, challenges, and efforts that Indonesia's NDLP needs to achieve digital youth netiquette development. Thus, this research utilizes a case study research method using policy document analysis techniques and secondary data. Finally, the results of this study will provide views regarding program implementation, especially for Gen Z and Gen Alpha who actively use social media in their daily life.

Room 4005: Higher Education and Sustainability

Moderator: Bharat Dahiya (bharat@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

18.	Examining the Roles of the Thai Academic Sector in the Sustainable Development Agenda	Nuttavikhom Phanthuwongpakdee, Ananyaporn Imjongjairuk
19.	Higher Education is in Challenge to Ensuring Quality of Teaching and Learning for Sustainable Human Resource Development	Profulla C. Sarker
20.	Education for Sustainable Development Policy Approaches in Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore	Mra Pan San
21.	Impact of National Skill Qualification Framework based Training on livelihood of beneficiaries	Tukaram Badiger, Lakshmana G

Examining the Roles of the Thai Academic Sector in the Sustainable Development Agenda

Nuttavikhom Phanthuwongpakdee[1,2], Ananyaporn Imjongjairuk[3]

[1]Puey Ungphakorn School of Development Studies, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand.
[2]Centre for SDG Research and Support (SDG Move), Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand.
[3]School of Social Development and Management Strategy, National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

In Thailand, the academic sector is responsible for conducting research, providing educational services, supporting public engagement, assisting other agencies with scientific data, and providing impactful teaching and training. With these duties, the academic sector has the potential to become an influential player in supporting sustainable development and the success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study examines how the academic sector has been contributing to the achievement of the SDGs in Thailand, considering the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Qualitative data were gathered from February 2021 to August 2021 through online surveys, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews. A total of 42 respondents from different academic organizations participated in this study to highlight their contributions to the SDGs and pinpoint obstacles they faced. Collected data unveiled that the academic sector's core duties have made it easy to integrate the 17 SDGs into their works. With a wealth of knowledge, sustainability-related theories, a high level of creativity, and the desire to make changes, many institutions have incorporated SDGs into their research, management, and classes. Several researchers have become crucial actors in the SDGs as they perform tasks, including training government officials and CSOs, disseminating information and updates, and encouraging dialogues between different sectors in a less threatening manner. Researchers are eager to integrate the SDGs into their works since it boosts their recognition. Unfortunately, several difficulties, including unclear national policies, lack of financial incentives, and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, obstruct the academic sector from conducting many SDG-related works. Participants felt the academic sector would be even more critical to post-covid sustainable development. While funding from relevant authorities is desirable, most participants felt that the authorities should facilitate more sustainable works.

Higher Education is in Challenge to Ensuring Quality of Teaching and Learning for Sustainable Human Resource Development

Profulla C. Sarker

Sheik Hasina University of Sciene and Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract

Higher education is meant university education which is in challenge to ensuring quality of teaching and learning due pandemic crisis where millions of people have the victims of pauperization, because of unemployment along with the sudden demise of bread winners of many families. This paper also discusses about the structure of higher education at the university level, academic environment, elements of quality assurance teaching and learning for sustainable human resource development. To preparing this research paper both primary and secondary data was collected. The primary data was collected applying the methods of FGD and using the key informants. The secondary data was collected from written documents viz. articles, books and research reports. Emphasis was given on qualitative analysis, but it does not mean that quantitative data was not use. Quantitative data was used to supplement the qualitative analysis. The findings of this research paper is to examine to what extent the higher education is in challenge to ensuring quality of teaching and learning at the university level for sustainable human resource development in providing whole person education to make the students complete human being to stand on their own.

Keywords: Higher education. Challenge. Quality. Teaching. Learning. Human resource development.

Education for Sustainable Development Policy Approaches in Myanmar, Thailand and Singapore

Mra Pan San

Thammasat, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

There is a growing urgency concerning sustainability issues such as carbon emissions, climate change, deforestation, and extinction of wildlife. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were implemented in 2015 as a guideline for all sectors to address these issues. While SDG Goal 4 addresses general education goals such as equal and equitable access to education, Target 4.7 highlights Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education. This study evaluates the national curriculum statements of three Southeast Asian nations, Myanmar, Thailand, and Singapore to ascertain how well their goals fit with Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). This study finds that the goals of Myanmar and Thailand are not particularly aligned with Education for Sustainable Development Goals. Singapore frames ESD as an obligation of the citizens to save the country's resources rather than offering sustainability values through a global citizenship perspective. Myanmar makes frequent reference to the SDG goals in general but is more focused on economic outcomes such as vocational skills and job creation. On the other hand, Thailand emphasizes moral and religious values over critical thinking skills for sustainability. Clear tensions have been found to exist between education for sustainable development and education for economic outcomes.

Keywords: Education for Sustainable Development, Global Citizenship, SDG 4.7, Economic outcome, Nationalism

Impact of National Skill Qualification Framework based Training on livelihood of beneficiaries

TUKARAM BADIGER, Dr.Lakshmana G

Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, India

Abstract

Introduction: More than 100 countries are developing and implementing a national level vocational qualification framework for a system. India is now competitive in the global economy. To compete in international markets, India must be the leader in skilled labor. The skill development programme will enable and empower them to respond quickly to evolving market demands and meet the expectations of all shareholders. The present study made an attempt to assess the overall impact of NSQF training on the livelihoods of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Methodology: Total 208 respondents equally represented among beneficiary and non beneficiaries from Kalaburagi District of Karnataka (India). Primary data was collected by using Livelihood security index. Study adopted descriptive research design. Results: According to the findings, the average age of the respondents is 27.6. The majority of respondents (77.9%) live in rural areas, and 31.7% have completed their education. The findings revealed a significant difference in livelihood security between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. ($P < .000$) It demonstrates that the National Skill Qualification Framework has a more positive impact on beneficiaries' livelihood security (human, natural, and physical capital) $M=.42$, $SD=.09$. Rather than on non-beneficiaries. Conclusion: It is essential to emphasise the importance of vocational skills in order to improve job opportunities and have a secure livelihood. The government is also taking a number of initiatives to coordinate and collaborate with both the private and public sectors in order to deliver effective skill and knowledge development programmes in the country.

Keywords: Skill Development, Vocational Training, Livelihood Security.

Room 4006: Organizational Management

Moderator: Matthew O'Lemmon (m.olemmon@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

22.	Organizational Decision-making under uncertainty: Making equitable impact in complex development agendas	Karin Takeuchi
23.	Examining the Inconsistency between the Organizational Strategy and Implementation Affecting Industrial Innovation Under SDG 9	Shekh Mohammad Altafur Rahman, Sarut Wattanavitsakul
24.	Assessing the Legitimacy of Chinese investment in compliance with SDG 16 goals in Cambodia	Shekh Mohammad Altafur Rahman, Nathamon Noeun

Organizational Decision-making under uncertainty: Making equitable impact in complex development agendas

Karin Takeuchi

Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

The purpose of the study is to identify decision-making elements necessary for improved evidence-based decision-making in international development organizations for equitable outcomes for the most vulnerable (Leaving No One Behind), through exploration of interactions of variables at individual, organizational and systemic levels in rapidly changing external contexts of uncertainty and complexity. This is particularly the case in programming for the SDGs where goals, and interventions towards achieving these goals, are closely interconnected and require multi-dimensional/multi-sectoral approaches. Despite much already being known regarding "effective decisions" where available knowledge, skills, methods, and deliberate effort at mediating the effects of inevitable challenges, are purposefully applied for impactful decisions, the real-world challenges faced by such organizations often makes this difficult for organizations and individuals (time, budget, political, cognitive constraints).

This study adopts a multi-level approach to link features/challenges at macro/meso/micro levels, which usually are studied on their own and little cross-level application of findings. In international organizations (IOs), program/decision quality is assessed through evaluations, which for SDGs poses particular challenges in measuring and attributing impact toward Leave-No-One-Behind unless put explicitly at the forefront of each stage of planning/implementation, including openness to adjustments in the face of data contradicting one's assumptions. The field of organizational behavior has a rich body of research, which this paper seeks to apply specifically to IOs (e.g. UN) operating at different levels simultaneously–local, national, regional, international, global, while facing multiple stakeholders, from national governments, populations, international/global commitments, to donors, Executive Boards, etc. This complex, multi-layered, multifaceted context has been researched paying more attention to the structural constraints IOs face, and long-term strategic development omdels, at the expense of identifying opportunities/spaces for agency for individuals in decision-making, and how drivers affecting decision-making (cognitive, social, perceptual, motivational, emotional, level of risk tolerance) act not only as limitations but also as opportunities.

Examining the Inconsistency between the Organizational Strategy and Implementation Affecting Industrial Innovation Under SDG 9

Shekh Mohammad Altafur Rahman, Sarut Wattanavitsakul

School of Global Studies, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 is important to strengthen sustainable industrialization, where innovation is an essential requirement. SDG target 9.5 clearly mentions enhancing scientific research and upgrading the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries. Without innovation, a sustainable, functioning, and resilient infrastructure cannot be built. Organizational innovation mostly depends on the scale of successful implementation of strategies. In this era of the fourth industrial revolution, strategizing and implementing operations go hand to hand. But, the gap between the strategies and implementation remains a major challenge due to poor governance, insufficient financing, lack of vision among the organizational management, and being disconnected from social and environmental responsibilities. The paper investigates how such conditions pose a larger challenge to local industries to reach SDG 9.

The research has used four cases of private organizations, where the gaps between the organizational strategies and implementation were analyzed. To understand the failure of SDG 9, the research has used the organizational management framework to identify the inconsistency between strategy and implementation. This research focuses on the aspect of inconsistencies those effects innovation. The paper shows that most private organizations are not well governed, reluctant to invest in innovation, interested to have short-term benefits, and not serious about social and environmental responsibilities. Though those are a significant part of their strategies but absent in the implementation, which results in poor innovation.

Assessing the Legitimacy of Chinese investment in compliance with SDG 16 goals in Cambodia

Shekh Mohammad Altafur Rahman, Nathamon Noeun

School of Global Studies, Thammasat University, Bnagkok, Thailand

Abstract

Chinese investment and presence in Cambodia are dated back to the early 2000s. Cambodia has allowed Chinese investors to invest without necessary scrutiny; thus, many investors made Cambodia heaven for investment in casinos, online gambling, criminal activities, and online fraud. The investment is mostly fed into the real estate and construction companies which are evident in Sihanoukville province. The high inflow of Chinese investment in Cambodia lowers the legality barriers of financial sources and activities coming into the country which as result leads to the rise of online fraud. Regarding this relationship, the Cambodian government has failed to comply with SDG goal 16, specifically 16.4 which aims to reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and reduce organized crimes in the country. The research aims to identify and understand the gap between illicit financing and online fraud through Chinese investment and the government's inability to comply with SDG 16.4. Secondary data and a case study are the primary data for the research as other methods like interviews, surveys and primary data will not be able to accomplish due to time constraints and the sensitivity of the topic problems. Our findings confirm that the inflow of Chinese investment and movement into Cambodia has opened the door for criminal activities and online fraud that were initially based in China. Under the influence of China's soft power, Cambodia's transnational legal system softens and becomes non-compliance with SDG goal 16.

Keywords: Illicit financing, Organized online fraud, Non-compliance, SDG 16, Chinese Investment

Room 4007: Social Justice for All [Online Presentation]

Moderator: Asok Sarkar (asok.sarkar@visva-bharati.ac.in)

Zoom Meeting
https://zoom.us/j/98872686239?pwd=S29heG1uZXFHd2RoeTVGSGQ2TktKdz09

Meeting ID: 988 7268 6239
Passcode: 288295

Presenters

25.	Invisibility of International Labour Migrants: Politics of recognition	Francis Adaikalam
26.	Transgender women as victims and perpetrators of intimate partner violence: a study on verbal, sexual, and emotional violence relating to transgender women in Sri Lanka	Isurinie Mallawaarachchi
27.	Uncovering injustice in the law: Section 377 and the criminalization of homosexuality in Myanmar	Nay Lin Htike
28.	Identifying legal barriers to the equal enjoyment of human rights of people with psychosocial disability in Nepal	Bidya Maharjan
29.	From Political Expression to Emancipatory Politics: Civil disobedience movement of School Teachers in Karen State, Myanmar	Saw Yan Naing

Invisibility of International Labour Migrants: Politics of recognition

Francis Adaikalam

Loyola College, Chennai, India

Abstract

Death of international labour migrants mostly accounted only for counting. The untold death stories of these wealth creators at three levels namely household, country of origin and destination are neither taken into account nor studied in-depth. Invisibility of their labour, their life and their family is evident. Such invisibility is evident even in their death and for their family. The impact of death on the family, compensation package the family received, the response of the State (origin and destination) and corporate accountability especially the labour contracts (*Kafala* system) are scrutinised through this paper. The paper restricts to Indian emigrants death in Gulf region (Persian Gulf) cause of death and compensation too. Information on deaths were collected through volunteer network who facilitated the mortal remains of the emigrants and emigrants who reported such deaths in their family through snowballing sampling. The paper also refers to the official account of Government of India with regard to number of workers deaths in Gulf region. It analysed the process of repatriating the mortal remains of Indian workers in Gulf countries as well as the factors that hinder them. Through field study this paper has capture the situation of the deceased migrant families. Case method was adopted to interview families in Tamil Nadu apart from friends, diaspora organization/ interest groups and volunteers at destination country in 2021.

Transgender women as victims and perpetrators of intimate partner violence: a study on verbal, sexual, and emotional violence relating to transgender women in Sri Lanka

Isurinie Mallawaarachchi

Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand

Abstract

Intimate partner violence is traditionally understood in cis-heteronormative contexts, with cis-heterosexual men as the perpetrators and cis-heterosexual women as victims. With reference to the context of Sri Lanka, intimate partner violence is observed to be conceptualized within the boundary of legal marriage. As same-sex unions in Sri Lanka are non-marital, cohabiting relationships - due to the criminalization of homosexuality - this clearly points to a erasure of the experiences of intimate partner violence faced by the majority of the LGBT community. Studies also have pointed out that women are highly victimized by intimate partner violence. Keeping in mind that transgender women in Sri Lanka are a severely marginalized group, this highlights that they would be in an immensely vulnerable position if they are in a relationship before obtaining the Gender Recognition Certificate without which they are institutionally misgendered. This study takes place against this backdrop, where transgender women's experiences of intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration are explored. This study involves a qualitative thematic coding analysis of interviews obtained from nine transgender women regarding their experiences of intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration. As this study delves into the lived experiences of intimate partner violence of persons with diverse sexual orientations, the phenomenological approach will be utilized as the method of data analysis. The results showcased a clear expression of the interpersonal transphobia manifested as intimate partner violence.

Uncovering injustice in the law: Section 377 and the criminalization of homosexuality in Myanmar

Nay Lin Htike

Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

Myanmar's Penal Code Section 377 originated from British rule dates to 1860. Section 377 reads as follows:

"Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animals shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may be extended to 10 years and shall be liable to fine"

The Myanmar Penal Code, Section 377 implicitly prohibits homosexual behavior and consensual same-sex conduct has been a crime. The law has negative consequences in private and public arenas. With the perception of "unnatural" or "Against nature", the police misuse the law to harass, arrest, and extort LGBT individuals by using Section 377. Abuse and violence are regularly perpetrated against LGBT persons based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE). Section 377 is violating the rights to privacy, equality, and non-discrimination of LGBT people and leads to SOGIE exclusion. Not only Section 377 is contrary to international human rights laws and standards, but Section 377 conflicts with the provisions in the national legal and policy frameworks. Section 377 has negative effects not only on the dignity of LGBT individuals, but also on the dignity of the country, Myanmar. It induces a self-degradation among LGBT individuals and downgrades them to second-class citizens by attributing shame and perversity to their authentic expressions of love. The disclosure of sexual orientation and gender identity makes LGBT people vulnerable to harassment, abuse, isolation from their families and communities. A criminalization of identity demolishes one's dignity and rights, hinders personal growth, and limits a person's ability to attain their highest potential for fulfillment in all aspects of their life (SIT Graduate Institute, 2017).

Identifying legal barriers to the equal enjoyment of human rights of people with psychosocial disability in Nepal

Bidya Maharjan

Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand

Abstract

Nepal suffers from a high prevalence of mental illness that is largely unaddressed. Yet pervasive social stigma and lack of awareness and political commitment relegate mental health to the bottom of the political agenda and the government only provides a scarce and fragmented mental healthcare system. Mental health in Nepal primarily emphasizes biomedical interventions with limited attention to human rights dimensions.

Nepal ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol on May 7, 2010.This ratification of the convention should have been reflected in the country's national legal framework, development planning and budgeting, and related policies to ensure better implementation. The UNCRPD was meant to change the way nation states understand psychosocial disability.

The study attempts to analyse the barriers embedded in a legal and right-based approach to mental health practice in Nepal and explains the connections between existing laws and policies by seeking responses from people with psychosocial disabilities, their family members, policymakers, lawyers, human rights advocates, NGO workers, researchers and medical practitioners. In collaboration with a local NGO, 4 in-depth case studies will be presented from the local perspectives that generate a deeper understanding of the localized interactions. The research will attempt to present these case studies in a way that provides the reader with a look into the day-to-day realities of the community members in Nepal.

In conclusion the study demonstrates the importance of a strong human rights based quality practice that builds confidence to engage people with psychosocial disability and their family members, the community as well as mental health service providers.

From Political Expression to Emancipatory Politics: Civil disobedience movement of School Teachers in Karen State, Myanmar

Saw Yan Naing

Mahidol, Salaya, Thailand

Abstract

The civil disobedience movement in authoritarian states is not usually tolerated but repressed. The 2021 civil disobedience movement of schoolteachers in Myanmar is the refusal to serve under the administration of the State Administration Council (SAC), the military regime, and to stop the functioning of the administrative body of SAC. The civil disobedience movement of the school teachers has become more than a political expression and transformed into resistance to emancipation. The endeavor of CDM school teachers, from political expression to emancipatory politics, changed the narrative of Myanmar's political movement and education setting. This research uses primary data and secondary literature to better explain and argue the civil disobedience movement in Myanmar through the case study of the Karen State. Due to the school teachers' civil disobedience movement, the SAC's human rights violation was the only immediate response regardless of the children's right to education. Along with the repressions of the SAC to the persistent civil disobedience movement, the SAC tries to reclaim its legitimacy through repression. This paper explained how the civil disobedience movement of school teachers respond to the 2021 coup in Myanmar and how it adapts and evolve for emancipation.

Room G-7011, 7th Floor: Impact Assessment Studies [Online Presentation]

Moderator: Manohar Pawar (mpawar@csu.edu.au)

Zoom Meeting
https://us05web.zoom.us/j/83492249673?pwd=ZVVSaEd2RG5TbjBuTjVKcHk0enlGZz09

Meeting ID: 834 9224 9673
Passcode: qxS2Gz

Presenters

30.	Analysing Trends and Patterns of Stress Among the Unorganised Workers in West Bengal, India	Payel De, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh
31.	Research to study the impact of baktinusa program 2022	Nur Fajriati N Khoir, Saiful Anwar Stiawan, Pedri Haryadi
32.	Re-Thinking Social Development in post COVID-19: A Thematic Analysis	Suzanna Eddyono
33.	Underpaid and Undernourished: The Impact of COVID-19 on Garment Workers	Meradith Thayer

Analysing Trends and Patterns of Stress Among the Unorganised Workers in West Bengal, India

Payel De, Prasanta Kumar Ghosh

Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati (A Central University and an Institution of National Importance), Sriniketan, Bolpur, India

Abstract

The WHO reports that stress prevalence is rising rapidly across the globe. The largest Indian working population comprises unorganised workers who lack significant social protection and are, therefore, particularly prone to the detrimental effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Health is multifaceted and crucial right now, both from an individual and a population perspective. According to Lazarus and Folkman, 1984 perceived stress is a determinant of individuals' confidence in handling stress in life and is vital for coping mechanisms and overall well-being. Evaluation of the unorganised workers' perceived stress and the association between stress and socio-demographic factors are crucial for the overall well-being of this segment of the population. According to the present cross-sectional survey with a semi-structured schedule, most workers from West Bengal, India, reported moderate to high-stress levels, regardless of gender. The Perceived Stress Scale-10 Bengali version was used as Bengali is the vernacular language of the study population. Age and migration status are socio-demographic factors linked to unorganised workers' stress levels. To achieve the dream of inclusive development, safeguarding the interests of the most vulnerable population is essential. Identifying associated factors around stress might help future research and policy development.

Keywords: Perceived Stress Level, Unorganised Workers, COVID-19 Pandemic, Inclusive Development, Public Health.

Research to study the impact of *Baktinusa* program 2022

Nur Fajriati N Khoir[1], Saiful Anwar Stiawan[2], Pedri Haryadi[1]

[1]Lembaga Pengembangan Insani Dompet Dhuafa, Bogor, Indonesia. [2]Lembaga Pengembangan Insani, Bogor, Indonesia

Abstract

Educational scholarships are often associated with coaching and self-development programs. This research aims to determine the impact of the coaching and mentoring program implemented by Baktinusa scholarship programs. This research uses quantitative and qualitative approaches. The researcher uses random sampling and data collection techniques through questionnaires and interviews with 102 respondents of Baktinusa. Based on the results of research that have been carried out, the Baktinusa scholarships are effective and impactful programs. The other consequence shows that Baktinusa scholarship programs effectively create a righteous, accomplished, independent generation. Before receiving assistance and guidance, CIBEST (Center of Islamic Business and Economic Studies) analysis shows that the welfare index of Baktinusa beneficiaries was 2.94%, then increased to 83.33% with 80.39% index changes. Another component impact shown is a better turning point; the most significant changes shown are regarding work careers, achievements, self-development, and social activities and empowerment. In addition, 73.53% of Baktinusa beneficiaries have created social projects in various fields of life. Although the mentoring and coaching programs for Baktinusa scholarships have been getting a good impact, improvements and efforts are still needed to maintain the best performance and make a better impact in the future.

Re-Thinking Social Development in post COVID-19: A Thematic Analysis

Suzanna Eddyono

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Reflections pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic have been emerging since the beginning of the pandemic and increased inconsiderably following inevitable changes in many aspects of lives mediated by digital technology during the pandemic restrictions. The most prominent questions are what kinds of societies, what types of social, economic, and political issues, and what possible policies could be deployed to tackle such unprecedented changes marked by the deepening social and economic inequality, the worsening of global climate changes, the increased use of violence, and seemingly insurmountable challenges to democracy. This paper specifically responds to three interlinked questions. First, how do academicians socially imagine the conditions of post COVID-19 pandemic? Second, what crucial social development issues do they underline, how and why? Third, what kind of paradigms, concepts and theories, methodology and methods do they propose in their discussions of the circumstances following post-COVID 19 social development issues? Using thematic analysis and qualitative data analysis N-Vivo 11, this paper explores data drawn from academicians publications [books, chapter books, journal articles, essays, and opinions] discussing post COVID-19 pandemic. This paper contributes to existing discussions on post COVID-19 conditions by illuminating changes and continuities in theoretical and methodological approaches proposed in social development studies in a post COVID-19 context.

Keywords: post COVID-19 context, social imagination of post COVID-19 pandemic, changes and continuities in social development issues, social development theories and methodologies.

Underpaid and Undernourished: The Impact of COVID-19 on Garment Workers

Meradith Thayer

Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand

Abstract

The Ready-Made Garment (RMG) Industry in Thailand has seen severe impacts on part of the workers. The workers, mainly women, have seen impacts on both their financial and health vulnerabilities due to the pandemic. The exacerbation of their financial vulnerabilities directly negatively impacts their health vulnerabilities. For the purposes of this conference paper, the health impacts refer specifically to nutrition issues. These increased vulnerabilities are due to decreased pay, through withheld wages and lower hourly wages, and the increased burdens that affect mainly women, such as the double-burden of care work and financial work, which also impacts their finances. The purpose of this research is the highlight these impacts specific to the women who are Thai nationals, as they have been a population that has been left out of existing research done on the impacts of COVID-19 in RMG factories. Understanding how these women are impacted sheds a light not only on what should be done to protect them in the factories, but also how gender-issues have been exacerbated. It will also highlight how increased financial and health vulnerabilities, and gender issues intermix to affect the workers Rights to Livelihood and Health.

Keywords: RMG sector, labor rights, nutritional issues, financial vulnerabilities, COVID-19

November 30, 2022, 13:30 – 15:00

Room 4003: Health Security & Promotion

Moderator: Neil Gains (neil@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

34.	Identifying Occupational Stressors Among Unorganized Sectors with Particular Reference to Street Vendors in Rohtas, Bihar, India	Shaurya Prakash
35.	A Study on Occupational Hazards of Female Cabin Crew in Kolkata, West Bengal, India	Ushnish Guha
36.	Community Laboratory for Healthy Lifestyle	Preeyanuch Buranapakdee, Surat Mongkolnchaiarunya, Nattawadee Manmaetee
37.	Exploring the Challenging Experiences of Parents of Autistic Children in Bankura District: A Thematic Analysis	Anupam Debnath, Santanu Kundu

Identifying Occupational Stressors Among Unorganized Sectors with Particular Reference to Street Vendors in Rohtas, Bihar, India

Shaurya Prakash

Research Scholar, Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan, Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal, India. Assistant Professor, Gopal Narayan Singh University, Jamuhar, Sasaram, Rohtas, Bihar, India

Abstract

The stress a person experiences as a direct result of their profession is referred to as occupational stress or workplace stress. One of the primary issues with work-related stress is that most individuals are unaware of it and wait until it worsens before seeking treatment. The street vendors enjoy neither safety nor security at the workplace as they face constant harassment from the local authorities. (Debdulal Saha, 2011). The researcher has attempted to focus on a particular population, i.e., street vendors, for his study. The research used an exploratory methodology and an unstructured interview schedule for data collection. The researcher has adopted a purposive sampling technique and referred 50 street vendors. This study aims to identify the stressors among the target group. Street vendors form the majority population of the unorganized sector in India. At the same time, they also belong to the lowest socioeconomic category, placing them at the bottom of the pyramid. It will only relocate the same issue to a different city area. To enhance working conditions and thereby reduce stress for street vendors, regularised working patterns must be established in the unorganized sector. It is also possible to improve the quality of life by working in the unorganized sector through ergonomic interventions. To improve their quality of life, social and economic interventions might be planned using the current study's findings.

Keywords: Occupational stress, unorganized sector, stressors

A Study on Occupational Hazards of Female Cabin Crew in Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Ushnish Guha

Doctoral Research Scholar, Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati, Sriniketan, West Bengal,, India

Abstract

Aviation in contemporary times is one of the most competitive markets in terms of work, performance, and efficiency. Airlines tend to tackle cutthroat competition these days to deliver results and to stay ahead of the competitive field. Cabin Crew (often refereed to as Flight Attendants, Flight Steward/Stewardess and many other such terminologies) tend to be a imperative component in the functioning of this Airline because they are part of the running crew of the airline. The problem stands that this job which essentially seems to be a very attractive one comes with its own share of problems which are interdisciplinary by nature. The issues which are highlighted in the literature are irregular schedules, over workload, extensive travel, harassment etc. **Methodology:** The study was adapted by qualitative research design. The nature of the study was descriptive but in the due course of the research certain exploratory insights came about. The approach used was Case Study. 4 Case Studies (obtained through purposive sampling) were documented from which thematic findings were drawn and discussed. The study was guided by an ethical framework of informed consent and anonymity. **Results:** The major thematic findings are that cabin crew problematize the concept of rest between sectors which according to them is not enough because of logistical issues which should be taken by the management. Also, understanding of harassment and allied problems as an experience while carrying the work is another finding. The other findings documented are health problems (sleep disorders, musculoskeletal injury), and irregular work-social life balance. Furthermore, an insight is that the lack of sensitization and knowledge about the roles and responsibilities of the job of a Cabin Crew is a fundamental but less prioritized problem.

Keywords: Occupational Hazards, Aviation, Cabin Crew, Gender

Community Laboratory for Healthy Lifestyle

Mrs. Preeyanuch Buranapakdee[1], Miss Surat Mongkolnchaiarunya[2], Miss Nattawadee Manmaetee[1]

[1]Bureau of Environmental Health, Department of Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand.
[2]Bureau of Dental Health, Department of Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand

Abstract

This action research aimed to find ways to strengthen rural communities to manage their own health care. It was launched in 12 subdistricts of Payao, ChiangRai, Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Pathom, Ayuthaya, Rayong, Roi-et, Buriram, Yasothon, Nakhonsithammarat, and Yala Provinces during (yr.2019-2020). These 12 communities are actively engaged in various aspects of local development, except health. The target group were the pre-ageing (age above 40 years) and older populations in local areas. The project started the eye-opening intervention for local people so that they were aware and informed of their health risks by providing data related to their communities' health situation on seven aspects, i.e., diet, physical activity, sleep, mental health, consumption of alcohol, tobacco and addicts, dental heath, and community sanitation and environment. The project trained local capable persons to become facilitators and let them worked out own action plans against self-selected health risks by themselves.

It was proven that when the community was empowered by sufficient and relevant information on health situation, health literacy and health risks altogether with proper moral support and planning process facilitation, they can manage their healthy lifestyle to some extent. Furthermore, health prevention program is more efficient when it is operated by collective effort than individual. Four sites selected program on physical activity improvement, diet and other aspects were chosen by a few sites respectively.

It was observed that female populations were more active than male. In Muslim community, role of female participants was limited by the religious rules that they could not perform in the public. After implemented some action plan, lesson learn revealed that the development plan for healthy lifestyle in the community could be carried out by networks collaboration of the agency among government, private and community. Having continuing exchange knowledge and experiences, and empower new generation to be change agents.

Exploring the Challenging Experiences of Parents of Autistic Children in Bankura District: A Thematic Analysis

Anupam Debnath, Santanu Kundu

Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, India

Abstract

Statement of the problem: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a condition that occurs in early childhood. Deficits in language, interaction, and behavior are its typical symptoms. It has been recognized as a disability and its incidence is globally on the rise. Goal 3 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages(Goal 3 | Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.). However, COVID-19 lockdown resulted in home isolation and, in this context, being a parent of a child with autism becomes extremely challenging because when these children become home-bound, it not only causes developmental delays, it also damages their caregivers' mental health.

Objective: To explore the special challenges experienced by parents of children with autism during COVID-19

Methodology: Criteria-based purposive sampling was used in August, 2022 to select five homogenous research participants with similar characteristics at the Clinic of Speech and Hearing (COSH), Bankura District, and semi-structured interviews were taken to gain an in-depth understanding of their challenges. The qualitative data was then thematically analysed (Braun & Clarke, 2006) to reflect the detailed experiences and meanings described by the participants.

Indications of Main Findings: Some of the pertinent themes that emerged from the data related to not only feelings of shame and confusion but also feelings of hopefulness and courageousness among parents of children with autism. Moreover, all of them believed that COVID-19 induced autism in their children, and some believed that autism is a virus too.

Keywords: Challenging experiences, Autism, parents, COVID-19

Room 4005: Policy and program responses to crises

Moderator: Altafur Rahman (altaf@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

38.	Expanding Sustainable Social Protection for the Informal Sector in Thailand	Jaturong Boonyarattanasoontorn
39.	Networking models used in India for crisis management: analyzing collaborative policy in handling COVID-19	Alok Kumar Gaurav, Vijyendra Pandey
40.	COVID-19 Crisis & Food Insecurity in Global South-Policy & Program Responses	Monisha Israni, Dr T Prabhakar Reddy
41.	Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Women in the Unorganised Sector-Policy Perspective	Dr T Prabhakar Reddy, Monisha Israni

Expanding Sustainable Social Protection for the Informal Sector in Thailand

Jaturong Boonyarattanasoontorn

Huachiew chalermprakiet University, Samudprakran Province, Thailand

Abstract

Like many countries across the globe, Thailand has been suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic. Economically, many people experience a sudden drop in income. As a result, debt repayment ability has decreased, and debt has increased. In 2020, Thai households' debt increased by about 500,000 million Baht, from 13,489,333 million Baht (79.8% per GDP) in the 4th quarter of 2019 to 14,020,730 million Baht (89.3% per GDP) in the 4th quarter of 2020. In early 2021, the Bank of Thailand estimates that 4,700,000 people are unemployed, at risk of unemployment, and virtually unemployed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Informal workers are a large group of workers in Thailand. Bangkok has a population of 26.3 percent informal workers, with 7.75 million severely impacted.

The findings from the research on "Expanding Sustainable Social Protection for Informal Workers in Thailand reveal that the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has affected informal workers, both Thais, and foreigners, in terms of mental health and quality of life. The existing social welfare system and the social protection for informal workers cannot provide security for informal workers. Government assistance programs are unsustainable.

The researcher suggests the government should implement the "Protection for Universal Society Policy," which integrates agencies involved in social welfare provision and social protection for the informal sector by defining the mission of each ministry clearly; improving the Social Security Act by expanding the benefits of Section 40 insured informal workers to have benefits that are close to those insured under Section 39; issuing ministerial regulations or ministry announcements to enforce the law in detail; improving the management of the Informal Sector Occupation Promotion Fund by including representatives of the Informal Sector Federation to be part of the administrative committee, and clearly linking the network of government aid protection systems at both local and national levels.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, Informal Sector, Sustainability, Social Welfare, Social Protection.

Networking models used in India for crisis management: analyzing collaborative policy in handling COVID-19

Alok Kumar Gaurav, Vijyendra Pandey

Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, India

Abstract

Considering academic cicadas of Public Administration, which shape and giving direction to the course of Public Administration with its impact is The Minnowbrook conferences. Held in 2008, the scholars of Public Administration discussed the relevance with a wide range of topics. The primary concerns that attracted the central place are network in public policy, collaborative governance, social justice, impact of Information and communication technologies, public budgeting, finance, and accountability. The debates relating to these contemporary issues were developing. Meanwhile, the COVID-19 pandemic emerged as one of the most formidable challenges to humankind in 21st century. Till today India has been emerged as the forerunner in managing COVID-19, be it social norms i.e. the new normal, tracing, vaccination and medical assistance in controlling the mortality. This research paper addresses the question that what has been the role of networking and collaborative actions in India that helped in achieving the apropos.

The importance of Network Governance and Collaborative Governance occupies the utmost important place in the administration driven by technology. International collaboration or the network among the nations and coordination with the international agencies or federal coordination of the central government to state government. Various administrative units, agencies (line and staff) worked with all the stakeholders' i.e. public, private entities, civic bodies in social, economic and administrative functions. Initial Lockdowns, tracing, new work culture, medical and health assistance, vaccination coverage of the entire population, financial aid, social security or realization of social responsibilities of public. Collaborative and Network Governance played a significant role in managing COVID-19 pandemic. The proposed paper highlights the Networking and Communication model of governance using UCINET with all stakeholders. Particularly COVID-19 crisis management in Indian governance structure by various agencies like community-based organizations, nongovernment organizations, private sector, and the government

Keywords: Network Governance, Collaborative Governance, COVID-19, Management, UCINET

COVID-19 Crisis & Food Insecurity in Global South-Policy & Program Responses

Monisha Israni[1], Dr T Prabhakar Reddy[2]

[1]Research & Policy House-Leaders Institute, Australia, Delhi, India. [2]Ex-Consultant, UNICEF, Indonesia and CEO, Satavahana Development Society, Hyderabad, India

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought a huge impact on social, economic and public health systems all over the world. The health shock that resulted due to COVID-19 and its continuous spread in different parts of third-world countries has traumatized the economy by shattering social security thereby pushing millions of people into poverty. The COVID-19 pandemic further tampered with the fragile agrifood systems in third-world countries, escalating the magnitude of world hunger and the severity of food insecurity. To embark upon a discussion on the policy and program responses to address the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic on the food security situation in third-world countries, the authors offer a background understanding by defining food security with a multi-dimensional perspective. "Food security is the consistent physical, social and economic access to sufficient and safe food that meets nutritional needs and food preferences" (FAO). In addition, the paper also offers a holistic and conceptual understanding by defining food security by moving a step beyond the scope of accessibility, encompassing other pillars of food security including food availability, utilization and the stability of these factors to withstand climatic, economic, social and/or political changes[1]. Subsequently, food insecurity occurs when one or more of these domains are not met temporarily or in the longer term. One of the key focal points for undertaking research on food security in the face of crisis is how to develop interventions at the farm level. This is largely because, the food producers, many of the world's farmers, herders are deprived of any social securityand they are themselves vulnerable to food insecurity.

The disruption to food supply chains during the pandemic led to food insecurity, with compromises in nutrition due to decreased availability and accessibility to locally produced and imported food products. The most recent evidence from the FAO report 2022[2] suggests that relational inequalities intersecting with other variables have sharply increased and are a reflection of the impacts of rising consumer food prices during the pandemic. The report cites that the number of people who were unable to afford a healthy diet around the world rose by 112 million to almost 3.1 billion during the Covid-19 pandemic. This paper attempts to explores the issue as a key research priority with a focus on enhancing resilience across all levels of food supply & distribution system to ensure food security. Since, food producers operate in socio-ecological systems that may enable or restrict their ability to be resilient or adapt to extreme crisis scenarios, this paper offers an in-depth analysis based on a systematic review of literature and commissioned studies to propose policy and program responses to address the challenges of food security during crisis scenarios in the global south. The paper concludes by proposing policy recommendations to mitigate the negative impact of the crisis on food security. Food security is a major sustainable development goal, this paper therefore brings together mechanisms for building effective policy and program responses at multiple levels for developing governance frameworks that ensure resilience and equity in food systems for future crisis scenarios in the global south [3].

Study on the Impact of COVID-19 on Women in the Unorganised Sector- Policy Perspective

Dr T Prabhakar Reddy[1], Monisha Israni[2]

[1]Ex-Consultant, UNICEF, Indonesia and CEO, Satavahana Development Society, Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India. [2]Senior Research Fellow-Research & Policy House-Leaders institute, Australia, Delhi, India

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought a huge impact on social, economic and public health systems all over the world. The health shock that resulted due to COVID-19 and its continuous spread in different parts of India has traumatized the economy despite the concerted efforts of the government, health institutions and other stakeholders. ILO warned that the employment crisis derived from COVID-19 could disproportionately affect specific groups and in consequence exacerbate inequality. Among them are those unprotected and poorly paid in particular youth, workers, women and migrants.

The objective of the study is to examine the impact of the pandemic on the employment of female workers in the unorganized sector. The methodology of study includes a review of literature, collection of data from secondary sources like CMIE, NSS & commissioned studies and analysis of the data and information. The paper argued for shock-responsive social protection for migrant labour and informal workers which is conspicuously absent in the Code on Social Security, 2020. The impact of COVID-19 on the women labour force includes different dimensions such as women as workers paid and unpaid, women as frontline workers in dealing with the pandemic, women as migrants, and international and national have undergone hardship and misery. Besides, the survival needs of women like access to food and social security, and access to health care including reproductive health have been shattered resulting in pushing them into poverty. India's record low female workforce participation rates are attributed to growing childcare demands due to extended school closure and a looming recession. Further, relational inequalities intersecting with other variables like power structures and patriarchal oppression within households and communities have increased during the pandemic. The socio-economic vulnerabilities in the lives of the women working in the unorganized sector have led to female drudgery due to the lack of social security policies to protect women workers in the unorganized sector.

Room 4006: Sustainable Development in Action

Moderator: Michael Hornblow (michael@sgs.tu.ac.th)

Presenters

42.	Examining the Impact and Scalability of a Sustainable Food Production Model in Northeastern Thailand	Istvan Rado
43.	Emergence of Sustainable Urban Development Projects: A Case Study of Navi Mumbai, India	Gandharva Pednekar, P M Sandhya Rani
44.	Ecological Crisis in West Borneo: The Palm Oil Expansion and Threatening Food Sovereignty	Fuat Edi Kurniawan
45.	Farmers Regeneration Crisis and Agricultural Development Challenges: Between the New Social Order and Anomie	Fuat Edi Kurniawan

Examining the Impact and Scalability of a Sustainable Food Production Model in Northeastern Thailand

Istvan Rado

Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract

This paper marks the early conceptual stage in an action research project in Thailand that is part of the Belmont SSCP project "Innovating and Catalyzing ICT Application in Food Production, Consumption and Prosumption: Regenerative Agriculture and Sharing Approaches" (RASA). This multinational project aims to explore and promote the practice of regenerative agriculture and pro-environmental lifestyle through technological and social innovations in four pilot sites across the globe (Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, USA). In the Thai context the research team aims to initiate a sustainable food production system in the northeastern region which has the potential to increase agricultural incomes, restore soil fertility, and reduce food waste: The introduction of a water distribution system aims to enable local farmers to grow rice and vegetables all-year round, which is a prerequisite to increase their incomes from farming. The water supply will be controlled using simple ICT technology. A circular economy system will moreover be implemented by using household food waste as organic compost, thereby improving soil fertility.

The pilot project will be implemented with 30 farmers in Ban Huay Yang community in Khonkaen, northeastern Thailand, and we aim to spread the model to 150 farmers within the sub-district by the end of the 3-year project. By promoting the model to the provincial administration, efforts will be made to implement the ICT-supported drip-irrigation system in different parts of Khonkaen province. As a descriptive framework for scaling we will use the multi-level perspective (MLP; see Avelino et al. 2019; Geels 2011). In contrast to previous applications of this framework, we will moreover make strategic use of it through advocacy via social media platforms by linking the sustainable food production initiative to government policy narratives (such as bio-circular green economy, sufficiency economy).

Emergence of Sustainable Urban Development Projects: A Case Study of Navi Mumbai, India

Gandharva Pednekar, P M Sandhya Rani

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India

Abstract

Development projects not only affect the lives of the communities residing around their location of operations, but the same communities will often respond and bring to bear their influences upon such developmental projects. India's urbanization is highly skewed towards the growth of major cities unlike the developed countries, wherein uniform pattern of urbanization is commonly noticed. In post-independence time, the major cities attracted migrants from rural India and this led to the development of urban fringe areas.

To correct these imbalances in urbanization, the Indian Government has established Special Planning Agencies (SPA) for a structured growth of major cities. In the case of the city of Mumbai, the City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., (CIDCO) was established in 1970 and was designated as the New Town Development Authority for the development of urban fringe of Mumbai city, which is named as 'Navi Mumbai'. Navi Mumbai has become successful in achieving goals of economic and population growth as an important urban fringe area of Mumbai. Analysis of various development parameters like, high-value employment opportunities in Information Technology sector, rapid development of higher education facilities and retail sectors clearly indicate that Navi Mumbai has emerged over a period of time as a sustainable city.

The present paper has attempted to analyze the various developmental parameters, based on the secondary data sources like Census, Development Plans and Socio-Economic Surveys of CIDCO, Policies and Programmes of Ministry of Urban Development related to Navi Mumbai, and draw inferences which have policy and programmatic implications for the development of similar urban fringe areas in the developing world. This paper also tries to analyze the developmental planning of urban fringe areas and role of stakeholders in their development.

Keywords: Urbanization, Transport networks, Development projects, Urban Planning, Migration

Ecological Crisis in West Borneo: The Palm Oil Expansion and Threatening Food Sovereignty

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Abstract

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the palm oil sector is a resilient sector that continues to support economic growth. However, palm oil's positive effect on the economy threatens the sustainability of food farming and the environment. This paper seeks to contribute to our understanding of the ecological crisis in Indonesia by examining the politics of palm oil expansion in the West Borneo Province that jeopardizes the national food sovereignty agenda. By employing the critical political ecology and qualitative method with a case study approach, this study argues that the detrimental effects of palm oil expansion on food sovereignty are strongly related to the government's investment ambition, which overlooks the socioeconomic and ecological costs to the local environment and communities. Several factors cause this contradictory situation. First, investment projects encourage ease of business licensing which puts pressure on accelerating the conversion of lowland agricultural land to non-agriculture. Second, there is no calculation of land requirements and restrictions on land expansion for oil palm commodities in the Regional Spatial Plan, so the expansion of oil palm land continues to expand. Third, the ecological impact of oil palm expansion results in land degradation, so land resources suitable for food agriculture are increasingly limited. Fourth, the community is getting weaker in controlling agricultural land due to problematic land management and agrarian conflicts in oil palm expansion. Fifth, a network of political-business actors who continue to perpetuate the palm oil industry's expansion and investment ambitions have further sharpened agrarian conflicts. This weakens political will to realize the food sovereignty agenda by improving land governance and promoting sustainable food agriculture. Efforts are needed to review the community's ecological sustainability and living space's carrying capacity. Palm oil development should emphasize intensification (increasing productivity), not extensification (expanding land).

Farmers Regeneration Crisis and Agricultural Development Challenges: Between the New Social Order and Anomie

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Abstract

The shift in the agricultural-based economic structure driven by industrialization increasingly reconfigures the agricultural social order into an industrial society. This makes the industrial sector the leading provider of employment and replaces material capital/agricultural land for non-agricultural activities, thereby building perceptions of more promising welfare opportunities. As an impact, this shift has made the agricultural sector, a center for labor regeneration, increasingly abandoned. This article is designed to examine the more profound implications of industrialization on labor regeneration in agriculture. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study conducted in two locations, Bantul and Brebes.

The results of this study indicate that rural communities in the study area associate farmers with marginalized groups because they are not seen as decent jobs that can guarantee financial income. Young people in rural areas tend to break with their agrarian characteristics because agriculture no longer provides a decent livelihood and future. There are several reasons for the declining interest of young workers in the on-farm agricultural sector, namely, less prestigious image; high-risk sector; lack of enthusiasm and income sustainability; reduced level of land tenure; less development of agricultural diversification in rural areas; the low succession of agricultural management; and no specific policies for agricultural incentives. As a result, young people are increasingly becoming industrial and urban-oriented job seekers who provide secure and guaranteed income. This led to Anomie, where young workers were ostracized from the agricultural structure due to a profound economic transformation. In its development, the decline in the number of farmers is not considered a severe problem. Such a development perspective only focuses on the industrial sector as the sole driver of national development, leading to a crisis of farmer regeneration and demographic changes in the aging of agricultural workers.