

# Proceedings of the International Conference on Poverty and Sustainable Development - 2014

**ICPSD- 2014**

17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> June 2014

The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM)

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Committee of the ICPSD - 2014

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Proceedings of the International Conference on Poverty and Sustainable Development,  
2014

Edited by Dilan Rathnayake and Others

54 pages

ISSN: 2362 – 1028

ISBN: 978-955-4903-14-2

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Published by ICPSD 2014 and The International Institute of Knowledge

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# ORAL PRESENTATIONS



[01]

**FUTURE MOVEMENT FOR SDGS**

Laode Ida

*Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Council for Regional Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI)*

**ABSTRACT**

*Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) become a very important subject matter to put as an international agenda after 2015 where MDGs is going to be completed. We all acknowledge that MDGs (8 components) target is significantly achieved, so that is needed to refer it as a lessons learned and a movement for international agenda to make a continuously progress and advance in the future. It is also in line to previous common consensus resulted by Open Group Discussion (March 13-14, 2013). Moreover Indonesia (the country where I come from), who President SBY took a crucial role in the panel initiated by UN SG, has a strong commitment to follow up MDGs achievement. The main question: what's kind of movement is proper to be taken for the future steps? The first important thing is to have a real concept that is agreed to be implemented as international community agenda. The second step is to establish a special group that is hopefully acknowledged by UN, which will be the only international body to be in charge. The third is to conduct SDGs international campaign to promote it and at the same time try to convince donor countries as well as business groups to contribute and support this efforts.*





## Technical Session 01

17<sup>th</sup> June 2014

02.45 pm- 04.00 pm

Anthurium Room,

Galadari Hotel,

Colombo

## Economic Development

**Session Chair: Dr. Suranga De  
Silva**

1	Is Economic Growth in Russia really pro-poor?	<i>Prof. Rudenko Dmitry</i>
2	Official development assistance and foreign direct investment: How are they affecting economic growth?	<i>Prof. Jinhwan Oh, Ms. Nara Lee</i>
3	Is the current pace of Sri Lanka's renewable energy development sufficient to mitigate the GHG emission?	<i>Mr. Withanaarachchi. A.S, Dr. Nanayakkara. L.D.J.F, Dr. Pushpakumara. C.</i>





[02]

## IS ECONOMIC GROWTH IN RUSSIA REALLY PRO-POOR?

Rudenko Dmitry

*Tyumen State University*

### **ABSTRACT**

*According to the Concept of Russia's long-term development till 2020, the goal of achieving sustainable economic growth remains a key focus of policymakers. However, high rates of economic growth in the last decade were accompanied an upsurge of inequality. In these circumstances, the problem of poverty has acquired a new character, both chronic and local. After the 2008 financial crisis economic growth does not have a positive impact on the official poverty headcount in Russia, "canning" poverty within 12-13%. Moreover, the relative poverty headcount is much higher and remains stable at the level of 30%. This study investigates the impact of economic growth on inequality and poverty in Russia and its regions over the period 2002-2012. We examine whether Russian economic growth is pro-poor over that period. Poverty in Russia is a problem of excessively high inequality now and its scope can't be radically reduced in the short term without a radical reduction of inequality. The current situation is paradoxical – the economic growth only reinforces inequality, is not conducive to the alleviation of poverty, and may be characterized by low quality. We conclude that it is essential to formulate pro-poor policies along with growth-enhancing policies in order to alleviate both absolute and relative poverty in Russia and its regions.*

**Keywords:** *poverty, inequality, pro-poor growth, economic growth, Russian regions.*

[03]

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND FOREIGN DIRECT  
INVESTMENT: HOW ARE THEY AFFECTING ECONOMIC GROWTH?**

Jinhwan Oh and Nara Lee

*Ewha Womans University*

**ABSTRACT**

*Both Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) have been thought of as important sources of foreign capital inflow, which could help economic growth for many developing countries. There, however, also have been doubt about how effective ODA and FDI really are. Hence, the current study investigates the impact of ODA and FDI on economic growth in developing countries by using a panel data of 166 developing countries from 1980 to 2011. More importantly, the interactivity of ODA and FDI is also studied through the interaction term of ODA and FDI. We empirically show that ODA and FDI have positive impacts on economic growth whereas they have negative impacts on economic growth when ODA and FDI are associated. The negative impacts of their interactivity mean that ODA has a positive impact only when FDI is disbursed below the maximum level, and vice versa. Our result demonstrates the possibility that ODA and FDI are substitutes for each other in promoting growth.*

**Keywords:** *Official Development Assistance, Foreign Direct Investment, economic development, aid effectiveness, investment effectiveness*

[04]

**IS THE CURRENT PACE OF SRI LANKA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT SUFFICIENT TO MITIGATE THE GHG EMISSION?**

Withanaarachchi, A.S, Nanayakkara, L.D.J.F, Pushpakumara, C.

*Department of Industrial management, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka.*

**ABSTRACT**

*Though Sri Lanka's current carbon footprint is much less than the global vale, the country's existing and planned economic developments which in turn raised the demand for power has resulted an increase in GHG emission. The GHGs are emitted mostly by burning of fossil fuels for energy generation including transport. Thus one of the most effective ways of reducing emissions is to use renewable energy sources. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the current phase of development in Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE) source based electricity generation and its contribution to in the mitigation of GHG emission in Sri Lanka. Literature reviews and expert interviews were mainly used as the primary tool for this study. The current government policies have given a target of 20% renewable energy by 2020. Though the relevant authorities have taken considerable measures to encourage small power producers, it is the economic and practical realities that are holding back the development of renewable energy sector to reach the said targets by 2020. Government's decision to phase out dependence on oil for electricity generation and coal being the least cost option has driven the future generation to depend on coal fired power plants. However, Energy Balance 2011 has shown that the introduction of coal power plant has already escalated the country's CO<sub>2</sub> emission. Thus to prevent Sri Lanka being a significant mark in the world map of carbon footprint, immediate measures should be taken at least to reach the current renewable energy targets by 2020.*

**Keywords:** *GHG, Renewable Energy, Sri Lanka, Hydro power, Wind energy, Biomass, Solar systems*





## Technical Session 02

17<sup>th</sup> June 2014

04.00 pm- 05.15 pm

Anthurium Room,

Galadari Hotel,

Colombo

# Environmental Sustainability

**Session Chair: Dr. Suranga De  
Silva**

1	Environmental sustainability: perceptions and prescriptions from kerala, India	<i>Prof. Anita Jose, Mr. Tom Jose IAS</i>
2	The value of vegetation: An inquiry into the Buddhist approach to ethics based on environment	<i>Ven. Galle Dhamminda</i>
3	Empowerment based natural disaster mitigation: strategy the formation of society disaster response in Indonesia	<i>Mr. Darmawan Prasetya</i>



[05]

**ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: PERCEPTIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS  
FROM KERALA, INDIA**

Anita Jose, Ph.D.

*Hood College*

Tom Jose IAS

*Government of Kerala*

**ABSTRACT**

*This paper presents the results of a survey regarding environmental sustainability. Two hundred and fifty prominent opinion leaders from Kerala, India were asked to respond to a number of questions regarding their top environmental issues of concerns, policy initiatives to improve environmental sustainability, and changes in personal behavior in response to environmental concerns. The top environmental issues listed were water pollution, waste management, air quality, and food contamination by chemicals. The major policy initiatives recommended by the respondents include encouragement of recycling, education and sharing of environmental challenges, planning of sustainable cities, construction of green buildings, and the promotion of low pollution automotive technology. The majority of the respondents changed their personal behavior in response to their environmental concerns and fears. These behavioral changes pertained to the following: drinking tap water, eating food, recycling waste, and using pesticides around the house. The survey results indicate that the respondents were very concerned about environmental sustainability and perceived that sustainable economic development is essential for future prosperity and security.*

**Keywords:** *environmental sustainability, sustainable practices, Kerala, sustainable development*

[06]

**THE VALUE OF VEGETATION: AN INQUIRY INTO THE BUDDHIST  
APPROACH TO ETHICS BASED ON ENVIRONMENT**

Ven. Galle Dhamminda

*Dept. of Pali and Buddhist Studies*

*University of Peradeniya*

*Sri Lanka*

**ABSTRACT**

*Although Buddhism directs the human beings towards the emancipation, it contains a lot of factual sources regarding the physical environment around them. It is evident that the notes from the Bhūtagāma-sikkhāpada that was imposed as an offence of expiation in the Pācittiya-pāḍi of the Vinaya-ṭīṭaka by the Buddha. It was due to a certain monk who cut down the abode of tree of a devatā, and having noticed this Buddha rebuked him and emphasized that the vegetation was considered as life senses by the man. Under Bhūtagāma, we find the five kind of propagation springing a germinative power: mūla-bījaii (propagated from roots: turmeric, orris root, ginger, garlic, black hellebore), khandha-bījaii (propagated from stems: the fig-tree, the banyan tree, the Indian cedar wood), phala-bījaii (propagated from joints: sugar cane, bamboo), agga-bījaii (propagated from cuttings: basil, camel-grass) and bīja-bījaii (propagated from seeds: grain, pulses. Even the Samantapāsādikā enumerates a large number of trees and plants that should not be destroyed by monks. The methodology of the paper is mainly based on the Bhūtagāma offence, the Samantapāsādikā and other reverent sources. The research examines the ethical basis of the environment protection that should draw attention of the mankind in their quest for sustainable development. The conclusion would highlight the impact of this Vinaya rule for the problems of environmental ethics that we face in the modern world.*

**Keywords:** *Value, vegetation, Buddhist approach, ethics, environment, pācittiya, Bhūtagāma, modern world*



[07]

**EMPOWERMENT BASED NATURAL DISASTER MITIGATION: STRATEGY THE  
FORMATION OF SOCIETY DISASTER  
RESPONSE IN INDONESIA**

Darmawan Prasetya

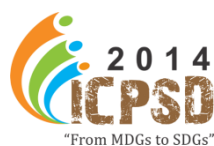
*University of Jember*

**ABSTRACT**

*The geographical location of the country of Indonesia which is the confluence of three tectonic plates and is one of the areas of distribution of volcanoes in the world. Be an irony while still low level of public awareness about natural disasters, this is followed by a non-natural disaster education to good use. This indicates less completion of mitigation system applied in the community. Mitigation system that does not include the community as one of the pillars of the stakeholders can lead to less applicative system of natural disaster mitigation, weakening the level of public participation, as well as on the conditions after natural disaster occurred to society is also difficult to come back from the chaos of the economic, social, and psychological consequences of natural disasters that befell them. The mechanism of community empowerment in the mitigation of natural disasters is the development of the potential of the community in the face of natural disasters. Community empowerment Model based on natural disaster mitigation can be a container construction, education, public awareness and community participation in the system container of the mitigation of natural disasters. This Paper will discuss the deeper mechanisms of empowerment-based natural hazard mitigation, beginning with the pattern of place selection of empowerment, the process of the formation of a good communication with the society, to the monitoring and evaluation stages. On the other hand, this paper will discuss more in the community about the potential in managing natural disasters.*

**Keywords:** *mitigation system, empowerment mechanism, society participation, community development.*





## Technical Session 03

18<sup>th</sup> June 2014

10.00 am- 12.30 pm

Anthurium Room,

Galadari Hotel,

Colombo

# Rural Development and Eradication of Poverty

**Session Chair: Prof. Anita Jose**

1	A pathway to sustainable agriculture through protection and propagation of indigenous livestock breeds of Pakistan- Cholistani cattle as a case study	<i>Dr. Umer Farooq</i>
2	Is nothing peaceful in poverty?	<i>Ms. Pimpimon Kaewmanee</i>
3	Community-based enterprise and poverty reduction: Evidence from rural Northern Thailand	<i>Dr. Nuttamon Teerakul</i>
4	Poverty eradication and Sustainable Development among the Kanuri`s in the Sahel Region of Yobe State of Nigeria (Challenges and Panacea)	<i>Mr. Ibrahim Baba</i>
5	Poverty in Nepal: A challenge for sustainable human development	<i>Mr. Trilochan Pokharel</i>
6	Adaptability of Backcasting for Sustainable Development – A case study from Nepal	<i>Ms. Eva Wieners, Martina Neuburger, Udo Schickhoff</i>



[08]

**A PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE THROUGH PROTECTION  
AND PROPAGATION OF INDIGENOUS LIVESTOCK BREEDS OF PAKISTAN-  
CHOLISTANI CATTLE AS A CASE STUDY**

Umer Farooq

*University College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, The Islamia University of  
Bahawalpur, Pakistan*

**ABSTRACT**

*The present work is being presented with a general aim of highlighting the role of protection/propagation of indigenous breeds of livestock in an area as a sustainable tool for poverty alleviation. Specifically, the aim is to introduce a formerly neglected Cholistan breed of cattle being reared by the Cholistan desert nomads of Pakistan. The said work will present a detail account of research work conducted during the last five years by the author. Furthermore, it will present the performance (productive and reproductive traits) of this breed as being reared under various nomadic systems of the desert. Results will be deduced on the basis of the research work conducted on Cholistan cattle and keeping abreast the latest reforms being provided by the Food and agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Initiative to Support Pastoralism (WISP) of the UN. The timely attention towards the protection and propagation of this neglected breed of cattle will pave a smoother way towards poverty alleviation of rural/suburban areas and a successful sustainable agriculture in low input production systems such as Pakistan.*

*The 15 recognized indigenous breeds of cattle constitute 43% of the total livestock population in Pakistan and belong to Zebu cattle. These precious breeds are currently under threat and might disappear even before proper documentation until and unless streamlined efforts are diverted towards them. This horrific state is due to many factors such as epidemic diseases, urbanization, indiscriminate crossing with native stock, misdirected cross breeding with exotic stock/semen, inclined livestock systems from extensive (subsistence) to intensive (commercial), lack of valuation of local breeds, decreasing natural resources, environmental degradation and global warming. Hefty work has been documented on many aspects of Sahiwal and Red Sindhi breeds of cattle in their respective local climates which have rightly gained them an international fame as being the vital tropical milk breeds of Pakistan. However, many other indigenous livestock breeds such as Cholistan cattle being reared under pastoral systems of Cholistan are yet unexplored. The productive and reproductive traits under their local climatic conditions need to be studied and the future researches may be streamlined to manipulate their indigenous potential. The timely attention will pave a smoother way towards poverty alleviation of rural/suburban areas and a successful sustainable agriculture in low input production systems.*

**Keywords:** *Cholistan desert, Pakistan, indigenous cattle, Sahiwal cattle, pastoralism*

[09]

## IS NOTHING PEACEFUL IN POVERTY?

Pimpimon Kaewmanee, Nuttamon Teerakul

*Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University*

### **ABSTRACT**

*Intuitively, there is no peace in poverty. Evidence from Skevington's (2005) study on dimensions of quality of life in poverty suggests that "nothing is peaceful in poverty". But is this true in any context or universally? This paper aims to investigate whether inner peace can be conceived regardless of income level in the Buddhist country, Thailand. If so, how does inner peace would be related to poverty? This question was explored by using primary data on 464 individuals collected in 2012 in Bangkok and Chiang Mai. Participants were asked to self-rate themselves on their inner peace level and other related information. Samples were subsequently separated into two groups with respect to the Thai poverty line and analyzed by the ordered choices model. The marginal effects of both groups were computed to interpret the effect of each significant covariate.*

*Results indicate similar averages of inner peace between the rich and the poor groups. This implies that inner peace is not determined by income; rather, inner peace is related with life satisfaction, rurality, community participation, and religious participation and volunteerism.*

**Keywords:** *quality of life, Thailand, well-being, religiosity*

[10]

**COMMUNITY-BASED ENTERPRISE AND POVERTY REDUCTION: EVIDENCE  
FROM RURAL NORTHERN THAILAND**

Nuttamon Teerakul<sup>[1]</sup> and Renato Andrin Villano<sup>[2]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> *PhD, Lecturer, School of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand* <sup>[2]</sup>

*PhD, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Business, UNE Business School,  
University of New England*

**ABSTRACT**

*Poverty characterises much of rural Thailand, with Northern Thailand being one of the poorest regions. As part of its poverty reduction program in rural areas, the Thai Government introduced Community-based Enterprises (CBEs) aimed at stimulating rural development. The nation's statistical data reveal that the One Tambon One Product (OTOP) project implementation contributed income generation and employment creation for the villages across the nation. However, the actual impacts of CBEs on poverty reduction at the household level warrant investigation. Therefore, this paper aims at providing a clear understanding of the impacts of CBEs on poverty reduction in Thailand. The data were collected from 343 households and 14 CBEs in 12 villages located in northern Thailand in 2009. The propensity score matching (PSM) method is applied for investigating the impacts of CBEs on poverty reduction at the household level. The results show a significant difference between the income that active and inactive CBE members earned. Contrary to expectations, there is no significant difference between CBE members and non-CBE members. The main contribution of being a CBE member to wellbeing appears to be related to social capital building and gender empowerment.*

**Keywords:** *community-based enterprise, poverty reduction, Northern Thailand, social capital, gender empowerment*

[11]

**POVERTY ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AMONG THE  
KANURIS IN THE SAHEL REGION OF YOBE STATE OF NIGERIA  
(CHALLENGES AND PANACEA)**

Ibrahim Baba

*Department of Public Administration*

*Mai Idris Aloomo Polytechnic,*

*P. M. B 1020, Geidam, Yobe State, Nigeria.*

**ABSTRACT**

*This work examines some of the challenges affecting poverty eradication measures adopted so far among the Kanuri's speaking people in the Sahel region of Yobe state of Nigeria. It also assesses poverty eradication and sustainable development especially in relations to meaning and objectives. The study also came up with a number of solutions on how poverty can be eradicated and sustainable development enhanced among this group of people. Personal observation method and library based documentation analysis were utilized as the method of data collection in this work. Poverty as this work found out is very common among this group of people and measures adopted so far in tackling it are minimal; facts that has also been translating in negative effects on sustainable development in the region.*

**Key Words:** *Kanuri`s, Poverty, Eradication, Sahel, Yobe.*



[12]

**POVERTY IN NEPAL: A CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN  
DEVELOPMENT**

Trilochan Pokharel

Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC)

Research and Consultancy Services Department

*The official data as of 2010/11 affirms around 25 percent Nepali live under absolute poverty line. The poverty line is derived at annual per capita earning of \$225 as of 2013 December. There are debates whether the poverty line really defines basic necessities of survival. On contrary, the Human Poverty Index shows 44 percent of Nepali are deprived of basic education, health and access to resources. Achieving sustainable human development is highly regarded and committed development goal in Nepal as elsewhere. However, the existing poverty indicators are putting a serve challenge how really these goals can be achieved by a defined target of 2020. Distribution of poverty across the country varies with high severity in rural mountain and low in urban areas. Despite illustrating development efforts, there is still a sharp divide in development inputs, process and outcomes. The development policies of Nepal have less room to criticize. However, the implementation status and results explain different but gloomy phenomenon. Being poor means having multiple characteristics which denies recognition, share in resources and opportunities, participation in decision making and influencing the processes that affect themselves which as a result challenges their survival freedom. Empowering poor, disadvantaged and marginalized and developing their wealth asset including education, health and employment must be the central agenda of the development planning in Nepal in order to achieve sustainable human development.*

**Keywords:** *poverty, sustainable human development, policy and planning*

[13]

**ADAPTABILITY OF BACKCASTING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – A  
CASE STUDY FROM NEPAL**

Eva Wieners, Martina Neuburger, Udo Schickhoff

*University of Hamburg, CEN Center for Earth System Research and Sustainability, Institute  
of Geography*

**ABSTRACT**

*To cope with problems like climate change, degradation of lands, lack of food security, and poverty, a more reasonable use of existing resources is needed. Hence, a transition towards a more sustainable behavior in the industrial as well as the developing countries is of core importance. Transition management and backcasting are two methodologies that have been developed mainly in the Netherlands to achieve this behavioral change. In this paper we examine in the form of a case study, whether these methodologies are also applicable in a developing country, in this case in a small village in the mid-hills of Nepal. Moreover we analyze which adjustments and changes are needed to achieve good results and process quality. First results show that this methodology seems to be apt to trigger a change in thinking towards long term considerations amongst the small scale farmers. Long-range thinking and future envisioning can stimulate investments in technologies that are more sustainable and tend to guarantee a safer and more stable return in the long run. Compared to backcasting and transition management programs in Europe, instructors should adjust time frame and workshop design and it is necessary to deploy Social Network Analysis to determine stakeholders and participants beforehand.*

**Keywords:** *Backcasting, Transition Management, Nepal, Social Network Analysis, sustainable development*



## Technical Session 04

18<sup>th</sup> June 2014

01.45 pm- 03.25 pm

Anthurium Room,

Galadari Hotel,

Colombo

# Women Empowerment, Youth Depression and Rule of Law

**Session Chair: Dr. Umer Farooq**

1	Incheon strategy to make the right real for women with disabilities through the concept of reasonable accommodation at workplace	<i>Dr. N.Dasharath</i>
2	Social media impact on youth depression	<i>Ms. Shyama Jinasena</i>
3	Poverty and mental stress from the Buddhist point of view	<i>Ven. Karagaswewe Wajira</i>
4	Will education alone can sustain as a means of women empowerment?	<i>Prin. Dr.V.S.Adigal &amp; Asst.Prof.(Ms)Shraddha Singh</i>
5	Rule of law: a fundamental pillar in enabling sustainable development and reduction of poverty in India	<i>Mr. Gopala A.</i>



[14]

**INCHEON STRATEGY TO MAKE THE RIGHT REAL FOR WOMEN WITH  
DISABILITIES THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF REASONABLE  
ACCOMMODATION AT WORKPLACE**

Dr. N. Dasharath

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*University Law College & P.G. Department of Law, Bangalore*

**ABSTRACT**

*Women in the world are the symbol of honesty, hard work and innocent. Question arises why women in society are deprived from many rights subjecting them to all forms of discrimination leading to eliminating them from the sphere of education, employment, development and progress? If this is the fate and position of normal women then, imagine the fate and position of women with disabilities. It is submitted that the disabled women are more vulnerable, isolated, poor and discriminated since the women are silent majority sufferers in society. Number of regional and international covenants are in place for equality, equal opportunity and full participation of persons with disabilities throughout the globe. One of the significant contribution of United Nations Organization is by way of adapting United Nations Convention to Protect and Promote the Rights of Disabled Persons (UNCRPD) 2008. The concept of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities is incorporated in the aforementioned international convention. This is one way of bringing the persons with disabilities in general and women with disabilities in particular into the main stream of life. Yet another significant development in evolving jurisprudence for persons with disabilities is by way of formulating Incheon Strategy (South Korea) to make the real right for persons with disabilities in the year 2012. The said strategy promotes for development policies and programmes are disability-inclusive and gender-sensitive and harness the potential of combining universal design with technological advancements for enabling persons with disabilities to fulfill their rights.*

[15]

**SOCIAL MEDIA IMPACT ON YOUTH DEPRESSION:**

Shyama Jinasena

*MPhil Student – University of Colombo*

**ABSTRACT**

*In 21<sup>st</sup> century internet spread all over the world without limitations and challenges to the world community because of every person connected with globally & made strong community affairs. Actually social media network with sharing people's activities as photographs, videos or status of theirs. In the Sri Lanka, most of people join with the face book as social media network to search their old gangs or connect with new communities. According to human beings such activities are common, but dangerous thing is girls & women use fb to fulfill their blanks in their lives. As women she expects lots of things such as love, security & caring etc. First they hope such things from her family & then her husband. But somehow they can't satisfaction that needs even from both as they wish and living with hopeless. In that situation anyone comes to their lives they believe as their god who comes to recover their lives. Fb is the new way that god comes to their lives as love. But most of love affairs unbelievable, according to boys view they start such affaires to spent leisure time with the funny & memorable moments. So end of such girl's love affair, they vanished with unconditional social affairs sometimes as depression. This research use case study method to prepare the findings. Mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods uses to get data. As tools of this research interviews, questionnaires and observation also use as online research to determine the youth depression as an impact of face book in Sri Lanka.*

**Key words:** *Online media, Face book (Fb), love affairs, Depression, Youth*

[16]

**POVERTY AND MENTAL STRESS FROM THE BUDDHIST POINT OF VIEW**

Ven. Karagaswewe Wajira

*Assistant Lecturer, Department of Pāli and Buddhist Studies, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka*

**ABSTRACT**

*Everyone in the world abundantly suffers from mental stress. As shown by various scholars according to their fields, symptoms of stress can come because of cognitive, psychological, emotional, physical and behavioral reasons etc. From the sociological aspect, poverty is an influential reason that causes mental stress. This research paper is to seek Buddhist strategies that can be used for coping with mental stress that comes as a result of poverty. The words such as pressure, being-down, anger, anxiety, nervousness, strain, energetic, simulative, and being upset can be used to elaborate the negative state of mind, because various people explain about this mental status variously. In Buddhism, all kind of negative mental status is identified by the word 'Kilesa' (defilements). The word "Āsava" gives the meaning of the word stress. According to Buddhism, poverty is a circle. Poverty causes many problems. Because of these problems, the mental stress appears in bad manner. Then mental stress effects for the development in any field of the person. Buddhist Teachings found in the Suttās such as Sabbāsava, Vyagghapajja, Anana, Singālovāda, are very important to cope with stress and poverty.*

**Key words:** *poverty, mental stress, Buddhist point, psychological, sociological, negative, circle, defilements*

[17]

**WILL EDUCATION ALONE CAN SUSTAIN AS A MEANS OF WOMEN  
EMPOWERMENT?**

Prin. Dr.V.S.Adigal, & Asst.Prof.(Ms)Shraddha Singh

*Manjunatha College of Commerce (Affiliated to University of Mumbai)*

**ABSTRACT**

*Empowerment is the process of enhancing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Empowerment of women was one of the nine primary objectives of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and every effort was made to create an enabling empowerment where women could freely exercise their rights within and outside their home as equal Partner with men. Education is the most critical factors which is considered as a sole indicator for empowerment of women. Education as means of empowerment of women can bring about a positive attitudinal change. It is therefore, crucial for the socio-economic and political progress of India in particular and by and large world in general. The Constitution of India empowers the state to adopt affirmative measures for prompting ways and means to empower women. Education significantly makes difference in the lives of women. We need to understand that the more economically, socially, religiously and politically empowered the women becomes, the more confident she becomes in articulating her thoughts and more productive she becomes in her actions. This results in her getting involved in taking decisions for her family, the society, the country and the world along with her counterparts that is men. As it is said, "Universal Education should precede the Universal Franchise." We can conclude that Education empowerment of Women must be preceded by Economic and Socio-Political empowerment of Women."*

**Keywords:** *Empowerment, Education, Sustain, Women, Social Political & Economic*



[18]

**RULE OF LAW: A FUNDAMENTAL PILLAR IN ENABLING SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY  
IN INDIA**

Gopala A.

*Bangalore University*

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**ABSTRACT**

*The world as a whole has developed in the global dimension and has flourished with prosperity. But still we see the hurdles in the development process. One of the impediments is poverty and the other is the environmental problems. Most of the countries in the world are wretched in poverty. Poverty is the violation of human rights. The rule of law is crucial and is one of the means to strengthen these hurdles. One of such escalation is on the environmental development wherein it strives for achieving sustainable development and eradication of poverty. The rule of law contributes in protecting the human rights. It plays a vital role in reducing extreme poverty with emphasizing on human rights. It is the central pillar for any development. The governance plays a vital role in meeting the challenges of global implications. The rule of law is the very essence and the core of Good Governance. Without the principles of the rule of law, it will not be enough to achieve sustainable development and eradication of poverty. The rule of law strengthens to provide intense legal framework. It works as an effective mechanism for the enforcement of law. Innovative methods are undertaken to aim in the enforcement of sustainable development and eradication of poverty. The paper explores the role of Indian Judiciary and the Supreme Court of India in its many classic Judgments has interpreted Article 21 in various dimensions to protect and promote human rights through rule of law.*

**Key Words:** *Sustainable development, poverty, good governance, rule of law.*



# POSTER PRESENTATIONS





## Poster Session

17<sup>th</sup> June 2014

01.45 pm- 02.15 pm

Tulip Room,

Galadari Hotel,

Colombo

1	Bio plastic production and molecular characterization of indigenous bacteria using mustard oil	<i>Hasnain Javaid, Nazia Jamil</i>
2	Rice husk in combination of bacteria: An effective combination for the removal of Cr (VI)	<i>Aniqa Naeem, Rida Batool</i>



[19]

## BIO PLASTIC PRODUCTION AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIGENOUS BACTERIA USING MUSTARD OIL

Hasnain Javaid, Nazia Jamil\*

*Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-  
Azam Campus Lahore-54590, Pakistan.*

### ABSTRACT

*With the unnecessary use of plastics and cumulative pressure being placed on capacities available for plastic waste disposal, the need for biodegradable plastics and biodegradation of plastic wastes has assumed increasing importance in the last few years. Bioplastic production from mustard oil was considered relatively cheap, easily available, included in vegetable oil and don't having much volatile characteristics. Total of 67 bacterial strains were isolated and purified from different regions of the Pakistan such as Lahore, Gujrat, Kasoor, Sheikhpura, Bhakker, Jehlum, Ghotki, Rahim yar Khan and Azad Kashmir. Strains of different genera from different environmental conditions were checked for PHA production by Sudan black and Nile blue staining. Quantitative analysis for biodegradable plastic produced by different bacterial species was performed by Modified surfactant hypochlorite. High PHA production was detected in 35 strains belonging to different genera including Pseudomonas, Staphylococcus, Escherichia Coli and Enterobacter as predominant genera. Fermentation and PHA production was done in batch culture. The PHA production of Pseudomonas aeruginosa by mustered oil cultivation was studied under six experimental conditions, such as air flow rates, pH, Temperature, Optical density, substrates concentration and dry cell weight. PHA production of Pseudomonas species were subsequently authenticated at molecular level by PCR amplifications and sequence analysis. PHA polymerase 1 (PhaC1) and PHA polymerase 2 (PhaC2) from Pseudomonas aeruginosa were amplified, sequenced and submitted to gene bank.*

**Key words:** *Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA), Pseudomonas aeruginosa, phaC1/C2 genes, ribotyping, batch culture fermentation.*

[20]

## RICE HUSK IN COMBINATION OF BACTERIA: AN EFFECTIVE COMBINATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF Cr (VI)

Aniqa Naeem, Rida Batool

*Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus  
Lahore, Pakistan*

### ABSTRACT

*Hexavalent chromium is a renowned carcinogenic and teratogenic heavy metal to human being. Chromium resistant bacterial strains in combination of some biosorptive agricultural waste material significantly remove the Cr (VI) from waste water of tannery. Previously isolated chromium resistant bacterial strains E1 and E4 belong to *Exiguobacterium* sp. were used in the recent study and were checked for their EPS production ability. Rice husk was used as a non-living agricultural biomass for the removal of Cr (VI) from aqueous solution. Among raw, boiled and chemically treated rice husk by different chemicals (Citric acid, HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, formaldehyde and phosphate); citric acid treated rice husk exhibited best Cr (VI) sorption (97.3%) ability from aqueous solution having 1000 µg/ml of K<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>. Effect of various physical parameters like pH, temperature, shaking speed and biomass concentration was evaluated in the process of Cr (VI) removal by using citric acid treated rice husk alone (RH), as well as in the combination of bacterial strains (RH+E1 and RH+E4). RH, RH+E1 and RH+E4 were proved highly efficient material in the removal of Cr (VI) from sterile and non-sterile industrial effluents. FTIR spectra for RH unexposed to Cr (VI) stress, RH, RH+E1 and RH+E4 exposed to Cr (VI) stress exhibited number of absorption peaks represented mainly esters, amines and aliphatic functional groups. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) revealed that Cr (VI) had deleterious effects on the surface of rice husk but rice husk in combination of bacterial strains removed the Cr (VI), minimizing the damage of rice husk.*

**Key words:** *Exiguobacterium* sp., Citric acid treatment, Cr (VI) removal, Rice husk, Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)



**VIRTUAL PRESENTATIONS**



## Virtual Presentations

Virtual Presentations: <http://povertyconferences.com/virtual-icpsd-2014/>

1	Contemplation on the basics freedom of association in Quran and human rights in the Contemporary World	<i>Mr. Abalfazl yousefi, sayyed ebadelah jahanbin, aghdasolsadat jahanbin, fakhraldin jahanbin</i>
2	Private and Public partnership: an entrepreneurial, strategic tool for empowering Nigerian youths; Case study: Legs apparel Nigeria limited and the 'You Win' Grant	<i>Ms. Mojisola Eteng-Oloto</i>
3	Child poverty in Plantation Community	<i>Ms. Niluka Senarathne</i>
4	Fostering Social Capital Development for the Sustainability of Rural Livelihood in Western Hills of Nepal	<i>Mr. Ram K Shrestha, Donald Cameron, Jim Cavaye, Jeff Coutts</i>
5	Industrialization and Public Health: Bhopal Victims' unmet demand for environmental justice	<i>Ms. Upuli Karunawardhana</i>
6	Gender equity and women empowerment: Addressing gender based violence in North and Eastern Uganda	<i>Dr. Justine Nannyonjo</i>
7	Aiming towards transformational agenda with gendered lenses	<i>Ms. Teelotma Ghoorah</i>
8	Rethinking housing delivery for the urban poor: A case of India	<i>Mr. Nagaraju Ravadi, Vanitha Putta</i>
9	Social and Physical restructuring of slums to decrease poverty-An integrated sustainable landuse approach Case Study: Redevelopment of Anandapuram Slum	<i>Ar. Arunachal Hombali, Ar. Durgaprasad</i>
10	Reuse, Reduce and Recycling materials as an approach for environmental sustainability Case study Queen Elizabeth II Olympic Park, in London, United kingdom	<i>Prof. Ghada Mohamed Rehan</i>



[21]

**CONTEMPLATION ON THE BASICS FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION IN QURAN  
AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

Abalfazl yousefi, sayyed ebadelah jahanbin, aghdasolsadat jahanbin, fakhraldin jahanbin

*Shahid Beheshti University*

**ABSTRACT**

*There is strong debate in Islamic jurisprudence and human rights for basics of right to freedom of association as an instrument for participation of citizens in administration of public affairs of their society and enjoyment of right to determine of destiny. In Islam has recognized dignity of human and has accepted her capability for participation in her destiny by some ways such as "command to the well and forbidding the evil" or "principle of consulting". In this religion, all Muslims and other famous religious followers enjoyed divine rights and allowed for performance it's in society by civil participation. In Islamic jurisprudence, there are basics for individual participation in administration of public affairs and it has two features, recognized both as civil obligation and worship. Historical roots of freedom of association in human rights debates return to necessity for achievement a way for insurance of public power swing. Also individual participation in public affairs, in Holy Quran and human rights, are confronted with differentiation in backgrounds but are overlapped in its form and purpose; because in both ways, its aim is improvement of human's life happiness.*

**Key words:** *Quran, participation, human rights, Social Life, Freedom of Association*

[22]

**PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP: AN ENTREPRENEURIAL, STRATEGIC  
TOOL FOR EMPOWERING NIGERIAN YOUTHS; CASE STUDY: LEGS  
APPAREL NIGERIA LIMITED AND THE 'YOU WIN' GRANT**

Mojisola Eteng-Oloto<sup>1</sup>

*African Business School, Abuja, Nigeria<sup>1</sup>*

**ABSTRACT**

*A Century ago, about 92% of our ancestors were entrepreneurs. Now the number is between 12 and 22%. As we lost our entrepreneurial skills, a new paradigm emerged globally.*

*The world has shifted from centralized authority, through downsizing, companies' splits etc., and the realization that being an employee is riskier than being an employer of labor fueled the incredible home-based business revolution in the 1990's.*

*In recent years, entrepreneurship has achieved significance as a driver of economic growth and poverty alleviation in Nigeria. This paper focuses on various entities that promote capacity building and entrepreneurship development through vocational education among youths in Nigeria, paying special attention to ways in which these entities can better coordinate their efforts by examining one case study.*

*Reviews of literature on Vocational training, entrepreneurship empowerment, poverty eradication followed by a conceptual framework modeling efforts of the Nigerian government, the private sector, and the citizens' sector in promoting entrepreneurship empowerment is documented and appropriate research statistical tools were adopted to measure these efforts. The paper's conclusions emphasize that neither markets nor governments are enough to eradicate poverty, especially in the Nigerian context. Instead, a tri-sectoral approach recognizing the complementarities between the government, private, and citizens' sector may be the solution to successful capacity building among Nigerian Youth.*

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Empowerment, Capacity building, Vocational education, Trisectoral.*

[23]

**CHILD POVERTY IN PLANTATION COMMUNITY**

Niluka Senarathne

*University of Peradeniya*

*Child poverty is an issue experienced in both the developing and the developed countries. It is multi-dimensional issue that reflects social, cultural, economic, political and physical aspects. The issues related to poverty in general in the plantation sector of Sri Lanka have been discussed by many authors. However, the nature and impact of poverty on children needs to be researched as children lack voice. The recent reports of the Department of Census and Statistics reveal that poverty level of the country has generally declined from 15.2% reported in 2006/07 to 8.9% in 2009/10. However the poverty in the plantation sector during the same period in the plantation sector has increased showing the disparity of distribution of development impact. Therefore, one can safely argue that the child poverty and related issues are beyond the traditional definitions such as low household income and low level of consumption. Four indicators have been selected for this study to illustrate child poverty i.e, deprivation, education and participation, nutrition health condition and child protection. Available secondary data on nutritional status of pre-school children in Sri Lanka reveals that children in underweight are 20% in the urban sector, 31% in the rural sector and 45% in plantation sector illustrating the alarming situation of child poverty in the plantation sector. The current study collected data by conducting focus group discussions with parents, children, school teachers and preschool teachers covering 11 estates in Nuwaraeliya district. The study expects to highlight the level of child poverty in the plantation sector and the short-term and the long-term socioeconomic impact on the sector in general and on children in particular.*

**Keywords:** *poverty, child poverty, plantation community, malnutrition, child abuse, school dropout*

[24]

**FOSTERING SOCIAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY  
OF RURAL LIVELIHOOD IN WESTERN HILLS OF NEPAL**

Ram K Shrestha, Donald Cameron, Jim Cavaye, Jeff Coutts

**ABSTRACT**

*Small scale farmers in developing world have become increasingly vulnerable and marginalized in the face of globalization and free trade regimes, and increasingly visible negative impacts of climate change posing a threat to the livelihood sustainability of such farmers. Scholars argue that good balance between endowment and utilization of natural, physical, financial, human and social capitals is essential for the sustainability of rural livelihood. Empirical evidence suggests farmers' social capital, commonly expressed as the network of interpersonal relationships based on the norms of trust and reciprocity, plays a critical role in accessing other capitals, which are generally in short supply for this group of farmers. However, little is known about the factors that contribute development of social capital in farming communities in the context of developing countries like Nepal.*

*An investigation into contextual factors affecting the development of small famers' social capital within the framework of farmers' cooperatives in rural Nepal was carried out employing qualitative case study. Findings suggest 'external intervention' may trigger the process of social capital building whereas 'leadership' and 'governance' critically influence further building and maintenance of the social capital. A framework is developed based on the findings which will explain the relationship between the factors to affect the development of social capital. . Policy implications of the research findings vis-à-vis fostering the social capital development as an important strategy for the livelihood sustainability in rural farming community of developing countries and beyond are also given.*

**Key words:** *social capital, sustainability, rural livelihood, leadership, farmers' cooperatives*



[25]

**INDUSTRIALIZATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH: BHOPAL VICTIMS' UNMET  
DEMAND FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

Upuli Karunawardhana

*Department of Law, University of Peradeniya.*

**ABSTRACT**

*Industrialization has accelerated the growth of economies around the world while endangering public health at a large scale. Accidents that have taken place in these industries have jeopardized not only the right to life of the present, but also of the future generations. Those accidents never stopped by being mere catastrophic events, but left the lives of the victims with never-ending health impacts. Even today, 'Bhopal gas leak' the world's biggest industrial disaster, constantly haunts in the minds of the populace. This has become an ongoing tragedy as the victims were left without adequate remedy. Above all short-lived considerations of justice for Bhopal victims, an in-depth study of the incident in light of environmental justice is contemporary. Environmental Justice demands, fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people development and implementation of environmental laws and policies of a country, irrespective of all sorts of variances. In this scenario the victims had to bore all the negative environmental consequences of the accident and the hardship of the subsequent actions taken by the authorities to suppress the said crisis. This has deprived the victims of fair treatment. These victims weren't allowed to take part in decision making though the decisions involved in their health concerns. This has negated the meaningful involvement. As a whole, the Bhopal disaster has caused a mammoth violation of environmental justice.*

**Keywords:** *Industrial accidents, environmental justice, right to life and healthy environment.*

[26]

**GENDER EQUITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ADDRESSING GENDER  
BASED VIOLENCE IN NORTH AND EASTERN UGANDA**

Justine Nannyonjo

*Bank of Uganda*

**ABSTRACT**

*Gender-based violence (GBV) in particular violence against women is a pervasive problem worldwide which poses a challenge to public health, economic and social development; thus it has gradually become a serious development priority. One of the greatest challenges facing research on violence is to learn from past mistakes, identify “best practices,” and what makes them successful so that resources and efforts can be channeled where they would make a difference. This study analytically reviewed achievements and lessons of the interventions for addressing GBV in North and Eastern Uganda during 2006-2013. It indicates that capacity was strengthened for GBV prevention and management and advancement of reproductive rights (RR), mainly through: securing legislative and policy support; strengthening multi-sectoral capacities for GBV prevention and response for public institutions and civil society organisations; increasing access to quality GBV management services; mobilizing social structures for GBV prevention, response and RR; addressing GBV knowledge gaps; and changing attitudes and behaviours on GBV towards increased gender equity and improved gender relations. The interventions therefore contributed to promoting gender equity and women empowerment. The lessons include: Using men, media, leaders and communities are important strategies for the overall campaign against Sexual and GBV; Changing conditions at the community level require adaptation and flexibility, and; National laws against GBV must be supported by national policies in order to be effective. There is however, a need to address remaining challenges: Delays to implementation of the projects; insufficient services to survivors of GBV; weak cohesion among implementing partners; insufficient funding for interventions; and, weak capacity for data collection and analysis on GBV.*

**Keywords:** *Gender equity, women empowerment, and gender based violence.*

[27]

**AIMING TOWARDS TRANSFORMATIONAL AGENDA  
WITH GENDERED LENSES**

Teelotma Ghoorah (Mrs)

**ABSTRACT**

*There is growing recognition that we are actually reaching the tipping point where irreversible damage is going to be done on the world's social fabric if we do not all together go towards an urgent call for action. This will be made possible if only a great political will exists to make the world a better place. Discussions revolving around maternal health, access to quality education, reproductive well being, access to basic needs should be taken on board. We need to empower our women, being the very essence of the private sphere so that they can fight to provide what matters to their children. Normally, the female sex is over represented among the least privileged groups but it is very much under represented within policy-making arenas. In this respect, women need to join hands and challenge power relations through the formation of movements. These movements are legendary in promoting gender equality and oppose the perpetuation of gender discrimination in economic, political, legal, and social structures. They can then be involved in the political sphere to further challenge the embeddedness of patriarchy and work towards a transformational agenda through an equitable social order. Meanwhile it needs to be politics of ideas as opposed to politics of numbers. Then only will patriarchal entrenchments be questioned and the world be rescued from the poverty trap.*

**Keywords:** *women's empowerment, women's movements, reversal of patriarchy*

[28]

**RETHINKING HOUSING DELIVERY FOR THE URBAN POOR: A CASE OF  
INDIA**

Nagaraju Ravadi<sup>1</sup>, Vanitha Putta<sup>2</sup>

*Department of Urban and Regional Planning, JNA & FA University*

**ABSTRACT**

*India, the second largest populated country in the world, is a part of the global trend of increasing urbanization. According to the Census 2011, nearly 31% out of the 1.21 billion people in India lives in urban areas. It is estimated that in Urban India the housing shortage is about 19 million households. The continuous efforts to address the high housing shortage and the challenges posed have emanated various housing policies, reforms, delivery strategies, programmes and schemes to meet the housing demand of the urban poor in specific. Though both public and private sectors are actively involved in housing supply there is a clear mismatch in addressing the housing demand and housing need. The research paper outlines the housing delivery strategies in India, examining the involvement of public and private sector in housing delivery, with a special focus on the urban poor. It further reviews the housing delivery strategies by both the sectors with respect to the housing need and demand. The paper also discusses the hindrances and benefits of the housing delivery approaches by public and private sector.*

**Keywords:** *Housing Delivery, Private Sector, Public Housing, Urban Poor, Housing need, Housing demand*

[29]

**SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL RESTRUCTURING OF SLUMS TO DECREASE  
POVERTY-AN INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE LANDUSE APPROACH**

**CASE STUDY: REDEVELOPMENT OF ANANDAPURAM SLUM**

Ar. Arunachal Hombali, Ar. Durgaprasad

*School of Architecture, MSRIT, Bangalore, 560054, India*

**ABSTRACT**

*In today's world of specialization the disparities between the poor and rich is increasing. The poor community always faces it hard to compete for every aspect in the society. Urban slums differ from rural slums to a great extent. In urban slums there is huge pressure of land due to the increased land value of the urban areas this may not be the case in rural slums. This paper mainly concentrates on urban poverty, their physical and social structures. This paper talks about the existing organizational setup and also strengthening them for sustainable redevelopment of slums. The surrounding Land use of the slum becomes very important, as there is a lot of influence from surroundings to the slum and slums to the surroundings. To achieve this sustainable growth, the redevelopment of all the slums have to be synchronized with the master plans of the cities. In every master plan, Land use is an important aspect. Slum belongs to residential land use, the master plan considers the population of slums but the standards for open spaces (parks & playgrounds) in the slums are not monitored due to the pressure of urban lands. This calls for a concern as the density of the slum increases and living conditions deteriorate which adds to poverty. Process of slum redevelopment is well channelised in Karnataka with schemes under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). At the point of execution, sensitive issues like ownership title, rehabilitation of slum dwellers, monitoring of Open spaces crop up and needs to be solved at grass root level. A realistic study of slum is carried out in this paper through the process of redevelopment to achieve maximum degree of sustainable growth in the slums and to control poverty.*

**Key words:** *Slums, Poverty, redevelopment, sustainable, Land use, Open spaces, Masterplan*

[30]

**REUSE, REDUCE AND RECYCLING MATERIALS AS AN APPROACH FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

**CASE STUDY QUEEN ELIZABETH II OLYMPIC PARK, IN LONDON, UNITED  
KINGDOM**

Ghada Mohamed Rehan

*Associate Professor, Architecture department, Helwan University*

**ABSTRACT**

*Earth gives us everything we need for living but the humanity is under threat of extinction. Population growth creates an unprecedented pressure on the environment as well as natural resources which are vital for survival not only of human population but other living creatures on Earth as well. Most of these vital resources are available in limited amounts. If we do not start taking better care for the environment and lives more sustainable - reduce the harmful impact of human activities on the environment and reduce consumption of natural resources. Using sustainable materials for building, such as with recycled bricks and timber or even usage of simple things like eco-friendly can make all the difference. The main goal of sustainability is to take advantage of renewable resources. Resources, materials and in the end, of waste is an important part of sustainability because it reduces the negative human impact on environment. In 1994 the international Olympic committee added "environment" to sport and culture as a guiding principle with an eye toward a legacy of community service after the athletes had gone home. This paper discuss how reusing, reducing and recycling materials affect environmental sustainability and will present the most sustainable Olympic park in the world ,Queen Elizabeth II Olympic Park, in London, United Kingdom showing the ways it had taken to achieve the environmental sustainability through climate change, waste, biodiversity and healthy living.*

**Keywords:** *Sustainable development, environmental sustainability, recycling sustainability, Sustainable Olympic games.*



