



COMPILATION OF ABSTRACTS

**21<sup>ST</sup>**  
**BIENNIAL**  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**CONFERENCE**

OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM  
FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

**16-19 July 2019**  
**Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

Strengthening Social Development to Achieve  
The Sustainable Development Goals

# CONFERENCE THEMES

## THE THEMES

The 2019 ICSD International Conference invites speakers and papers to discuss the following, but not limited to, themes:

### **Fostering sustainable prosperity and economic opportunity.**

How can we ensure that economic growth benefits everyone? What policies and practices can best meet people's needs and maximize their opportunities? What new tools and technologies can be used to further social development? Topics include but are not limited to: ending poverty and hunger; reducing inequality; expanding social protection and social investments; ensuring access to quality education; increasing just and safe work and preventing exploitation; exploring market-based approaches to social development; and promoting social innovation in policy and practice. These subthemes are linked to SDGs 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 10.

### **Improving health and wellbeing across the lifespan.**

How can we help everyone to achieve their highest attainable standard of health and mental health? What policies and practices can prevent health problems and respond to public health crises? How can we build health and mental health systems and services that are accessible, affordable, and acceptable to everyone? How do peoples' health and wellbeing needs vary across the lifespan? How can we meet the needs of special and vulnerable populations? Topics include but are not limited to: promoting health and mental health; ensuring access to quality and affordable health care; enhancing child protection and children's wellbeing; enriching older adults' wellbeing and quality of life; responding to epidemics; and reducing substance abuse and suicide. These subthemes are linked to SDG 3.

### **Promoting gender equality and empowerment.**

How can we empower women for greater participation and equality in society? How can women gain access to greater financial capacity, assets, and economic opportunities? How can women be protected from violence and discrimination, and access legal protection and justice? How can we bring a gender perspective to social development? Topics include: eliminating violence against women; ending gender discrimination; promoting women's economic and political empowerment; and advancing gender-based approaches in social development. These subthemes are linked to SDG 5.

### **Cultivating a safe planet.**

How do we understand the link between social development, social welfare, and the environment? How can we raise social welfare in a sustainable manner? What strategies are needed to respond to the new challenges resulting from a changing climate? How can social development address the underlying conditions that affect health and wellbeing? Topics include but are not limited to: creating sustainable cities; ensuring access to clean and affordable water, sanitation, energy, and food; building disaster-resilient communities; and adapting to climate change. These subthemes are linked to SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

### **Advancing public leadership for peace, justice, and human rights.**

How can we strengthen public service and good governance in the pursuit of social development? How can public institutions be made participatory, transparent and accountable? How can global partnerships, particularly South-to-South exchanges, facilitate social development? How can we promote recovery from injustice, oppression, trauma, violence, and human rights violations? How can we promote and protect human rights for all? Topics include but are not limited to: supporting good governance and democracy; advancing rights-based approaches; fostering strong public institutions; creating collaborative partnerships for social development; championing social justice and inclusion; protecting migrants and multiculturalism; promoting conflict resolution, reconciliation, and reconstruction; and sustaining civil society and social movements. These subthemes are linked to SDGs 16 and 17.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



**Professor Bambang Permadi Soemantri Brodjonegoro, SE., MUP., PhD.**

Minister of National Development Planning, Indonesia



**M.R. Karliansyah**

Director General of Pollution and Environmental Degradation Control, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia

M.R. Karliansyah completed his undergraduate studies in Biology at the University of Indonesia in 1985, returning to earn a Masters degree in Environmental Science at the same university in 1989. He has been actively involved in environmental issues his whole academic and professional career. Karliansyah has dedicated his professional career to the government since 1992 when he joined the Ministry of Environment. In 2010, he was made Deputy Minister for Environmental Pollution Control. In 2014, he was also appointed as acting Secretary Minister for the Environment. When the Ministry of Environment joined with the Ministry of Forestry to become the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in 2015, he was appointed Director General for Environmental Pollution and Degradation Control. From July 1st to November 28th, 2017, he also served as acting Director General for Domestic Waste, Material and Hazardous Waste Management.



**Sudarno Sumarto, MA., PhD.**

Policy Adviser, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), Country Team Leader, Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE), and Senior Research Fellow, The SMERU Research Institute.

Sudarno Sumarto is an economist specializing in poverty reduction, social protection, labor, education and political economy of public policy implementation. Before joining the TNP2K, he was previously a visiting research fellow at the Asia Pacific Research Center (APARC) at Stanford University as well as Founder and Executive Director of The SMERU Research Institute. Well-versed in leading large-scale research projects, Sudarno also provides intellectual leadership to Indonesia's RISE country team. Sudarno's research has been widely published in peer-reviewed journals and has extensively contributed to policy-making in the Government of Indonesia. Sudarno earned his doctoral and master's degrees in economics from the Vanderbilt University

**Selected publications:**

- 'Tangible Information and Citizen Empowerment: Identification Cards and Food Subsidy Programs in Indonesia,' *Journal of Political Economy*, April 2018 (with Ben Olken, Abhijit Benerjee, Rema Hanna, and Jordan Kyle)
- 'Finding the Poor vs. Measuring their Poverty: Exploring the Drivers of Targeting Effectiveness in Indonesia,' *World Bank Economic Review*, forthcoming (with Adama Bah, Samuel Bazzi, & Julia Tobias)
- 'The Effects of Location and Sectoral Components of Economic Growth on Poverty: Evidence from Indonesia.' *Journal of Development Economics*, May 2009 (with Daniel Suryadarma and Asep Suryahadi)
- 'Improving Student Performance in Public Primary Schools in Developing Countries: Evidence from Indonesia.' *Education Economics*, December 2006

- 'Indonesia's Social Protection During and After the Crisis' in *Social Protection for the Poor and Poorest: Concepts, Policies and Politics*, Palgrave Studies in Development, Palgrave MacMillan, Hampshire, 2008 by Armando Barrientos and David Hulme (eds.)
- 'Evolution and Implementation of Rastra Program in Indonesia.' in Harold Alderman, Ugo Gentilini, and Ruslan Yemtsov (eds.) *The 1.5 Billion People Question. Food, Vouchers, or Cash Transfers?* World Bank, 2018.



### **James Herbert Williams, PhD.**

James Herbert Williams, PhD., is the Arizona Centennial Professor of Social Welfare Services and Director of the School of Social Work at Arizona State University. He holds his MSW from Smith College, MPA from the University of Colorado and PhD in Social Welfare from the University of Washington. He previously served as Dean and holder of the Milton Morris Endowed Chair and the Distinguished Emil M. Sunley Endowed Chair at the Graduate School of Social Work at the University of Denver. Dr. Williams is Distinguished Professor in the School of Sociology, China University of Political Science and Law and the Interim Director of the Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center at Arizona State University.

Dr. Williams' research and publications focus on human security and economic sustainability, health promotion and disease prevention, behavioral health disparities and health equity, global practice and sustainable development, one health, adolescent violence and substance use, intimate partner violence, academic achievement, social services for African American children in urban schools, and community strategies for positive youth development. His scholarship and research are available in several prominent journals, books, and book chapters.

Dr. Williams has 30 plus years of experience as a scholar/educator and social work practitioner. He has collaborated with the United Nations Centre for Re-



gional Development, Global Risk Forum, University of Nairobi, University of Botswana, China Youth University for Political Studies, African Network for Animal Welfare and Educo Africa on research and education projects. He is a member of the Steering Committee for the Grand Challenges for Social Work Initiative. He is a Fellow in the American Academy for Social Work & Social Welfare, Society for Social Work and Research and chair the National Advisory Committee for the Fahs Beck Fund for Research and Experimentation.



### **Annamaria Campanini**

Annamaria Campanini-social worker and family therapist, is a PhD professor at Milano Bicocca University. Elected President of IASSW in 2016, she was coordinator of the Thematic network “EUSW-European Social Work and President of EASSW.

She has taught in many countries in the world (especially Europe and China); has served as an international examiner for MA and PHD programs, as well as curriculum development expert in Portugal and for European ESCO projects.

She has authored many publications in several languages, and she serves as an editorial board member of many international social work journals. Social work education at international level is, at present, a great area of research and interest.



### **Professor Leila Patel**

Prof. Leila Patel is the National Research Foundation Research Chair in Welfare and Social Development at the University of Johannesburg. She has published widely on issues of social development in South Africa and internationally. She is rated researcher of international standing in her field. Her research interests include social welfare policy, social protection, redistributive politics, gender, care, the social services and children and youth. Her work experience spans academia, government, non-profit organisations and private sector social involvement initiatives. She was the former Director General of Social Welfare in the

Mandela government and played a leading role in the development of South Africa's welfare policy after apartheid. Her recent books are *Development, Social Policy and Community Action: Lessons from below* edited with Marianne Ulriksen, HSRC Press, 2017; *Social Welfare and Social Development*, Oxford University Press, 2015 and *Social Protection in Southern Africa*, Routledge, 2014 (edited with James Midgley and Marianne Ulriksen). She received the Distinguished Woman Scientist Award in the Humanities and the Social Sciences in 2014.



### **Professor John Murphy**

John Murphy is a Professor of Politics at the University of Melbourne, and Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He has published widely on Australia political and social policy history, with some work on comparative welfare history, including most recently on social security in Indonesia. His books include: *Harvest of Fear: A History of Australia's Vietnam War* (1993), *Imagining the Fifties: Private Sentiment and Political Culture in Menzies' Australia* (2000) and *A Decent Provision: Australian Welfare Policy, 1870 to 1949* (2011). The *Historical Development of Indonesian Social Security*, *Asian Journal of Social Science*, vol. 47 (May-June 2019)

A co-authored volume *Half a Citizen: Life on Welfare in Australia* (2011), written with Suellen Murray, Jenny Chalmers, Greg Marston and Sonia Martin, was based on a large interview project with people receiving income support, and won the 2011 Australian Human Rights Commission Award for non-fiction. His most recent book *Evatt: A Life* (2016) was short-listed for the National Biography Award, and the Prime Minister's Literary Awards History Prize.

Alongside a team project on the history of fatherhood in Australia, and a project with Andrew Rosser on the political economy of social security in South-East Asia, he is working on an Australian Research Council-funded project on Australian welfare history since 1950.





### **Prof. Dr. Susetiwawan, SU**

Professor Susetiwawan obtained his professor degree from Bielefeld Universitat in 1994 and learnt deeply about Forschung Swerpunk Entwicklung Soziologie and Sozial Antropologie. He is now served as the Chairman of the Fisipol Senate also actively becoming the expert in various research institutions. Critical thinking brings him to social critics composed in articles, books, and journals. His writings are concerned in poverty, social conflict, and industrial relation



### **Prof. Manohar Pawar**

Dr. Manohar Pawar is professor of social work, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, a member of the Institute for Land Water and Society, Charles Sturt University, Australia, and is the president of the International Consortium for Social Development. He is the founding Editor-in-Chief of a new peer reviewed journal entitled the International Journal of Community and Social Development, published by Sage. He is the lead Chief Investigator of research funded by the Australian Research Council's Discovery project that focuses on virtues and social work practice. He has received several honours and awards, including, Social Work Educator Award, 2018, conferred by the ANZSWWER; an invitation to deliver the 2017 Hokenstad International lecture at CSWE APM, USA; a Lifetime Achievement Award 2017 by the National Association of Professional Social Workers in India; and the citation award for outstanding contributions to student learning (2008, from the Australian Learning and Teaching Council). His interests and publications include: Social Work: Insights and innovations (coedited, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2018); .Empowering social workers: Virtuous practitioners (coedited, Springer, 2017); Future Directions in Social development (co-edited, Palgrave Macmillan, 2017); Social and Community Development Practice (Sage, 2014); Reflective Social Work Practice (co-authored, Cambridge University, 2015); Water and Social Policy (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014); International Social Work (co-authored, Sage, 2013); and Sage Handbook of International Social Work (coedited, Sage, 2012).

# FULL PROGRAM AND COMPILATION OF ABSTRACTS

Department of Social Development and Welfare  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences  
Universitas Gadjah Mada  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

	15 MON	16 TUES	17 WEDS	18 THURS	19 FRI
08.00		Registration and Coffee Break	Registration	Registration	Registration
9:00		Opening Ceremony  (Prof. Janianton Damanik, Chair of 21st International Conference of ICSD)  (David Androff, M.SW, PhD, Co-Chair 21st Biennial Conference of ICSD)  (Manohar Pawar, BA, M.ASW., Ph.D, President of ICSD)	Plenary 3  (Prof. James Herbert Williams Ph.D, Director and Arizona Centennial Professor of Social Welfare Services at the School of Arizona State University)  Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor	Plenary 6  (Prof. Annamaria Campanini, Ph.D Presiden IASSW)  Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor	Plenary 7  (Prof. Susetiawan, Chairman of Senate Fisipol UGM) & (M.R Karliansyah, Director General of Pollution and Environmental Degradation Control, Ministry of Environment and Forestry)  Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor
9:30		(Prof. Ir. Panut Mulyono, M.Eng., D.Eng, Rector of Universitas Gadjah Mada)  <i>GSP 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor</i>			
10:00		Plenary 1 Prof. Bambang Permadi Soemantri Brodjonegoro, SE., UP.,PhD.			
10:30		<i>GSP 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor</i>	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break	Coffee / Tea Break
11:00			Concurrent 3	Concurrent 5	Concurrent 7
11:30		Lunch Break	<i>FISIPOL</i>	<i>FISIPOL</i>	<i>FISIPOL</i>
12:00	Welcome Lunch &	<i>GSP 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor</i>			
12:30		Concurrent 1	Lunch Break	Lunch Break	Lunch Break
1:00	Press Conference	<i>FISIPOL</i>	<i>FISIPOL Hall BB Building 1<sup>st</sup> Floor</i>	<i>FISIPOL Hall BB Building 1<sup>st</sup> Floor</i>	<i>FISIPOL Hall 1<sup>st</sup> Floor</i>

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	FISIPOL BB Building 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor				
1:30	ICSD		Concurrent 4 <i>FISIPOL</i>	Concurrent 6 <i>FISIPOL</i>	Concurrent 8 <i>FISIPOL</i>
2:00	Board Meeting				
2:30		Concurrent 2			
3:00	Fisipol BB Building 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	<i>FISIPOL</i>	Coffee / Tea Break	Preparation Time	Coffee / Tea Break
3:30			Plenary 4  <b>Sudarno Sumarto, MA., PhD.,</b> Policy Adviser, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K)		Plenary 8  <b>Prof. Leila Patel,</b> Research Chair of National Research Foundation, University of Johannesburg
4:00		Coffee / Tea Break	Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor	Presidential Dinner Ramayana Ballet	Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor
4:30		Plenary 2	Plenary 5 ICSD Panel / General Assembly		
5:00		<b>Prof. John Murphy,</b> Professor of Politics at the University of Melbourne  Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor	<b>Manohar Pawar, BA, M.ASW., Ph.D,</b> President of ICSD & <b>David Androff, M.SW, PhD,</b> Co-Chair 21st Biennial Conference of ICSD  Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor	<i>Prambanan Temple</i>	Closing Ceremony  Auditorium FISIPOL BB Building 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor
5:30					
6:00		Welcome Reception			
6:30		& Poster Session			
7:00					
7:30		FISIPOL Hall			
8:00		BB Building 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor			
8:30					
9:00					

## FULL PROGRAM

Tuesday 16 July 2019

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9:00 am – 10:00 am	Opening Ceremony	GSP
10:00 am – 11:30 am	Opening Lecture; Plenary 1	GSP
	Speaker: Bambang Brodjonegoro, Ph.D. Position: Minister of National Development Planning, Indonesia Title	
11:30 am – 12:30 pm	Lunch Break	
12:30 pm – 2:00 pm	Concurrent Session 1	FISIPOL

### Presentation Session 1 Diverse Cases of Social Entrepreneurship

Room 1: Dekanat Room BB208 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 27**

**Naveen Naik Karje and Anjali Kulkarni**

***Tata Institute Of Social Sciences***

#### **Rural women empowerment through skill development and entrepreneurship: A study of SKDRDP in Karnataka**

Women empowerment is multi-dimensional process- economic, social, educational and political empowerment using eliminate gender inequality in patriarchal mainstream society. The main vision of the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development is promised: “no one behind in inclusive and sustainable growth”. Several policies are implemented for removing gender inequality in health, education and empower women, but still, inequalities between men and women exist. Traditionally rural women do not have opportunity and accessibility to economic resources however NGOs, charitable trusts, civil society organizations through Microfinance activities are creating such access to credit and other facilities and promoting empowerment. The Shri Kshethra Dharmasathala Rural Development Project (SKDRDP) as charitable trust has provided a platform for rural women empowerment, particularly in Karnataka. The present paper focuses on skill and entrepreneurship development programme taken by SKDRDP through microfinance programme. The paper explores how the microfinance and skill development programme was implemented and its socio-economic impacts on women in terms of their empowerment. The empirical study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods and the multistage stratified sampling technique for selection of villages, SHG groups, and respondents in Udupi district of Karnataka. 24 Focus Group Discussions and 120 interviews were conducted with selected SHG members. The study clearly showed that 52.5% of women got engaged in entrepreneurial activities who were daily wage workers earlier. The paper further will discuss how accessibility to skill development training helped for women empowerment. Pre SHG 50% women had no income however there was an increase of income of Rs. 3001- 6000 in case of 42.5 % women. The study clearly showed that the opportunity and accessibility to socio-economic resources and skill development training programmes have boosted income generation among rural women. Keywords: Sustainable Development, Women Empowerment, Entrepreneurship

**Abstract 176**

**Neaz Ahmed**

*Shahjalal University of Science and Technology*

**Socio-economic impact of women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh**

This paper aims at understanding about the socio-economic impact on women entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. Though Bangladeshi women are entering into business sector, they continue to remain vulnerable and marginalized. One of the indications of their marginalization is lack of information and statistics about the situation of women entrepreneurs. This study was therefore carried out focusing on socio-economic impact on entrepreneurship over women lives. For this, exploratory and qualitative research approaches were adopted. All female entrepreneurs of handloom industry in Sylhet City Corporation of Bangladesh were considered as population and data were collected from the purposive sampling method from the population using in-depth interview schedule. Results indicate that their values and reputations have gained upliftment along with their business. Nonetheless, these women had to face a number of difficulties while trying to set up their work such as finding a place to open a shop in the market. Market authorities do not believe in women's efficiency, so do the banks. It is difficult for the women entrepreneurs to manage loans from the banks. Most of the respondents had said that they do not face any complications performing their roles as spouse, parents, or homemaker while running the business. Most of the time, their husbands, or other family members encourage them to start and continue a business. After starting the business, most women feel that their status has raised not only within the family but also within the society. Now they enjoy freedom and also contribute economically and to family decision making.

**Abstract 177**

**Iwed Mulyani, Kevin Kurnia Gumilang and Kenny Bastian Rewos**

*PT. Pertamina RU II Dumai*

**Empowerment program for farmer to achieve sustainability in fruits cultivation**

The decreasing of ability does not become an obstacle for elderly to live and to be creative because they have the same chance to be like people in general. The spirit and to be productive also emerged from the elderly of the Setia Kawan Farmers Group in Dumai City, which has 17 members. They have great potential for being empowered, in order to achieve the welfare of the elderly in sustainable development. Starting from this background we are encouraged to develop a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program under the title "Bina Lansia: Pengembangan Kelompok Lansia Setia Kawan Melalui Tanaman Buah-buahan". Bina Lansia is an empower program that designed to empower the potential of elderly in their activities that have economic value with outcome that can give new abilities to the elderly group and the outcome of selling fresh fruit can be used as a cost for their daily needs. In addition to providing an impact to beneficiaries, there are benefits to the external parties as a whole that synergize with the goals of the SDGS. This program assists the government in economic growth, achieving food security, improving nutrition and sustainable agricultural cultivation. Keywords: The Bina Lansia, Kelompok Tani Setia Kawan, Empowerment, Sustainable Food Security and Agricultural Cultivation.



**Abstract 1015**

**Eka Zuni Lusi Astuti**

***Universitas Gadjah Mada***

**Institutional entrepreneurship for elderly empowerment**

Using institutional entrepreneurship perspective, this article seeks to understand how *BKL Mugi Waras* and its activists empower the elderly at village level. *Posyandu Lansia* and *Bina Keluarga Lansia* (BKL) are two institutions at the village level in line with a national program designed and implemented by the national board for family welfare (BKKBN). This effort is in line with the third point SDGs: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. However not all BKL are running well partly because the low level of public awareness of the importance for elderly empowerment and the limitation of human and material resources. *BKL Mugi Waras* in Blendung, Summersari, Moyudan, Sleman, Yogyakarta is one of BKL's best practices. *BKL Mugi Waras* has been implementing seven activities (*Tujuh Dimensi Lansia Tangguh*) to empower the elderly and their families. The program is successfully implemented due to because the important roles of its village actors in managing the program. They can be seen as institutional entrepreneurs equipped with human resource capital, social capital and social skills.

**Keywords:** *Bina Keluarga Lansia, elderly empowerment, institutional entrepreneurship*

Presentation Session 2 Social Care for Older Adults

Room 2: BA 101 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 84**

**Xue Han and Julian Chun-Chung Chow**

***Harbin Engineer University and University of California, Berkeley***

**Social work practice with older adults in institutional care settings in China**

Background:

In China, the aging population is growing rapidly, creating an urgent need of professional services for their wellbeing. Compared with the individual home-based family care, institutional care has the advantages of providing diverse and specialized services and accessing more resources for the older population. Social work intervention in institution-based care has increasingly received government support and social attention. To better understand the state of current practice and research of social work services in aging care institutions in China, a comprehensive review of literature was conducted to examine the following questions: (1) What kinds of practice methods were used by social workers and what problems were addressed for older adults; (2) What types of research methods (qualitative, quantitative, mixed-method) were used? (3) How effective was social work intervention in institution-based care settings?

Methods :

This review involved a comprehensive search of three academic online databases in China using search terms to older adult care institutions (e.g., residential care OR nursing home OR retirement home OR long-term care facilities) and practice methods (e.g., social work OR casework OR groupwork OR community work). The initial search yielded 102 peer-reviewed journal articles eligible for abstracts and full text review. Articles were included with the following criteria: 1) introduced social work practice methods; 2) used an empirical methodology for data collection; 3) published between January 2000 and July 2017.

Conceptual writing, descriptive reporting and other non-research articles were excluded, resulting in eight articles that met the criteria for review.

Results :

Findings reveal that: 1) All three social work practice methods were commonly used in the intervention: groupwork, casework and resource linking, among which groupwork had been widely applied. Helping older adults cope with their social and mental functioning issues associated with aging were emphasized. Social work interventions aimed to improve older adults' interpersonal relationship, social support and adaptation difficulty. In addition, psychological problems such as anxiety and depression, loneliness and emotional emptiness, self-worth and sense of rights were addressed. 2) A diverse research method of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods such as in-depth interview, observation and questionnaire survey had been used in the studies. 3) Social work services appeared to have a positive impact on improving the social and mental functioning as well as quality of life for older adults in institutional care settings. However, a limitation is that many articles fail to provide sufficient information about the research processes and the analytical approaches used to convey the evidence with the assertion that social work interventions are indeed effective.

Conclusion and Implications :

This study provided an initial review of research literature on the state of social work practice in institutional care in China. Despite its progresses, the empirical research on the effectiveness of social work intervention remains at a preliminary stage. To advance the field, it is necessary to conduct more rigorous research to evaluate how social work can make a difference in people's life.

**Keywords:** social work, older adults, institutional care, China

#### **Abstract 1007**

**Yong Tang**

*Shenzhen University*

#### **A qualitative study of family caregivers in daycare centers for elders in southern China**

With its massive older population, China faces challenges related to elderly support and care. One of the proposed solutions is to diversify elderly support systems. Towards this goal, setting up day-care centers is a new Chinese endeavor. This qualitative study was conducted among the family caregivers of elderly residents enrolled in day-care centers in Shenzhen, a Southern Chinese city, to explore and understand the experiences and factors that might affect family caregivers of frail elders enrolled in day-care centers. Twenty participants were recruited from these centers. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed via thematic analysis. Three main themes emerged: challenges of being family caregivers, challenges from day-care centers, and relaxation feelings of family caregivers. The findings indicated that the day-care centers presented both challenges and opportunities to family caregivers, and the psychological and cultural services at these centers must be further enhanced.

**Keywords:** family caregiver, frail elders, day-care centers, qualitative

## **Abstract 38**

**Christina Miyawaki, Mindy Tran, Nai-Wei Chen and Kyriakos Markides**

*University of Houston, Beaumont Research Institute, University of Texas*

### **Vietnamese family caregivers of older adults in the United States: First study results from the Vietnamese Aging and Care Survey (VACS)**

**Background and Purpose.** Since the Fall of Saigon in 1975, Vietnamese refugees migrated to the United States in many waves after having experienced physical and emotional violence. Traumatic escape from their home country left many Vietnamese people scars from the war. Due to their low socioeconomic status and limited English proficiency, research on this population is scarce. Especially studies on the health needs of Vietnamese older adults have not been undertaken because they tend not to trust government due to their past experience. Vietnamese are the largest Asian subethnic group and one of the fastest growing immigrant populations in Houston, Texas. The purpose of this study was to explore the sociodemographic and health condition of this newly-arrived, understudied population: Vietnamese older adults and their family caregivers.

**Methods.** Modeled after the Hispanic Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, the Vietnamese Aging and Care Survey (VACS) was developed and 132 Vietnamese older adults (65 years and older) and 67 caregivers were surveyed as a pilot study, and this paper reported the results of 67 caregivers. The VACS family caregiver data consist of adult-child and spousal caregivers of Vietnamese older adults. Data included caregivers' socio-demographics, global and psychological health, positive and challenging aspects of caregiving, social support, social service use, and adult-child's sense of filial responsibility. We summarized caregivers' characteristics using means (standard deviations) for continuous variables and compared adult-child and spousal caregivers using the Kruskal-Wallis test, and frequencies and percentages were used for categorical variables and the Chi-squared or Fisher's exact test for comparison.

**Results.** Adult-child caregivers ( $n = 44$ ) were aged between 21 and 65 (Mean=45.3), 11 mean education years, married ( $n=28$ , 64%), working ( $n=40$ , 91%), female ( $n=27$ , 61%), in excellent health ( $n=26$ , 59%) while spousal caregivers ( $n=23$ ) were between 57 and 82 years old (Mean= 70.6), 8 mean education years, retired ( $n=13$ , 57%), married ( $n=23$ , 100%), female ( $n=18$ , 78%), in fair health ( $n=11$ , 48%). A statistically significant difference was found between adult-child and spousal caregivers' overall health ( $p < 0.001$ ). They hardly utilize any available social services except food assistance and Social Security Supplemental income ( $n=59$ , 77.6%). Adult-child received more help from others (43%) compared to spousal caregivers (29%), however, adult-child felt more caregiver burden (Mean=9.3,  $p=0.01$ ) and perceived stress (Mean=3.7,  $p=0.05$ ) than spousal caregivers (Mean=4.9, Mean=2.3 respectively) but expressed a high sense of filial responsibility (Mean=8.6 out of 9). Both adult-child and spousal caregivers' depression and loneliness levels were similarly low due to their cohabitating household ( $n=59$ , 74.7%, 2 missing).

**Conclusions and Implications.** Vietnamese caregivers are trying to meet their loved ones' health needs in a new country while learning a new language under new health care systems. Living in a multi-generation household and hiring their family members as paid-caregivers while others work outside the home may alleviate their financial burden and provide psychological support among themselves. These findings have implications for social workers to develop culturally-sensitive approaches to encourage caregivers to utilize available social services to further ease their transition and caregiving experiences.

**Keywords:** Vietnamese, Caregivers, Adult-child, Spousal

**Abstract 39**

**Christina Miyawaki, Mindy Tran, Nai-Wei Chen and Kyriakos Markides**

*University of Houston, Beaumont Research Institute, University of Texas*

**Exploring growing community-dwelling Vietnamese older adults in the United States: First findings from the Vietnamese Aging and Care Survey (VACS)**

**Background and Purpose.** As a result of the Vietnam War, since 1975, several waves of Vietnamese refugees migrated to the United States (U.S.). Having experienced physical and emotional injuries, their traumatic escape and relocation to U.S. cities, and distrust in government, Vietnamese older adults are vulnerable in a new country. Vietnamese are the largest Asian subethnic group and one of the fastest growing immigrant populations in Houston, Texas. However, health research on this population is limited because of their low socioeconomic status, limited English language proficiency, and traumatic life experiences in their home country. The purpose of this study was to develop data on this understudied population: Vietnamese older adults and their family caregivers.

**Methods.** Modeled after the Hispanic Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, the Vietnamese Aging and Care Survey (VACS) was developed in English and Vietnamese. Data was collected on 132 Vietnamese older adults ( $\geq 65$  years) and 67 caregivers as a pilot study, and this paper focused on Vietnamese older adults. The VACS study consists of older adults of Vietnamese origin, and their sociodemographic, physical and psychosocial health information. Vietnamese older adults' characteristics were summarized using descriptive statistics, and comparisons of their care status with and without caregivers were made by the Kruskal-Wallis and Chi-squared/Fisher's exact tests.

**Results.** Vietnamese older adults ( $N=132$ ) were aged between 64 and 90 (Mean=75.4), retired (77%), married (58%), female (55%) with high school or less education (86%) in poor/fair health (76%). They were born in Vietnam (100%) and immigrated, on average, at the age of 49 (range 21-79). They live with their spouse (38%) or in a multi-generation household (34%) and speak Vietnamese at home (88%). Many of them (68%) have caregivers, who are their family members (67%) or paid-caregivers (33%) living together (57%) or near-by (32%). They tend to have high blood pressure (74%), arthritis (48%), diabetes (41%), and visual impairment (77%), but no severe depression (Mean=7.7 out of 30) and cognitive impairment (Mean=24.6 out of 30). Rather, they score medium/high levels of life satisfaction (Mean=24.6 out of 30) and social support (Mean=70 out of 100). They utilize minimal social services except Medicare & Medicaid (86%) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (75%). Compared to those without caregivers, Vietnamese older adults with caregivers have significantly lower education levels, poorer physical, mental and cognitive conditions, and a higher proportion of them living in a multi-generation household.

**Conclusions and Implications.** Despite their late-life migration and refugee status, Vietnamese older adults try to manage their lives by surrounding themselves with their tight family network and speaking their native language in their new homeland. Living in a multi-generation household and cared by family members or Vietnamese-speaking paid-caregivers, they show resilience to their low sociodemographic life circumstances ( $\leq 25K$ , 94%). These findings have implications for social workers to develop culturally-sensitive ways to introduce more social services such as adult daycare programs to ease the transition to their new lives in the U.S.

**Keywords:** Vietnamese older adults, Multi-generation household, Culturally-sensitive

Presentation Session 3 Social Development and Health  
Room 3: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 70**

**Sofyan Cholid**

*University of Indonesia*

**The importance of social welfare discipline in obesity-related research**

Many studies showed that countries with a better economic level were more likely to have populations with obesity. Indonesia also experienced an increasing trend of obesity. While national policies related to the creative economy in the culinary field indirectly increase the options for people to consume food with the nutritional content that leads to obesity. Food preferences refer to whether someone likes certain types of food, how much and how often they want to eat it. The preference is affected by exposure to parental behavior, caregivers, peers, and role models. In addition, broader preferences are also influenced by culture and social norms around food. Learning (and not learning) over preferences is a lifelong process. The main determinant of food preference is familiarity with taste, which is in line with the experience of the consequences of consumption. Meanwhile, familiarity with taste is the result of exposure to the taste of food. Repeated exposure to the taste of food makes children like and consume it more. Schools, as secondary habitus, are also influential backgrounds. Interventions through the school canteen are implemented by determining the types of food and snacks students can and are allowed to consume. Healthy eating programs in schools provide access for children who already like healthy food, such as fruits and vegetables, but have inadequate access at home. Therefore, the type of food provided does not only refer to nutritional standards, but must consider the physical appearance of the canteen, food, and the most important is the purchasing power of students. All of that will be more effective if supported by other sectors, such as a distribution system that guarantees the availability of fruits and vegetables. Above all, there must be other efforts that limit some food, drinks, and sales channels that interfere with the effectiveness of the policy, because children will still be exposed to unhealthy food, at least in the form of advertisements from food producers. In this case, the school becomes a locus of struggle with different agents: schools, governments, and food producers. This condition is a challenge for the Social Welfare discipline which relies on the development of knowledge in research so as to obtain a picture of the problem as well as appropriate handling strategies. This article identifies various methods and scope of analysis that have been used in several previous studies. The perspective of discipline of Social Welfare Science, then, is used in reflection, because this discipline is able to contribute significantly in analysis and intervention at all levels, from individuals (micro level), community and environment (Mezzo level), to national policy (macro level).

**Keywords:** Obesity, Obesogenic Habitus, Social welfare Science, Literature review

**Abstract 164**

**Vikash Kumar and Suk Yin C Cheng**

*Queen Margaret University*

**Drug procurement procedure for NCD programme in India: An institutional ethnography**

According to a WHO report on the world's medicines situation, nearly 68 % of the people in India have limited or no access to essential drugs. Availability of medicines is essential for treatment and management of the common non-communicable diseases. In 2008, the Indian government launched the National Program for Prevention for Diabetes, Cardiovascular



Disease and stroke to provide comprehensive services to patients. Despite allocating sufficient resource and funds for the program, essential drugs and medicines were not available in the program and patients have to buy the drugs from the local market. In this paper, I present findings from my doctoral research on “health system integration in NCD service delivery: an institutional ethnography” and discuss how institutional rules and policy coordinate the drug procurement procedure and affect the service delivery. The study uses the Dorothy Smith’s institutional ethnographic approach to explore the social relation constituting the NCD service delivery at the district level. I used documentary analysis, interview and participant observation were used as methods for data collection. The study reveals that institutional texts, i.e. policy and procedures coordinate the decision for drug procurement and often undermine the local context. There is a lack of clarity and insufficient details in the procurement policy that creates confusion among managers for making procurement decisions. Managers involve clinical and support staffs to buy the drugs from local markets. These local arrangements somehow ensure drug availability, but it poses a serious question on the transparency of the procurement process, its management and accountability. The study reveals that the hospital and program management discourse come to dominate the local service delivery and the work of health workers in the NCD programs undermining their employment contracts and capabilities. The study argues for seeking a new way to understand the organisation of health care and service delivery from the standpoint of health workers and patients.

**Keywords:** Institutional Ethnography, NCD, Health System, Service Delivery, India

#### **Abstract 1**

**Tedi Erviantono<sup>\*</sup> Haryanto, Nanang Indra Kurniawan**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

#### **Health regime: The contention strategy of transgender sex workers in the Northern Bali**

This article discusses the production of knowledge of transgender sex workers in Bali. The production of knowledge, changing the rationalization of the HIV/AIDS prevention tool echoed as the goal of the third SDGs, actually becomes a contention instrument with an economic value in their bodily reality. Transgender sex workers use Antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) ---drugs to control the development of HIV, contraceptive rations, as well as the celebration of ambassadors committing to HIV/AIDS prevention to strengthen their rationale to remain in the sexual service industry and confront patriarchic oppression and heteronormative hegemony. Transgender sex workers use these facilities as instruments along with a variety of roles played in their contention. This article was written based on the interpretation of the experiences told by transgender sex workers in the Northern Bali region along with the organizations that shelter them. By using interpretive perspective particularly in Catherine Hakim’s erotic capital and Michel Foucault’s genealogy theory, this article explains the contention of various transgender sex workers in Bali who always face multilevel repression even though they have anticipated by utilizing their erotic capital. In the first level, they have to face the family pressure through negotiating the development of the social presentation appeal. In the second level, traditional village oppression offers the art appeal, especially dance skill by providing dancing course for the young group members, children, and women in traditional village, including makeup art course. In utilizing this capital, some members with PLWHA status can still hide their identities as PLWHA, so that they are accepted and valued as the part of indigenous communities. In the third level, they face state oppression through knowledge shifting oppressive values into opportunities that actually strengthen their profession.

**Keywords:** Health Regime, Strategy, Transgender Sex Workers, Northern Bali

Presentation Session 4 Youth and Gender Based Violence  
Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 86**

**Neely Mahapatra**

*University of Wyoming*

**Identifying solutions to address gender-based violence: South Asian young adults in the U.S. and their perceptions of intimate partner violence**

**BACKGROUND:** Despite achieving material success and being called the “model minority,” high rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) plague South Asian communities in the U.S., with studies indicating that 30 to 60 percent of South Asian women experience IPV (Fingeld-Connett, & Johnson, 2013; Mahapatra, 2012). The IPV literature on South Asians is primarily survivor-focused and examines the prevalence, risk factors, and consequences of IPV (Tonsing & Barn, 2017). Notably missing from the South Asian IPV literature are community perspectives on IPV (Yoshihama et al., 2012), specifically those of South Asian young adults in the U.S. According to Heise and Kostadam (2015), engaging with young adults may serve as a promising primary prevention strategy by addressing harmful sociocultural norms (e.g., norms justifying men’s authority over women, including wife abuse) that are significantly associated with IPV. The purposes of this exploratory study were to ascertain the perceptions of South Asian young adults regarding IPV in the South Asian community and to understand the role of the community, specifically that of young men and women, in preventing IPV.

**METHODS:** Using a convenience sample, participants (N=30; 13 females & 17 males) were recruited to participate in four focus groups. The sessions were audio-taped and later transcribed. Qualitative coding involved the researcher assigning “a summative, salient, essence-capturing, and/or evocative attribute for a portion of language-based data” (Saldaña, 2013, p. 3). Coding included In Vivo, Descriptive and Process coding resulting in shared themes.

**RESULTS:** Most participants (ages 19-32) attended university (81%), 4% were professionals from the local community and rest 15% were spouses of graduate students. Eighty-eight percent of the participants were born in South Asia (India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan) and the rest (12%) were born in the U.S to South Asian parents. Four distinct themes emerged from the participants' discussion: (a) gender role ambiguity (i.e. participants explained various influences of their background (whether brought up in South Asia or in the U.S) in defining social identity, gender roles and societal expectations on their perceptions of IPV), (b) “don’t expect a race horse out of a donkey,” (i.e. most males who immigrated for higher education wavered between their strong patriarchal upbringing and the pressure of adopting more egalitarian belief systems by being in the U.S.) (c) acculturation and interpersonal violence (-this was related to changing attitudes and behaviors in relation to interpersonal violence depending on their length of stay in the U.S (whether recent immigrants, first generation or second generation South Asian Americans), and (d) “charity begins at home” (participants [both males & females] discussed to lead by example, by adopting healthier and democratic principles).

**IMPLICATIONS:** Important implications for promotion of gender equality and empowerment include how gender, culture, socialization process, immigration and other sociocultural factors influence South Asian young adults’ perceptions of IPV. Young adults can play important roles by openly engaging in dialogues about gender roles and expectations, effects of violence on women and children, and related health issues to address IPV in South Asian communities in the U.S.

Subtheme

Promoting gender equality and empowerment

**Keywords:** South Asian young adults, intimate partner violence, gender role expectation, acculturation

**Abstract 1017**

**Binahayati Rusyidi and Mutia Assyifa**

*Universitas Padjadjaran*

**Indonesian college students' attitudes towards strategies to deal with sexual violence against women**

Sexual violence against women continued to increase in Indonesia but Indonesian differs in responding to sexual violence. Some evidence showed that instead holding the perpetrator responsible, non-criminalizing approach is pursued to solve the case for the sake of saving the family's honour. This research analysed individual, family, and society predictors of attitudes toward strategies of dealing with sexual violence against women. 962 conveniently sampled undergraduate students from human service majors (medicine, nursing, social work, law and education) at three universities in West Java participated in a paper based survey conducted in late 2018. Guided by feminist perspective, the survey assessed the attitudes within a continuum, from tolerating violence (e.g. letting the perpetrator marry the victim, family deliberation) to criminalizing the violence (e.g. reporting the case to police, putting the perpetrator in jail). Predictor variables included gender, age, parent's level of education, religiosity, religion, attitudes toward victims of rape (Ward, 1988), attitudes toward gender roles (Spence et al., 1973), and relationship with victims. The study found that the attitudes toward strategies to respond to sexual violence against women were influenced by father's education, attitudes toward victims of rape, and attitudes toward gender roles. Attitudes toward gender roles was the strongest predictor, with students who supported egalitarian roles between men and women in society being more likely to support criminal justice strategies than students who endorsed more conservative gender roles ( $\text{Beta}=.187, p<.001$ ). Participants who reported positive attitudes toward female victims of rape indicated greater approval toward the application of criminal justice approaches ( $\text{Beta}=-.159, p<.001$ ) than their counterparts who reported holding victim-blaming attitudes. Students whose the fathers obtained a postgraduate degree reported lower support toward non-criminal justice approach compared to students whose father received less education ( $\text{Beta}=.134, p<.025$ ). The discussion explores the implications of this study within the realm of public debates about current anti sexual violence bill and Indonesian human services-oriented education given that their graduates are more likely to deal with victims or perpetrators of sexual violence through their services.

**Keywords:** Attitudes, human service majors, Indonesian college students, justice for rape victims, sexual violence against women

**Abstract 117**

**Nur Rizki Alimin**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Rethinking sexuality discourse: Human rights approach for Indonesian adolescents, a ttep against sexual violence**

All this time, we have put the theory of 'inequality of power relations' and 'gender approaches' to understand cases of sexual violence. Apart from the existing debates and discussions, it has become the duty of academics and social scientists to explore further the discourse of sexuality

so as not to stop at repetitive analysis. The issue of sexuality should have touched the most practical and grassroots with optimal and targeted preventive efforts. This paper aims to discuss the issue of sexuality with a human rights perspective for adolescents.

The issue of sexuality that we have been giving to adolescents has been packaged with the title "reproductive health" and "sexual education". But to what extent do we give an understanding of what the authority of the body is? In fact, furthermore, have we given this most fundamental information: that violation of authority over the body is a violation of human rights.

As a beginning, this paper seeks to revive the dynamics of sexuality discourse in Indonesian society. From this point on, we will look at and map the effects of our understanding of 'sexuality' itself. Do we understand sexuality as a biological reality or social reality? And how do religion, families, and state institutions influence the discourse on sexuality? This becomes important because our understanding of sexuality will shape norms, knowledge, assumptions, and of course state policies to regulate our bodies.

The next discussion will summarize various public policies related to sexuality itself, especially those policies that have a massive impact on adolescents. Targeting adolescents as the target group of sexual education is preventive efforts of the state and community groups to reduce the number of sexual violence in the future. But have we heard and understood their true story? What kind of approach should we do, then?

After that, this paper will explain how we could put human rights and authority awareness on the body within the framework of understanding sexuality. This effort may have been carried out by a few social groups, but echoing it in the mainstream level is our duty. All society elements will create a practical step going forward.

In the end, discussion, control, and giving space for sexuality in Indonesia are the challenges for all of us. Of course, many things need to be evaluated. Sexuality is closely related to gender justice, thus creating a safe space for people, including in sexual relations is a necessity.

Subtheme : eliminating violence against women

**Keywords:** Sexuality Discourse, sexual violence, human rights, gender, adolescents

#### **Abstract 1037**

**Adriana Rahajeng Mintarsih**

*Universitas Indonesia*

**Sexual violence and Indonesian youth online-offline activism: A case study of Lentera Sintas Indonesia (Lentera ID) and Hollaback! Jakarta**

Presentation Session 5 Climate Change and Social Development  
Room 5: BA 202 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 144**

**Andreas Rechkemmer and James M. Shultz**

*University of Denver, University of Miami*

**Climate change and forced migration: Challenging international social development and the SDGs**

Global climate change is a powerful driver of forced migration and internal displacement through climatic variability; drought, land degradation and desertification; floods and sea level rise; loss of biodiversity, ecosystems services and food production; and increased frequency and severity of climate related natural disasters (Warner, 2010, 2013; Renaud, 2011; Black et

al. 2011; Black et al., 2013). Thus environmentally induced forced migration and displacement adds significantly to national and global security issues and contributes to overall fragility and failing statehood (Reuveny, 2005; Rechkemmer, 2009; Gemenne et al. 2014), e.g. as the Dafur Crisis in South Sudan demonstrated, and increases social and ecological issues and crises.

International Social Development, amidst growing complexity and disorder as well as new global risks and threats, is greatly challenged with new dimensions and an unprecedented magnitude of forced migration and ungoverned immigration (UNHCR, 2017), and ultimately, successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals might be jeopardized. Conventional approaches to social development governance and collaboration tend to be ineffective given the complexities and nonlinear dynamics at play. Rather, the principles and tools of adaptive governance of complex social-ecological systems are prerequisite in addressing the environmental refugee crisis (Folke, Hahn et al., 2005; Folke, 2007; Koontz et al., 2015; Chaffin & Gunderson, 2016; Rechkemmer et al., 2017).

This paper explores applying an adaptive and transformative governance approach to international social development to addressing the global climate change induced forced migration and displacement crisis, and to enhance the success of the SDGs. Several cases (Mexico, Sudan, Bangladesh) illustrate the study's findings. Also, it is imperative to train social development professionals in ways to address climate change and the intersecting needs of migrants and refugees, conduct research to create culturally responsive interventions suitable for migrants and refugees, and link research to policy, advocacy, and action. Therefore, this paper aims to initiate a sustained dialogue about necessary social development research contributions, questions, methodologies, designs and outcomes regarding the climate/environment and forced migration nexus, its causes, complications, dimensions and effects on diverse groups, populations and social systems with particular emphasis on social and environmental justice.

**Keywords:** climate change, environmental change, forced migration, social development, SDGs

## **Abstract 51**

**Merrilyn Crichton, Fredrik Velander**

*Charles Sturt University*

### **Mitigating the effects of climate change: Connection to land and mental health**

Traditional ways of life are being affected by changing climate patterns. People who live in rural and regional Australia, including first peoples and farmers, are experiencing cultural change that has mental health impacts. Cultural change have been driven by disconnection from land that are forcing people to give up their traditional ways of living as a result of financial difficulties resulting from prolonged drought, forcing migration and impacting mental health. This discussion paper uses human rights frameworks to explore the nature of the climate driven cultural change on rural and regional people in Australia and the impact of that change on wellbeing.

**Keywords:** Climate change, Connection to land, Mental health, Wellbeing



### **Abstract 131**

**Richard Flagler**

*Shippensburg University*

Incorporating active learning sustainability activities to promote awareness of current issues and encourage student action for sustainable communities

The presentation will shed light on alternative approaches to engage students in a general education course to promote awareness of the current issues of environmental human rights and sustainability. Such approaches which include both independent research and hands-on projects have been incorporated and show promising results. The direction these activities take are directed at events and topics that are relevant to the student population—in this case, a largely rural, middle-class group of students. They are engaged early, and each student is required to calculate both their carbon and ecological footprints. They, then, complete an online discussion directed toward realistic changes they could make to lower both footprints. Further, they are required to review a subset of their classmate's responses and comment. Class discussion is subsequently utilized. Next, they are tasked with writing a short proposal for a project that they will have to physically carry out during the semester that will make the environment around them “better” than before they started. At the end of the semester, a tabulation of their results is presented, and many are stunned. While one person may make a small difference, several will make a positive change. For example, over four semesters >10,000 plastic water bottles were recycled, several thousands of gallons of water and >1,000 gallons of gasoline preserved. The second approach that was incorporated was small group (3-4 students) presentations. These require not only cooperation among students, but background research into very specific, relevant issues, such as: agricultural chemical contamination of well water; agricultural run-off and eutrophication; the ramifications of habitat destruction; and factors that lead to global climate change. Presentations are followed by class discussion. For most of the students, they had never realized these were even problems. After implementing these activities, interest in living sustainably (at least a little more) and (without changing assessment rigor) grades have increased. Once there is an awareness at this level, positive change will continue.

**Keywords:** Active learning, current issues, sustainability awareness, student action

Presentation Session 6 Reforming Education for Social Development  
Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 1009**

**Zita Wahyu Larasati**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Education policy in Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

This paper discusses shifts in education policy in Indonesia. The main focus of this paper is the implementation of the new policy of *Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB)* or the New Student Acceptance Program. Adapting the international commitment to provide ‘Education for All’, Indonesian government has started a new mechanism for students enrolment since 2016 aiming to set a more inclusive enrolment process in public schools. This paper argues that although the adoption of the international commitment ‘Education for All’ has improved access to better education, but it does not necessarily mean that the implementation has secured equal access for all.

To understand more about the implementation of PPDB, this study employs a qualitative approach. Using a case study in Yogyakarta, two techniques of data collection are used including interviews and policy related document. .

This study reveals that although the implementation of PPDB is relatively new, the use of online system makes possible its acceptance among parents. However, there is an indication that the new policy still has not tackled the issue of the quality of education in public school

This study concludes that education policy of New Student Acceptance for candidate junior high school since 2016 in Yogyakarta has ensured every children, including the most vulnerable students to gain better access to enroll in public school. However, it has not been accompanied by the increase in the quality of school service. Some teachers complain about their new students' attitudes and capacities that make it difficult for them to do the same approaches that they used in the previous years. This study highlights that to improve International Commitment: Education for All through the new policy of PPDB it is also important to improve the quality of education in public school.

**Keywords:** Education Policy, Equality, Education Service, Humanism, Access

## **Abstract 92**

**Susan Wysor Nguema**

*West Chester University of Pennsylvania*

### **Using the Sustainable Development Goals as a framework for teaching social policy**

This presentation will focus on a pilot course that used the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as a framework for teaching Advanced Social Welfare Policy in a United States undergraduate social work program. Each week of the course was themed around one or more of the goals and provided content at the local, national, and global level. Students were required to read information provided through the official UN SDG website each week and were also encouraged to spend time each week reviewing supplemental information. In addition, there were readings and films that touched on the goal assigned for the week to provide concrete policy examples for students.

There were several objectives for using a higher education setting to highlight the importance of the SDGs. First was to create and strengthen student knowledge of the goals and expand the lens through which they were able to analyze policy. Secondly, disseminating information about the SDGs in an education setting has the potential to quickly spread the message of the SDGs broadly, as students take what they learn in the classroom into their field practicum sites in the community. These field sites then have the capacity to incorporate the SDGs into their work, strengthening social development at the local level. Finally, the global context within which the goals were created provides students with a foundation for beginning to think about social development from a multi-tiered, interconnected perspective, rather than the more typical, nationally siloed approach. Results from post-course surveys will be shared.

The session will be co-led by the professor and one of the undergraduate students who participated in the pilot course. The student portion of the presentation will highlight lessons learned and suggestions for improving course design that includes the Sustainable Development Goals. The ultimate aim of the presentation is to provide educators and academics with an example of how to use the SDGs in a higher education setting, specifically

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development Goals as framework for teaching, Sustainable Development Goals in academia, social welfare policy

## **Abstract 145**

**Robert Barney and Diane Falk**

*Stockton University*

### **Using interdisciplinary service to strengthen education: Implications for development and multidirectional learning**

Beginning in 2004, students from a university in the northeast United States have collected books with the intention of sending them to resource-poor nations. Since the start of these efforts, entire shipping containers filled with books have been sent to nations such as South Africa and Zimbabwe. Questions have begun to emerge about these efforts, challenging faculty to help ensure that these donations enhance the quality of education in both the donor and recipient communities. One of the questions that has been raised about these efforts is: are books really the ideal resource to be sent to ensure the development of quality education in the recipient nation? Another equally important question that has been raised is: do the efforts of the students who collect these books help to enhance their own education?

In an effort to address these questions, faculty have engaged a variety of Ugandan partners to help guide the service efforts of students. Mustard Seed Academy is a school based in Lukaya, Uganda, founded in 2006 to help provide education to poor children living in a rural area of Uganda. This school was identified as the lead partner organization in Uganda to help plan for the distribution of books. However, in an effort to prevent a simple unilateral donation of books, faculty have worked to develop a network of colleagues in the Ugandan recipient community to consider community resource needs, make decisions about the targeted educational materials for distribution, and organize local distribution channels. The intention of these collaborative efforts has been to ensure that the Ugandan community is involved as a partner as opposed to a passive recipient, and to help ensure that local educational needs are prioritized, as opposed to the educational needs perceived by American students.

Partnerships have also been developed within the US based university, between the student service organization and faculty to ensure that students reflect critically on their efforts. Faculty from across a range of disciplines, such as social work, global studies, education, and economics have engaged their students in assignments and service learning style projects focused around this project. As part of these projects, students are being challenged to consider cross-national issues such as differences in education policy, community need, pedagogical style, as well as the long-term outcomes of education such as social capital development, employment and economic well being. American students have been challenged to think critically about what their own country might learn from Uganda's unique approach to education.

Discussion will consider how this case study is directly related to select United Nations Sustainable Development Goals such as the development of quality education (SDG4), the use of targeted partnerships to achieve this goal (SDG17), and promoting development in a way that removes inequality within and between nations (SDG10). Social development often makes use of strategies such as education development to enhance social capital and overall social development. Discussion will also consider implications of this social capital development for employment development (SDG8)

**Keywords:** Service, interdisciplinary, education, development

**Abstract 1033**

**Thesa Kemmy Pratama and Widodo Suwanto**

***PT. Pertamina Geothermal Energy Ulubelu***

**Enhancing quality of life, education, and environment in Ulubelu by introducing the concept of Green School**

Ulubelu, located at the foot of Tanggamus mountain, is a small district and a remote area in Lampung province. There are no regular mass-transportations in Ulubelu for people to access Kotaagung, the nearest town that is one and half hour away using cars. Due to this limited access, especially to education, Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PGE) Ulubelu, with the help of local elementary teacher committee, initiated Green School: a program shaped to improve the quality of life in Ulubelu through children. The program's main purpose is to educate children the importance of protecting environment that is hoped to be delivered to their parents/guardians at home. By doing this, the process of knowledge transfer occurred to the older generation of Ulubelu and spread throughout Ulubelu. Children were taught from the simplest form of environmentally friendly lifestyle to the more complicated form of it. Ranging from classifying waste into different categories to recycling reusable waste and transformed them into educational tools which later can be used in school. The materials were collected by the company and the children. Teachers were also the objects of this program and were given relatable training to improve their teaching method.

**Keywords: Eco-friendly, Ulubelu, Education**

Presentation Session 7 Governance and Social Development  
Room 7: BA 204 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 67**

**Faishal Fadli and Ouyang Hongbing**

***Universitas Brawijaya***

**Earmarking tax: Can it increase the Indonesian Government Trust?**

An efficient government spending is an essential issue in the public sector policy. Where theoretically, efficient spending is believed to boost the welfare of society at large. The Earmarking Tax policy is one of the policies that can realise efficiency in spending. Earmarking tax makes the sustainability of the availability of the budget for a particular program run well. This research will examine the application of the earmarking tax policy in Indonesia, namely 20% of the government budget allocation specifically for the education sector and 5% of the government budget allocation specifically for the health sector. Due to a budget allocation that has been set before, earmarking tax policy is provides a priority program against shifting majorities, inefficiencies, and corruption as well. Based on that information, the financial market should react positively while the government is implementing earmarking tax policy. The price movements of the government corporation stocks reflect the reaction. If the implementation of the earmarking tax policy can provide positive information on the financial market, the price movements of the government corporation stocks experience a positive movement. This positive movement towards government corporation stocks is a reflection of an increase in investor trust in the government. To see the results of implementing the earmarking tax policy in each of these sectors this study divides the two periods. The first period for the education sector in 2007. The second period for the health sector in 2014. By using event study methodology, this research found that there is a positive effect on the cumulative abnormal stocks return of the top 10 government corporation stocks in the period

of implementation of the earmarking tax policy. As the robustness check of this study also applies the difference in difference method. The results also showed positive cumulative abnormal stocks return of the top 10 government corporation stocks in the period after the implementation of the earmarking tax policy. Therefore implementing earmarking tax can increase the trust in the Indonesian government.

subtheme: supporting good governance and democracy

**Keywords: Indonesia Tax Policy, Earmarking Tax, Financial Market, Event Study**

#### **Abstract 91**

**Amri Sumodiningrat**

*Vice President's Secretariat*

#### **Indonesian South-South cooperation: Review and challenges**

South-South Cooperation (SSC) has become an important tool to accelerate efforts to achieve development goals. Since 1981 Indonesia has been providing development assistance to other southern countries. Even though Indonesia has a long experience, the management of its SSC program still needs a lot of improvement. This paper review history and current condition of Indonesia's SSC. Improvement in the management Indonesia's SSC has been progressing very slowly. The single agency required to manage the Indonesia's SSC has not been established. Challenges arise on the institutionalizing of Indonesia's SSC. More efforts are needed to finalize legal basis and setting up business process of the agency.

**Keywords: South-South Cooperation, Development Cooperation, Institution**

#### **Abstract 115**

**Tria Anggita Hafsari, Achmad Djunaedi and Agam Marsoyo**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

#### **The transformation of participatory planning process in designing the work plan of regional government: Case Study of the Kulon Progo Regency**

The development plan more emphasize the importance of people participation in providing aspirations related to all development process. People intervention have an important role in the implementation of development planning, because the goal's target of development planning is the community. Therefore people should have an interest in expressing aspirations related to development of what they feels or what they complain about. The Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) is one of the development processes which stimulate people participation by conducting the deliberation of development plan (musrenbang). The designing process of RKPD in Kulon Progo District has encountered transformation, in which the manual process, where the proposal is submitted conventionally, turns into the process that utilizes internet technology. Then, it is being the background of current study with the aim of describing the transformation of RKPD design in Kulon Progo District. The research method used is a case study approach with the data collection is the result of interviews, observations and documents. The analysis conducted in this research is a qualitative analysis, with a series of stages in the form of: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion / verification. The current study found the role of technology as an innovation in designing the RKPD Kulon Progo as the planning support system that facilitates the collectivization of development proposals. These technological innovations make development planning programs more transparent, as they can be accessed by the Kulon Progo people in general. The development planning process in its development needs the right innovation to make the planning implementation more effective, efficient and transparent. The result of this paper founds that transformation of people participation in submitting ideas or aspirations as a form



of community participation in the RKPD drafting process have not been fully carried out online, only a few steps have been carried out based on the internet network so that the role of internet networks or information technology is one tool that supports planning support systems. Just as a transformation certainly takes a long time to reach a perfect system with a significant impact. Thus, the standing position of participatory planning transformation in this study is in the stage of adaptation to the changes that have just occurred.

**Keywords:** transformation, participatory planning, RKPD, Kulon Progo Regency

Presentation Session 7a Pemberdayaan Perempuan  
Room 8: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 87**

**Ken Retno Budipratiwi**

***PT. Pertamina EP Asset 5 Tarakan Field***

### **Promoting Woman Economic Through Small-Medium Enterprise: CSR Practice of PT Pertamina EP Tarakan Field**

Isu kesetaraan gender bukan lagi hal baru, baik di kalangan akademisi maupun praktisi. Perempuan mulai menduduki posisi-posisi sentral baik dalam pemerintahan maupun dunia bisnis. Tapi tetap saja diskriminasi gender terus menerus terjadi. Bahkan beberapa waktu yang lalu sempat terjadi kehebohan terkait rencana program “Sekolah Ibu” di salah satu wilayah di Jawa Barat. Program tersebut dianggap mendiskreditkan perempuan dan menempatkan mereka sebagai pihak lemah yang sudah semestinya berdiam diri di rumah.

Masih banyak praktik-praktik diskriminasi gender yang terjadi di seluruh belahan dunia. Diskriminasi terjadi dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan, social, politik, budaya, dan ekonomi. Seolah-olah perempuan tidak memiliki hak untuk berpolitik, berbudaya, dan berdaya secara ekonomi maupun social. Padahal tidak jarang perempuan memiliki kemampuan yang sama dengan pria, baik sebagai pemimpin maupun pelaku usaha.

Kesetaraan gender menjadi salah satu isu yang hendak dicapai dalam program Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), yakni tujuan 5. Kesetaraan gender yang diharapkan adalah perempuan dan pria memiliki hak dan kewajiban yang sama. Pencapaian 17 tujuan SDGs tidak semata menjadi tugas dan tanggungjawab pemerintah. Berbagai pihak mulai dari masyarakat, pemerintah daerah, perusahaan swasta maupun negeri turut ambil bagian dalam mewujudkan masyarakat yang sejahtera dan setara.

PT Pertamina EP Tarakan Field (Tarakan Field) adalah satu perusahaan minyak dan gas bumi yang turut berkontribusi dalam pencapaian SDGs. Cara yang ditempuh selain dari sisi inovasi produksi yang ramah lingkungan adalah dengan program pemberdayaan masyarakat. Sebagai perusahaan berbentuk Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN), sudah semestinya Tarakan Field tidak semata mengejar profit tapi juga berdampak kehidupan social masyarakat. Melalui program-program CSRnya, Tarakan Field berusaha mewujudkan kesejahteraan masyarakat, salah satunya kesetaraan gender.

Usaha mewujudkan kesetaraan gender dilakukan Tarakan Field melalui program pengembangan usaha mikro, kecil, dan menengah (UMKM). Penerima manfaat langsung dari program tersebut keseluruhannya adalah perempuan dengan bidang usaha olahan makanan berbasis potensi local. UMKM menjadi wujud dari usaha ekonomi produksi rakyat yang bergerak di sector industri rumah tangga. Pada saat terjadi krisis moneter tahun 1998, UMKM mampu menjadi salah satu katup penyelamat perekonomian negara. UMKM terbukti

memiliki peran penting dalam perekonomian nasional, antara lain mampu menekan pengangguran, kemiskinan, serta mendorong bertumbuh-kembangnya jiwa kewirausahaan rakyat Indonesia. Bukan tidak mungkin apabila UMKM juga mampu mewujudkan perempuan yang berdaya secara ekonomi.

Tulisan ini hendak membahas bagaimana Tarakan Field melalui program CSRnya mampu mendorong kemandirian perempuan secara ekonomi. Praktik tanggungjawab social perusahaan seperti apa yang dilaksanakan oleh perusahaan? Apakah program yang dilaksanakan berdampak pada tercapainya salah satu tujuan SDGs, yakni tujuan 5. Dampak seperti yang diharapkan dapat terwujud melalui implementasi program CSR oleh Tarakan Field? Paper ini menjadi media diseminasi praktik implementasi pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam kerangka tanggungjawab social perusahaan minyak dan gas bumi.

**Keywords:** *Tarakan Field, praktik CSR, pemberdayaan perempuan, dan UMKM*

### **Abstract 105**

**Ritma Fathi Khalida**

***Indonesian Breastfeeding Mother Association***

#### **Pemberian Makan Bayi dan Anak Saat Bencana: Konteks Indonesia**

Secara geografis, Indonesia merupakan wilayah yang rentan terhadap kejadian bencana. Beberapa tahun terakhir ini Indonesia dilanda berbagai bencana alam yang merengut banyak korban jiwa seperti gempa bumi dan tsunami. Menurut Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, dalam kurun waktu 15 tahun dari tahun 2002-2017 angka kejadian bencana melonjak sampai 20 kali lipat. Pada situasi bencana bayi dan anak-anak merupakan salah satu kelompok yang paling rentan. Kurangnya sumber makanan dan akses air bersih serta pemberian bantuan yang tidak tepat akan berdampak pada berkurangnya asupan gizi dan berpotensi menurunkan status gizi bayi dan anak. Penurunan status gizi akan berdampak pada meningkatnya resiko kesakitan dan kematian bayi dan anak saat bencana seperti peningkatan angka diare yang bisa mematikan bagi bayi usia 0-23 bulan. Salah satu intervensi dukungan pemberian makanan bayi dan anak yang penting adalah dukungan dan perlindungan menyusui. Menyusui adalah perilaku kesehatan yang pertama dan sangat penting dalam menciptakan generasi yang sehat dimasa datang. Sebagai langkah praktis untuk melindungi kelangsungan hidup dan kesehatan bayi dan perempuan, menyusui adalah bagian utama dari Agenda 2030 untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan terkait dengan banyak Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. Dalam kondisi bencana menyusui memenuhi kebutuhan makan dan minum bayi, melindungi bayi dari resiko infeksi penyakit, memudahkan karena tidak memerlukan alat tambahan dan selalu dalam kondisi steril serta tidak menghasilkan sampah. Dalam kondisi darurat, resiko kematian anak meningkat 2-70 kali, resiko diare meningkat 50 kali apabila diberikan susu formula dan kematian 14 kali meningkat bila bayi tidak disusui. Untuk itu upaya penanganan dan perlindungan status gizi bayi dan anak seperti menyusui harus menjadi salah satu prioritas utama dalam program penanggulangan bencana dan harus terintegrasi menjadi bagian dalam sistem komando penanggulangan bencana baik berupa regulasi maupun prosedur operasi standar yang bisa diterapkan saat terjadi bencana. Pemberian makan bayi dan anak yang direkomendasikan oleh Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia terdiri dari empat tahap yaitu inisiasi menyusu dini, pemberian ASI eksklusif sampai enam bulan, makanan pendamping ASI yang memadai dengan panganan lokal mulai dari usia enam bulan dan meneruskan menyusui sampai dua tahun atau lebih. Program dukungan pemberian makan bayi dan anak saat bencana harus merujuk kepada empat rekomendasi tersebut. Ruang lingkup dukungan pemberian makanan bayi dan anak saat bencana terdiri dari pra bencana, pada saat tanggap darurat bencana dan pasca bencana yang termasuk di dalamnya meliputi

perlindungan dan dukungan menyusui, penyediaan makanan pendamping ASI, serta nutrisi untuk ibu hamil dan menyusui. Program pemberian makan bayi dan anak juga termasuk menyediakan tenaga konselor menyusui terlatih di posko kesehatan, integrasi dapur makanan pendamping ASI di dapur umum, edukasi kepada korban bencana terkait pemberian makan bayi dan anak serta pengawasan distribusi produk pengganti ASI.

**Keywords:** menyusui, pemberian makan bayi dan anak, tanggap bencana, pemberian makan bayi dan anak saat bencana, penanggulangan bencana

#### **Abstract 125**

**Tri Mardiana**

*Indonesian Defense University*

#### **Media Komunitas dan Perempuan: Peran Radio Komunitas dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan**

Radio komunitas merupakan dimensi ketiga media penyiaran selain radio swasta dan publik. Radio komunitas mampu memberikan akses informasi yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat karena dalam pengelolaan radio komunitas memperhatikan aspek keterlibatan warga dalam merumuskan program siaran hingga kegiatan-kegiatan lain yang berguna untuk peningkatan kapasitas komunitas di akar rumput. Dengan adanya radio komunitas, informasi yang relevan untuk disebarluaskan dapat dilakukan secara kontinu oleh komunitas tersebut. Gender adalah dimensi penting dalam prakarsa radio komunitas yang berupaya menyebarkan arus informasi untuk perubahan sosial secara umum dan pemberdayaan perempuan pada khususnya. AMARC (2018) sebagai asosiasi radio komunitas internasional telah mengeluarkan kebijakan gender di radio komunitas yang mencakup tentang akses perempuan ke frekuensi, keterwakilan perempuan di udara, kebutuhan khusus bagi kaum minoritas, representasi perempuan di seluruh level manajemen stasiun radio, penerapan teknologi tepat guna, serta pendanaan dan peningkatan kapasitas untuk radio perempuan.

Secara internasional, peran perempuan dalam mencegah dan memecahkan konflik serta membangun perdamaian telah diakui melalui Resolusi Badan Keamanan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa 1325. Radio Komunitas memiliki tanggung jawab untuk membantu memastikan keterwakilan dan partisipasi perempuan dalam situasi-situasi seperti ini, memberikan ruang untuk diperdengarkannya suara perempuan dalam proses membangun perdamaian dan mengangkat kebutuhan-kebutuhan khusus perempuan dan anak perempuan dalam situasi damai maupun konflik. Radio Komunitas tidak hanya memberikan kesempatan bagi perempuan untuk mengakses informasi, tetapi lebih penting lagi, juga memungkinkan mereka untuk menantang diri agar mampu keluar dari belenggu ketidakberdayaan bagi perempuan yang terkekang oleh budaya patriarki. Menurut data yang dimiliki oleh Jaringan Radio Komunitas Indonesia jumlah Radio Komunitas mencapai 437 radio yang menjadi kebanggaan masyarakat dan dikembangkan dengan kesukarelawan.

Paper ini akan membahas tentang bagaimana radio komunitas mampu memainkan perannya sebagai media akar rumput yang memberikan akses kepada perempuan untuk berkarya dan memiliki kesempatan untuk terlibat dalam ruang publik. Untuk mendapatkan informasi lebih lanjut tentang peran radio komunitas dalam pemberdayaan perempuan, akan dilakukan wawancara ke Radio Komunitas Gapura Klewer, dimana radio komunitas ini digawangi 5 orang perempuan. Radio Komunitas Gapura Klewer merupakan representasi Radio Komunitas yang memberikan akses terhadap perempuan untuk mengembangkan kemampuan dan potensinya. Di tahun 2015 silam, Radio Komunitas Gapura Klewer menjadi korban dari bencana kebakaran yang meluluhlantahkan Pasar Klewer beserta seluruh perlengkapan radio ini. Sehingga, Radio Gapura Klewer mengalami masa merajut harapan kembali untuk bangkit

dan menjadi media trauma healing bagi pedagang-pedagang di Pasar Klewer yang didominasi oleh kaum perempuan. Selanjutnya, akan dilakukan analisa dan pemaparan data secara kualitatif. Radio Komunitas memainkan peran penting dalam kehidupan perempuan karena menciptakan kesadaran, menyediakan informasi dan pendidikan, meningkatkan keterampilan mereka dan secara keseluruhan mempromosikan pembangunan sosial, budaya, politik dan ekonomi atau pemberdayaan perempuan. Dengan pelibatan perempuan di radio komunitas akan meningkatkan peluang baru bagi banyak perempuan untuk diberdayakan dalam rangka mendukung pembangunan berkelanjutan di Indonesia.

**Keywords: Partisipasi Perempuan, Radio Komunitas, Gender, Radio Komunitas Gapura Klewer**

2:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Coffee / Tea Break

FISIPOL

2:30 pm – 4:00 pm

Concurrent Session 2

FISIPOL

Presentation Session 8 Social Innovation and Sustainable Livelihoods

Room 1: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 66**

**Julian Chun-Chung Chow, Cheng Ren, Brenda Mathias and Jiaying Liu**

*University of California, Berkeley, InterBoxes*

**Strengthening social development through social innovation in rural education in China**

As social problems become increasingly complex and interrelated, a need for dynamic solutions has emerged. In response, policy makers, researchers, and practitioners have begun to build cross-sector approaches, coalescing in the growth of socially innovative practices. Broadly, social innovation is a process which harnesses creative, collaborative, and effective methods to solve complicated social problems including those related to aging populations, crime, environmental change, and growing urban centers. Social innovation has increasingly become a hot topic in China. InterBoxes is an innovative project in the form of a social enterprise that commits to improving physical school conditions by building libraries, classrooms, schools and dormitories with refurbished cargo shipping containers called “Boxes”. Within the scope of this project the word “Inter” signifies that each Box is equipped with an Internet connection to the outside world. A defining characteristic of the social enterprise approach to social innovation is the goal of developing a sustainable funding stream in lieu of in-kind donation dependency. Conceptually, as a social enterprise, the for-profit, business arm of InterBoxes is projected to operate within metropolitan areas, building structures such as cafés, gyms, bookstores, etc., all which will generate revenue to support the nonprofit operation in rural areas. This descriptive case study examines the implementation and use of InterBoxes as a library in a rural primary school in southern China. Analyzing public documentation, in-depth interviews, and surveys of key stakeholders including school principal, teachers, and students, the promises and challenges facing the project are examined. The findings indicate that InterBoxes demonstrates much potential to improve physical school conditions and other rural education issues through the creative use of space and place, offering an exciting opportunity for students living in rural China access to high quality education and resources to build creative and modern educational methods. As such, social innovation is an approach to solving complex social issues through creative, effective, collaborative, and novel methods, which can be used as a tool to strengthen social

development. Recommendations for scaling up the operation of InterBoxes in connection with a larger global network of innovation using shipping containers for social development purposes are discussed.

**Keywords:** Social innovation, Social enterprise, Rural education, China

**Abstract 214**

**Irfani Prabaningrum and Hanief Al Naufal**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada, Institut Pertanian Bogor*

**Value chain analysis of Jenitri (*eleocarpus ganitrus*) in the handicraft industry to foster inclusive economic opportunity: Case study of Kebumen, Jawa Tengah**

**Abstract 1021**

**Janianton Damanik and Djuni Prihatian**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Community livelihood in vulnerability: Some voices from the field**

This paper aims to assess the vulnerability of the livelihoods of communities living in an extractive industrial area. Assessment is carried out by using the Sustainable Livelihood Approach as an analytical framework. The main focus is a map of the existing conditions of community livelihoods in industrial estate in the past 5 years, community perceptions of vulnerability, their subjective assessment of current livelihood, and their assessment of sustainable livelihoods. Data was collected by non-participant observation, FGD, and in-depth interviews with local community. As described in detail, communities experienced the scarcity of almost all livelihood assets (human, social, environmental, physical, and financial). The community views life in industrial estate as being full of vulnerability because it is far from the reach of state and private sector intervention. The level of quality of life is just equal to meeting basic needs because the opportunity to better livelihood is very limited. Therefore they choose to live together with the scarcity of assets without taking into account what and how to escape the vulnerability. It is hoped that this paper can contribute to the government and the private sector to choose ways and actions to strengthen sustainable livelihood and sustainable capital assets that are appropriate for the community, particularly those are living in industrial areas.

**Keywords:** livelihood, vulnerability, assets, poor, community

**Abstract 1023**

**Risna Resnawaty, Muhammad Fedryansyah and Nandang Mulyana**

*Universitas Padjadjaran*

**Social resilience of small-medium enterprises in the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area: Case Study of the Air Rifle Craftsmen Community in West Java**

This article is the result of research on social resilience or resilience possessed by Cipacing village craftsmen on face of free market competition in ACFTA. This study aims to describe the social resilient elements of craftsmen so they can survive the crisis. This resilience provides an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of craft SMEs in Cipacing Village. Cipacing is a village of Air Rifle's craftsmen whose handicrafts have been known by local and international consumers. When ACFTA was launched, Cipacing craftsmen experienced competition with imported goods from China. This requires them to survive with various



efforts they have, both individually and in groups. Their ability to survive in various economic and political situations is evidence that they have resilient in facing crisis situations.

This is a qualitative research with descriptive method. The aim of the study is obtaining a thick description about coping capacity, adaptive capacity, and Transformability of Small-Medium Enterprises.

The results reveal that the coping capacity possessed by craftsmen focused on the motivation to fulfill the needs of their children and wives, while the adaptation capacity was focused on increasing the abilities and skills of craftsmen to continue to serve market demand. Capacity transformability is realized through changes in business forms that are initially individual into group business. Nevertheless group efforts have not succeeded perfectly that some craftsmen find it difficult to follow various changes so that they feel like being dragged along by the flow of change.

**Keywords : Social resilient, coping capacity, adaptive capacity, transformability small medium enterprises**

Presentation Session 9 Maternal Health and Social Development  
Room 2: BA 101 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 24**

**Megan Espana, Sharvari Karandikar, Rebecca McCloskey and Rebecca Reno**  
*The Ohio State University*

#### **Exploring maternal health access and barriers for sex workers in Mumbai, India**

##### **Background:**

Sex workers have little to no access to prenatal, natal, and postnatal care (Walker, 2017; Willis, Welch, & Onda, 2016). Female sex workers are often discriminated, abused, and refused service by healthcare providers (Scorgie, Nakato, et al., 2013; Wahed, Alam, Sultana, Rahman, et al., 2017; Walker, 2017). Fear of this harsh treatment discourages female sex workers from pursuing health services, especially when pregnant (Scorgie et al., 2012; Scorgie, Vasey, et al., 2013; Willis, Welch, et al., 2016). Since the majority of female sex workers have children (Dodsworth, 2014; Duff et al., 2015), societal barriers prevent the necessary maternal care to millions of women who commonly struggle with preceding health concerns (Scorgie, Vasey, et al., 2013; Willis, Onda, & Stoklosa, 2016; Willis, Welch, et al., 2016). The United Nations state the priority for ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all individuals within their Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, n.d.). However, maternal health, particularly among female sex workers, have constituted the lowest access and quality to healthcare worldwide (Scorgie et al., 2012; Scorgie, Vasey, et al., 2013; Wahed, Alam, Sultana, Rahman, et al., 2017; Walker, 2017). Limited research has addressed the maternal health of female sex workers (Wahed, Alam, Sultana, Alam, & Somrongthong, 2017). Therefore, this research aimed to explore the access and barriers to the maternal healthcare of female sex workers in Mumbai, India.

##### **Methods:**

Qualitative methods were used to conduct in-depth interviews with 26 female sex workers in Kamathipura, Mumbai, India. All participants were or had engaged in sex work and had experienced pregnancy. Questions addressed their journey, experiences, pregnancy and motherhood. Interviews were conducted in Hindi and translated and transcribed to English. NVivo was used to identify themes and categories.

**Results:**

In describing their experiences with maternal health, female sex workers had limited knowledge and unaddressed needs concerning prenatal, natal, and postnatal care. Participants discussed unplanned pregnancies and confusion about becoming pregnant. Some participants shared that they were unaware of their ability to become pregnant and unsure of any medical procedures completed by doctors. With this, it was shared that some participants experienced miscarriages without knowledge of being pregnant. Continuing to work during pregnancy was standard for many participants to meet financial needs and to provide for other children and themselves. Stigma, discrimination and fear prevented participants from accessing hospitals and often preferred to receive testing and care from NGOs.

**Conclusion:**

Overall, female sex workers struggle to obtain access to quality maternal care. Societal norms and stigma about sex work prevents their ability to obtain prenatal and postnatal care. Educational programs, specifically to address sexual and maternal health, are needed to avoid misunderstandings and confusion about pregnancy and health. Additional education and training is necessary for doctors and medical personnel to provide unbiased services. Increased advocacy and activism about maternal health for female sex workers is needed to reduce barriers and provide quality healthcare.

**Keywords:** female sex workers, maternal health, healthcare, vulnerability

**Abstract 222**

**Mohd Arif Khan**

*Aligarh Muslim University*

**Maternal health inequities and conditional cash assistance: Examining patterns of antenatal care utilization across social groups among rural Indian women**

**Abstract 1013**

**Milda Longgeita Pinem**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Understanding Karo women's experiences of breastfeeding**

Exclusive breastfeeding is commonly believed in and accepted around the world as the best natural practice of mothering especially when it relates to the health of children and mothers. Many strategies around the world have been implemented to mainstream breastfeeding practices into international discourses on health. The strategies to support and promote breastfeeding have been led globally by international organisations, namely the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). However, breastfeeding has not always been seen as a complex process shaped by social and cultural factors such as gender, ethnicity and religion. Therefore, it is the aim of this paper to investigate breastfeeding from such social and cultural factors. Based in the Karo highlands of Indonesia on the island of Sumatera and marginalised location in terms of geography, ethnicity, religion, and state policy, the aim of this paper is to understand the experiences of 16 Karo women who breastfeed through extensive feminist ethnographic research. The fieldwork was undertaken in 2015-2016 over a period of nine months through meeting with the participants in their own homes and other places. The theoretical framework is feminist standpoint theory and throughout the research, I find that Karo women's experiences of breastfeeding influenced by three main institutional structures: the state (Indonesia), religion (Christianity) and the ethnic tradition (Karo traditional culture). The knowledge and

experiences of breastfeeding mothers cannot be understood through single entity such as gender or health issue but the experiences is an intersection of various entities such as gender, ethnicity, religion, and geographical location. This paper concludes by making recommendation for practices and further research.

**Keywords:** breastfeeding, Karo women, intersectionality, standpoint theory, feminist ethnography

Presentation Session 10 Social Gerontology and Social Development  
Room 3: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 82**

**Lacey Sloan and Kennon Rider**

*University of Vermont, Zayed University*

#### **Rapid urbanization in the life of Emirati elders**

This paper examines changes in the lives of United Arab Emirates' elders that affect well-being and quality of life. Today's Emirati elders are the original generation that experienced the transition from rural, desert life to life in one of the most international and rapidly developing countries in the world. With social work research in the Emirates' in its infancy, this research provides a unique window into the lives of a small difficult-to-reach population. As a regular assignment in a course on Aging, undergraduate female Emirati students conducted individual face-to-face interviews with Emirati elders. Each student interviewed two elders, analyzed the results and submitted their findings to the faculty. Forty-six of these submissions were then analyzed by the authors to identify themes, differences and relationships in the data.

Findings indicate that besides the vast improvement in personal and community resources (jobs, homes, education), most elders reported that families are not as close as they used to be, with many children choosing separate homes rather than bringing wives into the family home, as was traditional. Many elder women indicated their desire to continue their education, because of limited opportunities when they were younger. These and other findings are presented with recommendations.

**Keywords:** United Arab Emirates, Elders, Aging, rapid urbanization

#### **Abstract 143**

**Bronwyn Cross-Denny, Christina Gunther, Jayesh Kambale and Molly Higbie**

*Sacred Heart University*

#### **Rural village assessment of senior citizens' social and healthcare needs in Maharashtra, India**

The older adult population is on the rise globally, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Twenty percent of the world's population will be comprised of adults over age 60 by 2050 and 80% of seniors will live in countries with low to middle incomes (WHO, 2018). India's older adult population size is second only to China and is expected to more than double by 2050 representing approximately 323 million people (Population Reference Bureau, 2018). The increase of the older adult population worldwide raises consideration of social, economic, and health needs to determine resource allocation and improve quality of life (Ogundare, et al., 2017; Singh, Singh, & Arokiasamy, 2016). Although studies have assessed elder social, economic, and health needs in Asia, few specifically target rural India where two-thirds of the elderly population live (Chokkanathan, 2017; Ogundare, et al., 2017). Elders in rural India face myriad challenges linked to the social determinants of health including poverty, physical

and mental health issues, lack of formal support systems, and mistreatment by their families and communities (Chokkanathan & Natarajan, 2018).

The Society for Comprehensive Rural Health Project (CRHP) has worked with various age groups to assist in dispelling myths and educating the community on health and well-being, which has come to be known as the Jamkhed Model (CRHP, 2018). Community education and support exists for younger women, men, and adolescents to address common social, cultural and health challenges with sustainable resources to address changing needs. However, the specific needs of the elderly population are not fully understood in this rural community. Elders may have participated in other groups in the past and may now benefit from their own group.

The elderly population is more vulnerable to problems with health, such as disease, declining health status, isolation, and mistreatment (Cross-Denny & Robinson, 2017; Skirbekk & James, 2014). They are more likely to be isolated because of events including death of a spouse, relatives, and friends; family relationship strain; and lack of understanding of illness related to age by the general community. In the Indian culture, mistreatment of elders by their children and family is problematic because of lack of resources (money, food, and water), and lack of education. Within the family structure, care of elders is a low priority behind children and other family members (CRHP, n.d.) leaving them vulnerable to challenges not experienced by younger community members.

The aim of this study is to understand social and health care needs of the elderly population in rural Maharashtra, India in order to develop specific resources for them through programs at CRHP and to meet the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. A survey and focus group questions were developed in collaboration with CRHP and data collection was piloted in one of the villages. Ongoing data collection continues with CRHP staff in all villages serviced by organization. Preliminary findings of this study will be discussed, including the implementation of participatory rural appraisal for developing interventions to meet the needs of the elderly in this rural area.

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**Keywords:** Ageing, Health, Mental Health, Rural Elderly

## **Abstract 6**

**Adele van Wyk, Charlotte Clarke, Celeste de Jager and Sumeet Jain**

***University of Edinburgh***

An exploratory study of the experiences of people with memory difficulty or dementia from diverse ethnic backgrounds in South Africa

Background: Memory difficulties and dementia are one of the greatest health challenges today. Evidence suggest that people from different cultures perceive and deal with illness in different ways. Understanding how dementia is constructed and treated in other cultures offers a valuable insight into what support to offer and what services should look like.

Research question: What are the experiences of people with memory difficulty or dementia from diverse ethnic backgrounds living in South Africa?

Aims and objectives: The aim of this study is to develop a grounded theory that could increase our understanding of how persons experience living with memory difficulty or dementia, what it is like to support them and how that may differ across ethnic groups. The emerging theory could help develop guidelines to inform, a) the development of cultural sensitive services for people with dementia and b) further research

Methodology and provisional findings: Research design: Informed Constructivist Grounded Theory Setting: Three municipal areas of Eden District in Western Cape province, South Africa (George, Oudtshoorn and Mosselbay) Recruitment: Excellentis research centre, churches, newspapers, retirement villages. Sampling: Purposive and snowball sampling followed by theoretical sampling. Participants: People with memory difficulty or probable dementia aged 60 and older. Data collection instruments: i) Community Screening Instrument for Dementia (short version) CSI'D and ii) EURO-D for depression. Languages English, Afrikaans and Xhosa. Interview:s Participant homes (Audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim). Data analysis: NVivo 11. Ethics Ethical approval with Edinburgh University (UK), Human Science Research Council (SA) and Department of Social Development (SA). Findings: Currently busy with analysis, will have provisional findings at the time of the conference.

How this research can be used to meet the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: The global population is ageing and to date we have no cure for dementia. Until a cure is found, we have an obligation to help persons, families and communities affected by dementia to live positive lives and to thrive. This is in line with sustainable development goal 3 (Health and Wellbeing). This research study will be a first in South Africa, including persons with memory difficulty directly in research whilst also including three of the 11 ethnic groups in the country. If we could develop a better understanding of what it is like to live with dementia and what it is like to support someone with memory problems in the community, we will be better placed to develop culture sensitive support and services, increasing the likelihood that they will be accessed. This is in line with SDG 17 (Building partnerships), raising awareness in communities about dementia, but also informing service providers of the needs of the persons they serve. In doing so, government, NGO's and communities could work together to



improve the quality of life of both persons with memory difficulty or dementia and their carers.

**Keywords:** Dementia, Mental health, Older persons, Social work, Sustainable development goals

## **Abstract 2**

**Sampurna Das**

*University of Delhi*

### **Elderly women: Problems and beyond**

It has become almost a maxim to state that present-day world values women less than men and the aged less than the young. There is, however, little consensus about the combined effects of being both female and old. One reason for this could be the lack of adequate work on the intersections of gender and oldage. While social gerontology, on one hand, has failed to recognise the relevance of gender to aging; feminist discourses of 1980's and 1990s, on the other hand, were preoccupied with the issues of women in the reproductive period – the problems of inequality that confronted younger women in comparison to men whether in schools, workplaces, or families. And although during this period, feminist discourses had moved away from the earlier preoccupation of studying women by using the 'male models', there was no equivalent shift towards work on gender and aging. Many argued that the theoretical inability to study the elderly women was the outcome of some kind sociological obsession with paid productive work, dating from the founding fathers of the discipline, which renders anyone and anything outside the category of paid work as less important for research. It is only very recently, around 1980s, that feminist discourses as well as gerontology have started taking into account the issues of elderly women. From these preliminary efforts emerged a sea of material concerning the difficulties associated with being old and female. This, however, is not to suggest in anyway that old age have suddenly became a central area of feminist analysis or that a feminist revolution occurred within social gerontology; because even now only a small group of researchers within both the fields were trying to explore the intersection of age and gender.

Infact many scholars still feel the absence of a coherent understanding of how gender affects the process of aging and vice-versa. Many reasons could be cited for this inadequacy; firstly, the available materials tend to analyse elderly women only in relation to men, like elderly women face widowhood differently than men or that elderly woman faces more difficulty while accessing health benefits. Experiences of elderly women are, thus, always almost documented in comparison to the elderly men - as if the elderly men are the "ideal types". Secondly, by taking up this one-dimensional way of analysing the elderly women, these studies has overemphasised on their problems and disadvantages, so much so that there is a risk of viewing old women only in terms of those problems. Underlying this assumption, is the tendency to overlook the idea that despite the challenges and problems the elderly women people are satisfied with their lives and are enjoying the freedom from the former commitments and the close bonds that they had nurtured in this later phase of their live.

By critically analysing the tendency of locating elderly women only in terms of problems or disadvantages, the paper therefore argues for a more balanced understanding of elderly women, in which the perception of elderly women is less reliant on men as a relational category and which recognizes the sense of happiness and satisfaction and some other experiences that women undergoes as they grow elderly. The paper, however, do not in any

way try to deny that elderly women have problems or that at times these disadvantages are far more complex than their male counterparts.

**Keywords:** Oldage, Feminist gerontology, Women

Presentation Session 11 Gender Based Violence and Social Development  
Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 19**

**Hilary Weaver**

*University at Buffalo*

**Colonization, development, and the epidemic of missing and murdered Indigenous women: Reclaiming our stolen sisters**

Development is typically discussed as a positive process or beneficial outcome, but within colonial contexts risks and benefits are never equitably distributed. Indeed, the power dynamics of colonial systems specifically perpetuate devaluing and exploiting some Peoples and lands for the benefit of others. This presentation examines the impact of development on Indigenous Peoples within Canadian and United States settler societies. In particular, the presentation highlights how development has created and perpetuated vulnerabilities for Indigenous women. The presentation concludes with a call for decolonized development models that respect sovereignty and support wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples and lands.

Since the arrival of Europeans, Indigenous Peoples have consistently been relocated from their traditional territories and the natural world has been exploited in toxic and unsustainable ways (Goldtooth, 2010). Indigenous Peoples are disproportionately impacted by risks from development (LaDuke, 2005; Szlemko, Wood & Thurman, 2006; Wiebe, 2016). In settler societies, development can act as an arm of colonization and put women at risk (Leonard, 2018). For example, women were trafficked as part of the fur trade to overcome Indigenous aversion to commodification of trapping (Good, 2018).

Many Indigenous women are missing or have been murdered. In Canada, 25% of homicide victims are Native women although they represent 4% of the population. A federal inquiry identified 1181 missing Indigenous women and girls but advocates think numbers are much higher (Belcourt, 2018). There is no reason to believe the situation for Indigenous women and girls is safer in other parts of the world.

Resource extraction such as fracking has led to temporary settlements of workers known as mancamps. These are dangerous for nearby Indigenous women and girls. Women (much like land) are often treated as disposable commodities to be exploited becoming easy targets for rape and murder (Good, 2018). Beyond individual and corporate actions, state-sponsored violence, like that experienced by Water Protectors in North Dakota, often targets Indigenous Peoples seeking to protect the natural world. In the case of the NODAPL movement, violence was unleashed against praying women (University of Arizona Rogers College of Law, 2018). This is true in international contexts as well. International resource extraction exacerbates risk of armed conflict that particularly impacts Indigenous Peoples increasing vulnerability of women and children to rape and trafficking (United Nations Population Fund, 2018).

Development is not inherently colonial and can be pursued thoughtfully as a component of holistic Indigenous revitalization (Alfred, 2005). Successful development requires empowerment (Kimmel, 2014). This is antithetical to the power imbalance exploited in colonial contexts. Settler societies must accept responsibility for how colonial development has undermined Indigenous self-determination and safety as a starting point to reducing

vulnerabilities.

Recognizing how colonial development threatens Indigenous Peoples, particularly women and girls, is an important step in cultivating a safer future. This presentation examines how safety of Indigenous women is intertwined with safety of the natural environment while identifying decolonized development models that support wellbeing for both. Culturally-appropriate development strategies are reviewed and roles for allies, academics, social workers, and development workers are discussed.

**Keywords: Indigenous, Native American, Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women**

**Abstract 212**

**Diantika Rindam Floranti**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Indonesian legal policy on the elimination of gender-based violence as an integral part of women access to justice**

**Abstract 1036**

**Jill Messing**

*Arizona State University*

**Innovation in intimate partner violence risk assessment: The role of strangulation**

**Abstract 1024**

**Veena B**

*Tata Institute of Social Sciences*

**Safety and wellbeing for women in crisis: Study of short stay at home**

The women are the vulnerable group of the society and they undergo different types of crisis, it like domestic violence, sexual violence, physical violence, discrimination on the basis gender. The end result will be the women became destitute from the family or society. In this situation women become vulnerable in the society. So that shelter form is the main component of the government form a main component of the policies and programs for women. The present study attempts to carry out the safety and wellbeing of women in short stay home at paravai (Madurai). The aim of study is to identify the reasons which made the women take shelter in the Short Stay Home. Researcher has used descriptive research design for this study.

The researcher has used and informal interview as a supportive tool for data collection. Study adopted both primary and secondary data for the study. The study result of the study says that, nearly 63% of the inmate's were faced the problem of Ill-treatment by the drunken husband in the form of physically, verbally and suspicious behavior and 55% of women were admitted in short stay home for the sake of protection. The conclusion of the study says that women are targeting for many types of violence, improper way working legislative program and women awareness level regarding their rights is the another reason that women became destitute and they were refer the short stay home for protection.

**Keywords: Domestic Violence, Discrimination, Wellbeing, Destitute Women**

Presentation Session 12 Sustainable Development in the Global South  
Room 5: BA 202 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 186**

**Sabarisakthi M, Rajendran S**

***Gandhigram Rural Institute***

**A study on Neera Business and farmer-producer companies in South India**

India is third largest coconut producing country in the world after Indonesia and Philippines. In India, three coastal states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka accounted for more than 90 percent of total coconut production in the country. Tamil Nadu is the third state in terms of area and production of coconut with 461.06 thousand hectares and 6570.63 Million nuts (after Kerala and Karnataka) in 2016-2017. However, Tamil Nadu is in first place in terms of productivity with 14252 nuts per hectare (it is about 13 percent more than the country's average). Poorly the coconut growing farmers depressed with the volatility of market price and intermediaries. Due to merely the middlemen receiving benefit from the coconut market and farmers have no alternative. Therefore, the neera (Neera is a non-alcoholic sap drawn from the unopened inflorescence of coconut tree by using Anti-fermentation Technology) business through Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) strengthening coconut growers in the south Indian states like Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu ((Elias, 2018, Hindu, 2018). However, studies found that the FPCs face problems like capital and non-familiarity on business administration. Against this backdrop, present study is taken-up with following objectives; (i) to understand issues and challenges for neera business through FPCs, and (ii) to offer appropriate solutions for sustainable neera business.

**Keywords:** FPCs, Coconut, Neera, Sustainable

**Abstract 206**

**Dali Sadli Mulia, Fernando Eka Satria, M. Panji Pranadikusumah**

***Star Energy Gheothermal Salak, Ltd.***

**The influence of sustainable development to achieve sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility: Case Study of a geothermal company**

Pembangunan berkelanjutan dalam industri panas bumi bisa dibilan merupakan salah satu isu terpenting. Kurangnya studi empiris yang telah dilakukan untuk memprediksi bagaimana program Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosial secara berkelanjutan. Tekanan pembangunan berkelanjutan dari pemangku kepentingan akan mempengaruhi perusahaan untuk menerapkan program CSR berkelanjutan sebagai tujuan strategis mereka. Studi kasus dalam program CSR dari perusahaan panas bumi di Sukabumi, Jawa Barat ditemukan bahwa program CSR berkelanjutan dapat berasal dari isomorphism dari tekanan pembangunan berkelanjutan, modal sosial dan pola pikir wirausaha. Program konservasi berbasis masyarakat di hutan koridor Taman Nasional Halimun Salak dan program pertanian terpadu telah menunjukkan bahwa tekanan dari masyarakat lokal dan pemerintah akan menciptakan program CSR yang berkelanjutan. Hal ini disebabkan oleh pembentukan modal sosial dan menumbuhkan pola pikir kewirausahaan di antara para pemangku kepentingan termasuk perusahaan sebagai pemilik program CSR. Temuan dari studi kasus ini akan memberikan wawasan kepada perusahaan-perusahaan panas bumi dalam mengembangkan program CSR berkelanjutan mereka di Indonesia

**Abstract 210**

**Ranu Wijaya, Elis Fauziyah, and Hidyatullah**

***PT Pertamina Hulu Mahakam***

**Developing self-sufficient community through clean water provision for wellbeing improvement in remote area in Delta Mahakam**

**Abstract 1032**

**Thesa Kemmy Pratama and Widodo Suwanto**

***PT. Pertamina Geothermal Energy Ulubelu***

**Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PGE) Ulubelu's roadmap towards environmentally friendly and sustainable business through integration of innovative programs with local communities**

In 2016, PGE Ulubelu was rated BLUE (comply to regulation) in its first participation in Company Performance Rating Program in Environmental Management (PROPER) annually conducted by Ministry of Environmental and Ministry and Forestry of Indonesia. PROPER evaluates company's performance in various environmental aspects (environmental management system, energy efficiency, hazardous waste reduction, 3R of domestic waste, emission reduction, water efficiency and wastewater load reduction, biodiversity, and community social responsibility) and reward the performance using color scheme, with BLACK being the lowest and GOLD being the highest. Through several changes in environmental management and innovations in environmental aspects, PGE Ulubelu was awarded GREEN (beyond compliance, second after GOLD) in the following year. Changes in top-level management perspective of the importance to delivering business excellence while keeping the environmental aspect intact was the main contribution of its first GREEN PROPER award. In addition to this strategy and expanding the innovation to reach the immediate community, the company once again awarded GREEN in 2018 with significant score boost from 333.5 to 553.25 in span of 2 years. Most innovations focus on the utilization of both technology and waste produced from the company's activities to increase resources efficiency and to give benefits for local community.

**Keywords: Pertamina Geothermal Energy, Ulubelu, Sustainability**

Presentation Session 13 Higher Education and Social Development  
Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 1018**

**Binahayati Rusyidi, Dwi Tria Anggita Hafsarani**

***Universitas Padjadjaran***

**Attitudes toward human rights: Survey from Indonesian social work undergraduate students**

The promotion and protection of human rights are included as professional mandates for social worker. This research examines factors associated with the attitudes of Indonesian social work students towards human rights. Attitudes toward human rights were measured using a modified version of the Human Rights Engagement in Social Work Scale (McPherson & Abell, 2012). The examined predictors included gender, age, working experience, level of religiosity, human rights experience and education, and preference toward the social work profession. Data were collected through a paper-based survey in mid-2018 among senior undergraduate social work students from a public university in West Java. The participants



consisted of 242 male and female students aged 20-26. The study found that human rights experience and education as well as the degree of calling toward working in social work were positively associated with students' attitudes toward human rights. Students who had higher exposure to human rights experience and education reported more positive attitudes toward human rights (Beta=.431,  $p<.001$ ). Similarly, the stronger the student's preference to practice social work, the more favourable their attitudes were toward human rights (beta=.176,  $p<.010$ ). The findings are discussed within the context of promoting social work student' competencies in understanding and practicing human rights relevant to Indonesia's situations. **Keywords: Attitudes, Code of Ethics, human rights, Indonesia, social work education**

### **Abstract 36**

**Eric Hadley-Ives**

*University of Illinois at Springfield*

#### **Issues and possible improvements in human rights education**

The twenty-sixth article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says that: "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." Human rights education (HRE) is especially important for social work students, as human rights can serve as a value basis for recruiting support for policies and services that promote human dignity, economic security, social justice, and democracy. HRE may build public understanding of—and support for—human rights, and thus encourage a culture that values human rights over other priorities that sometimes lead to violations of human rights, and thus it is also vital that all students be exposed to HRE.

However, there are practical and theoretical problems with HRE. As for practical problems, HRE ought to pervade throughout the public education curriculum, incorporated into civics, social sciences, history, and literary subjects, and yet teaching standards may not emphasize human rights. The persons most likely to violate human rights, such as the agents of state coercive control, the warrior class, and political leaders, are less likely to consider issues of human rights as they perform their roles, and there are few mechanisms to remedy this problem. The most serious practical problem is that the states where human rights are most severely violated or ignored are the least concerned with HRE. As for theoretical critiques of HRE, a common complaint claims that typical HRE methods are too much based on formal lists of rights or imparting knowledge about human rights, and not sufficiently engaged in promoting critical thinking about human rights or considerations of practical applications. Another theoretical critique suggests that the concept of human rights is embedded in neoliberal assumptions, and thus fails to offer significant critiques of values at the foundation of globally hegemonic competitive market economics and materialism. Finally, a focus on legal and state-defined conceptions of human rights may encourage people to overlook other emancipatory projects.

This paper offers a conceptualization of HRE emphasizing the use of dialog and critique examining practical problems of how the public will is coercively enforced on individuals, and the everyday consequences of how conceptions of human rights are used in decision-making. In particular, this model encourages consideration of the motives and causes leading some individuals to violate, ignore, devalue, or reject human rights. Educators ought to encourage consideration of the source of human rights, the source of opposition to human rights, and the functional role of human rights in society as it exists (or as it ideally could become) as a supplement to study based on increasing knowledge of what human rights are and normative claims about the desirability of respect for human rights. In particular, HRE

ought to force students to consider how value systems that prioritize human rights over rival claims for primacy (e.g., group loyalty, cost efficiency, obedience to just authority, and traditional practices) might differ from existing hegemonic value systems.

**Keywords:** Human Rights Education, Social Work Education, Human Rights, Critiques of Human Rights, and Human Rights Violations

**Abstract 218**

**Mairah Tri Pangestuti and Adhit Cahyo Prasetyo**

*Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

**Implementation of positive education at a school in Indonesia: A concept, implication, and practice**

**Abstract 187**

**Sarah Taylor and Nidhi Khosla**

*California State University, East Bay, Department of Social Work*

**Goal attainment in college students from underprivileged backgrounds**

Presentation Session 14 Refugee Policy and Politics

Room 7: BA 204 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 152**

**David Androff**

*Arizona State University*

**Voluntary repatriation in the age of the global refugee crisis: A human rights-based policy analysis**

Voluntary repatriation is a refugee policy wherein refugees are returned to their country of origin. For refugees displaced by political violence, repatriation usually occurs once the conflict has ceased. Voluntary repatriation is one of the three global durable solutions set out in the 1951 Refugee Convention and prescribed by the United Nations. However, given the current global refugee crisis wherein there are more people displaced from their homes than since WWII, it is time to critically rethink global refugee policies.

This presentation examines what the policy of voluntary repatriation entails, how it has been applied, and with what outcomes. Voluntary repatriation is frequently described as the most preferred of the three durable solutions. Refugees often dream of returning home to rebuild their lives. Host countries and donor countries prefer it as a cheap alternative to managing the economic, social, and political costs and burdens of hosts or resettling refugees. For countries of origin that are emerging from political conflict, voluntary repatriation represents a way to broadcast their newfound or reestablished political legitimacy. Whatever its popularity, refugees and stakeholders may underestimate the challenges of repatriation and reintegration. This presentation defines voluntary repatriation in context, and describes the rights of returning refugees. It then analyzes voluntary repatriation from the perspective of the dimensions of social welfare policy: reviewing the bases of social allocation, provision, delivery, and financing in voluntary repatriation.

A current example of the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Kenya to Somalia will be used to illustrate these policy dimensions. This voluntary repatriation policy is governed by a tripartite agreement between the UNHCR, Kenya, and Somalia to support the return of Somali refugees from Kenya back into Somalia. The Somali refugees are given a cash incentive and transportation to Somalia. To date over 76,000 Somalis have returned home. Critics have

questioned the voluntary nature of the repatriation especially as it involves large cash incentives, whether the refugees are returning to safety and opportunity, and if the repatriation policy will have a negative impact on the Kenyan host communities after the refugees are gone. However, the government maintains that the Somali refugees initiated the repatriation program, and that there are no further security risks in Somalia.

This presentation concludes with implications for reforming voluntary repatriation policy.

**Keywords:** refugees, human rights, voluntary repatriation, policy analysis, Africa

## **Abstract 65**

**Odessa Gonzalez Benson**

*University of Michigan*

### **Towards participatory approaches with refugee-run organizations**

Upon arrival to the US and other resettlement nations, Refugee Community Organizations (RCOs) emerge as grassroots organizational entities formed and run by refugees themselves. An emerging line of research is extending ‘established models’ of migrant organizations, both empirically and theoretically. That scholarship considers migrant organizations, including RCOs, as hybrid organizations that take on advocacy actions and aims, as transnationally and horizontally networked, as evolving over time and dynamic.

This study joins that body of scholarship by honing in on advocacy work and direct service provision conducted by RCOs, as framed by the institutional-policy context of the U.S. refugee resettlement domain. Public social services for refugees are provided by federally-funded organizations that are partnered with the state to implement policy. However, scholars have problematized how economic-focused, managerial, public-private modes of policy have constrained responsive and effective assistance for resettled refugees, yielding gaps in services. What remains unexamined is how RCOs as grassroots entities fit within that institutional-policy domain of service provision.

Framed by literature on refugee policy implementation and on state-civil society relations, this study examines the scope of advocacy and service provision of state-detached, grassroots RCOs, as juxtaposed with their state-contracted organizational counterparts. Analysis draws on data from two studies: one case study using 40 interviews with leaders of RCO in 35 US cities; and a place-based study using surveys and interviews with six RCOs in one resettlement city in the U.S.

Findings illustrate that the scope of service provision of RCOs are wide in terms of “who, when, where, and how,” vis-à-vis social services as stipulated in policy. Who and when. Findings here suggest that RCOs aim to reach precisely those who are not eligible for or those not targeted by publicly funded services, such as those who are elderly, illiterate, isolated and vulnerable. With regards to when activities are provided, RCOs provide assistance well beyond the 3- to 8-month time limit of publicly funded resettlement programs. Thus, whereas existing research has illustrated that policy restricts who can be served and limits service only to earliest months of resettlement, findings in this study illustrate that RCOs’ assistance have no eligibility requirements and no time limits. Where and how. Findings indicate that, because RCOs emerge out of and are rooted in local refugee communities, RCOs’ activities are commonly provided in locations near these same communities, thus improving access. And because the RCO worker-volunteer who provides support is also simultaneously a community member, support is personal, informal and culturally and linguistically appropriate. Thus, whereas existing literature has illustrated that poor communities, such as those of immigrants and refugees, are frequently ‘out of reach’ for mainstream social services organizations, findings suggest that grassroots RCOs are ‘closer to home,’ in terms of both geographic and

cultural-social proximity to refugee families and communities. RCOs expand the scope of their activities, insofar as state-funded organizations limit theirs, as they respond and conform to demands of the state. For advocacy work, findings illustrate a range of actions conducted by RCOs, from policy liaison and case advocacy to direct action; and institutional response from local and regional governments.

Issues of equity and justice are thus raised, as grassroots organizations emerging out of refugee communities, at these 'lowest,' most peripheral levels, aim to assume important functions of the state. Further, this study raises questions about quality of these services and process, including standards of care and accountability, privacy and confidentiality, and within-group power dynamics. This study aligns itself with new lines of inquiry that rethink organizations' conventional models of social service provision and turn instead to participatory approaches with refugees.

**Keywords:** refugee resettlement, refugee run organization, participatory governance

Presentation Session 14a Pemberdayaan Perempuan

Room 8: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 213**

**Wawan Darmawan, Adi Rahmadi, Disi Riwanda**

***PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy***

### **Peran Local Hero Dan Gerakan Kolektif Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Kelompok Wanita Mandiri Ibum**

Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat (PKBM) merupakan lembaga belajar non formal yang telah ada sejak tahun 1997. Lembaga ini ditujukan sebagai kegiatan yang lahir dari, oleh, dan untuk masyarakat dengan tujuan mengentaskan buta aksara di masyarakat. PKBM An-Nur yang berdiri sejak tahun 2004 di Desa Lampegan, Kecamatan Ibum merupakan salah satu PKBM yang berhasil menyelenggarakan program pendidikan non-formal setingkat PAUD, Paket A/B/C, program keaksaraan fungsional, serta pengembangan ekonomi produktif berbasis pemberdayaan masyarakat. Berkembangnya PKBM An-Nur tidak terlepas dari peran Hj. Tjijih Rukaesih sebagai inisiator dan anaknya Yanti Lidiati. Yanti membuka program Paket C setara SMA diperuntukkan bagi ibu rumah tangga yang ingin menimba ilmu dan memperoleh ijazah. Yanti kemudian melakukan kegiatan modifikasi produk sarung khas Majalaya menjadi blazer yang dinamai It's Blazer Ibum dengan dibantu oleh para ibu rumah tangga peserta didik Paket C. Kelompok ini kemudian berkembang menjadi Kelompok Wanita Mandiri Ibum yang telah berhasil mengembangkan produk seperti blazer, kain tenun, aneka camilan, serta aneka produk daur ulang seperti tempat tisu, sandal dsb. Kelompok ini juga menjadi sarana untuk saling berkomunikasi mengenai permasalahan yang dihadapi para anggota dan solusi pemecahannya. Perempuan menjadi fokus utama sasaran pemberdayaan dalam Kelompok Wanita Mandiri Ibum. Hal ini didasari dari pemahaman bahwa perempuan dianggap mempunyai peran penting dalam pengembangan kesejahteraan keluarga. Perkembangan PKBM An-Nur dan Kelompok Wanita Mandiri Ibum tidak lepas dari kontribusi aktor perempuan yang dominan. Keberadaan local hero dalam pemberdayaan perempuan memiliki beragam peran, diantaranya adalah sebagai motor penggerak, menjadi inspirator, sebagai seorang guru, serta mampu membangun ikatan emosional antar para anggotanya. Yanti menjadi orang yang menginspirasi para anggota kelompok untuk meningkatkan kualitas produk agar lebih mudah diterima pasar dan berperan sebagai guru yang mengajarkan dan menjaga kualitas produk para anggota. Yanti sebagai ketua kelompok juga menjadi psikolog yang mampu menjaga kondisi emosional tiap anggotanya. Dari sisi

kelembagaan, Kelompok Wanita Mandiri Ibum berperan sebagai lembaga pendidikan kewirausahaan, pengembangan jaringan, dan pengembangan kemampuan berorganisasi, serta sarana pemasaran secara kolektif.

**Keywords:** Local Hero, Pemberdayaan, Kelembagaan, dan Perempuan

#### **Abstract 2000**

**Fiki Ferianto**

*Universitas Tadulako*

#### **Perlindungan Anak dalam Polemik Pembangunan Hunian Sementara (Huntara) di Kabupaten Sigi**

Anak merupakan salah satu pihak yang paling terdampak ketika terjadinya bencana. Olehnya Perlindungan terhadap hak-hak anak dalam setiap tahapan rehabilitasi menjadi penting. Kabupaten Sigi menjadi salah satu wilayah terdampak bencana pada tanggal 26 September 2018. Diketahui dari 93.187, baru sekitar 26.600 warga yang mendiami Huntara, 15% diantaranya adalah anak-anak. Sementara itu, Huntara dianggap tidak menggunakan perspektif anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi serta menganalisis pembangunan Hunian Sementara dari perseptif perlindungan anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, FDG dan Survei. Data selanjutnya dianalisis dengan analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa pembangunan Hunian sementara (Huntara) mengabaikan hak-hak anak. Hal tersebut terlihat dari berbagai aspek diantaranya seperti kondisi huntara yang kumuh menjadi penyebab utama kesehatan anak terganggu. Selain itu, lemahnya sistem pengamanan membuat resiko kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap anak meningkat. Serta, kurangnya ruang ramah anak juga menjadi penghambat pemulihan kondisi traumatik anak. Pembangunan huntara sedianya mengedepankan perlindungan anak sebagai pihak yang paling terdampak ketika bencana terjadi.

**Keywords:** Perlindungan anak, Huntara, Bencana, Human Right

#### **Abstract 2001**

**Hempriy Suyatna, Niken Herminingsih dan Rani Nurul Arifa**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

#### **Peran Perempuan di Industri Batik di Desa Gemeksekti dan Desa Jemur Kecamatan Kebumen Kabupaten Kebumen**

Perempuan seringkali dianggap sebagai “manusia kedua” baik dalam lingkup rumahtangga maupun masyarakat. Namun, tidak jarang pula perempuan memiliki peran ganda sebagai pelaku utama pekerjaan domestik rumahtangga dan juga sekaligus bekerja dan berpenghasilan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis peran perempuan di industri batik Desa Gemeksekti dan Desa Jemur Kecamatan Kebumen Kabupaten Kebumen dan juga menganalisis faktor pendukung dan faktor penghambat peran perempuan di industri batik di Desa Gemeksekti dan Desa Jemur. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif studi kasus dengan data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dan data primer. Data sekunder tersebut diperoleh dari literatur dan beberapa instansi terkait, sedangkan data primer diperoleh dari wawancara mendalam (indepth interview), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), dan observasi lapangan. Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh adalah (1) peran perempuan di industri batik pada akses, partisipasi, kontrol, dan manfaat; dan (2) faktor yang mempengaruhi peran perempuan di industri batik adalah faktor pendukung internal, faktor pendukung eksternal, faktor penghambat internal, dan faktor penghambat eksternal.

**Keywords:** perempuan, peran, faktor



4:00 pm – 4:30 pm	Coffee / Tea Break	
4:30 pm – 6:00 pm	Plenary Lecture 2	FISIPOL UGM
	Speaker: Prof. John Murphy	
	Position: Professor of Politics at the University of Melbourne	
6:00 pm – 7:30 pm	Welcome Reception	FISIPOL Hall BB Building 4th Floor
	Poster Presentations	FISIPOL Hall BB Building 4th Floor

Poster Session  
Room TBD/Fisipol Lobby

#### **Abstract 34**

**Tameca Harris-Jackson**

***University of Central Florida/School of Social Work***

#### **Using technology to develop collaborative international partnerships for enhanced social justice advocacy**

As technology advances, the geographical and cultural boundaries in which social workers practice continues to expand. As a result, the National Association of Social Workers (NASW, 2017) highlights the importance for social workers to possess the knowledge and skills necessary to engage in international human rights and social justice. Research also suggests that employers and educators promote the importance of global and intercultural competence to succeed in our modern workforce (Berdan & Johannes, 2014; Fischer, 2015).

Though need for international social work skill development is present, access to courses that prepare students for engagement in international social work is limited. Research suggests that while both U.S. and abroad students find value in international social work education, strategies for implementing such opportunities in the curriculum are limited - largely due to limitations in time and financial resources (Layants & Doel, 2015).

In the Fall of 2018, a pilot social work course was implemented at the University of Central Florida (UCF) with a goal of preparing bachelor students for effective international macro practice. The UCF BSW students were partnered with bachelor psychology students at Hellenic American College (HAC) in Athens, Greece. Over the semester, the students worked collaboratively via various modes of technology to identify and address social justice issues impacting Greece. Students were also afforded the opportunity to travel to Athens to meet with their peers and study the issues more in depth.

To address the financial barrier students often have with international travel, an Online Abroad initiative was included in the course. Online Abroad is an initiative that presents an innovative solution to the challenges of fostering greater student international mobility by leveraging online technology to bring high-impact learning experiences to more students. Each year less than 1% of UCF students travel abroad, meanwhile, 78% of UCF students took at least one online course in 2017, indicating a culture of technology acceptance. As a result, Online Abroad aims to directly benefit students who cannot study abroad by offering access to international experiences without traditional barriers.

Data were collected from 25 BSW students enrolled in the course. Ninety-two percent of the students were female, 62% were between 18-24, 54% never lived outside of Florida, and 81% had never taken a study abroad course. Of the 25 students registered for the course, 14 traveled to Athens. The remaining students participated in the Online Abroad experience during the week-long visit. All other assignments and in-class collaborations with the Athens students remained the same.

Between pre and post assessment, results indicated that students had significant change in perception and competence areas such as: knowledge of and confidence in international social work practice, greater awareness of international social justice issues, and enhanced cultural humility. Variances were noted between students attending the trip versus those who did not, though both groups primarily reported positive learning experiences overall. Implications for future international social work courses for enhanced social justice advocacy will be discussed in the poster session.

**Keywords:** Social work, Technology, Collaboration, Abroad, International

#### **Abstract 76**

**Madhura Chakraborty and Asok Kumar Sarkar**

*Visva-Bharati*

#### **Stress and social support among the school going adolescent girls: A case study of Birbhum, India**

Adolescence has been referred as a significant stage of human life. The transition from childhood to adulthood takes place more gradually during the adolescence period.

The period of adolescence begins with the onset of puberty, a rapid change in physical growth, accompanied by continuous sexual maturity and ends when individual assumes adulthood. Individuals between the ages of 10 years to 19 years are often identified as adolescents, though every culture in every society identifies adolescents differently.

However for the present study the target age group is 15 years. Adolescents' are labelled as age of 'storm and stress'. They often indulge themselves into behaviours which will hinder their wellbeing. Indian adolescents are no different as they find very limited space to share their concern and needs. Thus they cope with puberty and other changes on their own, with no support or appropriate guidance from social institutions. The gender biased perception of the people increases the vulnerability of girls. They have restricted space for self expression or negotiation.

Their mobility is often controlled by others. It is important to mention here that in today's fast moving world, where reality and virtual world have a very thin demarcation, and most of our life is controlled by technology in one form or the other, the word 'stress' is not limited to adult life it has effected every age group, specially the adolescents and their stress and their stressors are of many fold. This paper attempts to portray the kinds of stress a school-going adolescent girl from Birbhum (West Bengal, India) has and what kind of social support they perceive to deal with their stress.

**Keywords:** Stress, Social Support, Adolescent girls

### **Abstract 135**

**Md. Hasan Reza, Nicole Bromfield and Shirin Sultana**

***University of Houston***

Abuse in Bangladeshi elementary schools: Emotional abuse and students' reactions to it

Background and Purpose:

Childhood emotional punishment is a persistent phenomenon and child rights issue in the global south, especially in Bangladesh. The practice of emotional abuse is prevalent in Bangladeshi elementary school despite the government and civil society's effort to end cruel treatment against young school-goers (Peters, 2017). There is considerable debate around the concept of emotional abuse as it varies by cultural practices, yet WHO (n.d.) defines it as those acts, mostly perpetrated by parents, parental figures, or authority figures, that could have an adverse effect on the emotional health and development of a child.

Despite that emotional abuse can cause long-term learning difficulties among students, research on the incidences of emotional abuse, whether the incident of abuse vary by students' class status, and students' reaction to emotional abuse is little known in Bangladesh. We have analyzed a secondary dataset to understand the incidence and predictors of emotional punishment as well as students' reaction to punishment among a group of elementary school-going students.

Methods

450 current elementary school children were selected conveniently from urban and rural parts of a south-west district in Bangladesh. The participants were enrolled in elementary schools (3rd to 5th grade) in Bangladesh. A structured questionnaire was used that contained demographic (e.g. age, gender, family SES, types of schools), and punishment-related questions. Moreover, students were asked about their reactions to teachers' punishment. Data was collected by a local NGO. We recoded some variables and created some new variables and ran descriptive, Chi-square, and logistic regression to analyze the data.

Findings

Findings showed a high prevalence of emotional punishment. All the participants endured punishment in the past and 84% feared that they could be punished in school. Participants received one or more of the following punishments: scolding, isolation, and belittling.

We found a significant association between class variables and emotional abuse. Findings also showed inverse relationship between higher income and likelihood of being abused. This affirms that higher the family's income, the lower the children's emotional punishment likely to be.

Participants expressed an array of reactions as response to emotional abuse. Sixty one percent suggested that they are very fearful of teachers and 68.4% expressed that they are afraid to come to the school. After being punished in the class, a quarter of the participants (25.8%) mentioned withdrawing themselves from playing with friends and 39.8% preferred self-isolation.

Conclusions and Implications

The current study provides support for inclusion of social class in research in emotional abuse of elementary students in Bangladesh. It also demonstrate students' feelings about emotional abuse in the class. Policymakers might consider the findings to target specific intervention (e.g. awareness, teachers' training) to ensure safety of the school children.

Presentation Type: Poster Presentation

Subtheme: Improving health and wellbeing across the lifespan

**Keywords: Bangladesh, Elementary Schools, Emotional abuse, Punishment**

### **Abstract 155**

**Maureen Rubin**

*University of Nevada, Reno*

#### **Fostering interprofessional education to address healthcare across the lifespan**

The sustainable development goals (SDG) set forth by the United Nations is a tall agenda to ensure the future is conducive for generations to come. The SDG's highlight a breadth of domains to emphasize the fact that it's imperative to understand an individual in their context and the systems that deter or promote their functioning. The SDG's encompass basic needs such as poverty, food security, education, health and environmental factors such as water, climate, environment and infrastructure related aspects. Most of all, the SDG on peace, justice and strong institutions is fundamental to social work as we work to advocate for social justice in every realm of life.

While the SDG's are all encompassing, this paper will focus on the SDG related health and wellbeing across the lifespan. In many developing countries ensuring maternal and child health are of immense need, there are some countries where infectious diseases are a top priority to ensure a whole community is not devastated by communicable diseases. However, ensuring mental health and well-being of all individuals and families during different stages of life encompasses the broad umbrella of the SDG. In the last 20 years several strides have been made in mental health care however, the stigma and discrimination associated with mental illness is still pervasive across society.

For example, in the US, use of opioids across the lifespan is widespread and the number of lives lost to such use/abuse has become a national crisis. There are other challenges such as cyber-bullying/face to face bullying and suicidal attempts/completions. The challenge is so broad that it encompasses medical, social, environmental, cultural and other factors to address the multifaceted issue that has implications from a local-global perspective. To ensure future workforce are prepared to work collaboratively to address the challenge, it's important to engage in interprofessional education to facilitate collaborative work to address the needs of children, adolescents, transitional age youth, adults and their families.

Hence, this paper will address the need to address mental health related concerns from a local-global perspective and identify curricular implications to educate social workers alongside other professionals such as public health workers, economists, nurses, medical and other related fields to address a local-global concern.

**Keywords:** mental health, interprofessional education, sustainable development goal

### **Abstract 160**

**Masha Kardashevskaya**

*University of Manitoba*

#### **Is there rightful resistance in Indonesia? The case of Batak Toba struggle for land rights**

The paper focuses on the identification of the local peculiarities of rightful resistance found in North Sumatra and the implications of this for national policy-making on land rights. I argue that the resistance of the Batak Toba within the context of indigenous rights to land can be defined as rightful resistance. Thus, expanding on the work of O'Brien and Li (2006) on rightful resistance and Schock's (2015) work on radical rightful resistance I argue that rightful resistance in Indonesia is similar to rightful resistance elsewhere, however, has its own local characteristics in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** rightful resistance, indigenous peoples, land rights, Batak Toba

## **Abstract 1008**

**Chandrarathne Bandara**

*South Asian Academy for Good Governance*

### **Life experience and action learning for leadership promotion**

#### **01.01. Introduction**

We all know that only a few of us are able to climb the ladder of career development based on our academic qualifications. But we can see many men and women of great dynamism have recorded very extraordinary achievements in their careers just through their hard work and experience.

In certain countries systems have been developed to recognize these talents and promote them through recognition awarding certificates, diplomas, degrees, doctorates etc. to suitable persons. Purpose of this proposal is to provide avenues and opportunities for such people.

#### **01.02. Objectives**

1. To provide opportunities for suitable people to study further through distance education, attending seminars, participating in activities in the relevant fields and utilizing library facilities.
2. To encourage people to utilize the creative powers, abilities and skills for quality improvement.
3. To award certificates, diplomas, degrees, doctorates and other titles to suitable people after carefully examining their credentials and qualifications.

#### **01.03. Vision**

A world where democracy will flourish with good governance, transparency, accountability, social responsibility, human rights and rule of law is the vision of the Academy.

#### **01.04. Mission**

Promoting democracy, good governance, transparency, accountability, social responsibility, human rights and rule of law at all levels in all sectors in all parts of the world through award of titles such as certificates, diplomas, degrees, doctorates and other titles after training, counseling, guidance, examination, investigation, monitoring and evaluation is the mission of the Academy.

#### **01.05. Methodology**

1. Board of Directors (BoD) will receive applications for certificates, diplomas, degrees, doctorates and other titles.
2. BoD will request the applicant to make the application according to the set format along with necessary details of certificates and other credentials.
3. BoD will examine such applications and other documents and refer them to any member or members of the Board of Resource Persons (BoRP) for evaluation.
4. BoRP may ask for further information, verifications, clarifications or more reliable credentials.
5. BoRP will take a decision as to which title can be awarded to the applicant.
6. Member or members of BoRP will make recommendations to the board of directors.
7. Board of Directors will inform their decision to the applicant.
8. The applicant, if satisfied with the decision of the Board of Directors will inform the Board of Directors about his / her willingness to accept the title.
9. Otherwise he / she has the opportunity to make another effort.
10. Board of Directors awards the title to the successful applicant.



Wednesday 17 July 2019

9:00 am – 10:30 am	ICSD Panel; Plenary 3	FISIPOL UGM
	Speaker: Prof. James Herbert William Ph.D	
	Position: Director of Arizona Centennial Professor, Arizona State University	
	Title Human Security, Sustainable Development, Global Practice, and the One Health Paradigm	
10:30 am – 11:00 am	Coffee / Tea Break	
11:00 am – 12:30 pm	Concurrent Session 3	FISIPOL UGM

Presentation Session 16 Market Based Approaches to Social Development  
Room 1: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 5**

**Danijel Baturina**

*University of Zagreb*

#### **Social innovations for sustainable development in the Croatian context: Current state and future potential**

Social innovations can be defined as new ideas (products, services, and models) that simultaneously meet social needs (more effectively than alternatives) and create new social relationships or collaborations. In other words, they are innovations that are not only good for society but also enhance society's capacity to act (BEPA, 2010). Social innovations are recognized as important elements of social and political development and sustainable development in Europe. The field of social innovation is broad and varied and it can be argued that is social a practice-led field (Caulier-Grice et al., 2012.) They are often bottom-up, geographically dispersed, local and short in duration (Caulier-Grice, et al., 2012., Brandsen, 2016). The process from development to sustainability is complex and largely depends on different types of support and rootedness in the local context.

From Croatian experience and understanding of the development of social innovation, it can be seen that social innovation is a neglected topic, the concept unknown in the creation and implementation of public policy. However, the third sector is still recognized as a space for discussion on social innovations and as a new perspective for addressing social risks in innovative ways. Volunteer work, trust, and commitment to committed cooperation are the source of Croatian social innovations (Bežovan, et al., 2016; Baturina, 2016).

This paper seeks to explore the field of social innovations for sustainable development in the Croatian context. Paper will be based on the secondary research. Party results from the qualitative empirical research of two EU PF7 projects (WILCO-Welfare innovations at the local level in favor of Cohesion and TSI-Third Sector Impact) will be used. Paper will explore social innovation environment in Croatia, as well as key strategic documents and policies related to sustainable development. We will also include examples of good practice that will illustrate in what aspects the third sector can make social innovations that contribute to the sustainable development of Croatia. Particular attention will be given to identifying the factors

that make these innovations successful in terms of human, financial and social capital and their impact on the community. The conclusion would be orientated towards assessing the potential of social innovations for fostering sustainable development in Croatia as well as challenges to their bigger socio-economic impact.

**Keywords:** social innovations, third sector, sustainable development, and social impact.

#### **Abstract 124**

**Francisco Duarte and João Góis**

*Universidade Federal Fluminense*

#### **Back to the welfare society? The expansion of the social enterprise movement in Brazil**

The climate changes and the shrinking growth of social inequality are, of course, the most obvious effects of the harms of contemporary capitalism. Although, critical voices to the system arise frequently. They do not seem to reach the effects of yore. Nothing comparable to the profound reforms the system experienced after the financial collapse of 1929 and the Second World War conflict is on the horizon. On the contrary, we live in many parts of the world, especially in Latin America, a virulent resumption of neoliberal reforms. This does not mean that criticism has been totally nullified, but rather that only the elements less challenging to the financial character of the system are absorbed by it. As Luc Boltanski and Eve Chiapello have pointed out, contemporary capitalism finds it extremely easy to get rid of criticism through the mobility of capital, and therefore coexists well only with flexible mechanisms for promoting social and environmental justice. It is not by chance that since the 1980s we have seen everywhere a vigorous expansion of more malleable social and environmental protection measures promoted by civil society organizations and, above all, by big corporations. The use of nongovernmental, market-based approaches to address social and environmental issues are part of the neoliberal logic of weakening the state as the main provider of public goods. It is in this sense that we ask: are we back to the Welfare Society?

In the wake of this question, this article seeks to investigate the rise of social enterprises movement in the Brazilian context. In order to so, we analyse the path of three social enterprises – Terranova, Geekie Games and Banco Pérola – and try to comprehend some features of this movement and how it is connected with moral views and aspirations that become legitimate with neoliberal capitalism. Our investigation is based on questions as such: how those business initiatives define entrepreneurship and its role in tackle with social problems; how they justify their social engagements; how atomized social engagements can make the difference; what they think to be the roles of business sector as a whole and of government in the social betterment; and how business, government and non-for-profit organizations could work together to improve social reality.

As for theoretical perspective, we take an approach based on a Economic Sociology of neoliberalism, promoted by authors such as Luc Boltanski and Eve Chiapello. In terms of methodology, we seek to produce an exploratory analysis of documents released by companies in their websites, interviews and speeches given by their founders, including the participation of them in a Brazilian documentary called *Um Novo Capitalismo*. Finally, on the one hand, we argue that the rise of social business represents another manifestation of historical plasticity of capitalism in partially incorporating the dissatisfactions of its critics and, on the other hand, we seek to demonstrate that every ideology, even neoliberal one, is not only a mean of distorting and legitimating a reality, but also a form of social integration and organization.

**Keywords:** Social Enterprises, Entrepreneurship, Neoliberalism, Criticism, Economic Sociology

**Abstract 1010**

**Ambar Teguh Sulisiyani, Titis Dewi Anggalini, Kristi Yuliani**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Government protection of village economic institutions in the midst of free market competition**

Village Economic Institutions, such as BUMDes, MSMEs, and Cooperatives are the front guard of village governments in maintaining economic stability at the village level. The income of the Village Economic Institute is not only intended for village development but also the welfare and independence of the village community. The biggest challenge that then arises is the competition with the giant commercial institutions in the middle of the free market that opens competitors from other countries. Economic institutions that cannot survive will die, including at the Village Economic Institute. The government must have the right policy to maintain and develop the Village Economic Institute especially to sell local products. Local products must be able to compete especially against foreign products. This article is based on the government's strategy to protect rural economic institutions in the form of BUMDes, MSMEs and Cooperatives to be able to compete in the midst of tight free market competition. The research method is carried out by literature studies on the topic of government policies in the protection of village economic institutions.

**Keywords:** local product, Micro Small and Medium Enterprise, Village-Owned Enterprise, cooperative, village economic institutions, government protection policy.

Presentation Session 17 Social Policy for People with Disabilities

Room 2: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 22**

**Matthew Bogenschutz and Hyojin Im**

*Virginia Commonwealth University*

**Vietnam and disability rights: Perspectives at the time of ratification of the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

**Background & Rationale:** The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) seeks to set international standards for the human rights of people with disabilities across eight core domains (UN Enable, 2007). Vietnam, where at least 7.9% of citizens have disabilities (NCCD, 2009) ratified the CRPD in 2015 (Disabled World, 2016), signaling an intention to go beyond simple protection of rights, to strive toward full inclusion of people with disabilities in Vietnamese society. This study sought to address the following research question: At the time of Vietnam's ratification of the CRPD, how do people with disabilities and their supporters perceive their status (vis-à-vis CRPD's eight core principles)? **Methods:** This qualitative study included interviews with 28 individuals, and was conducted in Da Nang, an urban center on the central coast of Vietnam. Participants included adults with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, education and health professionals who served individuals with disabilities, and local government officials. Participants engaged in a semi-structured interview in Vietnamese, which was later conceptually translated to English for analysis. Each interview lasted roughly one hour and was conducted at a place of the participant's choosing. Analysis followed a hybrid template analysis approach, in which an initial thematic analysis following the procedure prescribed by Braun and Clarke (2006) generated a set of themes. Those themes were then arrayed against an analytic template derived from the eight core principles of the CRPD (2007).

**Results:** Results followed the core principles of the CRPD, and will be explained in full, with representative quotations in our presentation. Due to the space constraints of this abstract, only partial results are reported here. Many participants reported that, though Vietnam has adopted policy to protect basic rights of individuals with disabilities, integration into the fabric of Vietnamese life remained elusive for people with disabilities. Physical accessibility, especially in transport and schools was a major challenge. The desire of most participants for people with disabilities to be regarded as “normal” appeared to run counter to CRPD’s mandate to view disability as a form of diversity. Equality of opportunity for people with disabilities was elusive, as opportunities to attend school, secure employment, and build fully inclusive relationships with friends and neighbors were all difficult. Taken as a whole, the results suggest that Vietnam has put into place some basic protections for people with disabilities, but that true adherence to the CRPD’s main tenants was weak at the time of ratification.

**Implications:** These results suggest that Vietnam is currently compliant with only the minimum requirements of CRPD, and that much effort needs to be made to promote true inclusion of people with disabilities in the fabric of society. Strengthening educational policy may be of particular importance in improving conditions for people with disabilities in Vietnam. The potential Western bias of CRPD and the resultant cultural mismatch with Vietnamese culture will also be discussed.

**Keywords:** UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Vietnam, Disability Rights, Persons with Disabilities, Qualitative Research, Hybrid Template Analysis.

#### **Abstract 211**

**Eka Nanda Ravizki and Nazma Swastika Aries**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Access to justice for people with disability in Indonesia**

#### **Abstract 120**

**Marita Flagler**

*Shippensburg University*

Development of a bio-psycho- social model for the assessment of disability in the social protection system in Albania

In her presentation, the author will describe the new Bio-Psycho- Social Model for the assessment of disability in the social protection system in Albania, which she developed for the Albanian government in collaboration with Albanian experts as part of the World Bank Social Assistance Modernization Project (SAMP). The goal was to develop a new multidisciplinary assessment of disability which was grounded in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which has been ratified by the Albanian government, and would reflect Albanian economic, and medical and socio-cultural realities as well as the level of local technical expertise. The expected outcomes were a fair assessment, respect for the rights of people with disabilities, as well as prevention of misuse and abuse of the program.

The conceptualization process was complex in nature since it entailed several components such as the preparation of: (a) a new definition of disability; (b) new Guides for the Bio-Psycho-Social Evaluation of Disability for Children (2-18) and Adults (18+); (c) a new three-step assessment process; (d) a new evaluation administration at the State Social Services; (e)

the preparation of new information management system for data entry, processing and archiving; (e) the creation of a collaborative and support network of services at the central, regional and municipal level that includes community employment services for adults, community and home-based services for children and case management services for all (f) the restructuring of benefits into four levels based on the individual needs; and (g) the preparation of the related legislative framework.

The approach which was piloted in Tirana region for one year showed that: (a) the approach integrates well the model of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health in a coherent framework; (b) it has the ability to evaluate both the presence and the level of the disability of the claimants; (c) it has the ability to evaluate the need for personal assistance and other benefits; and (d) it is able to detect fraud at the origin. The proposed benefit scheme with four disability levels and two levels of personal assistance services redirects the taxpayers' money according to the level of needs by increasing the benefits for people with higher levels of needs without burdening the state budget.

The risk factors are not inherent in the approach per se, but rather in the activities that support it. The approach requires a process of decision making at the inter-ministerial level, and a definite, specific administrative unit with the required expertise at the Ministry level to coordinate the different aspects of the approach. Inadequate training of the professionals involved in evaluation maybe another risk; which needs to be, and is easily avoided. Other significant risk factors are the inadequacy of training and employment services for people with disabilities which need to be developed, dearth of services for children and lack of case management services for people with disabilities. All these risks may be avoided by the gradual national extension of the reform.

**Keywords:** disability, bio-psycho-social assessment, ICF

#### **Abstract 197**

**Kafa Abdallah Kafa**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Special health insurance: An inclusive social protection program for people with disabilities in Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

Presentation Session 18 HIV / AIDS Prevention

Room 3: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 77**

**Ndungu Mungai, Francis Okello, Merrilyn Crichton and Phillip Bwititi**

*Charles Sturt University*

**Has the success story stalled? A mixed methods analysis of Uganda's HIV and AIDS prevention efforts and revitalization recommendations**

This research investigated the critical pathways and results of Uganda's HIV program. It examined Uganda's early phase initiatives and the reasons for their success, changes in the predictors of HIV prevention behaviours between 2000 and 2016, the past and present-day challenges to reducing HIV prevalence and the strategies for rejuvenating positive prevention outcomes. The HIV prevalence has very significant implications to social development so understanding the trends is critical to social and health policies in Uganda and similar developing countries.

A mixed-methods design, underpinned in the social ecology theory, was used. Qualitative data were collected using key informant interviews and focus group discussions with community



members. Quantitative methods involved secondary analysis of women datasets from three rounds of the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys. Inference used complex samples design and logistic regression to examine changes in predictors of risk behaviours over time. The research explains the interrelations between the critical elements of Uganda's HIV response: the environmental context; individual and group behaviours associated with risk; and the effects of HIV on the Ugandan population. Qualitatively, the rising prevalence is explained by the failure to adapt prevention messages to changes in HIV and AIDS knowledge; biomedical advances in the treatment of HIV and AIDS resulting in complacency; prioritisation of biomedical over social science approaches; frequent changes in guidelines; and the weakened leadership role of the government. Quantitative findings identify some significant changes in predictors of HIV risk. The rising prevalence could be addressed by balancing investments between social science and biomedical fields; updating prevention messaging to suit contemporary circumstances and changes in risk behaviours and revitalising the leadership of the government. The changing trends suggest the need to continuously monitor prevalence and behavioural changes. Comparative studies for different countries would also aid in identifying successful programs and best practices that could be replicated elsewhere.

**Keywords:** HIV/AIDS, Uganda, Prevalence, Trends, social ecology

### **Abstract 103**

**Heather Ross, Yvonne Kavezepa, Joyce Nakuta and Engelbertus Byl**

*Thirdway Consultancy, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare*

#### **Bringing social transformation to Namibia through HIV strategic planning**

Gobabis is one of the least populated towns and greatest income disparities in the world. The poor face the greatest inequalities, social exclusion and vulnerabilities, often not able to meet the basic needs. The vulnerabilities increase the risks of becoming infected with HIV. Those LHIV face greater vulnerabilities and are much more likely to be victims of violence and abuse and challenges and complexities are compounded making engagement in care and treatment difficult.

Many are not aware of or struggle to access Namibia's social protection and health schemes. Services are often fragmented across sectors, working in isolation from one another leading to the overlapping of efforts, missed opportunities and vast gaps in care and support services, leaving those most vulnerable further behind.

Gobabis has the highest rates of people living in these 'impoverished housing units,' rising unemployment, extremely high illiteracy, teenage pregnancy with many reported as a result of rape. School attendance rates are among the lowest giving rise to high rates of child headed households and children living and working on the street.

For those LHIV to make it across the care continuum, additional psychosocial support and navigation is essential. Social protection and support services needs to be HIV-sensitive, comprehensive, inclusive and proactive. As no one ministry or agency can do it alone, a multi-sectoral approach is needed.

Both UNAIDS and UNICEF have been supporting efforts around understanding and addressing the vast and complex challenges. Strengthening the Ministerial social work capacity and roles are key strategies in bringing about HIV-sensitive social protection with collaborative approaches. Current efforts are: introducing HIV-sensitive social work case management, HIV adherence and disclosure social work roles, strengthen integrated and inclusive services with fast tracking procedures for linkages; and increased outreach and

support networks, including community mentorship and support groups. Through which there is great potential to bring about true social transformation in Gobabis and in Namibia.

**Keywords:** HIV/AIDS, Income disparity, Mentorship, integrative case management, social transformation, arts and culture therapeutic approaches, children living and working on the street, marginalized communities, empowerment

#### **Abstract 104**

**Heather Ross, Joyce Nakuta, Petronella Ames and Victoria Bam**

*Thirdway Consultancy, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare*

A fourth 90: The key to getting to zero

Namibia, located in southern Africa, is on its way to becoming one of the first countries to reach its 90-90-90 goals. However, in doing so critical aspects are missed, leading Namibia to have alarming HIV resistance rates. Resistant virus is also increasingly being seen with new diagnosis. While adherence to ARVs improves with age, rates are alarmingly low among adolescents.

One factor is the lack of support around disclosure to children and Adolescents, leaving many ALHIV being never being disclosed to and defaulting from taking their ARVs and struggling with a healthy adjustment of status.

Fast tracking services are often where the highest prevalence and incidence exist, leaving leaving other regions behind. In Gobabis the viral load suppression rate is 56.3% compared to the national of 85%. At the same time, they have a high crude death rate and hospital admissions.

Namibia may face a reality of a fourth 90. Unless there is a targeted effort to address 90% of the psychosocial issues and barriers to care, it may face 90% resistance rates.

These complexities call for their increased involvement in HIV programming to ensure strategic, proactive and responsive care and support. Social workers are trained to work with issues around individuals, families, communities and systems. Namibia has been developing HIV-sensitive case management systems offering comprehensive assessments and holistic approaches to meet their collective needs. It aims to move from a reactive system to prevention and early identification and intervention. An HIV disclosure to children curriculum targeting social workers is helping social workers better identify and address issues proactively and be able to offer adequate response. Further integrated case management systems with multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral partners will enhance comprehensive assessments, harmonized interventions and holistic solutions to best mitigate risk and vulnerabilities.

With social workers playing an increasing key role in helping Fast Track initiatives relating to HIV and social protection, efforts can become more targeted, inclusive, sustainable and empowering. In doing so, Namibia will be able to address 90% of the psychosocial issues and barriers to care and then effectively reach and sustain the true goal of getting to zero.

**Keywords:** Fast tracking HIV services, adolescents living with HIV, support groups, psychosocial support, social work, case management, social protection

Presentation Session 19 Gender Empowerment and Opportunity  
Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

## Abstract 95

Jocelyn Hermoso

*San Francisco State University*

### **Evaluating Indonesia's national action plan for the protection & empowerment of women & children in social conflict (RAN P3AKS)**

United Nations Security Council enacted Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security (WPS) in 2000 as recognition of the importance of bringing in a gender perspective to peacemaking through increased women's participation in official peacemaking efforts, supporting women's initiatives to create a culture of peace, and by underscoring women's contributions to ending conflict. The resolution is operationalized through National Action Plans (NAPs) which detail the particular approaches and priority areas of national governments in terms of women, peace and security.

Indonesia enacted its National Action Plan for the Protection & Empowerment of Women & Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS) in 2014 using 1325 as a guideline for establishing an agenda for women, peace, and security and Law No. 7 Year 2012 on Handling Social Conflict (UU PKS) as its national policy framework (AMAN Indonesia, n.d.; The Coordinating Minister of People's Welfare of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014). The RAN P3AKS' priority areas include preventive programs, resolution programs, and empowerment and participation programs focused on women and children in social conflict. In alignment with Indonesia's Decentralization of Governance System, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWE) have led efforts to localize RAN P3AKS. As a result, the provincial governments of Aceh, Lampung, Central Sulawesi, and Maluku have developed Local Action Plans for Women, Peace, & Security (RAD P3AKS) while 9 other provinces are currently facilitating their own processes for developing these local action plans. This paper will analyze the RAN P3AKS using a policy evaluation framework for UNSCR 1325 that looks at how gender equality is used as a criterion for ascertaining the following: (1) policy gains; (2) broadening of political space; and (3) strengthening of peace constituencies (Hermoso & Luca- Sugawara, 2016).

Given the country's recent history of conflict, post-conflict reconstruction (Jahoula, 2016) and how women's participation was marginalized in formal peace processes in Aceh (Lee-Koo, 2012), evaluating how the national action plan strengthens the role of women in promoting sustainable peace and gender justice is particularly important. The implications of this analysis on SDG 3 (Promoting gender equality and empowerment) will be discussed.

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Subtheme: No 3: Promoting gender equality and empowerment

**Keywords:** women, peace, & security; Indonesia; gender equality; peacebuilding

**Abstract 44**

**Brian Stout**

*Western Sydney University*

**Creating economic opportunity for women through university and community partnerships**

Community organisations and university researchers can work together in partnership to create economic opportunity for women in areas of socio-economic need. This paper presents one such partnership. Liverpool Neighbourhood Connections (LNC) in New South Wales, Australia provides support and services for women. Liverpool is a socially disadvantaged area but is now experiencing significant growth and investment. LNC's mission is to build a strong and inclusive local community including through a micro business incubator providing skills training, mentoring and support. LNC has had considerable success in supporting the women that they work with in finding work opportunities and economic independence.

A research partnership has been established between LNC and the newly opened local campus of Western Sydney University. The aim of the partnership is to develop an ongoing research framework to demonstrate and enhance the impact of the work of the community organisation as well as to provide research training and placement opportunities for social work students. So far, a number of factors have emerged that could be applicable to other similar initiatives. Firstly, it is the provision of high quality child care that enables the women to be engaged in the work of the project. Secondly, the wider context of economic growth in the region ensures that skills development is able to be translated into economic empowerment and the launch of successful businesses. In addition to drawing out these factors, the work of the students has been able to put the intervention into a theoretical context and show how the capabilities framework, and ecological approach could provide important insights into the operation of the project.

This paper will highlight the increasing importance that is being given to the evaluation of community based projects. Community based projects are always challenged in acquiring ongoing funding and evaluation reports are extremely valuable to project boards in promoting their work to funders. Evaluation also facilitates the learning of lessons for the replication and expansion of effective initiatives.

Partnerships between universities and community organisations can be crucial in the facilitation of research and evaluation. Australian universities, particularly in regional areas, play a significant role in their local communities and it will be argued that a crucial part of that role can include supporting community projects in collecting data and evaluating projects. The opening of new university campuses is often both an indicator and a driver of economic growth and engaging with local community groups is a way of universities contributing to that growth being widely shared. Small local projects are often not able to fund full evaluations but universities are able to contribute both as part of their community building commitments, as a way of training research students and as a reciprocal arrangement for the provision of student placements.

**Keywords:** gender empowerment, social enterprise, community development, partnership, evaluation

**Abstract 1031**

**Jefri Aristiadi, Annisa Nurlaili, and Syarifah Niken Purnani**

***Universitas Negeri Semarang***

**Community empowerment to reduce early marriage in village Munding sub-district Bergas Semarang District in achievement of gender equality**

Marriage is the birth and inner bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a prosperous family. The ideal age for marriage for women is 20-35 years and 25-40 years for men (BKKBN, 2012). Related to marriage, a phenomenon that often occurs in the community is early marriage. One of area that has the highest early marriages in the Semarang region is in Munding Village, Bergas District, Semarang Regency. According to the Semarang Ministry of Religion, from 2014 and 2015 there were 15,941 marriages and 547 marriages in early marriage. Of the 19 sub-districts in Semarang Regency, Bergas Subdistrict has a number of early marriages of 86 pairs and Munding Village, Bergas District, Semarang Regency is the village with the highest number of early marriages. Where the number of marriages in 2014 was 33 couples, early marriages carried out by Munding villagers were caused by several factors, according to the village officials of Munding Village, Bergas District, Semarang Regency, saying the factors that caused early marriage in Munding Village were: (1) education that is still low, (2) economic factors because of the difficulty of finding work, (3) socio-cultural there is a tradition of matchmaking because the people of Munding Village are people who firmly uphold cultural values and preserve indigenous cultures. According to their culture, an unmarried girl is considered to be a family shame. In addition, there is an assumption that women go to elementary school and state that arranged marriages are to save family property so that the decision on when a child must marry is fully determined by parents without considering the age of the child and if marriage is not carried out their children will not be economically or happily alive. So from that the need for a situation that is expected to reduce early marriage in the area because basically early marriage will have a negative impact both physically and psychologically. Through community empowerment, especially women, among others are (1) providing education on the impact of early marriage through internalization, (2) providing capacity through soft skills or hard skills, and (3) the existence of women's cooperatives. The writing method used is descriptive qualitative and than primary and secondary data collection based on sources that are relevant to the discussions raised and observed. The purpose of this paper is: (1) to support the sustainable development goals in the fifth point, namely gender equality, (2) the concept of empowerment, (3) to explain the implementation strategy of community empowerment. This is an effort to prevent early marriage in Munding Village in a sustainable manner, as well as a form of support in the success of the Sustainable Development Goals that focus on realizing gender equality.

Presentation Session 20 Sustainability and Social Development  
Room 5: IUP MKP 211 FISIPOL UGM



**Abstract 191**

**Raquel Marta**

*University of West London*

**Mobilizing relational interdependencies for environmental urban vulnerabilities transformation**

**Abstract 195**

**Nabilla Farah Naura**

*Universitas Indonesia*

**Rubbish to resource: Turning waste into biodegradable microbeads**

**Abstract 209**

**Lolita Sagitari, Suripno, Yunito and Agung**

*Pertamina Hulu Mahakam*

**Cultivating green and healthy environment through education in remote area: A case of Tani Baru village of Delta Mahakam**

**Abstract 219**

**Prasetya Kharisma, Bagus Widyantoro and Adi Rahmadi**

*Pertamina Geothermal Energy Kamojang*

**Sustaining gold standard achievement in environmental and social life management based on proper criteria: Case study of Pertamina Geothermal Energy, Kamojang**

PGE Kamojang operation requires integrated environmental and social management to maintain sustainable environment and social life around the site and maintains a sustainable operation of 235 Megawatts Geothermal Powerplant. In terms of achievement, PGE Kamojang had achieved GOLD PROPER rating on environmental management for eight consecutive years from 2010-2018. This rating is categorized as the best environmental and social management in Company Performance Program in Environmental Management (PROPER) organized by Indonesia's Government. PGE Kamojang created more than 50 innovations contributing to operations and to society. These Innovations are implemented by PGE Kamojang on PROPER has a contribution to SDG's program. On community development aspect, PGE Kamojang has a program on public health sector namely "SEHATI" which focuses on maternal and children's health as well as disabilities in children. This program contributed to SDG's on the prevalence of malnutrition indicators. On environmental management system aspect, PGE Kamojang has been certified ISO 14001:2015 which is contributed to SDG's indicators: corporation that implement SNI certification SNI ISO 14001. On efficiency energy aspect, PGE Kamojang has a program namely "Filler Cooling Tower replacement strategy with Image Processing Application". This program contributed to SDG's on the use of energy clean and achievable. On aspect utilization hazardous waste reduction, PGE Kamojang has a program called "Change in lubricants replacement program from Time Base Monitoring (TBM) to Condition Base Monitoring (CBD)" that contributed SDG's in the amount of hazardous waste that is managed and proportion of hazardous waste that is processed according to regulation (industrial sector). On aspect reduction non-hazardous waste, PGE Kamojang has a program that namely "Seamless Asset Management System (SAMS)" that contribute to SDG's in the amount of recycle waste. Furthermore, on water efficiency PGE Kamojang has a program "Replacement type sealing pump CCWP from gland open sealing to mechanical seal". This is contribute to SDG's on the indicator of level of water stress : proposition of fresh water to availability. On water pollution aspect, PGE Kamojang

has a program namely “Separate Condensate Water and Cikaro river with ” that contribute to SDG’s in indicator quality of river water as raw water. On aspect emission reduction, PGE Kamojang has a program “Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Kamojang Geothermal KMJ 4-5 to electric network Jawa- Bali that contribute to SDG’s in document reporting for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GRK). On biodiversity aspect, PGE Kamojang has a program namely “Conservation Elang Kamojang”. This program contributed to SDG’s in indicator development assistance and government expenditure for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Other innovations on protecting natural resources were also implemented, during 2014-2018, the programmes achieved energy efficiency (71,170.89 GJ), emission reduction (2,142,124.32 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e), water efficiency (18,714.8 m<sup>3</sup>), hazardous waste reduction (5.51 ton), non-hazardous waste reduction (8.93 ton), and water pollution reduction (12.32 ton). With all Innovation programs, PGE Kamojang can create a sustainable solution, both on operation and environment-social life.

**Keywords : SDG’s, PROPER, community development, natural, resources.**

Presentation Session 21 Challenges to Integration  
Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 130**

**Megan Espana**

*Ohio State University*

#### **Social inclusion and immigrant integration efforts in the mid-western United States: Findings from the New Americans Research Project**

Background: Human migration, the human face of globalization will continue to be a pressing issue in many years to come around the globe. As societies are increasingly becoming diverse, normative goals of socially cohesive societies, critical for overall success are becoming even more important. People moving into new social systems, often fall in the interspaces created by multiple structures such as gender, race/ethnicity, and class, making them structurally vulnerable. Since these structural vulnerabilities are often experienced simultaneously, they can magnify the adverse impact on freedoms and daily functioning creating structural barriers for groups to exercise their rights and choices (UNDP, 2014).

In the migration context, Human service organizations (HSO) s)—such as schools, hospitals, social service agencies, and community-based ethnic organizations—are providing an array of services to the growing immigrant and refugee populations in the US. HSO’s play a critical role among these communities in transition as they can link people to needed services; ensure the availability of human services; ensure the competency of play a critical quality of personal and population-based services. The interaction between HSOs that serve immigrant populations are embedded within multiple formal and informal systems, including family, community, health and social policy, socio-political environment, as well as social and cultural norms. This study explores the nested interactions between these systems of human service provision at policy, community, organizational, and individual levels in the migration context.

Methodology: Using a Transformative Mixed Methods Design, this Community Based Participatory Research Project based on Respondent Driven Sampling method (RDS) collected data through web-based surveys (n=94), in-depth interviews (n=25) and focus group discussions [Focus Group Participants (n)= 46]. Data collection and analysis using

quantitative and qualitative methods were conducted first in tandem. Data were then, compared for the purposes of triangulation and integrated for corroboration.

**Findings & Implications:** Results show that although the majority of HSO's are providing services to immigrant populations, immigrants still report limited access to services. In many cases, demand for services is high, but accessibility remains highly uneven. Results also show less collaboration and more competition in the human service landscape.

Findings of our study contribute to the knowledge base by placing human service organizations and community capacity at the center of migration, community resilience, and human service research. Knowledge gained from this assessment of the human service landscape will: promote improved service delivery systems; address the quality of direct services; and improve accessibility, accountability, and service coordination among human service organizations. Implications of the study will bolster programs and policies geared towards diversity and inclusion. Findings of the study will also provide implications to the growing call to radically re-conceptualize the notion of 'immigrant integration' (Lentin 2008; Crul 2016; Dahinden 2016). Our study provides implications to expand theoretical and methodological advancement in immigrant integration research and probe situations that help investigate inequalities in different spaces (Alkire, n.d.), which will help begin to substantively address larger questions about service equity among immigrant populations, human rights, and social justice.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Structural Vulnerability, Integration, Human Service Organizations, Community Based Participatory Research, Mixed Methods Research Design

#### **Abstract 56**

**Juan Chen**

*The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

#### **Effects of neighborhood discrimination towards mainland immigrants on mental health in Hong Kong**

Using data from a representative sample of Chinese adults who were surveyed in the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD), we estimate the effects of neighborhood discrimination towards immigrants from Mainland China on the mental health of Chinese residents in Hong Kong. Contrary to our expectations, discrimination towards immigrants from Mainland China measured at the neighborhood level does not prove to be associated with the poor mental health of post-1997 immigrants; instead, a higher level of immigrant discrimination is associated with a lower level of psychological distress for both post-1997 Mainland immigrants and other Chinese residents in Hong Kong. A functional family also appears to be a consistent predictor of better mental health for both groups. Our findings, therefore, suggest that immigrant discrimination can signify a prejudice that leads to social distance or avoidance and that the post-1997 Mainland immigrants do not have extensive contact with other local residents in Hong Kong. Although local residents' discriminatory attitudes may not result in aggressive behaviors that have a negative impact on newcomers' mental health, the social distance between the immigrants and the local residents is still an issue that requires further research and practical attention.

**Keywords:** immigrants, mental health, discrimination, neighborhood, family function

**Abstract 73**

**Baiju Vareed**

*MacEwan University*

**Disidentification, migration and postcolonialism: Auto ethnographic reflections on immigration**

Being an immigrant from South India to North America is not only just a physical shift, but an incessant voyage to identifying and disidentifying with oneself. I am no more (East) Indian in the new place, neither have become (fully) Canadian, as perceived by people in Canada. There is a bridge of colonialism - ceased but existing; dilapidated, but strong – that connect the Indian in me with Canada - well not so exactly with Canada, but with Aboriginals in Canada. I identify myself with Indigenous Canadians through this post-colonial connection. The survival of an immigrant in Canada is slowly constructed through colonial disdains manifested in many ways. This paper share autoethnographic reflections on survival in Canada as an immigrant, post-colonial connections and withering identity. As suggested by Lee (2002) sometimes the politics of Asian American identity has something to do with autobiographical experiments. The identification and disidentification of own identity could be best told through narratives and lived experiences. This presentation focuses on issue of identity being an immigrant in a postcolonial era. Interestingly this exploration brings the author closer to Aboriginal communities in Canada with a shared reminiscence of colonialism. And that opens interesting junctures of human connection at historical locations.

**Keywords:** post colonialism, migration, ethnography, disidentification

**Abstract 158**

**Basilica D Putranti**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Situating belonging of migrants in resource frontier: A case study in Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan, Indonesia**

This article concerns about the belonging of migrants in the resource-rich region of Kutai Kartanegara. The study was conducted in the context of decentralized Indonesia when coal mining and oil palm plantations were excellent sources of local revenue for Kutai Kartanegara. The coming of migrants from other regions with various ethnic backgrounds in search for better livelihoods led to hard competitions and conflicts over resources between actors with different political interests. Stemming from this fact, I would argue that social networks play a crucial role in establishing migrants' life in the destination area. However, each migrant might have specific situations as influenced by their ethnic background, occupation and gender, so that they are dynamically located in an advantage position or vice versa. Using qualitative methods, therefore, the objective of this study is to analyze the significance of social networks, resource conflicts and intersectionality in situating the belonging of migrants. The field research discovered a complex ethnic networks, which functions not only for getting better jobs but also rebuilding kinship ties and channeling their political aspirations -in other words, cultivating the belonging of migrants. When caught in resource conflicts, however, the belonging of migrants became more complex, selective and temporary as it is differently situated at the macro, mezzo and micro levels.

**Keywords:** belonging, identity, resource frontier, social network, migrants

Presentation Session 22 Reconciliation and Social Justice  
Room 7: BA 204 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 8**

**Karen Rice and Cindy Vicente**

*Millersville University*

**Intergroup dialogue as a tool to achieve peace, justice, and strong institutions**

Intergroup dialogue is the process of bringing individuals from different social identity groups, together, to engage in and process various social issues. Through the exploration of differences and commonalities, and the examination of the effect of discrimination, power, and privilege, group members work together to identify common ground in order to promote equality and social justice. Individuals learn how to listen and speak openly, engage with one another, take risks, explore differences and conflicts, and discover common ground in order to strengthen collective capacities and foster connections and alliances across social identity groups in order to promote social justice and change. To create a global society in which all individuals can thrive takes a collaborative approach that involves all, and learning how to engage in dialogue around “hot topics” can lead to this society in which solutions to serious social problems are created. Institutions, particularly institutions of higher education can take that lead through educating students in the intergroup dialogue model to foster peace and justice and work towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 16.

**Keywords:** intergroup dialogue, Sustainable Development Goal, higher education, social justice

**Abstract 90**

**Evangeline Guinto**

*Philippine Association of Social Workers, Inc*

**Promoting human relationships amidst war in Mindanao: The Philippine experience**

Nobody wins in a war (Johnson, 1984; Iskra, 2007; Kahn, 2011). It is always devastating to human and the overall environment. Lives are lost, communities are disbanded, displacements of families and many more adversities happen because of war. Mindanao is a bleeding land according to many people who survived the war which have been going on for several decades already. The latest that happened in Marawi City, Philippines challenged social workers who are of diverse culture but resolved to unite in serving humanity. This paper attempts to describe how social workers from different cultural origins strengthen relationships for a common cause. The strengths based approach (Saleebey, 2002; Healy, 2005) proved to be very useful and effective. When working with colleagues, social work ethics, values and principles must be in place. As espoused by this perspective, social workers must focus more on the strengths of each one and not on their deficits. Using phenomenology, twelve social workers participated this study as they were involved in establishing relationship with colleagues serving internally displaced people. This study aims to explore the thoughts and feelings of social workers on this war in Mindanao; how they cope with the challenges as they perform their roles and lastly, what insights can they share from this experience. The association of social workers in the country did a lot in uniting and providing care to social workers who among the many professions are very vulnerable in the situation of armed conflict. Local social workers serving the IDPs in evacuation camps and in nearby villages felt the warm support provided by their colleagues from other regions. They expressed how their morale heightened, they realized that they are not alone; they are on the right path and



their profession is truly a noble one. They again and again said that if given another chance to choose their profession, they will not hesitate to decide for social work

**Keywords:** displacement, war, social workers

### **Abstract 93**

**Susan Wysor Nguema**

*West Chester University of Pennsylvania*

#### **Reshaping white narratives to advance SDG #16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies**

White supremacy is at the foundation of all American institutions. It is woven into the fabric of society in a way that simultaneously feels insurmountable by those who experience it daily and no longer existent to many in the white-identifying community. In 2017, this author published a dissertation comparing individual levels of confidence of Blacks and Whites in South Africa and the United States in several public institutions before and after the fall of apartheid. The most striking finding was not that Black confidence in South Africa increased for nearly all institutions examined, but rather the drastic drop in White South African confidence, signaling a substantially negative experience with a more egalitarian restructuring of society.

When analyzing the South African example, what can Americans learn to do differently in tackling the grand issue of white supremacy to promote a more just, peaceful, and inclusive society? Even more broadly, what can any society facing similar themes of supremacy do, to improve the odds of greater societal participation and feelings of belonging while decreasing fear, fascism, and loss?

This presentation will introduce ideas based in transitional justice, the process through which many countries have attempted to deal with broad based conflict and oppression. Specifically, the use of circles will be discussed as an intervention with white-identifying individuals to create a safe space for exploring white identity, the existence of white supremacy, and how white narratives can be reshaped. White supremacy seems insurmountable because of its all-encompassing reach in society and the ways in which so many white-identifying individuals struggle to see its deep impacts. However, if white-identifying individuals can explore the roots of whiteness in ways that offer safety and reshape their own narratives, the larger white narrative of society may begin to shift as well.

It is important to note that this presentation is focused on work with white-identifying individuals in the United States because they are the majority group and they hold racial power and privilege. Therefore, their narrative must change for the national narrative to change. While based largely on US-related issues, this presentation will offer participants tangible interventions that could be used across a wide variety of populations in need of safe spaces, healing, and transformation.

**Keywords:** reshaping white narratives, eliminating white supremacy, SDG 16 Promote Just Peaceful and Inclusive Societies

### **Abstract 106**

**Vijyendra Pandey**

*Central University of Karnataka*

#### **Impact of social justice issues advocacy on moral judgement among academic institutions**

Society includes people of disadvantaged as well as non-disadvantaged groups, where, as part of their daily lives, in several situations they may see another individual being involved in an

act of cheating, misbehaving and not acting as per the norms which society expect from them. Individuals observe certain forms of unfairness under certain situations, how do they relate those acts being unfair as well as, what form of judgement they consider as moral or immoral. Two hundred and fifty nine (137 males, and 122 females, Age 16-27 years  $M = 21.38$ ,  $SD = 2.73$ ) from academic institutions of Karnataka, South India were taken.

The results revealed a significant positive correlation between moral foundation and social justice issues advocacy. It indicated that when the appropriate issues were advocated for social justice, the moral judgement tends to increase among the individuals and their perception of fairness. The sub dimensions of these variables were also found positively correlated with each other. Results focus that individuals with higher moral foundation on harm/care and fairness/respect dimensions is significantly highest whereas relationship building and other dimensions of social justice issues awareness except for political awareness related dimension were significantly lowest. Further individuals with higher moral foundation for in-group/loyalty, authority/respect, and purity/sanctity dimensions were significantly differing from other dimensions such as relationship building and all other dimensions of social justice issues advocacy respectively. It could be explained that such social issues advocacy related dimensions do have their impact on deciding our moral judgements which may further reflects in our moral behaviours. Such behaviours may help and promote for better interpersonal relationship among the individuals as they feel proud to be affiliated with those individuals to attain the appreciation from the society.

In addition to this, finding reveals that in-group/loyalty is dominant dimension whereas purity/sanctity is least dominant dimension to define moral foundation among the individuals in academic institutions. Continuing to this, confronting discrimination was shown as most dominant dimension and political & social advocacy as least preferred dimension, whereas social issues awareness found to be in middle to define appropriate advocacy to social justice issues among the respondents of academic institutions. Respondents of urban residence were found to be much expressive than to rural residence respondents with respect to their perception of social justice issues advocacy and moral foundation. Other results and observations have been discussed and explained in the light of theoretical and cultural perspectives.

**Keywords: Social Issues Advocacy, Moral Judgement, Fairness, Academic Institutions**

Presentation Session 22a Pemberdayaan perempuan  
Room 8: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 2002**

**Thalia Lintang Sekarsari**

*Universitas Airlangga*

#### **Peran Isteri dalam Kelangsungan Ekonomi Keluarga Nelayan Kenjeran Surabaya**

Pembagian kerja dalam aktivitas keluarga nelayan dilakukan untuk mempermudah kelangsungan ekonomi. Suami yang bertugas sebagai nelayan pergi melaut mencari ikan sedangkan isteri mengurus pekerjaan domestik di rumah seperti memasak, mencuci baju, mengurus rumah dan anak. Namun, terjadi hal yang berbeda saat cuaca buruk di laut. Saat nelayan tidak bisa melaut, maka isteri bertugas mencari nafkah demi memenuhi kebutuhan hidup rumah tangga. Anak-anak nelayan juga ikut serta membantu pekerjaan orang tua mereka. Bahkan, beberapa diantaranya memutuskan tidak melanjutkan sekolah untuk menjadi nelayan dengan aktivitas penangkapan ikan baik menangkap ikan di pantai maupun di lautan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami lebih mendalam dan menelusuri lebih lanjut dari

penelitian sebelumnya mengenai bagaimana peran isteri nelayan yang mengerjakan pekerjaan domestik juga mencari nafkah ketika cuaca buruk guna memenuhi kebutuhan hidup keluarga nelayan pada musim angin kencang saat tidak bisa menangkap ikan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Kenjeran Kota Surabaya tepatnya di lokasi kampung nelayan. Informan yang diwawancarai secara mendalam terdiri dari suami yang berprofesi sebagai nelayan, isteri nelayan dan anak-anak nelayan dengan pedoman wawancara secara terencana. Data kualitatif yang didapat kemudian dianalisis dengan pendekatan dari Moore mengenai beban ganda perempuan bekerja di ranah domestik dan publik. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan isteri nelayan secara empiris. Selain melakukan pekerjaan domestik, isteri nelayan akan beralih pekerjaan menjadi buruh cuci, pembantu rumah tangga, dan pemulung untuk menutupi kebutuhan saat suami tidak bisa melaut dicuaca buruk. Anak perempuan nelayan akan ikut membantu dalam melaksanakan tugas rumah sedangkan suami dan anak-anak laki-laki nelayan akan memperbaiki jaring ikan dan banyak berdiam di rumah. Sistem pembagian kerja nelayan, isteri nelayan, dan anak nelayan telah berlangsung dan diwariskan turun temurun.

**Keywords:** Peran isteri, keluarga nelayan, ekonomi

**Tri Winarni Soenarto Putri**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Model Pelayanan Kesehatan Lansia Berbasis Komunitas di Indonesia:**

**(Studi pada Bina Keluarga Lansia di Desa Sumpersari, Moyudan, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta)**

Artikel ini mengkaji model pelayanan kesehatan terhadap Lansia yang berbasis komunitas di Desa Sumpersari, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Dengan menggunakan konsep dukungan sosial dan metode penelitian kualitatif untuk mendapatkan data primer dan sekunder, dari hasil wawancara mendalam terhadap pemangku kepentingan utama dan lansia maupun keluarga lansia yang tergabung dalam Bina Keluarga Lansia (BKL), dapat diargumentasikan bahwa komunitas yang tergabung dalam Bina Keluarga Lansia (BKL) telah menjadi lembaga yang efektif dan efisien dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan kesehatan lansia. karena dapat menjadi *mediator* dan *fasilitator* dalam menangani masalah kesehatan masyarakat pada umumnya dan para lansia pada khususnya.

Keberadaan BKL memungkinkan lansia dapat menjadi mediator dan fasilitator dalam menangani masalah kesehatan masyarakat secara umum, terutama para lansia. Argumen ini diperkuat lagi dengan temuan lapangan bahwa BKL sebagai suatu lembaga yang diinisiasi oleh komunitas mempunyai peran yang sangat penting dalam membantu mengurangi beban pemerintah dalam menangani permasalahan lansia. Adanya model pelayanan kesehatan yang relevan sangatlah diperlukan untuk meningkatkan derajat kesehatan dan mutu kehidupan lansia. Hasil kajian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi *best practice* dalam pengembangan BKL dan pelayanan kesehatan bagi lansia di Indonesia.

**Kata Kunci:** Bina Keluarga Lansia, Komunitas, Lansia, Pelayanan Kesehatan

**Oktaria Albizzia dan Aulia Widya Sakina**

**STPMD “APMD” Yogyakarta**

**Membangun Skema Partisipatoris Perempuan Melalui Bumdes**

**Di Desa Wisata Ngelanggeran Kecamatan Pathuk**

**Kabupaten Gunungkidul**

Pengembangan desa wisata dan partisipasi perempuan di wilayah desa wisata merupakan tantangan BUMDes pasca dibentuk/didirikan. Pada saat yang bersamaan keberadaan BUMDes dihadapkan pada dua sisi mata uang yang selalu bertolak belakang. Di satu sisi menyimpan potensi dan harapan bagi kehidupan masyarakat melalui optimalisasi potensi sumber daya desa, di lain sisi BUMDes menimbulkan berbagai persoalan yang pelik. Hal ini tentu rentan menumbuhkan kecemburuan sosial yang bisa menimbulkan konflik sosial jika tidak segera teratasi.

Keberadaan BUMDes “Taruna Purba Mandiri” di tengah-tengah masyarakat Desa Ngelanggeran memiliki perekat utama yang bisa digunakan sebagai pilar partisipasi masyarakat dalam mewujudkan lingkungan yang terpelihara dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup masyarakat. Skema partisipatoris dalam hal ini bisa dipandang sebagai media pembelajaran bagi masyarakat desa dalam mengelola potensi desa secara bijak serta dalam peningkatan profesionalisme BUMDes. Peran BUMDes sebagai *advisory services* dapat lebih berhasil ketika perencanaan program, pelaksanaan, monitoring dan evaluasinya dilakukan dengan melibatkan masyarakat lokal sedari awal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui mengkaji kontribusi BUMDes dalam membangun skema partisipatoris perempuan di Desa Wisata Ngelanggeran dan menggali permasalahan yang muncul dalam dinamika partisipasi perempuan sebagai agen perubahan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan studi kasus. Wawancara dan observasi digunakan sebagai data primer, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh melalui pengumpulan dokumen. Setelah data terkumpul maka teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan tahapan seleksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan.

#### **Abstract 208**

**Bagus Dimas Wibisono, Ferica Veni Dita dan Septi Setiowati**

**PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy Area Lahendong**

**Pemenuhan Hak Kesejahteraan: Peningkatan Ekonomi dan Kesempatan Kerja Dari Anak Binaan Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) Kelas II Kota Tomohon**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) atau Pembangunan Berkelanjutan merupakan program pembangunan global yang dibentuk dengan mengedepankan gagasan no one left behind. Gagasan ini merupakan upaya membuka jalan bagi pertumbuhan setiap negara, sehingga, baik negara maju, maupun negara berkembang mampu memiliki tingkat kesejahteraan yang sama. Salah satu tujuan dari SDGs adalah pekerjaan layak dan pertumbuhan ekonomi (tujuan ke-8). Yang berarti, adanya pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan dan inklusif, serta memastikan adanya lapangan pekerjaan dan pekerjaan yang layak untuk semua. PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy Area Lahendong, yang merupakan subsidiary dari PT Pertamina (Persero) telah ikut mengadopsi tujuan ini kedalam salah satu program CSR-nya, yakni program Pengembangan Potensi Anak Melalui Kegiatan Pemberdayaan di Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) Kelas II Kota Tomohon.

Kesejahteraan sosial adalah suatu sistem yang terorganisir dari usaha-usaha pelayanan sosial dan lembaga-lembaga sosial, untuk membantu individu-individu dan kelompok dalam mencapai tingkat hidup serta kesehatan yang memuaskan. Dari situ, PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy Area Lahendong, sebagai tanggung jawab sosialnya, membantu individu-individu

anak binaan LPKA Kelas II Kota Tomohon untuk memperoleh kesempatan seluas-luasnya untuk mengembangkan kemampuan serta meningkatkan atau menyempurnakan kesejahteraannya. Oleh karena itu, Jurnal ini hendak melihat PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy Area Lahendong dalam partisipasinya memenuhi target pada tujuan ke-8 SDGs sebagai salah satu bentuk tanggung jawab sosialnya.

Pada akhirnya, jurnal ini menyatakan bahwa program Pengembangan Potensi Anak Melalui Kegiatan Pemberdayaan di LPKA Kelas II Kota Tomohon tidak hanya unik karena satu-satunya program dari BUMN yang bekerjasama dengan Kemenkumham, namun juga meningkatkan kesempatan kerja dari anak binaan LPKA Kelas II Kota Tomohon. Dengan adanya keahlian yang diterima dari program tersebut, diharapkan kedepannya anak binaan LPKA Kelas II Kota Tomohon memiliki kesempatan yang sama dengan individu-individu lain dalam peningkatan ekonomi, atau lebih jauh lagi, dalam pemenuhan kesejahteraannya.

**Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Peningkatan Ekonomi, Kesejahteraan, Sustainable Development Goals**

12:30 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch Break	FISIPOL UGM
1:00 pm – 3:00 pm	Concurrent Session 4	FISIPOL UGM

Presentation Session 23 Sustainability and the Economy  
Room 9: BA 211 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 68**

**Hempri Suyatna, Puthut Indroyono and Rindu Firdaus**

***Universitas Gadjah Mada***

**Economic democracy as alternative for resource management: Case study of Nglanggeran and Kalibiru, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta**

Economic democracy is an "ideal type" of resource governance due to its more democratic character in economically, politically, and socio-culturally than the pattern of "state" and "market". Unfortunately, its development in the real world lately is difficult to be recognized compare to the markets driven and countries driven that both are relatively more prominent, especially in Indonesia. Observers of empowerment refer the last phenomenon as "elite-capture", when elites or oligarchs take their own interest as base of policy making process. This paper describes the results of research in two villages in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, which despite its abundant natural resource potential, but in the past many people were known to be classified as poor. The two villages are considered successful in involving community participation in the management of natural resource concessions given to them. This study used multi-discipline approach try to create a model of governance "alternative" in the failure of the model of "state" and "market" in protecting people's socio-economic interests of the community from systemic poverty and the threat of sustainable ecological environment.

**Keywords: economic, governance, democracy, resource**



**Abstract 110**

**Dwi Winarsih**

*La rochelle Université*

**Indonesian agricultural market reforms: Linking farmers to markets**

Agriculture sector plays an important role in the Indonesian economy. Not only contributes significantly to Indonesia's economic growth and a remarkable reduction of poverty but also absorbing significantly workforce. Even during the first period of the three decades of Indonesia economic transformation (1966 – 1996) agriculture became the central focus of the New Order's development strategy. By exploiting agriculture, the earlier Indonesian government wanted to generate the surplus that would make it possible to make a fast transition to industrialization. With changes in the political reforms in 1998, the Indonesian government's policies priority in the agriculture sector remains to focus to the development of on-farm agribusiness, with the main objective is still increasing productivity. Meanwhile, the most important thing is developing post-harvest management. Post-harvest management includes assembling, processing and distribution/marketing. These activities determine significantly the farm's revenue guarantee. Marketing and trade facilities are critical instruments for an efficient market of the agricultural product, However, the needed market facilities poorly developed in Indonesia.

In this article, I study the Indonesian government reforms in the agricultural market by establishing Indonesian Commodity Auction Market (ICAM) in all of the Indonesian province, as one of the different forms of government intervention in the market. I then focus on two policy questions concerning the implementation of this state centralized market institution. The first is whether the formal institution in the form of ICAM was a good government market intervention considering the characteristic of the Indonesian agricultural market in general. The second is whether, as planned, the government must spend more finance to induce more farmers' participation in the ICAM. Both questions are viewed from the perspective of the institutional analysis of ICAM.

To answer these questions, I do first an overview of Indonesia agricultural market in general by providing a literature review of the previous researches on the Indonesian agricultural market, especially the market in Java. I complete then with the data of field observation in Central of Java. This part is important as the starting point to build an analytical framework and the foundation of the subject of implementation of ICAM in this second chapter. I then discuss the characteristics and the market microstructure of the Indonesia agricultural market using the theoretical framework of agricultural marketing paradigm by (Vercammen and Schmitz 2001) and the Intermediaries theory of (Spulber 1996; Spulber 1999). In doing so, I develop the market context of Indonesia agricultural market in general where the ICAM is implemented.

In the second part, I describe the organization and the operation of ICAM. This description is based on the secondary data of several government reports and the field observation in the ICAM of the Central Java province. I then study the efficiency of the market implementation by focusing to identify the characteristics of market participants and the trading procedures adopted. The study shows that the ICAM organization should simplify the market rules and procedures to compete with other market institution, either formal or informal.

**Keywords:** Indonesian agricultural market, Inefficiency market, Middlemen, Government intervention

#### **Abstract 129**

**Fx Hermawan Kusumartono, Adji Krisbandono, Dicky Fransisco Simanjuntak, and Galih Primanda Permana**

***Ministry of Public Works and Housing Indonesia***

#### **Promoting sustainable prosperity in Indonesian border cities: Challenges and policy recommendations**

Seven national border posts have been built during 2015 until 2017 during President Joko Widodo's administration. The president wants border cities to be the new centres for generating (local and regional) economic growth, as stated in "Nawa Cita", by developing Indonesia from the periphery to fortify these areas. The fundamental point to create growth may follow sharp lines; however, the social, economic, and political contexts may not. Families seeking better lives will very often move based on economics, without regard for formal borders. This research aimed to find the appropriate policies and strategies to raise economic growth in border areas. Moreover, this research wanted to analyze the challenges in developing these areas. Finally, this research proposed several recommendations for developing infrastructure to become the magnet for economic growth in border areas. This research utilized logframe analysis to elaborate the appropriate development programs in two national border post areas, namely Entikong (West Kalimantan) and Mota'ain (East Nusa Tenggara). This research found that economic activities influence the cross-border mobility of local people in Entikong and Mota'ain. Another phenomenon observed in Entikong was the medical travel of local people to Tebedu, Malaysia. Based on the research in those two areas, this research propose several recommendations to promote sustainable prosperity in border cities. First, by creating integrated economic area. Second, by equipping the border areas with proper facilities. Third, by introducing pricing policies to reduce price difference with outside the border areas. Fourth, by developing a temporary worker program with neighbor countries. Fifth, by acknowledging and endorsing local champions for the purpose of empowering local people in border areas. Sixth, by cooperating with neighbor countries in creating economic programs.

**Keywords: border areas, infrastructure, policies, economic growth**

#### **Abstract 184**

**Mahesh Chougule**

***Walchand College of Arts and Science***

#### **Utility, implementation and impact of the Sustainable Development Goals on particularly vulnerable tribal groups of Maharashtra State India**

The trust of this present research is to find out the barriers and opportunities of sustainable development goals and innovations in formulation and implementation especially on the PVTGs of Maharashtra state. Researcher will explore the impact of sustainable development goals on particularly vulnerable tribal groups of Maharashtra state, especially in Raigad and Thane districts as there is PVTG population of Katkari tribal community found to be living there. Researchers aim is to examine the utility, implementation and impact of sustainable development goals on PVTGs. The researcher will explore the grey areas and find out the reasons of exclusion of the PVTG from sustainable development goals of these tribal district of Maharashtra. The researcher will examine the pervasiveness of information technology and its impact on PVTG and opportunities for innovation in good governance and sustainable development goals.

**Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, good governance**

Presentation Session 24 Innovations in Social Protection  
Room 1: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 1039**

**Sirojuddin Abbas**

***Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting***

**Village development fund: Breaking institutional barriers for sustainable rural development in Indonesia**

**Abstract 37**

**Udaya Wagle**

***Western Michigan University***

**The role of evolving social protections in reducing poverty and inequality: Global expectations vs reality**

Social protection policies help mitigate social risks and vulnerabilities associated with life cycle changes and natural disasters. While the impact of social protection on reducing poverty and inequality has been extensively documented for high-income countries, it has not been adequately examined in case of developing countries. This analysis attempts to fill this void by exploring the time series context of some 98 high, middle, and low-income countries. Findings from a series of panel data regressions challenge the idea that social protection policies have helped reduce poverty and inequality across countries. Whereas any poverty and inequality-reducing impacts are limited to the current decade and Europe and North America, this paper attempts to tease out the nuances involved in the way researchers and policymakers can contextualize the connection for countries lacking resources to introduce comprehensive social protection policies.

**Keywords: Social protection, Poverty, Inequality, Global, Longitudinal data**

**Abstract 118**

**Denti Kardeti and Anastasia Vreide**

***Sekolah Bina Bakti***

**Integrated social protection to overcome poverty: Case study of Sistem Layanan dan Rujukan Terpadu (SLRT) Program Sabilulungan in Bandung Regency**

According to some data from several experts and Bappenas, they stated that the challenge of implementing social protection programs in Indonesia were fragmentation. The programs from local government and central government have not been integrated. Thus, it made the the programs could not meet a good result. The Indonesian government put some effort to fix this issue with Sistem Layanan Terpadu (SLRT) Program to overcome poverty. Bandung regency government had been doing SLRT, and got Best Practice award from Indonesian Social Ministry on 2017. According to Edi Soeharto (2009), to handle poverty effectively, it can be done by social protection. Chambers (2000) added that a poverty program must have more than one benefit. This issue could be solved through integrated social protection. According to Munday (2003), integrated social protection would give best result by integrating vertical and horizontal element. There were other element in integrated social protection implementation such as operational factor, administrative factor, and crucial factor (Ragan: 2003).

This research seeks to reveal the implementation of integrated social protection services at SLRT in Bandung regency. In addition, this research also aimed to find out the factors that

influence integrated social protection services from the point of view of all relevant officers to the beneficiaries. This research used a mix method with an embedded concurrent strategy. Informants in this research were the community leaders, Puskesmas staffs, Puskesmas facilitators, administrative service unit officers at Puskesmas, social service unit officers, SLRT managers, SLRT facilitators, SLRT front office officers, SLRT back office officers, and integrated social protection service beneficiaries.

The research show that SLRT in Bandung Regency has done an integrated social services horizontally and vertically. Vertically, it can be seen in coordination, collaboration, and collocation from Puskesmas (Pusat Kesejahteraan Sosial) level until social ministry level. Horizontally, it can be seen in cooperation between regional and private organizations. Geographical conditions have a negative influence on the implementation of integrated social protection services.

The quality of SLRT Bandung Regency can be enhanced by the presence of militant facilitators, positive community leaders, officers who are skilled in using technology, and mobile systems.

**Keywords:** social protection, integrated services, poverty

#### **Abstract 1043**

**Rezaldi Alief Pramadha and Lee Jeong Ju**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yeungnam University*

**Improving community participation in rural community development program - case study of global Saemaul Undong Project in Ponjong Village, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia**

Adoption of Saemaul Undong in Indonesia through Global Saemaul Undong Project uses Village Fund Program that focuses on improving village government authority as policy entry. This research aims to improve applicability of Saemaul Undong Concept in Indonesia by reviewing and analyzing impact of participation experience in Global Saemaul Undong Project on participation in Village Fund Program. This research uses Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) to process data sample of 99 Ponjong villagers' opinion about their participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program, result of Global Saemaul Undong Project, and their perception about Village Fund Program. This research finds that, in term of participation, Global Saemaul Undong Project has direct positive impact to Village Fund Program which occurs through synchronization of Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program. However, insignificant indirect effect might indicate obstacles in realizing mindset change into participation.

**Keywords:** Indonesia's Village Fund Program, Global Saemaul Undong Project, Community Development, Participation, Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model

Presentation Session 25 Social and Economic Dimensions of Disability  
Room 2: BA 101 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 14**

**Asok Sarkar and Indranil Sarkar**

*Visva-Bharati University*

**Health seeking behavior of poor SC/ST women with disabilities: A case study of Birbhum, West Bengal**

Women, who are disabled, belong to SC/ST community, and fall under BPL category in India suffer from multiple marginalities when we look at them employing the lens of gender, disability, caste and poverty. The cultural impediments like beliefs or stereotypes and structural impediments like poverty, lack of development, illiteracy, unemployment, casteism and patriarchy have kept this group under constant pressure that leads to continuous marginalization. In the arena of social science, much discussion has taken place on gender and disability or poverty and disability, but very little work is available on the women with disabilities among the SCs/STs of BPL category. In the present paper, authors have analysed the experiences of six cases of women with disabilities, out of which three belong to SC community and three belong to ST community. These cases have been selected purposively and Life Course Perspective (LCP) has been adopted. There are three sections of this paper. Section- I discusses how social exclusion and thereby marginalities take place in the context of gender, disability, caste and poverty in India. Section II has portrayed six cases in detail focusing on the health seeking behaviour of this group from the Birbhum district of West Bengal. Section III analyses the policy perspective i.e. the constitutional provisions and social legislations to protect interests of this marginalised group, accessibility of the state run health care services and failure of the state. It will also show how civil society organizations, NGOs, local clubs, citizen group, CSR programmes, etc can help as an intermediary to make value additions.

**Keywords: Health Seeking Behaviour, SC & ST Women, Disabilities**

**Abstract 121**

**Marita Flagler**

*Shippensburg University*

**Adults with intellectual disabilities have less friends and less social connections than other community members**

**Abstract 1004**

**Yahya Muhammed Bah**

*University of The Gambia*

**Economic incentives of a non-handicapping built environment**

More than 10% of the world population comprises persons with disabilities as a result of mental, physical or sensory impairment. Nevertheless, they are legally entitled to the same rights and obligations as all other human beings. However, too often their lives are handicapped by physical and social barriers that hamper their active and full participation. Because of this, thousands of them in all parts of the globe often face a life that is segregated and debased. The ultimate responsibilities of remedying the conditions that led to their impairment and dealing with the consequences of disabilities rest with the national governments. In spite of this, it doesn't deprive individuals of contributing their quota to national development. In a bid to look at disabilities and related matters from the social perspective – (the traditional approach), the study was undertaken to examine the economic



benefits of making the built environment accessible to persons with disabilities by focusing on the tourist industry. It concentrated on sites within Stockholm and its environs.

The major tasks of the study were to:

1. Examine how the business community views persons with disabilities,
2. Investigate awareness among decision-makers of the market potential of persons with disabilities,
3. Examine the strategies of integrating them into the overall market mix and why,
4. Identify some profit indicators and constraints posing as major hindrances.

The major findings are:

There is a high level of awareness of the potential market of persons with disabilities and those who have decided to seize the opportunities are reaping the financial rewards as manifested by an increase in accessible rooms, high-rate occupancy, and the reasonable impact the accessible rooms have on the overall occupancy rate. The major constraints are lack of experts and awareness.

**Keywords:** persons with disabilities non-handicapping, built environment, accessibility, disability, universal design, and conventional design

**Abstract 1005**<sup>[1][2]</sup><sub>SEP</sub>

**Yahya Muhammed Bah**<sup>[1][2]</sup><sub>SEP</sub>

*University of The Gambia*<sup>[1][2]</sup><sub>SEP</sub>

**Disability and integration: The Gambian experience**

More than 10% of Gambians are persons with disabilities either as a result of mental, sensory or physical impairments. It has been documented throughout Africa that persons with disabilities have been stigmatized. This stigma can create barriers to integration that hinder the ability of persons with disabilities to live and interact with others. This, in turn, can affect their opportunities to earn a living.

The purpose of this study was therefore to investigate factors that hinder the integration of persons with disabilities into mainstream society. Specifically, the researchers investigated how people's perceptions and attitudes about disabilities affect the integration of persons with disabilities into communities; what respondents believed was needed in order to achieve community-based rehabilitation; and the perceptions of the community regarding the importance of the societal integration of persons with disabilities in relation to their fundamental needs. To answer these questions, surveys and focus groups were conducted in and around the capital city of Banjul.

The findings of the study revealed that negative attitudes that many people have about disabilities are attributable to the poor integration of disabled persons in society. Community based rehabilitation stood out as the most appropriate approach to the integration of persons with disabilities. The study further revealed that disability and integration should primarily be community-based because there are more suitable problem-solving prospects within communities. Full integration surfaced as a fundamental solution to the problems of persons with disabilities because it ushers acceptance, respect and subsequently promoting equal rights and equal opportunities for disabled persons.

**Keywords:** persons with disabilities, integration, The Gambia

Presentation Session 26 Innovations in the Care and Treatment of HIV/AIDS

Room 3: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 10**

**Christopher Damulira, William Byansi, Proscovia Nabunya, Apollo Kivumbi, Miriam Mukasa, Phionah Namatovu, Flavia Namuwonge, Daji Dvalishvili, Ozge Sensoy Bahar and Fred M. Ssewamala**

*International Center for Child Health and Development, Washington University in St. Louis*

**Examining the relationship of social support and family cohesion on ART adherence among HIV positive adolescents in southern Uganda: Baseline findings**

Several studies in sub-Saharan Africa have linked social support to better ART (antiretroviral therapy) adherence among adults living with HIV. Less is known about the role of social support and family cohesion in ART adherence among children below 18 years. This paper focuses on HIV-infected adolescents as they transition through the vulnerable developmental stage of adolescence to examine the association between family cohesion and social support, and ART adherence in southern Uganda. We utilized baseline data from Suubi+Adherence study, a five-year randomized longitudinal clinical trial with the overall goal of examining the impact and cost associated with an innovative asset-based social intervention to increase adherence to HIV treatment for HIV-infected adolescents in Uganda. This study employed self-report to measure social support, family cohesion and ART adherence to treatment from 702 participants in 39 clinics situated in southern Uganda. Regression results indicated that after adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics that family cohesion and social support from caregivers/family were associated with self-reported adherence to ART among HIV-infected adolescents. Social support from classmates, teachers and friends was not associated with ART adherence. Study results suggest that strengthening family relationships and promoting social support within families caring for adolescents living with HIV can be crucial in addressing ART adherence challenges among adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Keywords:** Family support, Family Cohesion, Social support, ART adherence, HIV, Sub Saharan Africa

**Abstract 11**

**Proscovia Nabunya, Daji Dvalishvili, Ozge Sensoy Bahar, Fred Ssewamala, Christopher Damulira, Apollo Kivumbi and William Byansi**

*Washington University in St. Louis, International Center for Child Health and Development*

**Family responsibility and caregiver support factors associated with ART adherence among perinatally HIV-infected adolescents in Uganda**

Social support from family members is considered an integral part to the success of antiretroviral therapy (ART) among people living with HIV/AIDS. For children and adolescents living with HIV, adherence to treatment protocols and successful transition to adulthood greatly depends on the effective care and support, nurturing and responsibilities of their caregivers. This study examines the family responsibility and family/caregiver support factors associated with medication to ART adherence among perinatally HIV-infected adolescents in Uganda. Baseline data from an NICHD-funded Suubi+Adherence study (N=702) were analyzed. Adolescents (10-16 years) were eligible to participate if they were: 1) HIV-positive and knew their HIV status, 2) prescribed antiretroviral therapy, 3) lived within a family, not an institution, and 4) enrolled in one of the 39 health centers in the study area.

Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted to determine family/caregiver support factors (measured by family cohesion, child-caregiver relationships and communication), and family responsibility (having someone help with medication, frequency and consistency of support with medication, being aware of non-adherence patterns, and frequency of conflict) on two self-reported adherence measures (measured by number of days missed at least one dose of HIV medicine and taking HIV medicine in a prescribed way in the last past 30 days). Results indicate that family responsibility and support in terms of frequency of receiving support/reminders to take medication, absence of conflict, higher levels of perceived child-caregiver support and family cohesion, were significantly associated with self-reported adherence. Support from family members, including level of responsibility is crucial in facilitating and promoting adherence to ART among adolescents living with HIV. Findings point to the need to incorporate strategies that promote and strengthen family support systems around caring for adolescents living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Keywords:** Social support, ART Adherence, HIV, Adolescents, Economic Empowerment

### **Abstract 30**

**Beena Thomas, Katie Biello, Pandiyaraja Navakodi, Steven Safren, Balaguru S, Dhanalakshmi A, Kenneth Mayer and Matthew Mimiaga**

*ICMR - National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis*

#### **Suboptimal rates of lifetime HIV testing among male sex workers in Chennai, India: barriers to and correlates of HIV testing**

**Background:** Male sex workers (MSW) are a particularly high-risk subset of men who have sex with men in India and report higher numbers of sex partners and lower rates of condom use. Men who have sex with men and engage in sex work in India are at high risk of HIV transmission and acquisition. As the first step in the HIV cascade, HIV testing among this group must be an integral part of any HIV prevention and treatment program. However, little is known about the factors associated with HIV testing among this group.

**Methodology:** An assessment battery was conducted with 100 male sex workers (MSW) recruited by an LGBT-focused non-governmental organization in Chennai, India as part of enrollment for a pilot randomized control trial of an integrated in-person and mobile phone intervention for HIV prevention. Measures assessed socio-demographics, psychosocial factors, sexual behavior, and HIV testing history. A stepwise multivariable logistic regression model was used to examine socio-demographic (e.g., Age, Income, Education), behavioral (e.g., Stigma, Depression, Alcohol) and contextual correlates (e.g., STD, perceived risk) of lifetime HIV testing.

**Results:** Of the 100 MSW interviewed, 37% reported never having an HIV test. The major reasons for not testing were lack of information about facilities where the test was available (16%), low HIV risk perception (10%), and fear of getting tested (9%). Factors associated with not being tested were illiteracy (aOR=4.0, 95% CI 1.1 – 14.1, p=0.031), stigma (aOR=5.7, 95% CI 1.1-28.7, p=0.035), low perceived HIV risk (aOR=2.8, 95% CI 1.0-7.8, p=0.047) and difficulty in sexual communication (aOR=3.8, 95% CI 1.4-10.1, p=0.008).

**Conclusion:** Despite the focus on HIV prevention in India, there is still a huge gap in HIV testing among this vulnerable group. Findings point to the need to develop multilevel intervention strategies to address factors that influence HIV testing, including community HIV sensitization programmes to reduce the stigma and fears around HIV testing, increase awareness of the need for HIV testing, and information on the availability of HIV testing facilities.

**Keywords:** Men who have sex with men (MSM), Male sex worker (MSW), HIV Testing, STI/STD, Sexual Communication, perceived HIV risk

**Abstract 48**

**Fred Ssewamala, Fredrick Makumbi, Daji Dvalishvili, Christopher Damulira, Apollo Kivumbi, Claude Mellins, Mary McKay, Proscovia Nabunya and William Byansi**  
*Washington University, St. Louis, Makerere University, International Center for Child Health and Development, Columbia University*

**Measuring ART adherence among HIV+ adolescents. Does the method of measurement matter?**

**Background:** Successful Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) treatment for HIV/AIDS depends on effective medication and medication adherence. While, ART adherence may require a great portion of a family's income to cover costs associated with medication and medical visits (Piot, Greener, & Russell, 2007), commonly cited reasons for poor adherence to ART among both children and adults are heavily weighted toward financial instability (Au et al., 2006; Tuller et al., 2010).

**Methods:** This paper used three time-points (baseline, 12- and 24-months post intervention initiation) data from Suubi+Adherence, a 5-year longitudinal NICHD-funded cluster randomized control trial with 702 HIV+ (10 – 16 years old) adolescents, funded by the National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH). The overall goal of Suubi+Adherence was to examine the impact of an innovative family economic empowerment intervention to increase adherence to HIV treatment for HIV-infected adolescents in Uganda. ART adherence was measured using self-report, electronic monitoring (Wisepill), and biological (Viral load (VL) measures. Random-effects Poisson regression analysis were conducted to determine the independent effects of the intervention on: 1) adherence and 2) attainment of undetectable or suppression over a 24-month follow-up period together with Kaplan-Meier (KM) analysis (for the secondary analysis).

**Findings:** Results indicate that depending on the measurement used (self-report, Wisepill devices, Viral Loads), the magnitude of the impact of the intervention might be interpreted differently: adherence was two times higher among the participants who achieved undetectable viral loads when measured by Wisepill vs. when measured by self-reports. However, there was no difference in the effect of the intervention on the incidence of undetectable VL when adjusted either by self-report or Wisepill devices.

**Keywords:** ART, Adherence, Adolescents, HIV, Sub Saharan Africa

Presentation Session 27 FISIPOL UGM Gender Equality in Society  
Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 83**

**Lacey Sloan and Cathryne Schmitz**  
*University of Vermont, University of North Carolina at Greensboro*  
**Women's roles and equality in Qatar**

Qatar is an oil rich Islamic country that has undergone rapid transformation since becoming an independent country in 1971. Many in the West point to women in Islamic countries as symbols of women's oppression. Yet, when asked to share their perspectives on women's roles in Qatari society, female students at one university spoke to their freedoms and equal opportunities. Women's sense of their roles and equality is reported in this paper.

As part of a social work course at Qatar University, female students engaged in structured email exchanges with social work students in the US. For six weeks, the students exchanged emails around a variety of topics, including women's role in their society. Analysis of 3 semesters of email exchanges indicated that female students at Qatar University feel women's role in Qatar is critical in society, even if different from men's roles. In addition, most women noted that even with different roles, they have the same opportunities as men. The women identified the many ways the government has supported women's equality.

This paper will detail the research results including the strategies Qatari women identified as supporting their equality.

**Keywords:** women's equality, Qatar, Islam

#### **Abstract 28**

**Xiaohe Xu, Thankam Sunil and Leslie Angeningsih**

*University of Texas at San Antonio*

#### **Gender equality and women's well-being in Indonesian families: Evidence from Yogyakarta**

**Objective:** Using a community sample of 800 ever married women from both rural and urban Yogyakarta, Indonesia, this study addresses two important research questions. First, this study explores whether gender equalities in the division of housework and marital decision-making power bolster women's mental health status and elevate their subjective well-being. Secondly, this study investigates if egalitarian gender ideologies or gender non-traditionalism affect married women's mental health status and subjective well-being.

**Background:** Much of the past research has examined the associations between gender inequalities in occupation, income, and education (SES) and negative health outcomes. However, to date, little, if any, research has explored how gender equalities in family life affect married women's well-being. The present study is designed to fill this research void in the context of Indonesian families.

**Method:** A random sample was selected from rural and urban Yogyakarta in the summer of 2018. A multistage sampling method was utilized to randomly select regions, districts, villages and households to reach 800 ever married women. The 10-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) was used to operationalize mental health status, whereas two-item marital happiness measures were employed to indicate subjective well-being. Gender equalities in the division of housework, marital decision-making, egalitarian gender ideologies, and disapproval attitudes toward family violence were all multi-item index variables.

**Results:** Our multivariate statistical analyses indicate that while gender equalities in the division of housework decrease depressive symptoms (as indicators of mental health status), both gender equalities in the division of housework and decision-making power increase relationship quality (as indicators of subjective well-being) among married Indonesian women, net of socio-demographic controls. Moreover, else being equal, disapproval attitudes toward physical wife abuse (as indicators of gender non-traditionalism) are negatively associated with depressive symptoms but positively associated with relationship quality. Though these results are consistent with our theoretical expectations, egalitarian gender ideologies (as another set of indicators of gender non-traditionalism) are negatively and unexpectedly associated with relationship quality.

**Conclusion:** Our results reveal that gender equalities in Indonesian families can indeed bolster women's mental health status and elevate their subjective well-being but egalitarian gender



ideologies generate inconsistent findings. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed and avenues for future research are outlined.

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Gender non-traditionalism, Mental health, Subjective well-being

**Abstract 49**

**Mashita Phitaloka Fandia Purwaningtyas**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Empowering youth through digital platforms: Women empowerment movements on Instagram**

The emergence of social media has changed the landscape of social movements, in particular among youth, as digital native generation that has grown up with internet and digital media. In many fields, social movements have taken place in social media in order to gain broader audiences and wider recognition. The potentials of social media usage in social movements had been noticed by some people who concern in gender equality and women empowerment to spread awareness and disseminate knowledge and information regarding to this matter. Recently, Instagram as one of social media platforms with largest number of users is widely used to create accounts for movement in women empowerment. Some of those accounts are managed by Indonesian, such as @indonesiafeminis, @perempuanbergerak, @womensmarchindo, and @jaringanperempuanyk. These accounts are disseminating information and knowledge in the issue of feminism, women empowerment, and gender equality among Indonesian youth. However, there is one big question regarding to whether those platforms are really effective in developing the gender equality awareness and knowledge among Indonesian youth. Besides, how far the power of social media in engaging Indonesian youth in the issue of gender equality. Therefore, it's important to see how the movements take place through Instagram and how it may affect the followers and audiences. This research is conducted by mixed methods of digital survey and virtual ethnography. By using survey, we aim to do the mapping of youth who put concern in the issue of women empowerment, as well as how the movement accounts affect them in perceiving the issue. Henceforth, ethnography is applied in order to dig deeper in regards to the dynamics of interaction occurred in the platform. In the result, this research aims to gain insights in regards to the usage of digital platform to empower women and create greater participation and equality in society.

**Keywords:** women empowerment, digital movement, gender equality, media studies, digital culture

**Abstract 112**

**Yolanda Ealdama**

*University of the Philippines*

**The limits and possibilities of gender mainstreaming in promoting gender equality**

Gender Mainstreaming is the main strategy towards gender equality as stated in Fourth World Conference on Women document known as the Beijing Platform of Action. In the Philippines Gender Mainstreaming has gained impetus with the crafting and institutionalization of the Philippine Plan for Gender and Development 1995 to 2025. From 1992 until 2018, several laws to protect women against abuses and promote their rights have been passed by the Congress of the Philippines. In 2009, the Magna Carta of Women was passed into law. After advancing in gender mainstreaming as the No. 8 in the Global Gender Gap in 2018 and the only Asian Country in the top 10, the Philippines has still much to do in terms of eliminating

misogyny and sexism. The gains the women's movement garnered through the years have been dampened by misogyny being flaunted as a joke by government leaders. This paper seeks to examine the limits and possibilities of gender mainstreaming particularly in the Philippines through review of official policy documents, policy statements of government officials vis-à-vis official statistics of women situation.

**Keywords:** gender mainstreaming, limits, possibilities, misogyny

Presentation Session 28 Partnerships for Social Development  
Room 5: BA 202 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 101**

**Mohammad Mostafizur Rahman Khan**

*Indiana University*

#### **Exchanging South-South good practices to facilitate social development: From the lens of international social work**

Despite progress in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), developing countries face numerous challenges to improve the lives of their citizenry. Over the last decade, exchange of south-south good practices has become critical to address common challenges among southern countries. South-south good practices include ideas, experiences, knowledge, expertise, skills, technologies, initiatives etc. that are tested, adapted, and diffused between two or more countries in the south. The new surge in exchanging these good practices is championing solutions to address common transnational challenges which are difficult to tackle independently for a country in the South. These good practices demonstrate notable solutions to key challenges ranging from eradicating poverty (SDG-1) to creating partnership (SDG-17). For example, Digital Centers in Bangladesh, an innovative public-private entrepreneurship model, have been providing information and services to all citizen including underserved populations, such as women, persons with disabilities and the elderly at their doorsteps. The idea of Digital Centre is now being exported to Maldives, Bhutan, and Fiji to replicate this model. A successful south-south cooperation initiative comprises different steps ranging from problem identification to solution identification, adaptation, scale-up and diffusion.

The overarching mission of south-south collaboration is to spread the benefit of development among southern countries. This mission is aligned with the mission of international social work (ISW). ISW strives toward creating a just society through social change, development, and empowerment of the marginalized (IFSW, 2018). International social work also promotes education and institutional collaboration across cultures. Beyond similarity in missions, many programmatic aspects of international social work (e.g. poverty eradication, health care) closely aligned with south-south good practices. International social work thus can adopt the framework of south-south good practices and expands many best practices across nations. Based on the literature, current discussions, and events of south-south cooperation, the paper highlights south-south good practices as potential framework for international social work to achieve social justice mission. The paper will use concepts of both south-south cooperation and international social work and offer insights on how this framework might be used as an effective tool for social work education and practice in the south.

**Keywords:** south-south good practices, international social work, south-south cooperation, social development

**Abstract 1028**

**Shivananda S, Channaveer R, Rajendra Baikady, Lakshamana G**

**Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the social work approach for Sustainable Development**

A considerable number of people worldwide live in a condition of dreadful poverty and Hunger, Low quality of primary Education, unemployment, Global Environment pollution. Millennium development goals are the global policy initiative undertaken to address vulnerability by setting benchmarks for United Nations member-state to follow. This article specifically focuses on why Millennium development goals (MDGs) fail to reach its target, how Sustainable development goals can achieve its target better those MDGs, and how Social Work Approach and normative approach helps to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to achieve its target. "Sustainable development (SD) is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs". United Nation (UN) adopted the MDGs are the worlds time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimension income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, and exclusion-while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. The United Nation (UN) millennium development global policy initiative undertaken to address vulnerability by setting the benchmark for UN members states to follow. Using a systematic review of the literature examine progress, or lack thereof, that regions have made towards the goal.

**Keywords: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development (SD), Social Work Approach.**

**Abstract 1041**

**Mira Tyas Annisa**

***PT Pertamina Hulu Energi***

**Corporate Social Responsibility towards community independence**

An active role to improve the welfare of the Company's surrounding can not be separated from the energy business, not only for meeting the compliance and legitimacy in operation, but also in order to provide added values for the stakeholders. PT Pertamina Hulu Energi (PHE) considers its people not only the workers, but also the community, hence PHE continues to provide an optimal contribution to the community involvement & development (CID) and welfare improvement.

This paper will first provide an introduction on how the strategy and approach PHE undertakes the CID initiative, which is part of CSR, in its operation areas throughout Indonesia, as well as how the CSR of PHE and its subsidiaries are integrated into the business activities. Further, this paper will explore and analyse the outcomes of CSR initiative of PHE that contributes to the '5P' in sustainable development framework, particularly on prosperity aspects through economic opportunity, and how PHE synergizes its CSR initiative by supporting sustainable development goals (SDGs). The measurement of outcomes is performed on several best practices CSR programs through both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The results of the analysis indicate the success of the CSR initiatives that are the positive impact on social, economic, and environmental aspects to encourage community independence and foster sustainable prosperity

Presentation Session 29 Trauma and Human Rights  
Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 32**

**Tiffany Ryan and Athena Phillips**

**Creating a trauma informed government: Lessons learned from post genocide Rwanda**

April of 2019 marks 25 years since the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. The Rwandan government has made great strides in supporting the recovery of their population economically and emotionally. The importance of addressing trauma that has been experienced by nearly all of its' citizens is acknowledged and addressed in effort to maintain peace while moving forward as a growing economy. Kigali (Rwanda's capital city) is now considered one of the main economic hubs in Africa, further demonstrating the rapid and skillful recovery post-genocide. While roughly 25% of it's population suffers from PTSD (Reider & Elbert, 2013), the government has demonstrated its willingness to invest in mental health care and trauma treatment throughout its systems.

Rwanda has created a template for recovery from mass tragedy in a trauma-informed manner. The root causes of genocide have strongly influenced its' approach to recovery and rebuilding. Inequality, racism, sexism, and poverty are overtly identified as major contributors to division among people and thus must be eradicated.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local community organizations work hand in hand with the Ministry of Health to empower widows and women to take part in the work force given the number of men lost to genocidal violence. Acknowledgment of trauma and loss are reflected in multiple memorials that have been built throughout the nation as well as setting aside a week for annual commemoration, education, and opportunities for grieving. Finally, the justice system exemplifies the infusion of trauma-informed care via restorative justice efforts. Studies have shown that while the restorative justice processes may increase mental health symptoms initially, those who have engaged in the process experience fewer instances of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) related issues (United Nations, 2014).

Rwanda's health care system continues to develop and has made concise efforts to expand access to mental health care for its' citizens. Hospitals provide mental health care and address physical issues related to trauma, such as Rwanda's high rates of epilepsy and post-partum depression. The country operates a national health care system where the majority of citizens have access to health insurance coverage that includes mental health treatment. One psychiatric hospital in the country exists for those with severe conditions and unspecialized hospitals, families, and communities continue to care for those with manageable mental health care needs (Umuziga, 2018).

Finally, the government has enacted laws that specifically address issues stemming from the genocide (i.e. allowing name changes for those born from rape or empowering neighborhoods to rename themselves in memory of their experiences). While not every country can relate to the trauma of a genocide, adverse childhood experiences, extreme poverty, and effects from war lead to similar symptoms. Rwanda provides an impressive model for empowering its citizens to find healing and success, thus creating a better future for younger generations. This paper will explore how to Rwandan government has been able to infuse a trauma-informed perspective into their governmental systems and through interviews with key stakeholders, what the qualitative impact this has made on the population.

**Keywords: Rwanda, trauma informed, government, post genocide**

### **Abstract 33**

**Teresa Watson**

#### **Training trauma-informed lawyers to promote the healing and human rights of asylum seekers in detention centers in the United States**

Refugees and asylum seekers are at a high risk of having experienced multiple compounded traumas. Trauma awareness is key in promoting their Human Rights of safety, wellness, and long-term security of mind and being. Promoting recovery after violence requires trauma-informed practices that promote healing and growth.

In studying trauma, social workers have learned much about how Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other stress- and trauma-based symptoms. For instance, adverse experiences, particularly experiences in childhood, can manifest in long-term physical health maladies as a survivor of trauma ages. Happily, researchers have also learned many protective factors that promote resilience and post-traumatic growth: above all else, a person finding individual, family and community supports and safety in the immediate aftermath of a crisis event vastly improves their healing potential.

Globally, refugees' and asylum seekers' trauma exposure tends to be acute and complex, and can be exacerbated by conditions of refugee encampments, instability, and the isolating detention practices that the United States and other countries practice. Within the U.S., refugees and asylum seekers are separated into different legal categories; scant resources are given to the latter, and most financial resources focus on the legal supports that vastly improve an asylee's chances of successfully pleading their case in our courts system. Additionally, an asylee rarely meets with anyone outside their detention center except their lawyer, and this can create a feeling of isolation that exacerbates trauma symptoms.

While legal supports are a vital resource for asylum seekers, lawyers are generally untrained in the understanding of trauma and its long-term effects on a survivor's mental and physical health – and volunteer or not-for-profit lawyers are often dealing with a large caseload and few resources. What this means is that a lawyer may have little time to obtain their clients' stories of trauma and violence, the stories they will use to seek asylum, and even less time to ask after their clients' mental wellness or consider how the telling and re-telling of their worst experiences, without emotional supports, can trigger harmful memories and stress symptoms in an asylee that can generate long-term symptoms throughout their lives.

Another factor is the potential for the brain to use protective coping mechanisms when a person experiences trauma, such as dissociation, that can lock away memories of the violence. Unfortunately, it is often the detailed description of events that bolster an asylum case in the U.S.. Researchers have discovered methods of interviewing trauma survivors that promote feelings of safety and can help survivors access memories their brains have locked away. For these reasons it is imperative that lawyers who represent asylees learn trauma-informed interviewing practices and use trauma-informed practices when meeting with their clients. As the only line of connection many asylees have with the world outside of the detention center, lawyers in the U.S. must use trauma-informed practices to promote the sense of security and sensitivity to trauma to promote the healing of their clients. This discusses the implementation of trauma-informed practices in a clinic that included a social worker and lawyers working with asylum-seekers in a detention center in the U.S.

**Keywords:** Trauma-Informed Care, Asylum Seekers, Social Work, Lawyers, Legal, Human Rights, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, PTSD, Post-traumatic Growth, Resilience, Adverse Childhood Experiences, ACEs, Migrant Families, Migrant Rights, Healing



**Abstract 139**

**Leticia Villarreal Sosa and Erna Dinata**

***Dominican University***

**Healing, justice, and truth: The development of social work services for victims and survivors of human rights violations**

In Herman's (1997) introduction to *Trauma and Recovery*, she states that the normal response to atrocity or unspeakable events is to banish them from consciousness, however, denial does not work and she states, "[a]trocities . . . refuse to be buried" (p.1). As difficult as it may be, remembering and speaking the truth are necessary for individual, community, and societal level healing to occur. Key to the recovery process includes restoring a sense of safety, remembering, mourning, reconnecting, restoring or tapping into existing social support, and normalizing the trauma responses (Rowlands, 2012). Social work's contribution to trauma work includes considering interventions at a community level and the very intentional focus on a strengths perspective as well as a person-in-environment perspective (Rowlands, 2012). Because healing from trauma also requires community level interventions such as providing effective systems of justice, or providing opportunities for work or study creating productive roles for individuals impacted by a traumatic event, social workers can be very effective at identifying the target of intervention from the individual level to the policy level. This paper will explore two country-level case studies of post-conflict societies, Guatemala and Indonesia; and the possibilities, potential, strengths, and challenges to the provision of resources for mental health, healing and trauma recovery. Recommendations for practice, policy, and social work development will be discussed.

**Keywords:** trauma recovery, post-war, genocide, mental health

**Abstract 1040**

**Marijana Majdak, Gordana Berc, and Iva Šandor**

***University of Zagreb***

**The experience of probation officers in the use of risk assessment for perpetrators of criminal offenses**

Presentation Session 29a Akses terhadap Kesehatan  
Room 7: BA 204 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 69**

**Arif Wibowo, Sofyan Cholid, Annisah dan Johanna D.**

**Pengaruh Peer terhadap Obesogenic Behaviour pada Remaja Obesitas di Tiga Provinsi Indonesia: Studi Kasus pada Remaja di Propinsi DI Yogyakarta, Kalimantan Selatan dan Bali**

Angka prevalensi gemuk dan obesitas terus mengalami peningkatan bahkan angka prevalensi di Indonesia jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan prevalensi di tingkat global. Bahkan di kategori perempuan, 2 kali lipat jauh lebih besar. Sementara itu, pada usia anak, laki-laki lebih tinggi dibandingkan perempuan. Artikel ini membahas tentang pengaruh Peer terhadap Obesogenic Behaviour pada Remaja Obesitas di Tiga Provinsi Indonesia, yaitu Propinsi DI Yogyakarta, Kalimantan Selatan dan Bali. Responden berasal dari siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas yang mewakili kelompok usia remaja yang tinggal wilayah perkotaan dan perdesaan. Dari setiap sekolah, diambil 100 responden, sehingga total responden dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 600 siswa. Dalam artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa Obesogenic Behaviour pada

Remaja dipengaruhi oleh beberapa factor seperti intensitas pertemanan, teman yang obes juga kegiatan bersama teman.

**Keywords:** obesity, teenager, Societal norms, Obesogenic Behaviour.

#### **Abstract 96**

**Rahma Yani, Rahma Yanti, dan Devita Pressa Annafi**

#### **Youth First Aid: Efektifitas Agen Kesehatan Mental sebagai Upaya Preventif dalam Fenomena Pulung Gantung Pada Masyarakat Gunung Kidul**

Meningkatnya angka bunuh diri dari waktu ke waktu merupakan persoalan universal yang tengah dihadapi negara-negara di dunia, tak terkecuali Indonesia. Berdasarkan data Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia (WHO) ditahun 2016, tercatat bahwa Indonesia berada pada peringkat delapan terkait kasus bunuh diri di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Salah satu provinsi dengan angka korban bunuh diri yang cukup tinggi terjadi di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY), khususnya terletak di Kabupaten Gunung Kidul yang menempati peringkat tertinggi nasional, yakni 9 per 100.000 penduduk, lebih tinggi jika dibandingkan angka bunuh diri penduduk Ibu Kota Jakarta yang hanya mencapai 1 per 100.000. Polres Gunung Kidul mencatat bahwa sepanjang tahun 2005-2012 telah terjadi 250 kasus bunuh diri yang memiliki tren naik setiap tahunnya. Pada bulan Januari sampai Oktober 216, tercatat 15 kasus bunuh diri yang didominasi gantung diri. Sementara di tahun 2017, berdasarkan data LSM Inti Mata Jiwa (Imaji) tercatat sebanyak 26 kasus bunuh diri terjadi di daerah ini. Angka tersebut jika dipetakan dalam skala usia, maka yang tergambar adalah dominasi kelompok lanjut usia (65 tahun keatas), kemudian usia dewasa tengah (40 - 65 tahun), selanjutnya usia dewasa muda (20 - 40 tahun) dan sebagian sisanya adalah usia remaja (12 – 19 tahun). Tak seperti fenomena bunuh diri pada umumnya, khusus di Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, peristiwa ini lebih dilekatkan pada fenomena mistis yang melatarinya. Fenomena bunuh diri atau biasa disebut pulung gantung merupakan fenomena bunuh diri yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat setempat pasca melihat atau mendapati sebuah pijaran bola api berwarna merah kekuningan dan memiliki ekor. Tahapan yang terjadi selanjutnya adalah masyarakat menafsirkannya sebagai sebuah panggilan untuk melakukan bunuh diri dengan cara menggantungkan diri, menceburkan diri ke sumur maupun dengan cara-cara yang lain.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan metode alternatif dalam rangka menekan angka bunuh diri yang diakibatkan mitos pulung gantung melalui metode eksperimen dengan partisipasi 40 pemuda yang berasal dari Kabupaten Gunung Kidul dengan wilayah yang memiliki tingkat kerentanan bunuh diri cukup tinggi. Eksperimen pada penelitian ini menggunakan eksperimen kuasi (Quasi Experiment) dikarenakan eksperimen ini tidak menempatkan partisipan ke kondisi-kondisi secara acak. Partisipan yang terlibat dalam eksperimen ini diperoleh dari hasil pretest berupa skala suicide tendency dan skala depresi yang memenuhi kategori tinggi dan sedang. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis rancangan partisipan sama subjek (within-subject design) karena rancangan ini melibatkan partisipan yang sama dalam semua kondisi perlakuan. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah one group pretest-posttest with substantive dependent variable, karena partisipan diberikan pretest dan posttest berupa variabel dependen substantif yakni skala suicide tendency dan skala depresi.

**Keywords:** bunuh diri, pulung gantung, dan youth first aid

**Abstract 132**

**Nuril Rahman, Anita Utami dan Maisaroh Choirotunnisa**

***Universitas Gadjah Mada***

**Pengaruh Pendekatan Berbasis Komunitas Dalam Penanganan Penderita Gangguan Jiwa**

Kesehatan jiwa telah menjadi isu global, kesehatan jiwa juga merupakan salah satu penghambat dalam proses pembangunan manusia. Namun hingga saat ini, kesehatan jiwa masih mengalami berbagai stigma negatif, sehingga sulit untuk mendapatkan suatu rumusan dalam metode penanganannya. Selama ini penanganan kesehatan jiwa masih secara dominan bertumpu pada layanan klinis, sehingga aspek sosialnya kurang mendapatkan fokus dalam penanganan penderita gangguan jiwa, dan seringkali para penderita gangguan jiwa pasca mendapatkan penanganan di rumah sakit jiwa, mengalami stigma negatif dan sulit diterima di lingkungan sosialnya, sehingga menghambat proses penanganan secara komprehensif. World Federation Of Mental Health (WFMH) mendeklarasikan bahwa penanganan masalah kesehatan mental perlu diintervensi dari segi sistem, dan tidak hanya bertumpu penanganan secara individu, untuk menghadirkan penanganan secara komprehensif. Tulisan ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan sejauhmana pengaruh penanganan pada penderita gangguan jiwa yang menggunakan pendekatan berbasis komunitas. Penggunaan metode tulisan ini dengan systematic literature review, yakni dengan mensintesis berbagai hasil penelitian yang terkait dengan penanganan kesehatan jiwa berbasis masyarakat. Harapan dari hasil sintesis ialah, menggambarkan proses penanganan pada gangguan jiwa melalui pendekatan berbasis komunitas, dan mendeskripsikan sejauhmana pengaruh penerapan penanganan pada penderita gangguan jiwa melalui pendekatan berbasis komunitas.

**Keywords:** kesehatan jiwa, penderita gangguan jiwa, dan pendekatan berbasis komunitas.

**Abstract 161**

**Tedi Erviantono**

***Universitas Gadjah Mada***

**Rejim Kesehatan: Siasat Pertarungan Pekerja Seks Transgender di Bali Utara**

Artikel ini membahas produksi pengetahuan pekerja seks transgender di Bali. Produksi pengetahuan yang mengubah rasionalisasi perangkat pencegahan HIV AIDS menjadi instrumen perjuangan bernilai ekonomis pada realitas ketubuhan mereka. Penggunaan obat-obatan Anti Retroviral (ARV) yang fungsinya mengontrol virus HIV agar tidak berkembang biak, alat kontrasepsi, serta kegiatan-kegiatan selebrasi pemilihan duta yang berkomitmen pada pencegahan HIV AIDS dimanfaatkan pekerja seks transgender guna memperkuat nalar mereka untuk masuk pada industri jasa seksualitas. Pekerja seks transgender memanfaatkan sarana-sarana tersebut sebagai instrumen dengan disertai beragam peran yang dimainkan. Artikel ini ditulis berdasarkan interpretasi pengalaman ang dituturkan pekerja seks transgender pada wilayah Bali Utara beserta organisasi yang menaunginya. Dengan menggunakan perspektif interpretif khususnya pemanfaatan teori governmentality dari Michel Foucault serta erotic capital dari Catherine Hakim, artikel ini menelisik bagaimana produksi pengetahuan di kalangan pekerja seks transgender di Bali Utara dalam memanfaatkan sarana rejim kesehatan terutama saat harus memasuki kompetisi pasar neo liberal. Strategi riset yang digunakan adalah berupa single case study dengan memanfaatkan koleksi data etnografi, yaitu mengutamakan observasi dan wawancara. Kedua teknik ini digunakan dengan mengedepankan emic yaitu berdasarkan pengamatan atas pengalaman keseharian subyek

yang termanifestasi pola perilaku, keyakinan, dan bahasa yang dituturkan individu. Temuan data dianalisis menggunakan critical discourse analysis.

**Keywords: Rejim Kesehatan dan Transgender.**

Presentation Session 29b Pertanian dan Pembangunan Sosial  
Room 8: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 89**

**Yumantoko Yumantoko**

***Universitas Gadjah Mada***

**Jejaring Dalam Memberdayakan Petani Madu Hutan di Sumbawa**

Madu hutan merupakan salah satu komoditas andalan Pulau Sumbawa. Sudah sejak lama penduduk lokal dari hulu hingga hilir menggantungkan pendapatan dalam pengusahaan madu. Akan tetapi, ada beberapa permasalahan yang dihadapi dalam pengusahaan disana: pertama pengusahaan yang dilakukan belum menunjukkan perbaikan dan bahkan cenderung merusak lingkungan hal ini dikarenakan petani masih menggunakan cara lama yang diperoleh secara turun temurun dalam berburu madu di hutan. Misalnya untuk mendapatkan madu, petani memotong habis semua sarang. Padahal cara ini merusak daur hidup lebah dan mengganggu regenerasi lebah. Selain itu banyak petani menggunakan api secara berlebihan untuk mengusir lebah dari sarang yang dikhawatirkan dapat memicu terjadinya kebakaran hutan. Kedua pengolahan madu tidak memperhatikan standar. Madu menjadi mudah rusak karena terjadi fermentasi. Hal ini akan menurunkan kualitas madu yang di produksi dengan masa simpan menjadi singkat. Dampak dari itu semua adalah harga madu menjadi rendah ketika di jual ke luar daerah. Dan pada akhirnya, pendapatan yang diperoleh petani menjadi berkurang. Ketiga pemasaran merugikan petani. Dalam rantai pemasaran, margin keuntungan tertinggi berada di tangan pengusaha, sementara itu petani menikmati bagian terkecil. Padahal petani memiliki peran penting dalam rantai nilai madu karena secara langsung melakukan pemanenan di hutan-hutan dengan risiko kecelakaan. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut dibutuhkan peran lembaga dalam membina dan menguatkan usaha agar keberlangsungan usaha berjalan dan menguntungkan petani. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan peran lembaga-lembaga dalam memberdayakan petani madu agar kualitas usahanya meningkat. Data diperoleh melalui studi literatur, observasi, dan wawancara. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil yang didapat menunjukan terdapat lembaga yang terlibat dalam pemberdayaan dengan memberi pelatihan dan bimbingan kepada petani madu. Peran lembaga-lembaga dalam penguatan petani dimulai dari teknik pemanenan di hutan yang selama ini merusak lingkungan diganti dengan sistem panen lestari. Sistem ini memberi keuntungan panen yang tidak merusak lingkungan dan madu yang diperoleh kualitasnya lebih bagus. Pengolahan madu diperbaiki untuk menghasilkan madu dengan kualitas baik. Ketika mutu madu dapat dipertahankan bahkan ditingkatkan maka nilai madu menjadi tinggi. Pemasaran madu diarahkan untuk memberi keuntungan kepada petani. Hal ini salah satunya dilakukan dengan memperluas jaringan pemasaran dengan menjembatani petani dan perusahaan untuk memutus jalur pemasaran yang Panjang.

**Keywords: madu hutan, pemberdayaan, petani, lembaga, jejaring**

#### **Abstract 215**

**Tunjung Baskoro Adi, Zukhruf Arifin, Bagir Muhammad**

***PT Pertamina (Persero) TBBM Rewulu***

**Peningkatan Ketahanan Pangan dan Kesejahteraan Petani melalui Program Jaminan Pangan Masyarakat (Japangmas) di Desa Argomulyo, Sedayu, Bantul, DI Yogyakarta.**

Kondisi ironi terjadi di Desa Argomulyo, Sedayu, Bantul, DI Yogyakarta sebagai desa penghasil padi. Desa Argomulyo memiliki sawah yang luas dan potensi produksi padi yang cukup banyak, namun harga beras relatif mahal. Hal tersebut menjadi masalah karena gabah dijual keluar desa sehingga menyebabkan keterbatasan stok gabah, harga beras menjadi fluktuatif dan cenderung semakin mahal. Permasalahan mendasar adalah rantai distribusi beras yang panjang. Gabah hasil panen petani dijual secara berantai kepada tengkulak, pengepul, juragan, penggilingan padi, distributor beras, warung/toko, kemudian kembali dibeli oleh masyarakat desa itu sendiri. Hal tersebut menyebabkan ketimpangan karena keuntungan distribusi beras dinikmati oleh beberapa orang pelaku distribusi beras saja, sehingga merugikan petani dan masyarakat miskin.

Permasalahan tersebut direspon oleh PT Pertamina (Persero) TBBM Rewulu melalui program Jaminan Pangan Masyarakat (Japangmas). Japangmas mencoba menyelesaikan masalah tersebut melalui pendekatan pengembangan masyarakat dengan menyerderhanakan distribusi beras. Masyarakat mengelola distribusi beras secara mandiri mulai dari membeli dari petani, memproduksi beras, menjual beras secara langsung kepada masyarakat dengan harga murah. Modal Japangmas berasal dari iuran masyarakat yang dikelola secara mandiri untuk membiayai produksi beras dan operasional.

Japangmas mampu menghasilkan keuntungan dari pengelolaan distribusi beras, sehingga secara langsung dinikmati oleh petani dan masyarakat. Petani memperoleh tambahan pendapatan dari hasil penjualan gabah. Masyarakat menghemat pengeluaran dengan membeli beras murah. Selain itu sebagian keuntungan Japangmas diberikan kepada lansia miskin dalam bentuk subsidi beras. Japangmas merupakan bentuk investasi sosial ekonomi yang berpotensi terus berkembang dan berkelanjutan. Manfaat yang diperoleh masyarakat dapat dinikmati dalam jangka panjang.

Program Japangmas menjadi suatu model jaminan sosial yang menjamin pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan masyarakat, sekaligus membantu meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan mengurangi kemiskinan. Japangmas juga merupakan bentuk jaminan sosial informal yang diinisiasi oleh masyarakat atas dasar kesadaran dalam upaya tolong menolong untuk memenuhi kebutuhan beras bersama. Sebuah sistem penanganan kemiskinan melalui pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan yang ditangani sendiri oleh masyarakat. Japangmas dapat menjadi model pengembangan masyarakat agraris dalam rangka mencapai SDGs.

**Keywords: Jaminan Pangan Masyarakat, Distribusi Beras, Tengkulak, Petani, Jaminan Sosial**

#### **Abstract**

**Widodo Suwanto, Febriardy, Dadang Rachmat Pudja**

***PT. Pertamina Geothermal Ulubelu***

**Budidaya Kambing Endemik Saburai Melalui Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Geothermal di Ulubelu, Tanggamus.**

Kambing Saburai adalah kambing endemik khas Tanggamus Lampung yang ditetapkan melalui Keputusan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia Nomor 359/Kpts/PK.040/6/2016 dengan ciri fisik persilangan antara jenis Etawa dan Boer yaitu berperawakan tinggi dan berisi. Berdasarkan penelitian, daging Kambing Saburai memiliki kadar kolesterol yang rendah dan



berat 50-60 Kg untuk kambing yang berumur setahun, sedangkan kambing biasa hanya memiliki berat 24-27 Kg dengan kadar kolesterol yang tinggi. Oleh karena itu, harga jual Kambing Saburai lebih mahal dari kambing biasa pada umumnya. Hal ini mengakibatkan tidak banyak masyarakat yang mengembangkannya sehingga tingkat populasinya rendah. PT. Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PGE) Area Ulubelu sebagai salah satu perusahaan yang peduli akan lingkungan dan masyarakat sekitar sejak tahun 2013 sampai saat ini telah melaksanakan kegiatan Corporate Social Responsibility melalui program pemberdayaan masyarakat dengan menghimpun peternak-peternak kambing disekitar wilayah perusahaan dalam wadah sebuah kelompok tani dan ternak. Peternak tersebut diberikan pelatihan cara pengembangbiakan Kambing Saburai dengan menerapkan inovasi-inovasi seperti modifikasi kandang kambing, pemanfaatan uap panas bumi untuk membersihkan dan menghangatkan kandang kambing. Kegiatan ini telah meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat dan melestarikan kambing endemik untuk keanekaragaman hayati di sekitar Area Ulubelu.

**Keywords: Kambing Saburai, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Keanekaragaman Hayati, dan PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy.**

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm	Coffee / Tea Break	FISIPOL UGM
3:30 pm – 4.30 pm	Lecture; Plenary 4	FISIPOL UGM
	Speaker: Sudarno Sumarto, MA., Ph.D., Position: Policy Adviser, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K)	
4.30 pm - 5.30 pm	Lecture; Plenary 5 (ICSD Panel / General Assembly)	FISIPOL UGM
	Speaker: Manohar Pawar, BA, M.ASW., Ph.D Position: Presiden of ICSD	
	Speaker: David Androff, M.SW, Ph.D Position: Co-Chair 21st Biennial Conference of ICSD	

Thursday 18 July 2019

9:00 am – 10:30 am	Lecture; Plenary 6	FISIPOL UGM
	Speaker: Prof. Annamaria Campanini, Ph.D. Position: President of IASSW and Professor at the Milano Bicocca University Title: Role of Global Social Work to Support the SDGs and Social Development	
10:30 am – 11:00 am	Coffee / Tea Break	FISIPOL UGM
11:00 am – 12:30 pm	Concurrent Session 5	FISIPOL

Workshop Session 30 Workshop on Research with Refugee Populations  
Room 9: BA 211 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 1029**

**George Palattiyil and Dina Sidhva**

*The University of Edinburgh*

**Researching the Global Challenge of Forced Migrants: Experiences from Scotland, Uganda and Jordan**

Presentation Session 31 Social Development and Employment  
Room 1: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 153**

**Philip Young Hong**

**Evaluation of Transforming Impossible into Possible (TIP) intervention model in job readiness training**

Purpose:

Labour market outcome as the end success goal (i.e., employment, earnings, and retention)—often referred to as self-sufficiency (SS) outcome in the U.S., U.K., and South Korean policy context—is the starting point from which job readiness training (JRT) outcomes are defined (i.e., completion and job placement). JRT outcomes then restrict the scope of what constitutes the content of training (i.e., interviewing skills, resume development, and other behavioral strategies) that needs to be delivered in order to deliberate these success outcomes. These identified attributes then help create the bucket list for how to be job ready. However, the list is far from addressing the soft / noncognitive skills mismatch. Transforming Impossible into Possible (TIP) is an evidence-informed group work practice model in workforce development and it is the main purpose in the presentation to examine the comparative advantage of TIP against other traditional programs in the U.S. and South Korea

Method and Results

This study uses data obtained from intervention and comparison groups in two countries—TIP (n=120) and comparison group (n=120) in the U.S. and TIP (n=320) versus control group (n=320) data from 16 sites in South Korea. Data collection took place in 2016.

This study investigates whether the intervention group performs better on key psychological capital and economic outcome variables—perceived employment barriers, employment hope, grit, executive functioning, resilience, health, economic self-sufficiency (ESS), and employment outcomes. Propensity score method is used to estimate the effect of TIP intervention by accounting for the covariates that predict receiving the treatment and control for the covariates. The pre-post difference scores for each variable were calculated to conduct a series of t-tests.

Findings indicate that TIP intervention group significantly outperformed the comparison group in all key variables (particularly in decreasing perceived barriers). In both intervention and comparison groups from each country, psychological self-sufficiency (PSS) was found to significantly affect economic self-sufficiency (ESS), mediated by grit, resilience, and executive functioning skills. The effects were significantly greater in the TIP intervention groups.

**Keywords: Transforming Impossible into Possible, psychological self-sufficiency, poverty, workforce development**

#### **Abstract 1034**

**Dian Fatmawati**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

##### **Workers in the age of digital era: New job design and its impact to workers well-being**

The development of digital era has changed the design of business as well as the nature of work. Technological innovation has been a driving factor of a growing number of start-ups industries from transportation to domestic care. This research will focus on Go-Jek motorbike drivers as on-demand transportation in Indonesia which has successfully penetrated the market, disturbing long established 'traditional' transportation services. The rising number of on-demand transportation worker created vulnerabilities as the worker considered as "independent contractor". Building on those concerns, it then further investigates how the changing nature of work will affect the well-being of worker of on-demand transportation.

Most of studies on ride-hailing have been conducted in developed countries, and very few in developing countries. This study uses the ILO's Decent Work protocols to measure the well-being of Go-Jek motorbike drivers. To investigate the employment relations among workers, platform and customers is triangle of power theory in service work to understand the employment relations among worker, customer and platform in gig economy. The research conducted mixed methods approach in three different cities: Jakarta, Yogyakarta and Banyuwangi.

This study shows that the unequal power within the framework of "partnership" between drivers and platform company, as well as drivers and customers. Drivers experience one-sided regulation conducted by platforms and little voice for two-way communication. Furthermore, drivers also often receive complaints and unpleasant behavior from customer as an impact of the rating system. The changing design of work in digital era seen as more flexible and inclusive job, but the well-being of drivers is often undermined.

**Keywords: on-demand transportation, workers well-being, digital era, Go-Jek.**

#### **Abstract 107**

**Fuat Edi Kurniawan and Defbry Margiansyah**

*Indonesian Institute of Sciences*

##### **The crisis of labor regeneration in agriculture: Between social order and anomie**

The shift of agriculture-based economic structure driven by industrialization process simultaneously reconfigures social order of agrarian to industrial societies. It renders the industrial sector as a main provider of employment and labour as a new valuable capital replacing material/land capital for productive activities. The effect expected could open up new job opportunity for the population nationwide. In this respect, industrialization is projected to create spaces for secured income generation, and hence, builds a perception toward new opportunity to gain a more promising social security and welfare. However, the shift has actually turned the agricultural sector as the centre for labour regeneration.

The aim of the academic research is to examine deeper implications of industrialization for the regeneration of labour in agriculture. This article employs a qualitative research method with a case study approach conducted in three different locations in Indonesia namely Bantul, Brebes, and Kediri.

The results of this study shows that rural communities in three respective places associate farmer with marginalized group since it is not viewed as decent job that able to guarantee financial income. Perception is widely shared that agriculture cannot be a future asset and long-term investment such as education, housing, pension funds. Youth in the rural area tends to disconnect with their agrarian characteristics as they assume that agriculture is no longer

provide them decent livelihood and future. The majority of farmer children are unwilling to continue their parent agricultural job. Disinterestedness in farmer job is affected by negative perception toward current condition of agriculture. There are several reasons for the decline of young workers' interest in agriculture job, namely; less prestigious image, high-risk sector, lack of enthusiasm and income sustainability, diminishing rate of land tenure, less developed diversification of agricultural industries and non-agricultural businesses in rural areas, low farm management succession, no specific policy for young farmers, and changing viewpoint of the rural youth in the postmodern era. As a result, youth increasingly become industry-and-urban-oriented job seekers searching for secured income and guaranteed. One of main factors making this young generation to agriculture is that their parents have never introduced them about knowledge and anything related to agriculture. As a consequence, it leads to the Anomie, where young workers are alienated from the agricultural structure due to profound transformation in economy. The widening gap between agriculture and industry causes young workers to pursue personal goals rather than prioritize the broader community goals. In context of development, the declining number of farmers is not perceived as a serious issue. Development perspective as such merely focuses on the industrial sector as the only enabler of national development, which in fact will bring about the food insecurity and availability of domestic products.

**Keywords:** labour crisis, young farmers, agriculture, social order, anomie

#### **Abstract 221**

**Endang Yuniastuti and Bambang Shergi Laksmono**

*University of Indonesia*

**Social welfare of online transportation riders as new informal workers in the sharing economy era in Bandar Lampung and Jakarta: Case study of PT Go-Jek Indonesia)**

Presentation Session 32 Mental Health and Social Development

Room 2: BA 101 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 71**

**Sigrid Annemarie Bathke**

*University of Applied Sciences Landshut*

**Children of mentally ill parents: Conditions of sustainable non-stigmatizing support systems**

Children of mentally ill parents are often called 'the unseen relatives' because it is still not common for psychiatric hospitals to report if people with mental disorders do have children and if the children need any support or if someone else cares for them when their parents are in hospital. In Germany estimates places the number of affected children between 3 and 4 million. Often these children and youths do not get appropriate information about what happens to their parents and why they sometimes create a bizarre behaviour. Moreover, these children suffer from numerous difficulties (for e.g. stigmatization, isolation, conflicts of loyalty, parentification, attachment disorders, feelings of guilt and shame) and have a heightened risk of developing a mental disorder themselves. Even if sensibility for this subject and that special target group has increased in the last decade there are still not enough projects and programmes on municipality level and there is also a lack of integrated overall concepts. These integrated overall concepts are not only focussed on activities and programmes in psychiatric hospitals but on community strategies which includes education in schools about myths of mental disorders (for teachers and pupils), age-appropriate information for affected

children and youths, godparenthood for children, programmes to strengthen and improve self-worth and self-efficacy for children and their parents and leisure activities for affected families. Furthermore sustainable non-stigmatizing integrated support concepts need promotion and have to be involved in local political debates about needs of families in general to develop a better understanding of mental disorders and the influence on family life.

Presented and discussed will be approaches from the practical field and experiences of the author in counseling on municipality level in Germany. This will also include an overview of programmes and presentation of selected examples of integrated overall concepts for children of mentally ill parents in Germany.

**Keywords:** children of mentally ill parents, parents with mental disorders, stigmatization of people with mental disorders, programmes for children with mental ill parents, sustainable support systems, influence of mental disorders on family life, mental disorders

#### **Abstract 94**

**Robin Gearing and Luis Torres**

*University of Houston*

**Researching mental health with immigrants: Does have to become a part of the American dream?**

**Background:** The mental health and wellness of individuals who have immigrated to the United States is an area warranting considerable attention, as the number of people migrating to the US from Mexico, Central, and South America remains high. Depression is a particular health concern for immigrants, as depressive symptomology has been linked to various negative health outcomes such as suicide, hypertension and diabetes in Hispanic populations.

**Objectives:** This study examined depressive symptomology of Mexican American migrants and its relation to their overall health appraisal before and after migration.

**Methods:** Data analyses included descriptive statistical analysis and bivariate regression. Twenty percent of the convenience sample of 350 participants met the threshold for clinical depression, indicating high levels of depression in this population.

**Results:** Results indicate that depression scores were significantly higher in individuals who recently migrated to the US in the past 5 years, those whose primary language was English, rather than Spanish, those who reported being separated, divorced or widowed, and those with a high school education or less. Results further indicate that the associations between depression scores and age, age of migration, employment status or current monthly income were not significant.

**Conclusion:** Implications for community-based mental health practice with Mexican-American migrant populations will be explored, along with strategies to increase mental health identification, assessment, and treatment within this vulnerable community. Larger mental health recommendations with regards to immigration will be explored.

**Keywords:** Mental Health, Immigrants, Hispanic / Latino, Depression, Research



**Abstract 138**

**Phionah Namatovu, Christopher Damulira, William Byansi, Ozge Sensoy Bahar, Proscovia Nabunya, Fred Ssewamala, Mary McKay and Joshua Kiyangi**

**Correlates of caregiver characteristics and Attention-Deficient Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) among children in southwestern Uganda**

**Purpose:** Attention-deficient Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) contributes significantly to the burden of disease among children and adolescents globally. Furthermore, it is associated with adverse developmental outcomes in adolescence and adulthood including disruptions in family functioning, truancy, criminal behavior, and substance use disorders. Our study seeks to examine caregiver correlates associated with ADHD among school going children in southwestern Uganda.

**Methods:** We analyzed baseline data from SMART Africa Uganda scale-up study. A total of 2758 caregivers of children, ages 8-13, set across 30 public primary schools were interviewed. Attention-deficient Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) was assessed using the Disruptive Behavior Disorder (DBD), and Iowa Conner's (IO) scales. We conducted logistic regression analyses to assess caregiver characteristics associated with ADHD.

**Results:** Results indicate that the odds of screening positive for ADHD were .36 times (OR=0.36 95% CI: 0.17-0.75) and .12 times (OR=0.12 95% CI: 0.08-0.63) lower for children with biological parents and grandparents respectively relative to other caregivers. In addition, children with married caregivers/parents were .38 times (OR=0.38 95% CI: 0.19-0.74) less likely to screen positive for ADHD compared to those with unmarried caregivers/parents.

**Conclusion and Implications:** Caregiver's relationship with the child and marital status was associated with screening positive for ADHD. Specifically, biological parents, grandparents and being married reduced the odds of being screened positive. Therefore, it is critical to develop interventions that build and strengthen family systems to support and care for their children. It is also vital to harness family synergies to provide social and emotional support for children that exhibit symptoms of ADHD.

**Keywords:** Caregivers/Parents, ADHD, Attention-Deficient Hyperactivity Disorder, Children, Sub Saharan Africa

**Abstract 157**

**Gordana Berc and Marijana Majdak**

*Faculty of Law University of Zagreb*

**Re-socialization of treated alcohol addicts: Personal and social context**

Presentation Session 33 Social Welfare of Children and Young Adults  
Room 3: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 46**

**Md. Hasan Reza and Nicole Bromfield**

*Indiana University*

How street children build everyday resilience under conditions of extreme:

A qualitative exploration

Introduction:

There are an estimated 1-3 million street-connected children in Bangladesh, who face poverty, violence, and stigma. Literature often includes "victim discourse" that ignores children's resiliency social relationships, collective endeavors, and asset-building behaviors. We will

present a qualitative study on street children who mitigate conditions of extreme adversity and economic vulnerabilities through resource transactions among peer networks.

**Methods:**

The data were derived from a larger study which explored Bangladeshi street children's social networks. A qualitative approach was used. Multiple in-depth interviews were conducted with 75 street-living children in Dhaka. The interviews were in Bengali, after an intensive rapport-building phase and later translated to English for analysis. Nvivo 9 was used to code the data for analysis.

**Findings:**

The findings showed that children built everyday resiliency by forming and maintaining strong and weak ties which they used extensively. Findings also demonstrated that despite circumstances of extreme adversity, social networks made life bearable and sometimes enjoyable for the respondents. Close friends, friends, and acquaintances were important sources of information about economic opportunities, health, and safety issues. Close friends and friends provided much assistance in the form of food, small amounts of money, and other essentials. They also protected and helped each other cope with everyday abuse that stemmed from their immediate environments. Network members represented key friendships allowing children to satisfy needs for companionship, play, and emotional support.

**Conclusion:**

This study provided insight into how Bangladeshi street children used social networks to build resilience and meet needs. Based on this analysis, street children can be conceptualized as resilient and resourceful, relying on social ties. Our findings support that social work interventions with street children should focus on resilience-promoting programs that involve street children in their development.

Subtheme: Improving health and wellbeing across the lifespan

**Keywords:** resilience, street children, street-connected children, Bangladesh

**Abstract 172**

**Christine Andrew and Ewan Duarte**

*California State University Fresno*

**Perspectives on the challenges of working with street children in Patna, Bihar**

Subthemes: Enhancing Child Protection and Children's Wellbeing

Background: Despite the country's growing economy, India is home to 11 of the world's 100 million Children and Adolescents in Street Situations (CASS) (Mathur, Rathore, & Mathur, 2009). Some estimates place the number of CASS in India as high as 18 million (Nath, Shannon, Georgiades, Sword, & Raina, 2016). In certain cases, these children are abandoned, orphaned, disowned, or simply lost. In others, they are fleeing poverty, violence, exploitation, and abuse. In Patna, Bihar, one of India's poorest and most underdeveloped states, there are a number of organizations and institutions that help street children to reintegrate back into society. This paper addresses the experiences of the professionals behind them and their work with CASS.

This study highlights some characteristics of the problem of CASS in Patna, explains some of the causes of the phenomenon, and reveals the difficulties that professionals have in working to help rehabilitate this population.

Methods: This study attempts to understand the following research questions: What are the particular challenges that professionals face in working to help CASS? What are the push and pull factors giving rise to the prevalence of CASS? What are the perceptions and attitudes

held towards CASS by members of the helping profession and the broader public? What are the strengths and needs of CASS? What are the challenges that CASS face in rehabilitation? The methods used in this study include an exploratory, qualitative design. Data collection involves recorded video calls using semi-structured interviews. This study presents data from social workers and other professionals that work closely with CASS in Patna, Bihar, for a total of twelve participants. Content analysis approach is utilized for data analysis.

Results: This presentation will highlight the cultural, social, political, environmental, and economic forces that obstruct reintegration of CASS, as well as impediments to successful prevention in cases of CASS. The rate and characteristics of CASS will also be explored.

The results from this study can be utilized in developing interventions, activities, policies, and programs with a child rights-based approach towards preventing CASS in Patna and promoting rehabilitation and reintegration. The importance of developing preventative programs tailored to the particular needs and strengths of Patna's CASS will be addressed.

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**Keywords:** Street children, reintegration, child rights-based approach, child welfare

#### Abstract 42

**Siobhan Lawler**

*Arizona State University*

#### **Exploring the relationship between relative detainment and youth gang involvement: A multi-racial comparison perspective**

Background/Purpose: According to the 2008 National Youth Gang Survey (NYGS), in the United States, half (50%) of all gang members are Latino, 32 percent are black, and 11 percent are white. Research has shown that population migration may be attracting youth in cities to becoming involved in gangs..

Youth are at a higher risk of joining a gang if they (a) engage in delinquent behaviors; (b) are aggressive or violent; (c) experience multiple caretaker transitions; (d) have many problems at school; (e) associate with other gang-involved youth; or (f) live in communities where they feel unsafe and where many youth are in trouble. Youth reported joining a gang for protection, fun, respect, money, and because a friend was in the gang. Less conclusive research exists on the extent relative incarceration has on youth, and more importantly, on youth gang involvement. This study explores the relationship between youth with relative(s) in jail or prison and the relationship on youth gang involvement and other risk and protective factors from a multi-racial perspective.

Methods: Data and samples: We used the 2016 Arizona Youth Survey. The sample included 57,170 youth from the 15 counties that make up Arizona. The survey is based on the Risk and Protective Factor model and the Communities That Care survey to assess youth substance use, gang involvement, other risky behaviors and protective factors.

Measures: The dependent variable was youth gang involvement. The key independent variable is having a relative who has/is served(ing) time in jail or prison. We controlled at the individual, peer, parental and household, and community levels. These control variables included age, gender, race, Adverse Childhood Experiences, having a best friend in a gang, number of peers they hang out with, negative peer interactions, family attachment, level of

mother's education, participation in the free lunch program, school safety, performance, commitment, community safety, attachment, and feeling cool doing community service.

Results: The model shows that students who have a relative(s) in jail or prison are more likely to be involved in a gang than students who do not have a relative in jail or prison. Significant risk factors across racial groups include being seen as cool in a gang, having a best friend in a gang and negative peer interactions.

Conclusions and Implications: This study has strong implications for both practice and policy development. Findings from this study can contribute to design and develop preventative interventions for youth who have relatives in jail or prison to divert them from joining a gang. This study can also provide rich information to judiciary decision makers and policy makers when determining jail or prison sentences for parents of youth. There is room for exploration in community alternatives for parental offenders to maintain a healthy home.

**Keywords: Juvenile, Youth Gangs, Offender, Prison**

### **Abstract 193**

**Paramjit Singh Jamir Singh, Azlinda Azman and Syazwani Drani**

*Universiti Sains Malaysia*

**Parents' experiences in coping with drug use in the family: A qualitative study in Penang, Malaysia**

Presentation Session 34 Policies to Fight Gender Discrimination

Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 13**

**Marsela Dauti**

**Do gender quotas foster transparency and accountability in post-authoritarian regimes? Lessons from council meetings in Albania**

Gender quotas are a widespread electoral reform aiming to tackle gender inequality in politics. A rich body of scholarly work focuses on the impact of gender quotas on the articulation of women's interests in national legislatures. Yet we know little about the transformative potential of gender quotas for local decision making. Do gender quotas challenge existing practices of local decision making and advance democratization in post-authoritarian regimes? This study investigates the impact of gender quotas on decision-making processes in the local councils of Albania. In 2015, the electoral code of Albania established that women must comprise 50% of local council candidates. Local elections resulted into a threefold increase of women's proportion in local councils. I ask whether the increased presence of women in local councils is engendering transformative actions in local decision making: Do women push for transparency and accountability? How do women's demands for transparency and accountability change over time?

To address the research questions, the study draws on original data collected in the local councils of Albania in 2016 and 2018. In 2016, 37 council meetings were attended in 11 councils that were selected to represent regional diversity. To capture change over time, data on the same councils were collected in 2018. The study draws on the transcripts of council meeting to examine the demands that councilors make for transparency and accountability, and compare councilors' demands over time. Data programming language and qualitative analysis were combined to examine gender differences on how councilors engage in local decision-making processes and the strategies they use to demand transparency and accountability from municipal officials.

The study contributes to theories of democracy, representation, and institutional change, and provides broader lessons for policy actors supporting gender quotas in post-authoritarian regimes.

**Keywords:** gender quotas, accountability, transparency, local councils, Albania

**Abstract 198**

**Queency Sumeke**

*University of Gadjah Mada*

**Women's access to justice: The influence of international law on Indonesia law enforcement to prevent discrimination**

**Abstract 216**

**Annisa Ayuningtyas**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**The legal policy of Indonesia as a state of origin in protecting the rights of woman migrant workers**

**Abstract 25**

**Abhishek Dey and Asok Kumar Sarkar**

**Barriers of access to education among the PVTGs: An exploratory study of Birhor adolescent girls in West Bengal, India**

Even after the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a large number of children and adolescents still remain out of school, which makes India lag behind on the targets to achieve universal school enrolment and completion (UN, 2016). Several studies have shown that enrolment and retention rates are lowest among the disadvantaged sections like girls and tribal groups (DISE, NEUPA, 2016). A distinct characteristic of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) is their low literacy rates. Though there are generic studies on the educational deprivation among PVTGs, but hardly any study has focussed on the challenges and issues faced by the PVTG adolescent girls to access school education. The present paper attempts to study the specific reasons that lead to deprivation of the PVTG adolescent girls from attending high school education (class IX-XII). The study covers the adolescent girls (15-17 years) of Birhor tribe, a PVTG residing in Purulia district of West Bengal. The present study would adopt exploratory research design and will be based on primary data collected through participant observations, focussed group discussions and in-depth interviews of out-of-school adolescent girls and key resource persons and informants. The primary aim of the present paper is to determine the significant practical barriers towards educating PVTG adolescent girls and to suggest comprehensive means and ways to improve the access to education facilities for girls to maximize equitable opportunity and promote gender equality and empowerment.

Sub-themes - 1. Fostering sustainable prosperity and economic opportunity (ensuring access to quality education), 3. Promoting gender equality and empowerment (advancing gender-based approaches to social development)

**Keywords:** Adolescent Girls, PVTG, Birhor, Access, School Education

Presentation Session 35 Social Development and Sustainable Tourism  
Room 5: BA 202 FISIPOL UGM



**Abstract 85**

**Kevin Tan**

*Singapore University of Social Sciences*

**Familiar strangers: An ethnographic perspective on the Singaporean presence in Johor Bahru, Malaysia**

Singapore and Malaysia are two separate nation-states that were once the same political entity, after gaining independence from British colonialism in 1963. This changed, however, in 1965 when Singapore separated from the rest of Malaysia following growing ethnic and political conflict. Nonetheless, after more than 50 years, the relationship between the two countries has largely been stable and cordial, in spite of occasional diplomatic strains. In recent years, with Singapore superseding Malaysia in terms of economic and social development, the island-nation has also become host to more than 400,000 transient migrant workers mostly from Peninsula Malaysia, who now form the Singapore's largest and most socially integrated foreign labour force due to their shared history and culture. While this phenomenon has been examined by scholars, what is far less studied are the Singaporeans who also regularly travel to the city of Johor Bahru, just across the Straits of Johor, via two bridges known as the Causeway and the Tuas Second Link. Although relatively smaller in numbers compared to the Malaysians who commute southwards daily for employment, this group of Singaporeans represent a growing number of citizens who view Johor Bahru as an alternate space for a variety of economic, social-cultural, recreational and ideological reasons. Based on ethnographic observations in Johor Bahru and qualitative interviews, this article argues that this growing number of Singaporeans who often traverse the border, stem from social-economically and politically weaker groups experiencing dissatisfaction with the existential challenges of everyday life in Singapore. More than just mere tourism, the crossing of the border signals a temporary respite from their Singaporean-ness. The city of Johor Bahru, therefore, exists as a liminal and alternate urbanity for those increasingly ambivalent towards Singaporean narratives of success and self-actualization.

**Keywords:** Singapore, Malaysia, Liminality, Borderlands Studies, Johor Bahru, Migration, Inequality, Tourism

**Abstract 116**

**Arindha Nityasari**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Indonesia's Instagrammable tourism destinations: Questioning the sustainability**

Indonesia was announced as the 4th world's most Instagrammable place according to Big Seven Travel in 2019. Indeed, Indonesia is well known for its tourism destinations. In addition, tourism sector is one of the focuses in the current President Joko Widodo's work plan. It is believed that tourism brings about economic development to some point. However, apart from the recent awards, Indonesia has in fact attempted to shift from conventional to digitalized tourism destinations since 2018. This was marked by the Indonesian Minister of Tourism's statement that he targeted the creation of a hundred digital destinations within a year. Yahya underlined the importance of digital destinations, adjusting to the era of technology disruption. Millennials are now the key market for tourism sector, considering their numbers. According to the 2016 data, 49 per cent of travelers in Indonesia are from millennial generation. Their uniqueness in demanding for recognition by 'likes' in their Instagram accounts, making the creation of Instagrammable tourism destinations matter. In

summary, attracting millennial tourists is beneficial. The way to achieve such outcome is by providing more Instagrammable places.

This paper is going to elaborate the digital conscience in tourism through the creation of Instagrammable places in addressing the needs in technology disruption era. It will also look into the sustainability of those Instagrammable tourism destinations by viewing from the theory of sustainable development. Lastly, this paper is expected to justify the opportunities that the breakthrough might hold for the future and to further analyze if the innovation could help in the betterment of citizens' economies.

Note: this abstract is to answer sub-theme no.1, "Fostering sustainable prosperity and economic opportunity."

**Keywords:** Instagrammable, millennial, sustainable, technology, tourism

#### **Abstract 207**

**Dali Sadli Mulia, Muhamad Panji Pranadikusumah**

***Star Energy Geothermal Darajat II, Ltd***

**The determinant factors in creating public and private partnerships for corporate social responsibility: Case study of a geothermal company**

Kemitraan publik dan swasta (*public and private partnership*) dalam program *Corporate Social Responsibility*/ Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan dikenal sebagai salah satu faktor kunci keberhasilan dalam mengembangkan program CSR. Tujuan dari studi kasus ini adalah untuk menentukan faktor-faktor apa yang mempengaruhi kemitraan publik dan swasta dalam program CSR. Studi kasus dari program Desa Ekowisata Saung Ciburial dan Desa Caang menunjukkan bahwa faktor penentu untuk memperkuat kemitraan publik dan swasta untuk mengimplementasikan program CSR adalah modal berbasis pengetahuan yang dapat ditentukan oleh proses penciptaan pengetahuan dan transfer pengetahuan antara pihak-pihak kemitraan untuk menciptakan nilai dalam program CSR. Modal berbasis pengetahuan ini ditentukan oleh integrasi modal manusia, modal sosial, dan sistem tata kelola dalam kemitraan swasta publik. Temuan dari studi ini memberikan suatu rekomendasi dalam mengembangkan kemitraan swasta publik untuk program CSR yang berkelanjutan di Indonesia.

#### **Abstract 1035**

**Tri Nur Ngaeni, Shafarina Sari, Bagja Riyanto**

***Universitas Negeri Semarang***

**Optimization of potential in Menganti Beach Kebumen Regency: Sociocultural tourism to improve the community's economy**

Presentation Session 36 Social Development and Human Rights

Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 127**

**João Góis, Kamila Teixeira and Francisco Duarte**

**Public policies for the LGBTQI population: A case study**

Violence and discrimination against the LGBTQI population is widespread in Brazil. This has led different national and international organizations to underline the need of implementation of public policies geared towards halting this phenomenon. Since the years 2000 we have witnessed the creation of important programs in this area. They lack, however, deeper evaluation of their efficiency and impacts. In this paper we examine one of such programs - the LGBT Citizenship Reference Centers created in Rio de Janeiro state/Brazil in 2008. The

Center ‘staff is comprised of lawyers, social workers, psychologists and clerical personnel. Particular attention here is given to Center’s efforts to implement intersectoral practices involving different governmental institutions, namely those that comprise the justice, educational and health systems. Data for this research were collected mainly from interviews with the Centers ‘staff members, but also from digital and printed material. On the one hand results can be considered positive as relevant experiences and dialogues were established between the Centers and institutions such as the police. The Centers got involved in the training of policeman and policewomen who had no previous systematic contact with discussions related to the population sexual orientation. This gave an opportunity to these law enforcement professionals to think about public and personal homophobia. At the same time, it allowed the police institution as a whole to understand its own role as a violence perpetrator. This is considerably important as many studies show that LGBTIQ people tend to be revictimized when seeking help in most of police stations as they are blamed for the violence they suffered. It is also worthy to mention the activities developed with the district attorney office, such as collaboration to overcome legal barriers faced by transgendered people looking for undergoing sex reassignment surgery and rectification of their birth certificates. On the other hand, different obstacles were identified reinforcing the perception that intersectoral practices are still difficult to implement when sexual orientation is involved. Denial of violence, blaming the victims, refusal to discuss the institutions role in spreading discrimination etc. are some of the obstacles faced by the Centers when looking for interacting with other governmental agencies.

**Keywords:** LGBTIQI, citizenship, intersectoriality, violence

## **Abstract 1025**

**Kingsley Chigbu**

### **Emigration: Examining correlates of violence as predictors**

#### **Background:**

Although research suggests that violence is associated with reasons, for which individuals flee their home countries (Aldarondo & Ameen, 2015; Aldarondo & Becker, 2011; American Psychological Association, 2012), many individuals who flee such violence may also face re-traumatizing experiences (Cervantes, Padilla, Napper, Goldbach, 2013). However, although many studies have been conducted on the effects of violence on immigrants, only a few have examined how the correlates of violence such as demographic pressures, fractionalized elites, and group grievance predict emigration. This study examined the extent at which the correlates of violence predicted country-level emigration.

#### **Methods:**

This study is based on a cross-sectional quantitative secondary analysis of 178 cases (countries). In the study, three variables constituted correlates of violence (the independent variable), while the dependent variable was human flight. Binary Logistic Regression was applied in examining the extent at which the correlates of violence predicted emigration levels in the countries studied.

#### **Results:**

Findings showed that correlates of violence strongly, statistically and significantly predicted emigration at the country level. The full model, which considered the two independent variables together, was statistically significant. The strongest predictor of human flight among the correlates of violence was identified, and it retained the highest odds ratio. Findings also showed how the correlates of violence adjusted in terms of their explanatory power, when combined with the other correlates of violence and when isolated from the other covariates.

**Implications:**

The findings suggest that stabilizing and limiting the extents of the correlates of violence in emigrants' countries of origin might lead to decrease in country-level desertion. This calls for attention to social systems, political systems, health systems – providing for and maintaining democracy and other country-level institutions to encourage and build governments that reflect the aspirations of the people. Engaging careful efforts to reduce the correlates of violence is essential for social workers in both policy, research and clinical contexts

**Abstract 1020**

**Edward Stephen**

**Anguish of the Rohingya community living in Chennai, India**

According to Rahman and Ahmed, I. (2009), Karim, A (1935), the Rohingya are the Muslims community living in Rakhine state, Myanmar, and following Islam as their religion. Rohingya claim to be the descendants from Moorish, Arab, Persian traders, Moghul, Turk, Pathan, Bengalis and migrants of different region (Ahmed, 2009) and the majority of Rohingya speak a Bengali dialect.

The study was conducted among Rohingya refugees living in cyclone relief centre, Kelambakkam, Chennai. Considering the contextual factors which include the size of the population, and location the researcher has used case study method to capture the variety of responses to evolve themes for analysis. In adopting this method and effort was made to qualitatively understand the dynamics, and issues of Rohingyas.

The data was collected in the camp from 15 Married couples with mixed of both male and female, and age criteria for respondents were above 20 years and should be Rohingya refugee of Kelambakkam, Chennai. The analysis of case study shows Rohingyas seem to be confronted with the series of anguish to displacement and their condition required a lot of attention from all those who are involved.

**Keywords: Anguish, Displacement, Muslims, Descendants**

**Abstract 47**

**Lucija Vejmelka, Roberta Matković and Davorka Kovačić Borković**

*Pravni fakultet Studijski centar Socijalnog rada*

**Online risks for children and youth: How to enhance child safety in virtual world**

The safety of children in the virtual environment becomes a public health issue due to the widespread use of the Internet among this population. Child welfare includes the domain of child safety in virtual environment. In this age interaction among peers are a significant aspect of growing up, and children and young people state that communication with peers and other activities in the virtual environment is an important domain of their well-being. Online activities of children and young people may also involve online risks such as cyberbullying, Internet addiction, but also new forms of criminal acts such as online coercion and sextortion. In cooperation with the Institute for Public Health of Split-Dalmatia County, a survey was conducted in the field of The use of the internet among children and young people in this county. The survey included representative samples of children and youth at county level from primary schools (N=286), high schools (N=539) and homes for children/dormitory homes (N=510). The aim of the research was to establish patterns of behavior on the Internet with a special focus on internet security, Internet addiction and participation in violence on the Internet. Standardized scales (for cyberbullying and Internet addiction) were used in the research, while part of the instrument on sociodemographic data of participants and Internet

security was designed for research purposes. The research covered all ethical guidelines for conducting research with children and young people.

The results for all three groups of children and youth will be presented in the paper. The results show that children and young people are involved in risky behaviors in a virtual environment and are exposed to numerous of online risks. Children and young people from all three groups: children from primary schools, high schools and homes for children declare participating in violence among children on the Internet while about one-third of children are at risk of developing a serious severe level of Internet addiction. It is particularly concerned that children and young people are showing willingness to meet people who have met on the internet in the real world and they don't know how to use or don't use privacy settings on social networks that make them vulnerable to Internet predators.

Finally, the presentation includes implications for practice based on the results of the research and also the elaboration of the options for improving the safety of children in the virtual environment.

**Keywords:** virtual environment, online risks, children and youth, child safety

Presentation Session 37 Participatory Sustainable Development  
Room 7: BA 204 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 148**

**Terry Wolfer and Betty Wilson**

*University of South Carolina*

#### **A positive deviance approach to improve relations between police and African American communities**

While African American communities in the United States have long alleged excessive use of force (EUF) by police (i.e., police brutality), only recently have technological advances made it unavoidably visible to the general public (Alang et al., 2017; Markman, 2015; McGregor, 2016; Trochmann & Gover, 2016). Indeed, several high-profile incidents in the last decade (e.g., Michael Brown, Walter Scott, Eric Garner) have exploded this issue into public debates and national consciousness like never before (Payne, Hitchens, & Chambers, 2017; Trochmann & Gover, 2016; Weitzer, 2015). As the United States confronts recurring incidents of EUF by police against African Americans, advocates have raised broader questions about racial disparities in the criminal justice system (Chales, Himmelstein, Keenan, & Barcelo, 2015; Cooper, 2015; Gaber & Wright, 2016; Krieger, Chen, Waterman, Kiang, & Feldman, 2015). Studies have found that African American males are disproportionately more likely to be racially profiled while driving, subject to “stop and frisk” surveillance, and victims of police EUF (English et al., 2017; Goff, Jackson, Di Leone, Culotta, & DiTomasso, 2014; McGregor, 2016; New York Civil Liberties Union, 2018; Sewell & Jefferson, 2016). As a result of repeated and well-publicized police EUF, relationships between police and African American communities have deteriorated further (Kearns, 2017; Weitzer, 2015). The need to understand and improve their relationships is both critical and urgent (Gaber & Wright, 2016; Najdowski, Bottoms, & Goff, 2015; Trochmann & Gover, 2016).

Against this backdrop, we sought ways to improve relations between police and African American communities. Positive Deviance (PD) is an approach designed to address entrenched problems by discovering and amplifying local successes (LeMahieu, Nordstrum, & Gale, 2017; Pascale, Sternin, & Sternin, 2010; Singhal, Shirley, & Marston, 2011). In communities, there have always been positive and negative outliers, people who fare much



better or worse than their contemporaries despite similar conditions. Statistically speaking, they are deviants. So-called positive deviants have developed solutions not yet recognized or used by many others in the community (Pascale et al., 2010). In PD, the problem-solving process is indigenous and retrospective rather than imported by outside experts and prospective (Singhal et al., 2011). PD assumes successes already exist which await discovery and dissemination.

A recent paper presented PD as a possible approach for use by social workers, especially with community level interventions (Wolfer & Wilson, 2018). This presentation builds on that paper by demonstrating use of PD with the critical issue of EUF by police. The presentation is based on in-depth interviews with more than a dozen police officers nominated as unusually successful in building and maintaining positive relations with African American communities. The presentation will explain and illustrate the PD approach, summarize the research findings and how these were disseminated, and discuss implications of PD for social work in this and other areas.

**Keywords:** police brutality, excessive use of force, Positive Deviance, community practice

### **Abstract 133**

**Mary-Ellen Brown**

*Arizona State University*

#### **Transdisciplinary community-based participatory action research for sustainability**

In a mid-size city in the southwest United States, a group of social workers are working with residents, cross-sector community partners, and cross-university, transdisciplinary scholars on a place-based initiative to revitalize a community. This community is comprised of a cluster of six adjoining neighborhoods in a less than 2 square-mile area, home to approximately 6,000 residents, of predominantly Latinx residents and an urban Native American tribal community. This community is a food desert characterized by concentrated poverty, chronic crime, inadequate housing, limited amenities, blight, and urban decay. Additionally, this community is considered an urban heat island and has many flood prone areas that are impacted by seasonal monsoons.

As part of this comprehensive, collaborative community building initiative, scholars and students from a variety of disciplines are working together alongside residents and other community partners. These disciplines include criminal justice, family studies, parks and recreation, sociology, public health, and planning and landscape architecture, led by social work academics. One facet of the project involves social work and planning and landscape architecture students working with the community to promote environmental sustainability, including drain infrastructure strategies, green infrastructure projects, components for vegetation sites, and placemaking in specific blighted areas to improve accessibility and quality of life for community residents.

This paper will present the process for organizing the transdisciplinary, cross-university partnership, the details of the community-building, sustainability focused projects including the site analysis, design, and implementation and educational training aspects of this project, and will provide preliminary quality of life impact outcomes for residents in a community-based participatory action research project context. Findings from interviews, surveys and focus groups with graduate students and faculty related to the experience and potential for multi-sectoral and transdisciplinary research on this intervention as a tool to promote environmental and economic sustainability for this community will be shared.

Recommendations for future research on sustainability and social work, and to the field of social work in promoting local sustainable development practices will be provided.

**Keywords:** community-based participatory research, sustainable development, transdisciplinary research, community revitalization

## Abstract 102

**Pinurba Parama Pratiyudha**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

### **Right to the city, right to participate: A case study of the relocation of Malioboro's parking attendants**

This article takes a notion to analyze the condition of the right to the city into the form of the right to participate in creating public space. Right to the city is one of spirit which promoted in New Urban Agenda as an adoption of Sustainable Development Goals, which includes point 11 on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements.

Right to the city is a concept which encloses political power, land appropriation, and social justice within globalized cities which run into rapid change (de Paula, 2016). Lefebvre (2000) describes right to the city as people cry and demand for a transformed and renewed urban life (Pugalis & Giddings, 2011).

However, all of the definitions of the right to the city take back again into the form on how people can include in urban planning, in another word how people participate to reinvent their cities. Participation is seen as basic right in the concept of the right to the city. Inform of the right to participate in transforming and renewing the cities, right to the city presented as people's effort in production of their cities space (Kuymulu, 2014; Sorensen & Sagaris, 2010). This article drawing on a study case of relocation of Malioboro's parking attendants. The relocation itself was one of policies to revitalize tourism area along Malioboro street. In the process, there are some resistances from Malioboro's parking attendants emerge as their concern on their sustainability after the relocation into the new place. This article draws the form of the right to participation in public space planning policy into three parts: planning, utilization, and controlling (Loukaitou-Sideris & Ehrenfeucht, 2009; Setiawan, 2005).

Based on the field research, this article concludes that there were some good efforts by the government of Yogyakarta Special Region Province and Yogyakarta City to provide Malioboro's parking attendants to express their aspiration and also to participate into the policy. In spite of that fact, participation which initiated by the government does not meet with people aspiration. Most of Malioboro's parking attendants said that their voice over their future sustainability just did not notice and their fear really happens in the process.

**Keywords:** participation, right to the city, public space planning, relocation of Malioboro's parking attendants

12:30 pm – 1:00 pm

Lunch Break

FISIPOL UGM

1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Concurrent Session 6

FISIPOL UGM

Presentation Session 38 Social Development and Labor  
Room 8: BA 209 FISIPOL UGM

## **Abstract 26**

**Praveen Naik Bellampalli**

### **Working environment, health status and safety of rural migrant construction workers in Karnataka, India**

Migration is a complex phenomenon and closely related to economic and social factors as well as economic development. The exodus from rural areas is one of the vital issues in India. Because of the ongoing structural changes and consequent alterations in the economy as a whole, the nature, magnitude, and pattern of migration have been evolving over time. However, Seasonal or short duration migration is certainly not a new phenomenon and particularly, a huge number of seasonal migration flows in the field of construction industries. The magnitude of rural labour circulation is of recent origin and a direct consequence of structural changes in the economy. Seasonal or circular migration could be largely distress driven and stimulated by the partial or complete collapse of rural employment generation, economic difficulties of cultivation and absence of alternative employment opportunities in underdeveloped regions of the country. In reality, it has become an integral part of livelihood strategies, but construction works in the destination, is one of the most hazardous works, where health risk is high due to dust, chemicals, manual handling, too much carry the loads and vibrate tools. This may cause health and decrease the standard of living of the migrants and simultaneously it can be generated income and livening condition of the migrants. In this context, the present paper focuses on examining the status of working condition, occupational safety and health status of the migrant workers in construction sectors. The study has followed convenience sampling technique to identify the sample of the rural migrant labourers in Udupi district of Karnataka state, India. The total 150 samples selected based on criteria's, classified as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the study area. The study discovers, the migrants in the construction segment are highly dominated group with the extremely low level of living and working environment.

**Keywords: Migration, Environment, Health and Safety, Construction**

## **Abstract 171**

**Cynthia Guerrero, Dheeshana S. Jayasundara, Maneesha Pasqual-Wanasinghe, Shamila Sivakumaran**

*California State University*

### **Combating migrant labor trafficking in Sri Lanka: An intervention, protection, prevention, prosecution, and partnership model**

Sri Lanka experiences several forms of trafficking vulnerabilities. However, the country's most glaring form of trafficking is labor migration related trafficking. Sri Lanka is primarily a source country in migration trafficking, and to a lesser extent a destination country. Primary destination countries for trafficking include Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Singapore, Mauritius, & North Korea. These workers migrate primarily for domestic work, construction work, garment factory work, and sex work, but some end up being trafficked or in labor or sexual exploitation conditions. Many migrant workers get trapped because they are required to pay high recruitment fees, which are required to be paid back with interest by unscrupulous Licensed Foreign Employment Agencies—who use sub-agents who often fall outside the legal system. This traps migrants in debt bondage. Terms and conditions of jobs are also sometimes falsified or changed once they reach abroad. Some are forced into prostitution upon arrival. Given the extent of the problem, Sri Lanka is working to address the problem. Government and major anti-trafficking organizations like IOM recognize that coordinated

multi-sectorial responses are needed to address the issue of trafficking in the country. In fact, to this end, the government created the national strategic plan, an anti-trafficking taskforce, and multisector trainings. The Sri Lanka Strategic Plan has laid out initial steps for areas for improvement. However the strategic plan is not yet implemented in many of its sections. In many areas, it is also a very top-down approach to address the issue. This paper then presents an intervention/protection, prevention, prosecution, and partnership model that attempts to systematically target and address each system of oppression and support in line with the Sri Lankan national plan, but also utilizing bottom up strategies. In order to be sustainable, any recommendations made must be made in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and with their input. It attempts to target the root causes of trafficking vulnerabilities by emphasized the importance of mobilizing and empowering trafficked victims themselves as well as communities that are vulnerable for trafficking to be made champions against trafficking. This paper emphasizes the need for solutions to be focused on the long term and the relevance of government bodies and other responsible parties taking responsibility for sustainability. Policy implications of prevention efforts needing to be more far reaching, and the importance of implementing effective methodologies such as the ones identified here will be addressed. Finally, the role of social workers as both intervention and prevention specialists with the capacity to assist at different levels will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Sri Lanka, Labor trafficking, Protecting migrants, Intervention and prevention

#### **Abstract 1016**

**Neaz Ahmed and Abul Kashem**

*Shahjalal University of Science and Technology*

#### **Health and hygiene practices of tea garden workers in Bangladesh**

This paper is focused on health and hygiene practice of tea garden workers in Bangladesh. It is generated out of a study conducted in a tea garden of Sylhet city. With the objectives of exploring health and hygiene practices of the tea garden workers, the study approach was qualitative in nature and case study method considered as method of the study. By using purposive sampling method fifteen (15) respondents was selected from the study area. Semi-structured interview schedule and observationnaire were used to generate primary data from the respondents. It was found that majority of the tea garden workers and their family members are now aware about health and hygiene practice. They are suffering from different type of general and chronic illnesses like jaundice, diarrhoea, skin etc. Most of the family of garden drink tube-well water and use the same for bathing, washing and other household purposes. But it's not that all about drinking safe water to stay away from diseases. Hygiene practice demands to be safe in bathing as well as washing clothes from safer water sources not from a dirty and mangy water source like chora. The majority of the tea garden workers use sanitary latrine which is given them by different NGOs. It is significant that, they face problem to use the shared latrine. Another problem found that there are lots of broken toilets in the community. Especially in workplace where there are very limited numbers of latrine available. Workers use open place for toileting purpose which spread germs and increase various types of diseases.

**Keywords:** Health, Hygiene, Practice, Workers

**Abstract 29**

**Nirmal J Das and Evelyn Rajasekar**

**Identity, marginality and unsafe migration: A case study on bonded labor in contemporary India**

Bonded labour and slavery is antique and too complex for many of us to comprehend. These issues are often retold, memorized and identified through stories of the antebellum and chattel slaves. The images imprinted on the social consciousness of traditional slavery are slides of lynching, horror, and violence. These oppressive recollections are often laid to rest in the cauldrons of an uncivilized past. It is not recognized, confronted or re-imagined in the contemporary. Therefore we do not talk about slavery and its varied manifestations today. We do not see slavery around us. It is hidden, discreet and organized.

The bonded labour system is continuously evolving. The global capitalist economy wields a fascinating capacity to renew its methods of control, discipline, and labour exploitation. It is a typical form of neo-bondage. In its contemporary avatar, bonded labour is often short-term and non-hereditary, linked to seasonal migration and labour intermediaries. Moreover, labourers are recruited by 'agent' rings and trafficking 'networks' in villages, are tied to huge advances and are forced to accept prolonged, harsh and extreme working condition with less than minimum wages.

The paper explores the critical link that binds migration, trafficking, and bonded labour through the lens of the marginal identities of the victims in question. Through an in-depth examination of case studies, the research attempts to weave real-life stories of victims trafficked from some of the poorest states in North India for work in urban capitals of South India. It carefully tracks the trajectory of 'source' and 'destination' states unique to the vernacular of evolving forms of bondage and indebtedness in India today. Using data and evidence from government and civil society interventions to prevent exploitation and protect vulnerable populations from bonded labour and labour trafficking, the paper outlines vital economic, social and political developments that foster sustainable prosperity and economic opportunity for all.

**Keywords: Migratory Trends, Labour Trafficking, Bonded Labour**

Presentation Session 39 Sustainability, Social Development, and Food Security  
Room 9: BA 211 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 1027**

**Tiong Ngoh Tan, Jitti Mongkolnchaiarunya, Fadhil**

*Singapore University of Social Sciences*

**Environmental sustainability and food security of the rural poor: Strengthening social development to reduce poverty**

Subtheme: Fostering sustainable prosperity and economic opportunity

Poverty is intimately related with its concomitants in the environment, security and social developments. To tackle rural poverty, and especially the dire conditions that poor farmers face, requires a multi-disciplinary approach, multi-sectorial participation and planned social intervention.

Sustainable poverty alleviation approach in poorer agricultural segments of Thailand and Indonesia are identified in this paper. Food security and climate change are intertwined relating to the harnessing environment for sustainable living. The need for farmers in the developing world to be empowered to bring about a sustainable harvest needs strategic



intervention from external agents. Breaking the cycle of poverty, and hunger, from a systemic approach, necessitates disruptive interventions.

For example, discovering the mechanism of profiteering from middle-men, using technology and direct marketing would enhance value through changing the logistics and supply chain and the farmers gaining greater control and access to the customers. Developing cooperatives and social enterprises also mean greater stakes for the producers and better value for the consumers. This could also provide a security base and social protection for the farmers to deal effectively with poverty.

Training in alternative agriculture, in another instance, along with such as methods like integrated farming and organic agriculture, would reduce reliance on fertilizers and the need for purchase of seeds thus reducing the debt owed by some farmers. Besides, the organic products command better value in the agricultural supply chain.

Better irrigation and control of the water supply in harnessing the environment, as well as greater control of resources through the use of technology are also strategies to enhance production, ensuring food security along with reducing capital outlay. Working towards sustainable agriculture thus requires clean water and environmental protection.

Developing of social enterprise and better management techniques, along with helping farmers get out of debts, are some strategies for change towards greater productivity. Non-profit ventures focuses on sustainable development and food security. Food security is an attainable goal if channels of production and distribution are aligned with principles of social justice and the MDGs. Economic opportunities and the change of social and environmental conditions can bring better health and wellbeing, not only for rural farmers but they also benefit the whole of society.

**Keywords:** poverty, rural development, food security, environmental sustainability

#### **Abstract 126**

**Yoosun Chu, Smitha Rao and Margaret Lombe**

#### **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and food in/security: Unpacking implications for social work**

**Background:** The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) signify a global agenda to end poverty and enhance welfare and human dignity, succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (United Nations [UN], 2015). Despite the achievements of the MDGs, several goals remain unattained, necessitating continued effort. This study focuses on one of the crucial areas that continues to lag behind, SDG 2- Zero Hunger (UN, 2017). We focus specifically on sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), one of the regions most affected by hunger and rising food insecurity. Indeed, although the rate of hunger in SSA has decreased considerably during the past few years, about 218 million people are still undernourished in SSA (United Nations Statistics Division, 2017).

**Methods:** Using the latest World Development Indicators dataset, this study tracks three indicators under SDG 2: undernourishment, stunting, and malnutrition in SSA. We also examine performance by the sub-regions of SSA (Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, and Western Africa). In addition, country-level data sets are utilized to help form a picture of the association between food security and war, civil unrest, climate change, disease outbreak, as well as its effect on child development in the region.

**Results:** SSA shows the highest level of food insecurity compared to other areas in the world on all three indicators. Specifically, the levels of undernourishment are twice as higher in SSA (20.54%) as the world levels (10.8%). Also, Central Africa has the highest level of undernourishment (39.8%) compared to other regions of SSA. A similar trend is reported on

stunting (height for age, among children under 5). SSA has higher levels of stunted children (34.6%) than the rest of world (22.7%). Moreover, almost a half of children in Central Africa (46.8%) are stunted. With regards to malnutrition (measured in wasting and overweight, among children under the age of five), SSA reports the highest level compared to the rest of the world. Specifically, Western Africa reports higher levels of wasting (8.33%) compared to other regions. Interestingly, SSA has a lower level of overweight compared to the world. Within the region, Southern Africa (13.3%) exceeds SSA and the world level. Additionally, we found positive associations between hunger in SSA and other adverse outcomes including climate change and child development.

Implications: The SDG Goal 2 of Zero Hunger—access to nutritious, healthy food—addresses a fundamental human need. The study findings call attention to the need to address food insecurity in SSA. Result also underscore the fact that hunger is not only a food issue, it is influenced by social conditions and environmental factors. Recognizing and addressing the interplay between/among these systemic and structural factors is critical to building food security and advancing well-being within the region.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Zero Hunger, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Social Work

#### **Abstract 1030**

**Galih Prabaningrum**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada.*

**Behind the transformation of the ‘Rice for the Poor’ program: Improving the model of poor empowerment through optimizing the effectiveness of a food-based transfer program in Indonesia**

Food is crucial to an adequate standard of living. Recognition of the right to food in government policies is fundamental to the protection of food security, especially for the poor. ‘Rice for the poor’, that provided highly subsidized rice for the poor households, was launched in 1998 and transform into Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai (BPNT) or Non-cash Food Transfer Program in 2018. Although the government has launched many poverty alleviation programs and continuous attempts to improve the effectiveness of food-based transfer program, the implementation gap was the main reasons why those programs could not achieve the expected goals. Through a study in 40 villages, issues on the ineffectiveness of the program are incapable bureaucrats in delivering the programs; beneficiary preferences on the transfer methods; the accuracy of targeting; the impacts of program participation; the cost-effectiveness of transfer; and local elite capture. Based on this problems, this article tries to develop a Model of Poor Empowerment through Optimizing the Effectiveness of Food-Based Transfer Program in Indonesia to support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Keywords:** Food-based Transfer Program, Effectiveness Program, Model of Poor Empowerment, Sustainable Development.

Presentation Session 40 Sustainability and Child Welfare  
Room 1: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 141**

**Leticia Villarreal Sosa and Aytakin Huseynli**

*Dominican University*

**The impact of alternative services on children's lives in Azerbaijan: Results of a pilot project on de-institutionalization**

This paper provides the evaluation results of a pilot project focused on the de-institutionalization of children in Azerbaijan; a challenging task requiring support and coordination from various institutions, policy makers, NGO's, and the public. The process of de-institutionalization began in 2006 when the President of the Azerbaijan Republic endorsed the State Program on De-Institutionalization and Alternative Care for 2006-2015. Hilfswerk Austria International supported the establishment of foster care services, a small group home, one family counseling & training center, and setting forth legislative bases. Countries such as Azerbaijan have the opportunity to utilize the expertise of child development, foster care, and child welfare experts in the region and across the globe. However, they continue to experience challenges due to the lack of political will to establish systems of care and address underlying causes as well as the lack of coordination of services. Despite the challenges, the project experienced significant successes such as the establishment of a small group home, a family training and counseling center, and the framework for the delivery of foster care services. Alternative services had impact on the lives of the children in the small group home as they had an opportunity to attend a community school and develop age appropriate adaptive behavior skills. Indeed, the process of de-institutionalization is not a linear. De-institutionalization and transforming children's services is a collection of activities: it is not just the removal from institutions. Rather it is a systematic, policy driven change which results in considerably less reliance on residential care and an increase in services aimed at keeping children within their families and communities. NGO's can often act as the pioneers of new ideas as in the case of HWA and this pilot project, but State authorities should be partners in the process assuming financial and administrative responsibility.

**Keywords:** de-institutionalization, child welfare, Azerbaijan, community based care, foster care

**Abstract 74**

**Wen Xu**

*University of Houston*

**Exploring child protection in rural China: A snapshot from the China Child Welfare Demonstration program**

In China, "Left behind children" are defined as children with at least one parent that migrated from the family home to go to work in a city. In 2015, there were approximately 9 million left behind children living in rural China, facing a greater risk of being neglected or abused (Ministry of Civil Affairs, 2015). To address these needs, the China Child Welfare Demonstration Program (CCWDP) was proposed by UNICEF and Beijing Normal University in 2011. With support from the Ministry of Civil Affairs, it was implemented in 120 villages to pilot a model of a universal child welfare system for the country.

Since the implementation of the CCWDP program, little attention has been given to the program by researchers and other stakeholders (Man, Barth, Li, & Wang, 2017). Most of the literature on child abuse in China is either focused on the issue of child abuse itself (e.g., Ji et al., 2013; Liu & Wang, 2015; Qiao & Xie, 2017), or on gaps in policies addressing child welfare in the country (e.g., Shang & Katz, 2014; Zhao, Hämäläinen, & Chen, 2017).

For this presentation, the author will provide an overview of the CCWDP, as well as findings from a content analysis of publically available documents that were used to examine the CCWDP. The main research questions were: 1) in what ways have the CCWDP addressed child maltreatment in China? and 2) was its design feasible for implementing in rural settings? Using a framework for analyzing basic elements of a child protection system (ISPCAN, 2008), the author concluded that CCWDP emphasized more on the welfare benefits rather than protection services. Even though some mechanisms in CCWDP addressed child abuse issues, the overall child protection system in villages that implemented the CCWDP was far from established under the program. The Bureau of Civil Affairs at the county level lacks the authority to coordinate other related government departments, and it is not feasible to put both reporting and responding responsibilities on child welfare directors. Moreover, no deprivation of guardianship case was reported through CCWDP, indicating the missing of the last security net. To establish an effective child protection system, the author suggests building the county level leadership related to child welfare, separating the reporting and responding roles, and strengthening communication and cooperation with the judicial system.

**Keywords:** child protection, child abuse, left behind children, rural China, China Child Welfare Demonstration Program

#### **Abstract 174**

**Ewan Duarte and Christine Andrew**

*California State University Fresno*

#### **Transgender and gender expansive youth: Prevention of violence and victimization in the child welfare system in Alameda and Fresno Counties**

Sub-theme

Promoting human dignity of vulnerable populations

Transgender and gender expansive youth are disproportionately represented in the Child Welfare System in the U.S. Macro issues such as transphobia, transmisogyny, as well as the intersectionality of race, class, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and immigrant status effect transgender and gender expansive youth in the U.S. and beyond. In the U.S., transgender and gender expansive youth experience high rates of suicidal ideation, suicide, mental health conditions such as anxiety, depression, and self-harm compared to their cisgender (non-trans) peers. Transgender and gender expansive youth are more than five times more likely to be placed in a group or foster care home, in contrast to cisgender and heterosexual youth. The two most prevalent reasons that transgender and gender expansive youth are involved in the Child Welfare system are due to conflict in their families of origin, as well as physical abuse that stems from transphobia and transmisogyny. 30% of transgender and LGBQ youth in the Child Welfare System have been physically abused due to their gender identities and/or sexual orientations. Many transgender and gender expansive youth experience multiple foster care placements within the Child Welfare System due to intersectional discrimination based on their gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, race, class, and ethnicity.

This qualitative study focuses on comparing and contrasting ways to prevent violence and victimization of transgender and gender expansive youth in the Child Welfare System in Alameda County, California and Fresno County, California. What preventative measures can be taken to protect and improve the lives of transgender and gender expansive youth in the Child Welfare System in these two counties? How do these two counties prevent violence and victimization, as well as implement services directed towards the safety and well-being of the transgender and gender expansive population within the Child Welfare System? Qualitative interviews with transgender and gender expansive youth in Alameda County and Fresno

County, as well as interviews with Social Service workers in Alameda and Fresno Counties are conducted in this study. The methods include phone and in person interviews that are transcribed and coded.

The study findings will address the intersectional needs related to inclusive and competent services for transgender and gender expansive youth. The Child Welfare System will need to implement inclusive transgender ally trainings for all Social Service workers. Practice and policy implications that address intersectional layers of oppression promoting human dignity and protecting vulnerable populations will be addressed. The differences in prevention and intervention approaches in two different counties, and their implications regarding vulnerable transgender youth will be addressed.

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**Keywords:** Transgender youth, gender expansive youth, child welfare system

#### Abstract 190

**Marcus Crawford**

**Innovative approaches to disproportionality in the child welfare system in Fresno County: A mixed methods evaluation of cultural brokers**

Presentation Session 41 Social Development and Suicide  
Room 2: BA 101 FISIPOL UGM

#### Abstract 16

**Robin Gearing and Dana Alonzo**

*University of Houston*

**Changing the culture of silence: Challenging social work programs to provide needed curriculum on suicide assessment and treatment**

The prevalence rates of suicide ideation, attempt, and completions continue to rise, directly challenging the skills of practicing social workers and social work educators. The WHO estimates that by 2020 the global rate of suicide will rise above 1.5 million annually, specifically affecting university and college age youth and young adults. Social Work programs have an opportunity to move this issue out from the shadows and into the classroom. However, the currently estimated 2% of Social Work programs with a dedicated course on suicide prevention (Rudd, 2012), and the few programs identified that prepare faculty to manage suicidal students have not sufficiently addressed this need. The suicide rate among young adults, ages 15-24, has tripled since the 1950s and suicide is currently the second most common cause of death among this age group (ACHA, 2018; Alonzo & Gearing, 2018). Social Workers encounter suicidal patients on a regular basis, with up to 87% reporting working with a suicidal client within the past year (Feldman & Freedenthal, 2006), yet, often receive limited training focused on assessing, managing and treating suicidal clients (Feldman & Freedenthal, 2006; Guy, Brown, & Poelstra, 1990). Although social workers are in a unique leadership position to address the under-utilization



of mental health services, most social workers report feeling ill-equipped to access, support, refer, and work with suicidal clients, and to manage such issues into the classroom. Social workers often receive limited training (under 2 hours in an MSW program) focused on assessing, managing and treating this population (Alonzo & Gearing, 2018; Feldman & Freedenthal, 2006; Guy, Brown, & Poelstra, 1990), and minimal faculty and staff training to identify at-risk students, support suicidal students and to connect them to available campus-based mental health services.

To address this serious gap, this presentation will focus on innovative methods for incorporating strategies, tools, and skills into the clinical practice classroom related to working effectively with youth at risk of suicidality. Also, this presentation will provide social work practitioners and educators (faculty and staff) core strategies on suicide assessment and treatment.

**Keywords: Suicide, Suicide Assessment, Suicide Treatment, Social Work Curriculum Social Work Training**

#### **Abstract 17**

**Robin Gearing and Dana Alonzo**

*University of Houston*

#### **Religion and suicide: Practice implications for assessment and treatment**

Objectives:

Religion impacts suicidality. One's degree of religiosity can potentially serve as a protective factor against suicidal behavior. To accurately assess risk of suicide, it is imperative to understand the role of religion in suicidality. This study examines the current state of empirical knowledge regarding the relationship between religion and suicide.

Background and Aims:

Across history, religions have incorporated elements of life and death, and have exerted an influence on their followers understanding, perceptions, and behaviors related to suicide.

This study examines the relationship between religion and suicide. The aims of this study include examining the suicide rates, and risk and protective factors for suicide across the following four religions: Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism.

Materials and Methods:

PsycINFO, MEDLINE, SocINDEX, and CINAHL databases were searched for peer reviewed published articles on religion and suicide between 2008 and 2017. The boolean search strategy and keywords included: religion, Christianity, Christian, Catholic, Catholicism, Judaism, Islam, Muslim, Hindu, or Hinduism; and attempted suicide, suicide, suicide prevention, or suicide risk and related mapped terms. A total of 1745 articles were identified; duplicates were removed, and the authors reviewed and rejected 1192 articles, resulting in 81 articles included in the review.

Results:

Results identified the varying influence of religions on suicide across sociodemographic and clinical groups, and specifically identified the contrasting protective and risk factors for suicidal ideation and behaviors in the dominant religions.

Conclusions:

A six-point general practice recommendation guideline is presented to guide clinicians in assessing and understanding the influence and impact of clients' religiosity on their suicide risk.

**Keywords: Religion, Suicide, Suicide Prevention, Suicide Assessment, Suicide Treatment**

**Abstract 178**

**Romylyn Teale, Carina Garsilazo, Lourdes Nungray , and Romyna Teale**

**Minimizing suicide rates in the United States through culturally sensitive prevention and intervention**

**Background:** The topic of suicide is a global phenomenon, yet, many school systems in the US lack the knowledge and understanding to effectively address it. First, the service providers must have general understanding of mental health and suicide. Additionally, they also need to understand the specific factors and unique contexts within which students attempt or commit suicide. This thorough knowledge is necessary to effectively reduce suicide and promote mental health. Previous studies have shown the importance of suicide awareness and suicide prevention programs that are in the school system and its implications on students' mental health. Mental health including the aspect of suicide ideations, is the main topic for this study. **Method:** The purpose of this research study is to identify successful interventions in order to reduce suicide and promote the wellbeing of students. This study focuses on Fresno County California. This study utilizes qualitative methods, to identify the effective suicide prevention and intervention strategies to successfully address the student mental health and suicidality. The methods for this study include: phone interviews of the participants, in-person interviews of the school staff members, and conducting workshops for suicide awareness of the prevailing issue with the consideration of culture beliefs and the stigmatization of mental health services to the well-being of the students.

**Findings and Implications.** Study findings will be discussed in relation to availability of services, accessibility of these services, recognizing the stigma behind mental health and how one's culture play a vital role in this. Consistent with past studies, this study emphasizes the need for the implementations of suicide awareness programs within the school district located in Fresno through psychoeducation and suicide prevention interventions. This requires collaborating with other disciplines within the school system and assuring that staff are well trained and have a strong understanding of the issues and behaviors that accompany complex vulnerabilities. The implications of this study go beyond North America in highlighting the importance of prevention-emphasized intervention to target intersectional vulnerabilities. Strategies on how cultural sensitive psychoeducational prevent and intervention programs can be utilized for communities working towards prevention, intervention, and restoration of mental health and suicide will be addressed.

**Keywords: Suicide, Mental Health, Psychoeducation, Prevention, Student's wellbeing**

Presentation Session 42 Social Development and Reproductive Health

Room 3: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 23**

**Samantha Christmann and Karen Rice**

*Millersville University*

**The importance of comprehensive sex education: Addressing sexual violence, sexually-transmitted infections, and teenage pregnancy**

The United States has one of the highest teen pregnancy rates in the world (Sedgh, Finer, Bankole, Eilers, & Singh, 2016). Unplanned pregnancy can lead teenage girls to drop out of school, depriving them of their right to education and reducing their access to a sufficient income (Francesconi, 2007). These rates are highest in locations where abstinence-based sex

education is enforced and where access to reproductive healthcare centers, such as Planned Parenthood, is severely limited (Stanger-Hall & Hall, 2011). Supporters of abstinence-based sex education argue that teaching children and teens about sex leads to earlier sexual activity and risky sexual behavior. Not surprisingly, the findings demonstrate that comprehensive sex education has a positive effect on these behaviors, including increased use of contraceptives and less unplanned pregnancies (Lanford, 2017). Comprehensive sex education empowers students to make informed decisions about their bodies and better understand their rights, and is designed to evolve with the cognitive development of the learner, starting in kindergarten and continuing through the college years (Stanger-Hall & Hall, 2011). Abstinence-centered sex education denies students the critical information needed to make informed decisions about their sexual behavior, sexual health, and healthy sexual relationships. By withholding information about sexually-transmitted infections and HIV, abstinence-based sex education poses a serious threat to public health, and violates the fundamental human rights to adequate education and healthcare. Abstinence-based education fails to provide students with information about consent, which further exacerbates risk of sexual violence (Lanford, 2017). One in five women are sexually assaulted during their lifetime (Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape, 2018). Among women who have been raped, approximately 40% of experiences take place prior to the individual's eighteenth birthday. A majority of assaults are perpetrated by someone the victim knows, such as a significant other, friend, or acquaintance (Lanford, 2017). Within abstinence-based sex education programs, little to no information is taught to students about sexuality, healthy relationships, or how to self-advocate to a sexual partner. As a result, these teens and young adults explore their sexuality without any challenges to preconceived notions exacerbated by rape culture and historically-accepted gender role stereotypes (Lanford, 2017). This paper seeks to provide insight regarding the role of comprehensive sex education in mitigating risk factors that lead to sexual violence, childhood sexual abuse, teen pregnancy, and acquisition of sexually transmitted infections and HIV.

**Keywords:** sex education, sexual violence, teen pregnancy, public health, women's health

## **Abstract 99**

**Mohammad Mostafizur Rahman Khan and Md. Hasan Reza**

*Indiana University*

### **Reproductive health awareness among secondary school students in Bangladesh: Major streams comparison**

Reproductive health information and care are critical for adolescents' health and well-being. Due to inadequate access to knowledge and services, adolescents in many developing countries suffer from reproductive health problems. This is more so in Bangladesh where early marriage, early child-bearing, and limited access to health care is common.

Available literature in Bangladesh mostly investigates adults' reproductive health-related issues and hardly pays any attention to adolescents' knowledge on reproductive health. The current study intends to fill the void by exploring reproductive health knowledge among secondary school students. More precisely, the study explores the following questions: 1) What are the levels of reproductive health-related knowledge among 9th and 10th grade adolescent students? and, 2) Does adolescents' knowledge on reproductive health vary by gender and type of educational institutions?

A survey was conducted among secondary students attending three types of educational institutions in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. The three types of institutions are: general stream,

technical-vocational stream, and religious stream. Each type of institution follows separate curriculum for its students. For example, general stream teaches secular subject contents whereas religious stream teaches religious contents with some secular subjects.

We hypothesized that since the curriculums are different, reproductive health-related knowledge among students might vary by their institutional affiliation. A pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire was used to explore research questions. The questionnaire included demographic (e.g. age, gender, type of institutions) and reproductive-health related (e.g. pubertal changes, knowledge on HIV/AIDS) information. The survey was self-administered by 385 students in class settings. Half of the participants were female.

Findings suggest that many students either lack proper knowledge or have misconception on physical and psychological changes, menstruation, wet dream, pregnancy related complications, appropriate age of marriage, HIV/AIDS knowledge and so forth. Half of the participants did not have any knowledge about wet dream and a portion of them described it as a disease. Over a third of the participants (35%) did not know whether menstruation is a disease though a small number (7%) marked it as a disease. Findings also show that students from religious institutions have significantly poor knowledge than those of general and technical-vocational students. Almost all (96%) of students from general stream have heard about HIV/AIDS where this number is significantly lower for students from religious stream (79%). Also, there are differences between male and female students on appropriate age of marriage and conceiving first child.

A reproductive health curriculum and interventions at the school, is needed to effectively respond to students' reproductive health needs. This should be combined with school-based services to improve students' overall reproductive health outcomes.

Subtheme: 2, Improving health and wellbeing across the lifespan

**Keywords:** Reproductive health, adolescents, students, health awareness, HIV knowledge.

### **Abstract 109**

**Dr. Sadia Saeed and Farah Mushtaq**

#### **Social development of females in terms of their reproductive autonomy: A study of Islamabad and Rawalpindi**

Reproductive issues are rapidly arisen in most of the societies. In Pakistan, discrimination against females has being appear in diverse segments of life. The females significantly contribute to the society in their different respective roles that cannot be ignored. To achieve the sustainable development of the society there is a need to address the women reproductive issues and strengthening their social development in terms of reproductive autonomy. The objectives of this research paper will encapsulate the state of reproductive autonomy of Pakistani women. Furthermore, functions and associations between socio-economic (age at marriage, education, working status) and cultural (ethnic background) factors will be examined. Additionally, the cultural construction of health seeking behaviours of the females to ensure their reproductive health will be identified. The quantitative research method will be used with random sampling technique. The study will be conducted in twin cities (Rawalpindi/Islamabad) of Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Reproductive Health, female Autonomy, Discrimination against women, reproductive rights

Presentation Session 43 Human Rights and Ethics for Sustainability  
Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 54**

**Joseph Wronka**

*Springfield College*

**A human rights-based approach to multi-pronged interventions to promote well-being for the helping and health professions**

The helping and health professions assert the importance of human rights in varying capacities, such as social work which states that from its inception social work has been a human rights profession; psychology which urges the respect and promotion of civil and human rights; and public health which speaks to a right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of the family. Indeed, there are many others. These rights, which ultimately reflect societal values to mandate human needs, can best be defined by the Human Rights Triptych, which consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) at the center panel consisting of crucial notions of human dignity, non-discrimination, civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and solidarity rights; on the right, guiding principles, declarations, and conventions to eradicate inter alia, racism, sexism, ageism, disableism, and extreme poverty, which ultimately elaborate upon the UDHR; on the left, implementation mechanisms, such as UN special rapporteurs, world conferences, monitoring committees, and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). In essence, the aim is for a global human rights culture, a “lived awareness” of human rights in our minds and hearts and integrated into our everyday and professional lives. Such a culture, thus would have direct practice implications for the helping and health professions. By looking at select issues of alcoholism, mental illness, and the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples, this presentation discusses multi-pronged interventions that are both proactive and reactive to promote wellbeing and that are sustainable. In brief, they are meta-macro (global); macro (whole population); mezzo (at risk); micro (clinical); and meta-micro (everyday life). Very briefly by way of example, self-determination of Indigenous Peoples can be achieved by the implementation of solidarity rights as defined in the Universal Declaration, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (DRIP), and concerns as enunciated by the Universal Periodic Review process.

Main Theme: Advancing Public Leadership for Peace, Justice, and Human Rights

Sub Theme: Improving Health and Well-being Across the Life-Span

**Keywords: Human Rights, Mental Illness, Substance Abuse, Helping Professions, Indigenous Peoples, Social Work, Psychology, Public Health**

**Abstract 185**

**Senkosi Moses Balyejjusa**

*Uganda Christian University*

**Social work practice with human dignity: The central role of the language of human needs**

Human dignity is one of the core values of the social work profession (National Association of Social Workers 2017; Reamer 2006). Therefore, social workers are required to promote and protect the human dignity of their clients. In order to achieve this most of social work models (life model, task-centred model, empowerment model, etc) spell out collaborative practice between social workers and clients. Although this is the case, most literature, social



work processes and these very models use the language of problems when focusing on clients' concerns/issues/need.

In this paper I argue that the language of problems does not dignify clients, and I make a case for the use of the human needs language during social work practice. The human needs language is positive in nature since it focuses on the prerequisites for human flourishing. It does not focus on what is lacking/deficient or wrong with the person/client as is the case with the language of problems, but with what is necessary or required to promote human wellbeing. Secondly, human needs by their nature are universal, applying to all human beings. Therefore, using the language of human needs with the clients does not mean that the client has more or less needs than those not seeking social workers' services, thus being less stigmatising. Finally, the language of human needs is relatively universal. This means that most clients are familiar with it. Using the language during practice offers clients with an opportunity to easily participate in the helping process, which is dignifying in itself.

**Keywords:** Human needs language, Social work practice, Human dignity, Social work processes

#### **Abstract 12**

**Taghreed Sarhan, Lacey Sloan and Karen Rotabi**

*UAEU*

#### **Infancy steps towards professionalism: Social work associations and a common Code of Ethics for the Middle East**

While social work in the Arab-Muslim world was established in 1936 in Egypt, the growth of the profession has been relatively slow in the Middle East. There are now almost two dozen bachelor and master degree programs in social work in the Middle East, from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Jordan and Lebanon. As noted, although the first program was in 1936, some of these programs, like the MSW program in Qatar, are new. In most of these countries, social work as a profession is still in its infancy. Few of the countries have social work associations; exceptions are Oman, Egypt, and KSA.

What has become clear in the decades of social work practice and education in the Middle East is that there is a need for an Islam-informed local or regional code of ethics. A code of ethics, which reflects the values of Islam, is a critical part of the discourse about indigenization of social work. There is a critical need to actively and purposefully develop networks to support social workers and encourage the participatory process necessary to build a code of ethics that is reflective of the core principles of Islam. This paper will examine activity in the Middle East to develop social work associations and codes of ethics. Processes from other Muslim and/or Arab countries will be used as models for the Middle East.

**Keywords:** Social Work, Code of Ethics, Social Work Associations, Islamic Social Work

#### **Abstract 60**

**Nilan Yu**

#### **Interrogating social work: Australian social work and the Stolen Generations**

This presentation will outline the findings of a study that examined what was said in the journal of the Australian Association of Social Workers about the taking of Indigenous children and the challenges confronting Indigenous Australians during the last two decades of the policies and practices that created what has since been known as the Stolen Generations. In the context of Australian social work's 'past complicity' in the disadvantaging of Indigenous Australians (Young & Zubrzycki, 2011, p. 159), a content analysis was undertaken of 23 years of articles in the journal Australian Social Work between 1948 and 1970, the

period roughly representing the first two decades of the journal's publication and the last two decades of what was by then a time-honored practice that shaped the lives of thousands of Indigenous Australian children and their families. The study found that very little that was said in the journal about the practice in question. Of the 331 articles in the journal within the period, only one article expressly touched on the care of Indigenous children beyond their biological family and community and only one article advanced a critique of the taking of Indigenous children. A landmark change in the constitution affecting all Indigenous Australians came and went without mention. Thus, some of the most important issues affecting the welfare and rights of Indigenous Australians were largely ignored in the professional journal. It will be argued that the findings in this study can inform a critical understanding of social work in other parts of the world. It is hoped that the discussion study would spur social workers from other parts of the world to think about their own history and practice.

Reference

Young, S., & Zubrzycki, J. (2011). Educating Australian social workers in the post-Apology era: The potential offered by a 'Whiteness' lens. *Journal of Social Work*, 11, 159–173. doi:10.1177/1468017310386849

**Keywords:** social work, critical research, Australia, critical practice, Indigenous

Presentation Session 44 Political Challenges to Social Development

Room 5: BA 202 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 205**

**Fadiar Iftahul Baidathy**

*Gadjah Mada University*

**Does corruption grease or sand the ASEAN economy's wheel?**

**Abstract 1000**

**David Lea**

**Elections in Papua New Guinea: Rituals and the quest for good governance**

This paper argues that one can understand Papua New Guinean elections as rituals that have become regarded as the effective means to ensure the quality of government. Accordingly, the government has begun a process of electoral review with an aim of electoral reform with the implicit ultimate object of improving governance. However, the paper argues that the problems of governance lie elsewhere, in corrupt practices and money politics and specifically the Prime Minister's and the governing parties' unregulated access to public funds. In Papua New Guinea, the richest individuals have not been successful financiers or industrialists, but politicians. Former Prime Ministers, Sir Michael T. Somare, Sir Julius Chan, Sir Mekere Morauta, and present Prime Minister Peter O'Neill are the richest Papua New Guineans in that order. The huge numbers running for public office attest to the reality in which politics serves as the principal avenue to wealth. However a ruling class with the principal motivation of self-interested enrichment is a recipe for poor governance. Improving the electoral process will not cure the illness, but limitations on politicians' access to public monies may well work to ameliorate the situation. There are regional neighbours such as Singapore and Japan that might serve as models for an independent regulation of Parliament's spending.

**Key words:** Papua New Guinea, political corruption, elections, governance, Parliamentary spending

**Abstract 170**

**James Borunda, Jessica Camarillo, Christine Andrew, Sarah Carr  
and Cynthia Guerrero**

*California State University, Fresno*

**Advancing social equity through political social work**

**Abstract 88**

**Mochammad Hendro Prabowo, Hamong Santono and Dr. Mahesti Okitasari**

*GIZ Indonesia*

**Multi-stakeholder partnerships: A tangible instrument to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the local level**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes a transformation of global development and of “win-win” cooperation based on bottom-up approach, equal relationships among stakeholders as well as coherent, comprehensive and inclusive responses for development issues and challenges. Responding to the government limited sources, the newly introduced direction of multilateralism underlines the importance of 'Partnerships' between state and non-state actors to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Partnering for achieving the SDGs requires the government to move out from their traditional ways of working with non-state actor through consulting in policy-making or contracting for policy implementation. Consequently, working in this new type of governance creates new challenges and tensions for governments.

For local governments, such tensions encompass politics that restricts the roles of governments of becoming full-fledged partners, lack of capacity and accountability and lack of enabling legal frameworks. The importance of partnerships multiplies at the local level as funding is often severely limited. Meanwhile, about 65% of the 169 SDGs targets can only be achieved with active engagement and strong coordination with local governments.

In Indonesia, this means municipalities and regencies have to mainstream and implement the 2030 Agenda in partnerships with state and non-state actors. Building on these challenges, this paper aims to elaborate the opportunities and challenges of Multi-stakeholder Partnerships at the local level within the framework of planning and implementation of 2030 Agenda in Indonesia, and in line with SDGs Target 17.16.

This paper seeks to provide empirical insights into the drivers and barriers facing local governments as the enabler, convener, and provider of public goods when partnering with academia, private sector and philanthropy. By focusing on ‘the state’, the purpose of our discussion is to contribute to cross-sector collaboration research that is crucial for achieving transformative change in governance generated by the SDGs while creating impact in further improving people’s well-being.

**Keywords:** 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Multi-stakeholder Partnerships, Local Governments

Presentation Session 45 Technology for Social Development  
Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 162**

**Suzanna Eddyono and Aryo Subarkah Eddyono**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Bakrie.*

**The representation of empowerment programs in village government websites in Indonesia**

The use of digital technology in developing countries has shaped various venues, among other things, for delivering service and enhancing state-based development programs to increase citizens well being. Despite the positive use of digital technology, however, several problems arise, including the inequality in the access to the internet, the resistance among state officials to embrace digital-based bureaucracy, the layering of governance that makes it challenging for citizens to have quicker and easier access to various development programs. This paper focuses on the use of internet in relation to empowerment-related programs conveyed by the village government officials in Indonesia. Analyzing village government websites, it argues that despite the village governments responsibilities of implementing various development programs channeled by the national, provincial, city, and sub-district governance, village official websites only limitedly post the available programs. This paper demonstrates that in addition to the website limited representations of the empowerment programs, the Village Government Websites also restrictively provide space for community feedback. Besides suggesting the importance of providing broader spaces for representing empowerment program in the websites and accommodating larger community's involvements in the programs; this study further highlights the significance of re-thinking and promoting citizens participation through village official websites' representation of empowerment programs.

**Keywords:** village official websites, the representations of empowerment, citizens participation

**Abstract 179**

**Isa Elfianto**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**A study of technology acceptance among the millennial generation in Yogyakarta Province: An analysis of customer attitudes toward new online food delivery**

**Purpose:**

According to Internet World Stats (2018), there are more 4.20 billion internet users in the world on middle 2018 and the number of internet users in Asia is the biggest in the world with more than 2.00 billion. In Indonesia, there are more 143 million internet users and the number will be increased day by day. In general, the rapid growth of the internet has influenced by e-commerce (Sern, 2016). In the other section, the food industries also have been entered on internet. From a research of McKinsey (2016), the new term appears in the food delivery, which is called new online food delivery (New OFD). There are so many platform has risen in that new term. In Indonesia, this category is usually attached in the ridesharing platform such as Go-Food and GrabFood. On the other hand, In Yogyakarta, there is an application that stands by itself without attaching to ride-sharing platform such as Makandiantar.com and Antar Aja. As per this research report, we found 3 platforms that still exist in the New OFD in Yogyakarta Province: Go-Food, GrabFood, and Antar Aja. There are 50.2 million online food delivery users and the biggest users are they who at 25-34 years old with 47.2%, so followed by people at 18-24 years old with 30.4%. The purpose of this study is to investigate

the factors that influence attitude of millennial generation in Yogyakarta toward food delivery app. The research used Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) as theoretical to study adoption of using the food delivery app. In addition, motivation literature, especially Alderfer's ERG model, also was added to the model as user need factor that influence attitude toward online food delivery app.

Design/methodology/approach:

The research method used quantitative analysis. The data were analyzed by two approaches: 1) descriptive analysis to display the demographic of respondents; and 2) linear regression analysis to know influence of independent variable to dependent variable. The sampling method used convenience sampling technique.

Research limitations:

The scope of this study was on Yogyakarta millennial generation who used one of New OFD services. The majority sample of this research was urban young educated customers (especially university undergraduate student) from Yogyakarta City and Sleman Regency, so this study could not be directly applicable to young rural or different social context.

Originality/value:

This is studies to know technology acceptance at generation millennial in the context of new online food delivery in Yogyakarta Province.

**Keywords:** Customer Attitude, Millennial Generation, New Online Food Delivery, Technology Acceptance

#### **Abstract 220**

**Melinda Ratu Radja**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Analysis of the right to information services for the people in Indonesia**

#### **Abstract**

**Matahari Farransahat, Lisa Lindawati**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**Social entrepreneurship as new social activism in disruptive era: Descriptive analysis of action research in creative hub Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM**

Social entrepreneurship as new social activism in disruptive era: Descriptive analysis of action research in creative hub Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM

The rapid changes of society which is influenced by the disruptive development of Information and Communication Technology, urge the new perspective of activism. Social activism can no longer be done with an advocacy strategy but must also be part of the solution itself. In the past 10 years, the social entrepreneurship has been emerging as a new approach to solving a social problem. In Indonesia, a social entrepreneurship is increasingly popular among young people. The spirit of social business is considered in accordance with the character of young people who are inclusive and have a collaborative spirit. The trend requires universities to play a role in forming educated social entrepreneur. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Gadjah Mada takes the role of developing Creative Hub (C-Hub) as a social business incubator. With a transdisciplinary approach, C-Hub is presented as a learning ecosystem for young people both students and fresh graduates to create social innovation from the challenges and problems faced by society today. This paper aims to elaborate on this thesis by action research in C-Hub FISIPOL UGM. This research reveals some major findings, such as: social innovation can be driven by social business approach;



young people have the right character to become a ‘sociopreneur’ because of their high social attention; digital technology is just enabler instead of problem solver.

**Keyword: Social entrepreneurship, social activism, inclusive society, youth, sustainable development**

Presentation Session 45a Lingkungan  
Room 7: BA 204 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 183**

**Sari Handayani**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada.*

#### **Peran Aktor dalam Pengelolaan Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Tematik Mangrove di Kabupaten Indramayu**

Tahun 2008 terjadi insiden kegagalan floating hose 150.000 DWT milik PT Pertamina (Persero) Refinery Unit VI Balongan yang menimbulkan ceceran minyak di lingkungan pesisir Karangsong. Kerusakan lingkungan ini juga diperparah dengan adanya tindakan warga yang membabat mangrove untuk membangun tambak baru, karena lokasi tambak yang lama mengalami kerusakan akibat abrasi.

RU VI Balongan sejak tahun 2010 melakukan restorasi 15.000 bibit mangrove, bekerja sama dengan Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat Pantai Lestari (KSMPL). Hingga kini RU VI Balongan bersama KSMPL sudah menanam lebih dari 20.023 mangrove dan vegetasi pantai. Upaya ini semakin didukung dengan pembuatan peraturan desa (Perdes) sebagai penetapan area pantai yang tidak bisa diperjualbelikan dan dikukuhkan menjadi area restorasi mangrove, dimana luasan semula hanya 2,5 hektar kini telah meluas hingga lebih dari 40 hektar.

Ekowisata Mangrove Karangsong diresmikan langsung oleh Menteri Kehutanan dan Lingkungan Hidup, Dr. Ir. Siti Nurbaya Bakar, M.Sc, pada tahun 2015, sekaligus menetapkan Karangsong sebagai Mangrove Center Indonesia Bagian Barat. RU VI Balongan bersama dengan Kelompok Pantai Lestari melakukan kegiatan pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan Ekowisata Karangsong. Tak hanya fokus pada aspek lingkungan, RU VI Balongan juga memiliki komitmen pada aspek pendidikan. RU VI Balongan bersama KSMPL membangun Arboretum, sebagai bentuk kepedulian terhadap lingkungan Indramayu. Keberadaan Arboretum berguna sebagai laboratorium pembelajaran terkait mangrove dan vegetasi pantai.

Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup (PLH) tidak aplikatif, kurang mendukung penyelesaian permasalahan lingkungan hidup di daerah masing-masing (Menteri LH, 2006). Pernyataan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup tersebut menjadi pemicu untuk terlaksananya PLH Tematik Mangrove di Kabupaten Indramayu dengan penentuan materi dan metode penyampaian yang tepat, agar menjadi aplikatif dan mendukung dalam pemecahan permasalahan lingkungan hidup di daerah Indramayu.

Workshop Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Tematik Mangrove untuk Guru Sekolah Dasar Kabupaten Indramayu dilakukan tahun 2017 dan menjadi bukti dari komitmen RU VI Balongan dalam bidang pendidikan. Output dari workshop tersebut adalah penyusunan kurikulum untuk pelaksanaan PLH Tematik Mangrove. Tahun 2018 telah dibentuk Kelompok Kerja Guru Sekolah Mangrove Kabupaten Indramayu yang menjadi wadah bagi para guru di sekolah dasar yang melaksanakan PLH Tematik Mangrove untuk berbagi informasi. Peran bersama antara RU VI Balongan, Dinas Pendidikan Kabupaten Indramayu dan Sekolah Dasar yang tergabung dalam Sekolah Mangrove Kabupaten Indramayu menjadi penting. Tindakan

preventif ini dilakukan guna melindungi keberadaan mangrove dari tindakan yang dapat mengancam kepunahan.

**Keywords:** Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup, Capacity Building, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Mangrove.

#### **Abstract 219**

**Prasetya Kharisma, Bagus Widyantoro and Adi Rahmadi**

*Pertamina Geothermal Energy Kamojang*

**Sustaining gold standard achievement in environmental and social life management based on proper criteria: Case study of Pertamina Geothermal Energy, Kamojang**

PGE Kamojang operation requires integrated environmental and social management to maintain sustainable environment and social life around the site and maintains a sustainable operation of 235 Megawatts Geothermal Powerplant. In terms of achievement, PGE Kamojang had achieved GOLD PROPER rating on environmental management for eight consecutive years from 2010-2018. This rating is categorized as the best environmental and social management in Company Performance Program in Environmental Management (PROPER) organized by Indonesia's Government. PGE Kamojang created more than 50 innovations contributing to operations and to society. These Innovations are implemented by PGE Kamojang on PROPER has a contribution to SDG's program. On community development aspect, PGE Kamojang has a program on public health sector namely "SEHATI" which focuses on maternal and children's health as well as disabilities in children. This program contributed to SDG's on the prevalence of malnutrition indicators. On environmental management system aspect, PGE Kamojang has been certified ISO 14001:2015 which is contributed to SDG's indicators: corporation that implement SNI certification SNI ISO 14001. On efficiency energy aspect, PGE Kamojang has a program namely "Filler Cooling Tower replacement strategy with Image Processing Application". This program contributed to SDG's on the use of energy clean and achievable. On aspect utilization hazardous waste reduction, PGE Kamojang has a program called "Change in lubricants replacement program from Time Base Monitoring (TBM) to Condition Base Monitoring (CBD)" that contributed SDG's in the amount of hazardous waste that is managed and proportion of hazardous waste that is processed according to regulation (industrial sector). On aspect reduction non-hazardous waste, PGE Kamojang has a program that namely "Seamless Asset Management System (SAMS)" that contribute to SDG's in the amount of recycle waste. Furthermore, on water efficiency PGE Kamojang has a program "Replacement type sealing pump CCWP from gland open sealing to mechanical seal". This is contribute to SDG's on the indicator of level of water stress : proposition of fresh water to availability. On water pollution aspect, PGE Kamojang has a program namely "Separate Condensate Water and Cikaro river with " that contribute to SDG's in indicator quality of river water as raw water. On aspect emission reduction, PGE Kamojang has a program "Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Kamojang Geothermal KMJ 4-5 to electric network Jawa- Bali that contribute to SDG's in document reporting for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GRK). On biodiversity aspect, PGE Kamojang has a program namely "Conservation Elang Kamojang". This program contributed to SDG's in indicator development assistance and government expenditure for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Other innovations on protecting natural resources were also implemented, during 2014-2018, the programmes achieved energy efficiency (71,170.89 GJ), emission reduction (2,142,124.32 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e), water efficiency (18,714.8 m<sup>3</sup>), hazardous waste reduction (5.51 ton), non-hazardous waste reduction (8.93 ton), and water pollution reduction (12.32 ton). With all

Innovation programs, PGE Kamojang can create a sustainable solution, both on operation and environment-social life.

**Keywords :** SDG's, PROPER, community development, natural resources.

## **Abstract 2**

**Vandy Yoga Swara**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

### **The Politics of Mandatory CSR in the Era of Decentralization: Evidence from Indonesia**

This article examines the motives behind mandatory CSR by local government in Indonesia. Through a case study in one of the mining area, it shows that the regulatory CSR in the local level was closely related to the relation of local government and business entities. Main information sources of this study were those who included into several groups: regulatory agency (bureaucracy and legislative), regulatory targeted (business actors), and also interest group which came from civil society organizations. With the application of private interest theory of regulation, this study showed that CSR regulation made by the central government had a tendency to have multi interpretation by the interest group on the regulation. This tendency then been mistreated by various parties to interpret CSR according to their interest. After 2010, the Indonesian CSR regulatory landscape became more dynamic since numbers of local government play role in regulating business responsibility in the local level. Through their autonomy, local governments and business actors made numbers of disloyalties of the regulation. Regulatory CSR is the political way that has to be taken by local government to muffle various protest by interest group that mainly closely related with social responsibility and environmental impact. The presence of CSR regulation that is expected to be accepted by interest group, turned out being a threat towards the local government and business actors. This study divide that there were two dominant interest group; environmental activist group and community who lived around the mining area. Even though they both had a different interest, but there was a coherence in regulatory CSR where the practice of CSR regulation by the local government considered as way to accommodate the business interest that was seen to have social and environmental sin. CSR regulatory practice in the local level at last bring out the new dynamic of resistance by various interest groups in the regulation to change the regulatory landscape into the regulatory pluralism.

**Keyword:** *CSR regulation, decentralization, interest group, local government, mandatory CSR*

2:30 pm – 3:00 pm	Preparation Time	FISIPOL UGM
3:30 pm – 5:00 pm	Transfer to Prambanan	
5:00 pm – 9:30 pm	Presidential Dinner and Ramayana Ballet	Prambanan Temple

Friday 19 July 2019

9:00 am – 10:30 am	Lecture; Plenary 7	FISIPOL UGM
	Speaker: Prof. Susetiawan Position: Chairman of Senate FISIPOL UGM	
	Speaker: M. R Karliansyah, Position: Director General of Pollution and Environmental Degradation Control	
10:30 am – 11:00 am	Coffee / Tea Break	FISIPOL UGM
11:00 am – 12:30 pm	Concurrent Session 7	FISIPOL UGM

Presentation Session 46 Applying Social Development  
Room 8: BA 209 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 154**

**Gwendolyn Wilson and Jocelyn Hermoso**

***San Francisco State University***

#### **Photovoice: Creating feminist epistemology through of anti-oppressive arts-based research methodology**

Recent efforts to evaluate welfare and anti-poverty programs, such as the California Work Opportunities and Responsibilities to Kids (CalWORKS), have often focused narrowly on success indicators such as the reduction of welfare enrollment and the employment of welfare recipients. Evaluation research that seeks to measure welfare programs against goals of social justice, poverty reduction, and the lessening of economic disparities have been fewer and farther between. The reason being that evaluation research has been often conducted by and from the perspective of administrators and policy analysts who are keen on demonstrating evidence of reduced welfare rolls and achieving mere employment as benchmarks of these welfare programs.

Goal 1 of the Social Development Goals (SDG) is to end poverty in all its forms and everywhere. Addressing poverty effectively involves evaluating current approaches and strategies to end it. Anti-poverty programs have often been evaluated in terms of narrowly-focused success indicators as income, mere employment, and reduction in welfare enrollment. A social justice-oriented poverty research necessitates a different research paradigm that engages those most-affected by poverty.

This paper presents the process and findings of a Photovoice project conducted by African-American women receiving the California Work Opportunities and Responsibilities to Kids (CalWORKS) program, the state's welfare-to-work program. Through a community-university research collaboration between Goals for Women, Inc., a Berkeley-based agency serving African-American women on CalWORKS, and San Francisco State University School of Social Work, this participatory needs assessment using an arts-based methodology sought to: 1) bring to the fore CalWORKS recipients' experiences of poverty and the precarity of living on welfare; and 2) evaluate the CalWORKS program from the perspectives of women of color.

Photovoice (Wang, 1999; Wang & Burris, 1997) is a data-collection approach that uses photography to investigate a social phenomenon in a way that enhances stakeholder participation, raises public awareness, and effects change (Wang, 1999). It allows research participants to use visuals, in addition to narratives, to tell stories of their experiences of poverty and oppression. Photographs have a way of engaging participants on issues that affect them the most and can be effective tools for policy advocacy. This paper will illustrate how African-American women on CalWORKS used Photovoice as a data-collection approach to ascertain the barriers they face in availing of support services as well as their insights on how anti-poverty and welfare programs ought to be designed and implemented to more effectively address social justice and equity goals. It will detail the process in undertaking this project; the research participants' reflections on the power of photographs in telling their stories; and the lessons drawn from using creative approaches to data-collection in conducting social justice research.

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**Keywords:** poverty, Photovoice, participatory action research, African-American women, welfare rights

#### Abstract 1022

**Bahrudin, Susetawan, Anton Damanik, and Aji Kuswara**  
*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

**The distinction of understanding wellbeing: Local government, corporation and community organization**

This article presents the welfare issue that promoted by national development, which has always been an important indicator for measuring the progress of the nation. The interesting issue is who should judge that society has felt or has not found a prosperous life. In this paper,



the meaning of prosperous life as well as wellbeing or welfare (the notion of these is considered similar} will be seen from three typologies of large organizations such as local government, corporation and social organization. How they grasp the life that is considered as wellbeing by members of community. However, these organizations have the right to interpret wellbeing according to their respective interests. This is important to be captured because to understand what has been felt in the life as society's welfare after the national development lasted almost half a century in Indonesia.

Through an explorative research, the results showed that the welfare interpretation between local government apparatus in the two districts, Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatra and Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta Special Province very different pressure, although in some cases met the similarity of other indicators. In South Sumatra, government apparatus emphasizes that welfare issues are based on economy, while in Yogyakarta, Gunung Kidul District, economic factors are not the main pressure. In Bejiharjo village, Gunung Kidul, prosperous life is essentially in harmony among the people. Communities in both regions have interpreted prosperous life not economic or material possessions but peace, harmony and life without burden (*ladas* in Palembang, *ayem-tentrem* in Yogyakarta). The corporation as a large economic unit in Palembang, associated with the National Oil and Gas Company, sees wellbeing, which is related to the society around the company, it is strongly related to economic factors. Therefore, the condition of economic improvement within the community around the company is a security for the company itself to smooth the business. Company's community development programs are taken into account to reduce the disruption that comes from community. At the last, the understanding of welfare depends largely on the mode of production that grows in society.

#### **Abstract 150**

**Colleen Fisher**

*University of Alabama at Birmingham*

#### **Using data visualization to put social development research findings in the hands of global citizens and stakeholders**

Social development research addresses some of the most pressing global issues, including poverty, inequality, human trafficking, food insecurity, and human rights. It has been well established that involving citizens in the design and implementation of development programs meant to improve their lives is a critical element of social development practice (Bamberger, 1988; Kondrat & Julia, 1997), yet citizen engagement on the back end of the research process has received far less attention. Although there may be general agreement that knowledge gained from development research should be shared with the "subjects" and communities involved, there is little guidance available for researchers regarding how to accomplish this. Given that the research cycle often concludes with reports written for other researchers (e.g., complexly written journal articles published behind paywalls) rather than products created for and tailored to lay audiences, a new approach is needed.

Recent and emerging digital media technologies offer one strategy for addressing this research-publics disconnect and advancing social development. For example, infographics can use a combination of text, charts, illustrations, images, and diagrams to explain events, stories, systems, and relationships graphically. Once created, infographics are easily embedded into social media platforms (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) or websites for easy distribution to stakeholders. Addressing the underutilization of visuals in the reporting of research findings (Evergreen, 2017), social media graphic sets can pair colors, shapes, and textures with one key research finding to create an easily digestible message that encourages

viewers to engage with the content (e.g., clicking through to obtain more detailed information about a study). Photo narratives pair compelling visuals with minimal text to share a research story that is highly informative yet easily digestible by a range of audiences. Photo narratives leverage the benefits of visuals and modular format to communicate the key information from a research document but in a much shorter, tighter, more shareable form. Finally, research maps can help public audiences to visualize, interpret, and question data to understand relationships and patterns found in a study. Using GIS (geographic information system) applications, research data can be presented in a way that highlights spatial elements and conveys a sense of context for viewers.

This presentation will demonstrate how these digital technologies can be used to translate and disseminate research findings for lay citizens and other non-academic stakeholders—and thus further social development. The presentation will begin with a brief introduction to data visualization followed by a discussion of each datavis form above. Next, data visualization products created for a study addressing the intersection of poverty, gender inequality, and HIV/AIDS will be shared to illustrate application of each datavis tool. We will conclude in a discussion of how these data visualization products would be useful (or not) across audience members' various research and practice contexts.

Subtheme: 1. Fostering sustainable prosperity and economic opportunity (technological advancement)

**Keywords:** research translation, dissemination, digital media, technology, data visualization

## **Abstract 15**

**Cyrus Patten**

### **Community enterprise: Entrepreneurship as a social justice and sustainability imperative**

The social enterprise sector, comprised of corporations that seeks to create both social and financial value, is expanding at an exceptional clip. While the concept of using business to address social, economic, or environmental issues is not new, the share of the global economy held by these socially responsible businesses is rapidly expanding. This paper argues that a) the social enterprise sector is in need of updated terminology and additional research support, b) the sector is creating a positive impact on complex issues, and c) the potential for this sector to create widespread change is exceptional and expansive.

This paper reports on the findings of a literature review on socially responsible business and social enterprises. This review finds that the nascence of this field has resulted in the practice of social entrepreneurship outpacing the research, policies, and regulations that scaffold it.

The paper offers an updated and expanded definition of business as a social change mechanism: "community enterprise" and expounds on the need for dramatically expanded support for this growing sector. Examples of effective community enterprises highlight the exciting potential of these hybrid organizations to impact complex social, economic, and environmental challenges. That community enterprise is not to be treated as a limited phenomenon to observe but an opportunity to effect widespread change.

The paper concludes that we are in the midst of an economic paradigm shift in which community enterprises are not just an option for socially minded entrepreneurs but they are a social imperative – that intractable social justice issues might only be solved through a dramatically expanded partnership between the charitable sector, government sector, and community enterprise sector. This paper further argues that under this new economic

paradigm, community enterprises are not just for generating wealth but new tools with which we can achieve economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

**Keywords:** Social Entrepreneurship, innovation, community enterprise, social justice

Presentation Session 47 Transforming Systems of Care  
Room 9: BA 211 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 50**

**Merrilyn Crichton and Fredrik Velander**

*Charles Sturt University*

**Human rights and the cultivation of user driven mental health prevention and treatment services in rural and regional Australia**

Providing voice to people at risk of mental illness and people who have experience of mental illnesses has been shown to improve the success of prevention and treatment programs. Australia's mental health program development has historically been based on medical and government population modelling that has produced sometimes unattainable health goals, and financially unobtainable treatment. Global evidence suggests that wellbeing outcomes are better when current and potential service users are included in prevention, treatment and recovery planning and action. Using human rights and inclusive practice frameworks, this paper investigates the extent to which services and program developers are including at risk and ill people in the development of mental health prevention and treatment programs in rural and regional Australia. The paper argues for a transformation of the rural and regional Australian mental health system.

**Keywords:** Human rights, User driven, Mental health, Prevention, Treatment

**Abstract 173**

**Cher Teng Yang, Chayeng Xiong, and Phong Mouanoutoua**

*California State University, Fresno*

**An advocacy model for cross-cultural healthcare engagement: The case of Hmong-Americans in California, US**

As former war refugees, the Hmong came from an agrarian society in Laos, where health care practices were more traditional, with a holistic outlook that emphasized the importance of emotional, physical and spiritual linkage for wellbeing. After arriving in the United States, they suddenly thrust into a high technological and modern society, where health care services and policies, and the ability to self-advocate and accessing health care services were necessary. These former war refugees encountered many struggles and obstacles in obtaining health care services with the Western health care system. Sadly, the Hmong refugees found that the American health care system and the medical professionals were insensitive to their healthcare needs and practices. Many former Hmong refugees exhibited fears for their own lives when meeting with their medical professionals. This clearly created a huge gap for providing health care services delivery to the Hmong-American patients from their medical professionals. This presentation focuses on cultural crashed of one landmark case in Fresno, California that took place in 1996 between the Health Care services providers, social service institutions, policies and the Hmong community. This presentation will discuss the approaches taken to advocate for institutional changes that came about. The Hmong community used empowerment and advocacy as tools to improve health policies and services delivery by partnerships and crossed cultural educational training for both sides, health care services

policies and the Hmong community. Successes and challenges involved with the Hmong community, the social and the health service providers to establish their partnership will be addressed. Additionally, the presentation will address how when the partnership were established, cross cultural educational training were created to train both sides, the health care providers and the Hmong community, how that lead to the relationships between the two increasing and that itself leading to much improved health service delivery from the mainstream of America to the Hmong community, families, and individuals. Embedded in these discussions are the roles the Hmong social workers played in creating and sustaining these changes for over 20 years. The continued struggles and successes will also be discussed. The implications of this community based empowerment and advocacy approach to improve healthcare service practices and policies with marginalized communities will be addressed using the cross cultural organizational best practices for change paradigms.

**Keywords: Refugees, historical oppression, health care policies and practices, cultural adaptation, Empowerment and advocacy**

### **Abstract 3**

**Md. Rezaul Islam**

*University of Malaya*

#### **Mental health and poverty: Carrots for social workers**

This paper explores some aspects within the interrelationship between mental health and poverty, and then offers some thoughts that influence the social workers to take some effective measures. Based on a literature review, this paper evidences that many aspects of mental health are related with the factors of poverty. This paper shows that mental health and poverty is a vicious cycle in the development discourse where social workers have crucial roles. Many of their roles are related with increasing people's access and capacity, increasing human rights, developing inclusive education and development policies and so on. The findings of the paper would be useful guideline to the policy makers, development practitioners and mental health workers.

**Keywords: Mental Health and Poverty: Carrots for social workers**

### **Abstract 188**

**Cynthia Reyes**

*California State University*

#### **Preventing juvenile recidivism: Strengthening youth and families by improving quality of mental health and substance abuse care**

Presentation Session 48 Conceptions of Healing

Room 1: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

### **Abstract 123**

**Chandani Liyanage**

#### **Discovering unknown etiology of Chronic Kidney Disease through medical gaze and silent discourse of lay people in Sri Lanka**

One of the leading health problems among farming communities in the dry zone of Sri Lanka by local medical practitioners after investigating a considerable number of patients who visited them seeking treatment for symptoms such as continuing fever, back pain, swollen legs, headache, body-ache, kidney stones, urine infections and loss of appetite etc. While investigating patients with the above symptoms, the local medical practitioners were able to

diagnose the problem as Chronic Kidney Disease. The problematic nature of the phenomenon is that the etiology of the disease is unknown as it goes beyond the biomedical explanatory model with regard to chronic kidney disease.

The local medical practitioners have paid more attention on this issue since late 1990s as the number of patients who come to hospitals with the above symptoms were gradually increasing. They started screening programmes at community level in relevant areas and diagnosed more patients with CKDu. By now it has become one of the main causes of death in the North Central Province and slowly expanding it to North Western and Uva Provinces in Sri Lanka. During last few decades there have been several efforts to identify the cause/s of the disease without concrete conclusions.

The paper based on an ethnographic study explores the whole process of discovering etiology of CKDu by biomedical experts from their medical gaze and the discourse constructed by lay people through their everyday experience, cultural beliefs and attitudes towards health and ill-health and also the knowledge that they accumulated from experts who come to their village to discover the etiology of CKDu.

The ethnographic study argues that the biomedical approach failed to provide a satisfactory answer to the recent phenomenon as it has a narrow approach towards health and ill-health that neglects the relevant socio-cultural, and environmental contexts. The local discourse has become a critique on the available explanations given by various experts as they happen to be contradictory to one another. Thus, the lay discourse has their own explanatory model with regard to the etiology, the origin and the prevalence of CKD in their localities that goes beyond the physical body of an individual. However, the lay people were marginalized throughout the process of discovering the etiology of CKDu by limiting the contribution of lay people only to provide necessary objects for the scientific investigations by experts.

In conclusion, a collaborative approach between lay and expert categories is required to address local health hazards in its socio-cultural and environmental contexts with the focus of social development.

**Keywords:** medical gaze, chronic kidney disease, unknown etiology, lay discourse

## **Abstract 1001**

**Rashmi Gupta**

### **Western and non-Western healers: From an Asian Indian Hindu perspective**

The purpose of this paper is to describe the role of 2 kinds of healers in the Asian Indian Hindu context. In the Asian countries like China and India non Western therapies continue play a vital role in dealing with physical, emotional and existential crisis that plague humans at every stage of development. Only recently since the 1980's American medicine has recognized the role of alternative therapies as being viable option for healing.

In this study, first author and 2 research assistants interviewed 15 physicians (trained in Western medicine) and 5 sadhus/gurus (holy men) in the city of Allahabad. The questions were given to both groups ahead of time so as to create trust. The questions asked were open ended about: a) their field of practice (physicians whether they were gynecologist, internal medicine etc.) sadhus (followers of Vishnu, or eclectic), b) years of practice, c) number of patients/followers, d) kind of treatment offered (physician –surgery or medications), sadhus (prayers, fasts, giving donations of food/money to the poor), e) adverse reactions of patients/families -- physical violence.

All the in-depth interviews were recorded and transcribed by two researchers from Hindi to English and coded into themes. The results indicate about half of the Western trained



physicians not only sought assistance from the sadhus for their physical/emotional health issues, but also referred patients with terminal diseases. On the other hand sadhus relied primarily on herbs/yogic practices for their ailments. Social workers need to critically evaluate the benefits of both Western and non-Western therapies when dealing with immigrant families in United States.

#### **Abstract 108**

**Ritu Modi**

##### **Promoting well-being through Bhagavad-Gita: An Indian epic**

The paper strives to elucidate the relation between Bhagavad-Gita and well-being from contemporary perspectives. In this competitive world experiencing various psychological disturbances is a natural consequence. There are numerous texts available in literature like Upanishads, the epics and the Vedas – which discuss the nature of human mind and its importance in life. As it is impossible to bring in all these texts, the Bhagavad-Gita which is considered the fifth Veda, the essence of all the Upanishads, is taken for the study. Bhagavad-Gita is one of the psychotherapeutic methods of Indian culture to enhance well-being. Well-being is constituted from three components, viz. life-satisfaction, positive affect low negative affect. It can be concluded that judgments of well-being are completely subjective, and it is noted that the concept of well-being is ever-changing, depending on the user and the purpose of his or her study. According to the Bhagavad-Gita, once one has achieved stability of mind there is clarity of thinking. In the Bhagavad-Gita, ‘sthithapragna’ (one whose pragna (intelligence) is sharp and stable) is the state achieved when a person has stability of mind and his thoughts are at rest.

The contribution of Bhagavad-Gita in promoting well-being and alleviating mental illness is highlighted. Indian psychology is still relevant and significant in the present stressful life. Bhagavad-Gita is very practical and can be applied to daily life and making life richer and more peaceful. Bhagavad-Gita is important for the well-being and good health of every individual.

This paper investigates the possibility of cultivating well-being from the Bhagavad-Gita and its importance to overall human development. Bhagavad-Gita is good source of psychological well-being for a person (Palsane et al., 1986; Sinha, 1990). However, in this paper, author take some practical applications of Bhagavad-Gita which enhance well-being and person mastered to adjust his/her life in proper way. The paper is concluded with an increasing need to integrate Indian values, concepts, and thought within the mental health field.

**Keywords:** Bhagavad-Gita, Well-being, psychotherapeutic methods, human development

#### **Abstract 142**

**Vincent Starnino**

*Indiana University*

##### **Exploring the psychological, social, and spiritual impact of trauma: Moving from chaos toward sense-making!**

Traumatic experiences such as childhood abuse, chronic illness, rape, disaster, and the violence of war, can have devastating effects on people's lives. One effect is that a person's meaning system, including assumptions about how the world should be, can become shattered (i.e., a person feels that the world no longer makes sense). When this occurs, there are an array of spiritual, psychological, and social consequences that a person may experience. Examples include a loss or test of one's spiritual or religious beliefs (spiritual consequence), guilt,

shame, and/or a lack of forgiveness (psychological consequence), and anger at, distrust of, or distancing from, other people (social consequence). It is not uncommon for those who experience severe trauma to become caught up in a cycle of both avoidance and negative coping behaviors (e.g., isolating, substance abuse, domestic violence). Some, however, manage to discover a path toward recovery through drawing upon both formal (e.g., professional mental health services) and informal (religious beliefs and community) resources.

This paper presents findings from two separate studies conducted by the author (including one with military veterans and one with individuals with psychiatric disabilities), illustrating how spiritual/religious, psychological, and social struggles can arise from traumatic experiences and how people can work through these over time. Major themes areas that will be discussed include the following: (1) types of trauma and their impact, (2) spiritual, psychological, and social, consequences of trauma, and (3) strategies for recovery from traumatic events (post-traumatic growth). Ideas for inter-professional collaboration in a global context will be discussed, including ways that social workers, mental health practitioners, and pastoral counselors/spiritual leaders can work collaboratively to provide holistic trauma-informed treatment.

**Keywords:** mental health, trauma, religion, spirituality, post-traumatic growth

Presentation Session 49 Social Development and Sex Trafficking  
Room 2: BA 101 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 168**

**Fran Danis, Marissa Carrillo, Dheeshana S. Jayasundara, and Rebecca Rodriguez**  
*California State University Fresno*

#### **Impact of oil development and sex trafficking: Perspectives of human service workers**

**Background.** This abstract looks at the impact of oil development on sex trafficking from the perspective of human services workers, with special emphasis on victim agency workers. As new gas and oil developments continue to be pursued, it is important to help communities to anticipate and prepare to address negative consequences of resource extraction and population growth in rural communities. The contexts of an oil boom can create conditions that heighten risks for crime and victimization in general. Among others, these contexts include a high influx of oil workers who are primarily male and have no ties to local communities. Increase in population in turn exhaust and overextend the human and physical resources of the area. These created similar conditions of social disorganization as seen in larger urban areas. This is evidenced by a rise in substance abuse use, as well as a rise in interpersonal and other crimes in general. Along with increases in violence against women as seen with regards to domestic and sexual violence, human trafficking, particularly sex trafficking, was also noted. In oil impacted communities, human service workers and the criminal justice system were unable to keep up with the increasing growing needs.

**Methods:** This presentation is part of a larger mixed methods exploratory study funded by the US National Institute of Justice to look at the interpersonal violence, more specifically, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking – in Western North Dakota and Eastern Montana. This presentation focuses on qualitative findings from victim agency advocates and general human service agency workers in relation to sex trafficking. The qualitative data collection took place in oil impacted Bakken region of North Dakota and Montana from 2014-2016.

**Findings:** Study findings found that human service providers including crime victim advocates, identified sex trafficking as a new issue for many victim service agencies in the region. Although little quantitative data was available to assess, providers described direct experiences with sex trafficked women. Others believed that trafficking existed in their communities, or heard about it through others. Many of the workers had difficulties separating prostitution from trafficking. Some workers had misconceptions about trafficking such as who gets trafficked. Some service providers recognized that they were working beyond their capacity with regards to the sheer number of potential victims and their agency's ability to assist them. Many workers openly acknowledged that they lacked the training on how to conduct assessments or interventions related to trafficking. Workers admitted that they were assisting survivors without training and some even recognized that this could further hurt survivors. Some also acknowledged that the special needs of survivors were difficult to meet and that sex trafficked women who were immigrants were especially difficult to reach and assist. Since providing services to sex trafficking victims was not previously within the mandate of their organizations, workers also recognized that service improvements require changing entire agency policies to address trafficking. Attempts at a coordinated trafficking response at the state level were also discussed. Workers also understood the danger posed to them from traffickers as well as the survivors. Finally, some providers discussed feeling less safe on the job.

**Implications:** Policy and practice implications related to sex trafficking and oil development will be addressed in relation to proactive planning, addressing training needs, funding needs and coordination of services. Additionally, combating distorted development patterns related to oil developments will also be addressed to effectively combat criminogenic environments that oil development creates in general.

**Keywords:** Oil development, sex trafficking, distorted development, violence against women

## **Abstract 75**

**Kimberly Hogan and Dominique Roe-Sepowitz**

*Arizona State University*

### **LGBTQ youth and sex trafficking**

**Background and Purpose:** LGBTQ youth account for a disproportionate rate of the runaway and homeless youth population, and experience disproportionately high rates of victimization. In a four-year analysis, from 2014-2017, the Arizona State University Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research completed a study entitled the Youth Experiences Survey (YES): Exploring the Sex Trafficking Experiences of Homeless Young Adults in Arizona, which explores the sexual exploitation experiences of homeless youth and young adults, including LGBTQ youth.

**Methods:** This study utilized a cross-sectional research design and included a convenience sample of 187 homeless young adults aged 18 to 25 years old that completed a self-administered survey. The Youth Experiences Survey (YES) is a 65-item, paper and pencil survey which has been given each year for the past four years to a complex and difficult population to assess. In 2017, during a two-week period in August, homeless young adults from the greater Phoenix, Arizona area and Tucson, Arizona completed the Youth Experiences Survey. Respondents were drawn from four agencies including Tumbleweed a Service of UMOM, Our Family Services, One•n•ten, and Native American Connections.

Bivariate analyses were conducted to compare each of the outcome variables for the sex trafficked LGBTQ homeless youth versus the non-sex trafficked LGBTQ homeless youth. Chi-square tests were used to examine differences for categorical variables.

Results: In 2017, over half (n = 34, 60.7%) of the respondents who identified as having experienced sex trafficking victimization identified as LGBTQ. The findings from this study have demonstrated a consistent increase in LGBTQ identification over the past four years, with the research demonstrating LGBTQ individuals to be two times more likely than heterosexual individuals to report experiencing sex trafficking victimization. LGBTQ participants were increasingly likely over the four years to report being a sex trafficking victim from 38.4% in 2014 to 60.7% in 2017 of the sex trafficked group.

Implications: Future studies are needed to understand and explore the time order of LGBTQ homelessness and sex trafficking experiences. Future studies can include, but not limited to, examining aspects of recruitment, relationship(s) to their trafficker, and whether they self-identify as LGBTQ before or after their sex trafficking experience. Researchers can also focus on pathways into sex trafficking for homeless LGBTQ young adults. New programs and evaluation of innovative treatments for LGBTQ young adults who have been sex trafficked are necessary to meet the needs of this specific population.

**Keywords:** sex trafficking, LGBTQ, youth

#### **Abstract 166**

**Sarah Carr, Mariah Torres, Miryam Ayala, Jessica Camarillo, and Lourdes Nungaray**  
*California State University, Fresno*

#### **Stabilization of youth in the child welfare system: Prevention for foster youth at risk of commercial sexual exploitation**

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a global phenomenon. Service providers around the world must identify the specific factors that make children vulnerable to exploitation within their unique context. Service providers can then appropriately address these vulnerabilities in order to prevent exploitation. Previous studies have shown an intersection of minors at risk for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and the foster care system in North America (Murphy, 2017; O'brien, White, & Rizo, 2017, & Smith, 2018).

Running away from group homes or foster care placement is a common behavior for minors at risk of CSE. Minors are especially vulnerable to exploitation when they run away because they may fall prey to sex traffickers or pimps they encounter on the streets. Since foster youth are especially vulnerable to running away and exploitation, communities must work harder to protect and care for this population. The purpose of this research study is to identify successful interventions in order to stabilize youth at risk of CSE and prevent these individuals from running away while in the care of Child Welfare Services.

This study utilizes qualitative methods to identify reasons why youth run away and how social workers employed by Child Welfare Services can work to create stability for youth at risk of CSE. Study participants include adults who have a history in foster care and have been sexually exploited as minors, minors who are currently in foster care who are at high risk for running away and being exploited, and Social Service Social Workers and Supervisors working with this population. The sample was drawn from California and Michigan. The methods for this study included phone and in-person interviews.

Study findings include reasons youth run and intervention and prevention strategies youth and social service workers report to be helpful. Consistent with past studies, this study emphasizes the need for specialized homes for youth at-risk of CSE to build strong connections with caring

adults that are well trained and understand behaviors that accompany complex vulnerabilities. The implications of this study go beyond North America in highlighting the importance of prevention-emphasized intervention to target intersectional vulnerabilities and can be utilized for communities working towards prevention, intervention, and restoration of youth at-risk or victims of CSE.

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**Keywords:** Child protection and well-being, **Sub-theme:** Preventing exploitation, Preferably, Oral Presentation

#### Abstract 175

**Jessica Camarillo, James Borunda, and Sarah Carr**

*California State University, Fresno*

Reintegration of human trafficking victims back into society

As former war refugees, the Hmong came from an agrarian society in Laos, where health care practices were more traditional, with a holistic outlook that emphasized the importance of emotional, physical and spiritual linkage for wellbeing. After arriving in the United States, they suddenly thrust into a high technological and modern society, where health care services and policies, and the ability to self-advocate and accessing health care services were necessary. These former war refugees encountered many struggles and obstacles in obtaining health care services with the Western health care system. Sadly, the Hmong refugees found that the American health care system and the medical professionals were insensitive to their healthcare needs and practices. Many former Hmong refugees exhibited fears for their own lives when meeting with their medical professionals. This clearly created a huge gap for providing health care services delivery to the Hmong-American patients from their medical professionals. This presentation focuses on cultural crashed of one landmark case in Fresno, California that took place in 1996 between the Health Care services providers, social service institutions, policies and the Hmong community. This presentation will discuss the approaches taken to advocate for institutional changes that came about. The Hmong community used empowerment and advocacy as tools to improve health policies and services delivery by partnerships and crossed cultural educational training for both sides, health care services policies and the Hmong community. Successes and challenges involved with the Hmong community, the social and the health service providers to establish their partnership will be addressed. Additionally, the presentation will address how when the partnership were established, crossed cultural educational training were created to train both sides, the health care providers and the Hmong community, how that lead to the relationships between the two increasing and that itself leading to much improved health service delivery from the mainstream of America to the Hmong community, families, and individuals. Embedded in these discussions are the roles the Hmong social workers played in creating and sustaining



these changes for over 20 years. The continued struggles and successes will also be discussed. The implications of this community based empowerment and advocacy approach to improve healthcare service practices and policies with marginalized communities will be addressed using the cross cultural organizational best practices for change paradigms.

**Keywords: Refugees, historical oppression, health care policies and practices, cultural adaptation, Empowerment and advocacy**

Presentation Session 50 Gender and Economic Welfare  
Room 3: BA 109 Room FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 147**

**Nurul Widyaningrum and Lynn Warner**

***State University of New York, and AKATIGA Foundation***

**Gender differences in employment and well-being in Indonesia**

**Background.** In developing countries, informal employment is highly prevalent, especially for women. The International Labor Organization (ILO) notes that gender segmentation occurs in informal employment, with men over-represented in better-earning types of work and women more likely to work as unpaid family workers or home workers/industrial workers. Informal employment is often associated with poverty. However, the relationship between gender, working in the informal economy, and being poor is complex. In addition, men's and women's choices and options for work are different. Social norms regarding men's and women's roles, for instance, affect women's employment choices. This paper aims to understand factors associated with women's and men's employment type and to examine the relationship between employment type and work quality (i.e., income and work hours) as an indicator of well-being. This is relevant with the third sub-theme of the conference, particularly on the topic of promoting women's economic and political empowerment. **Methods.** Data comes from the Indonesian Family Life Survey 5 (IFLS5), collected in 2014 and 2015. The sample is 23,912 respondents (13,668 male and 10,244 female) age 15 and older. Employment type is measured with a 5-category variable: wage work in the formal sector (i.e., government and private sectors), employers, own-account worker (i.e., those who design, produce, and market their own products but cannot be considered to be running small business), work in informal sector, and unpaid work. Separate multinomial logistic regressions were run for men and women to examine factors associated with employment type, and linear regression examines the relationship between employment type and well-being. **Findings.** The proportion of men and women in each category is as follow. About 62% men work as waged worker in formal sector and employer, compared to 38% of women. About 53% men work as own-account operator, compared to 47% women. Informal worker consists of 68% men and 32% women. Only in the category of unpaid worker is the proportion of women are greater than men (80% vs. 20%)

For both women and men, educational attainment (having a high school degree or more) is associated with employment in the formal sector. . For women, having children under five years old significantly decreased the probability being a formal wage worker compared to other employment types.

Women's mean log income is significantly lower than men's but for both groups the lowest income is among the self- employed.

Overall, women report slightly fewer working hours than men (38.9 hours per week vs. 44.2 per week). Among women, the self-employed report the highest number of hours worked per

week (47 hours) and among men, those employed in the formal labor market report the highest number of work hours.

Conclusion. The findings correspond to ILO's conclusions about gender segmentation in the labor market, where men are concentrated in the formal sector and women are concentrated in unpaid work. Family structure, especially having young children, limits women's participation in formal wage work, but formal wage work is generally preferred over informal wage work or self-employment because of eligibility for social protection (e.g. health benefits or pension). The implementation of the Social Security Law in 2014 provides universal health care and social security for Indonesians, including those in the informal sector. Nevertheless, women's participation in labor market may still be limited without policies such as access to child care and parental leave.

**Keywords:** formal and informal employment, well-being, Indonesia, gender difference

#### **Abstract 72**

**Usha George**

##### **Immigrant women and employment in Canada: Barriers to equality**

Majority of the new immigrants to Canada are from non-traditional source countries such as India, Sri Lanka, Philippines and various countries in Africa- who are generally described as visible minority or racialized communities. The proportion of racialized women in the Canadian population has increased over time.

This presentation examines the status of racialized immigrant women and their access to employment in the Canadian labour market. Based on a review of literature we examine various issues around access to employment, experience of employment and employment outcomes for racialized women. There is a discrepancy between immigrant admission criteria (education and work experience) and employment (Canadian education and Canadian experience). Immigrant women experience acculturative stress such as family and intergenerational conflict and discrimination, resulting in depression and other mental health issues. Most women experience downward economic and social mobility as they are employed in low-skilled, low income and insecure jobs. Immigrant women are less likely to gain access to regulated professions compared to white immigrants.

In spite of the challenges they face, immigrant and visible minority women's support roles within the family provide a great deal of stability for all family members during the period of initial settlement.

Canada has signed on to the Sustainable Development Goals. How close are we to ensuring equality of access and outcome for immigrant racialized women?

**Keywords:** Immigrant racialized women, Labour Market and employment, Equality

#### **Abstract 1011**

**Ferry Wahyu Arladin**

*Universitas Airlangga*

##### **Power dynamics in the households of women online shop entrepreneurs in Jombang**

In domestic life, gender construction still places women in a subordinate position compared to men. Injustice experienced by women, such as the ambiguity of the division of labor which says women are more suitable in domestic space and men in the public space. Domestic space which was previously a source of women's helplessness, in the digital era has actually slowly improved women's position. The rapid development of technology makes activities easier, including being productive through an online shop business even if only at home. Online shops

specifically become a new world that is occupied by many women in Jombang, East Java. This study was interested in examining the dynamics of power issues in women household online shop entrepreneurs in Jombang. The research method used was qualitative, the data source was obtained through in-depth interviews with 5 research informants, namely women who became online shop entrepreneurs in Jombang. The results of the study show that there is a dynamic power relationship in the lives of female households in online shop businesses. In many situations, the husband is still dominant in determining important decisions in the family, this is related to the strong patriarchal culture that supports male superiority. Women online shop entrepreneurs also have the ability to operate power. Through the productivity of managing the online shop, the opportunity to get an award is greater. The form of self-autonomy in the female household of an online shop business is also proven by better and independent financial arrangements than before knowing business activities on the internet.

**Keyword : Power Dynamics, Household, Women Entrepreneur, Online Shop**

Presentation Session 51 Sustainability and Environmental Conservation  
Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 97**

**Mirna Rahmadina Gumati and Diah Putri Utami**

**Localizing the SDGs through collaborative mangroves governance in Indonesia**

Indonesia performance on SDGs has shown a positive trend with rank in Global SDGs Index 2018 is the 99th out of 156 countries. Most of the goals are noted with increased performance, whereas goal 15 (life on land) is the only one goal with a decreased performance. As human life depends on the use of terrestrial ecosystems, SDGs goal 15 aims to put more effort into its preservation. Mangrove forests as part of coastal ecosystems are very related to the sustainability of terrestrial ecosystem since it has many important roles. Mangroves are promoted in coastal risk reduction and defence from natural hazards such as storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion, thus it supports Indonesia geographical circumstances which has to cope with the constant risk of disasters.

Indonesia has up to half of Asia's mangroves and possesses about one-quarter of the world's mangrove forests. Nevertheless, the fastest rate of mangrove destruction belongs to Indonesia with 6 percent of the total annual forest loss. The major factors behind its loss are mangrove clearance for development of agricultural land, human settlements, infrastructure, tourism and industrial areas.

This paper aims to describe the challenges faced by government in managing mangroves as part of efforts to achieve the SDGs life on land. Qualitative method is used in this study with literature review as the data collection technique. Based on data analysis, this paper recommends localizing SDGs through collaborative mangroves governance with empowerment and involvement of communities. Lampung Province is an example of community-based mangroves management involving a broad range of actors from national to local levels such as local government, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and the local community. Various stakeholders collaborate to formulate and implement a mangrove rehabilitation program with three different approaches: school programs and ecotourism; mandatory planting; awareness campaigns and training in the ecology and economics of mangroves. Replication of collaborative mangroves governance could be considered as an approach to localize SDGs in regional scope.

**Keywords: SDGs, Life on Land, community-based mangroves management, collaborative mangrove governance, mangrove rehabilitation**

**Abstract 113**

**Khusnul Bayu Aji and Taufik Walinono**

**The symptoms of conservation program failure in resolving environmental problems in Segara Anakan: Case of Ujungalang Village**

This article aims to examine the suitability of the conservation program in Segara Anakan that associated with mangrove cultivation. Segara Anakan is claimed as the venue of the largest remained mangrove forest in the south coast of Java Island. Besides that, the ecosystem plays important role as the spawning, nursing and feeding ground of valuable species of fishes, crustacean, mollusks and many types of bird which categorized into endangered species. However, many literatures stated that ecosystem of Segara Anakan is degrading due to the overexploitation of the natural resources and pollution from the industry and household. This condition leads involvement of the stakeholders, including government, NGO, and business through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in cultivating mangrove forest as the main conservation program to restore ecosystem of Segara Anakan. Thus, to examine appropriation of the conservation program, the fundamental question refers to the effectiveness of the mangrove cultivation in resolving environmental problem of Segara Anakan. This article is sourced from the qualitative research took place in Ujungalang, the closest village to lagoon inside of Segara Anakan Area. Primary data of the research are obtained through survey, observation and in-depth interviews to the parties selected as informants using sampling method, while secondary data are obtained through literature study and are adapted to the scope of the research objectives. The result shows that the conservation program which focused on mangrove cultivation have not been able to resolve environmental problem in Segara Anakan, moreover it causes the other worse problems related to the acceleration of the sedimentation rate, such as: a) shrinking of Segara Anakan lagoon; b) reduced water biodiversity; c) flood hazards outside Segara Anakan area; d) loss of the community's fishery catchment area; and e) opening opportunities for community to extend their settlement area into subsidence-prone land. On the other hands, conservation program which only focused on mangrove cultivation places the community as the "stranger" in their own homeland. In other words, conservation program yet accommodate community needs indicated by the lack of infrastructure such as transportation, communications, electricity and water supply installation, even in limited scale. Therefore, this condition leads community being more antipathy with many conservation programs.

**Keywords: Conservation Program, Mangrove, Segara Anakan, Ujungalang**

**Abstract 199**

**Muhammad Gilang Madiantara**

**Marine conservation with coral reefs transplantation activities at the Malalayang Coastline, Manado City, North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia**

**Abstract 200**

**Muhammad Gilang Madiantara**

**The development of endemic Tomohon Flower Garden Conservation Area to cultivate Riri and Kulo Chrysanthemum flower varieties**

Presentation Session 52 Criminal Justice and Social Development  
Room 5: BA 202 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 59**

**Sivasubramaniam, Renjala Balachandran, Manivannan Ponnusamy and Muhammad Muhsin**

**A culturally-sensitive approach to address family instability caused by incarceration of a family member**

**Background**

In collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA-Singapore), SINDA Family Service Centre implemented a prison outreach program to address various social-economic issues that affect family members of inmates. Inmates are stereotyped and ex-offenders face significant challenges in reintegration back to the society. SINDA is entrusted with the duty of enhancing the well-being of the Singapore Indian Community and elevating their quality of life. The organisation recognised that incarceration causes the family system to destabilise quickly and leads to various systemic dysfunctions. In response, SINDA and MHA have collaborated to develop and implement an Outreach Programme with a Culturally-Sensitive approach to address family instability caused by incarceration of a family member.

**Purpose**

The aim of this outreach is to identify Indian families who have been affected by the incarceration of a family member, and to understand and address their needs via a culturally-sensitive approach.

**Methodology**

SINDA Social Work Practitioners conducted Individual Interviews with inmates of Indian origin on the support they feel that their families will require. The outreach model embraces the principles of the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) to guide the prison outreach team in providing the appropriate support. A total of 154 inmates and their families were engaged between 2016 and 2018. 15 outreach exercises were conducted over the 3 years. An Enhanced Information and Referral model of intervention was utilised to manage cases that required further intervention.

**Key Findings**

The statistics drawn from the 15 outreach exercises, highlighted common social economic factors such as low education, financial needs, unemployment, substance abuse and dysfunctional family systems that have contributed to criminogenic influences and high incarceration rates. Some of these factors were also observed to be pre-existing in inmates and their families even before incarceration. Of the inmates and families interviewed over 3 years, there were 7 main presenting issues that required SINDA FSC's intervention. The prevailing concerns that required urgent attention were found to be financial, educational needs and medical concerns for their families. At least 50% of the families engaged were already known to the formal systems.

**Key Recommendations:**

Despite having support from other organisations, it was assessed that these families would benefit from an Enhanced Information and Referral model of intervention. Social and community support need to be leveraged on to strengthen family systems.

**Keywords:** Culturally sensitive approach, Singapore Indian families, Incarceration



**Abstract 156**

**Sujeeta Menon and Dr Monit Cheung**

*University of Houston*

**Benchmarking desistance-focused treatment programs to measure reentry success for juvenile justice involved youth**

Research indicates that juvenile delinquency, if not intervened earlier, could potentially lead to the youth's future involvement with the criminal justice system as an adult. This study identifies research evidence to support the building of a desistance focused pathway for juvenile offenders positively reentering society. It examines the "desistance" components of treatment programs and assets that help ex-offending adolescents achieve success in reintegrating back to the community. A review of research evidence summarized the empirical data from twelve studies published between 2007 and 2017. Diverse service components were found in addressing the treatment needs of young offenders, indicating that multiple services are needed to lower their recidivism rate. These diverse components were benchmarked with the 40-asset model developed by the Search Institute, providing additional support that these service components are resilience-based and desistance-focused. Both internal and external assets were emphasized in these reviewed studies. Highlighted are the holistic nature of asset-based programs and service components for helping juveniles gain internal awareness and access external resources. A balanced treatment model is recommended with an emphasis on building assets for designing a holistic plan of reintegration to help juveniles reenter society and stay crime-free.

**Keywords: Protective factors, Reentry programs, Juvenile delinquency, Recidivism, Developmental assets, Holistic reintegration**

**Abstract 43**

**Siobhan Lawler**

*Arizona State University*

**Social learning theory: A method for redirecting juveniles from detention facilities**

This article introduces social learning theory from a social work and criminological perspective related to working with the juvenile offender population. The goal is to capitalize on the contributions social learning theory can have and introduce a model of what I am calling divergent community strategies with juveniles in conflict with the law in the United States. Community-based diversion programs are focused on identifying contributing factors to juvenile offending, recidivism, and obtaining perceptions regarding different types of services, all of which are community-based and aimed at rehabilitation and skills training of juveniles. The objective is to place juveniles in a supportive community, rather than a detention facility, where they will be exposed to positive life building skills that will provide a solid foundation before returning to their home community. This approach promotes pro-social development among the juvenile offender population in the United States.

**Keywords: Social Learning Theory, Diversion, Community, Juvenile Offender**

Presentation Session 53 Sustainability in Professional Practice

Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 81**

**Brendan Ross, Abdulahi Barise, Lacey Sloan and Karen Rotabi-Smith**

*University of Vermont*

**Child protection workforce development: Developing Somalia's Certificate and Diploma in Social Work**

This paper will describe the collaborative process used to create social work curricula that would meet workforce development needs in child protection in Somalia. Due to decades of conflict and instability, child protection services in Somalia are weak. One goal of UNICEF's new strategic plan is to address these structural gaps through establishing a network of social work schools throughout Somalia who will work together to create a Somali social work curriculum capable of graduating professional and passionate social workers. To this end, UNICEF brought together experts in social work curriculum development in Islamic countries, social work faculty and administrators from six Somali universities, government social work staff and ministers, and staff from NGOs and INGOs.

To identify the knowledge, values and skills needed for the local context, interviews and focus groups were conducted in Hargeisa and Mogadishu with many of the stakeholders noted above. These stakeholders also came together for two four-day gatherings in Nairobi to design and approve the curricula. The final result was a one-year certificate in social work that leads to the two-year diploma in social work and then to the BSW degree. The critical steps in this process are further detailed.

**Keywords:** child protection, Somalia, workforce development, social work, Africa

**Abstract 62**

**Nilan Yu and Marina Morgenshtern**

**Client access to social work case records: Professional principles and practice**

Social workers speak of respect of people's worth and dignity, human rights and social justice as core values. In line with these values, social workers espouse participation, self-determination and empowerment as key practice principles. These claims are at the heart of the profession. They are, some would argue, what sets the profession apart from traditional professions. A critical perspective requires that these claims not be taken at face value but instead be subjected to critical interrogation. Are these values and principles embodied in the practice of social work? This presentation examines the extent to which social workers grant their clients access to their case records as a case in point. The keeping of what are called case records forms part of the hallmarks of mainstream social work practice. In undertaking this task, routine collect some of the most intimate information regarding clients including but not limited to their addresses, their financial, income and employment status, their family and intimate relationships, their physical and mental health and any relevant behaviours, experiences, thoughts and feelings that they share in the professional working relationship. Along with these are records of the social worker's assessment of the client's situation, goals for the so-called helping relationship, obstacles including those on the part of clients and needed interventions. With participation, self-determination and empowerment as key practice principles, one would expect that social workers actively engage their clients in every important aspect of their work which includes the keeping of information pertaining to and, in most cases, taken from clients themselves. Social workers cannot speak of enacting the principle of participation and promoting client empowerment if, in their practice, exercise exclusive prerogative and power over the information they keep of their clients. The findings from two studies - one undertaken in Australia and the other in Canada - that investigated client access to their case records in social work practice will be outlined in the presentation.

**Keywords:** social work, client rights, records, access, rights-based

**Abstract 41**

**Patrick Leung, Monit Cheung and Lindamarie Olson**

*University of Houston*

**Preventing job turnover among child/family protection caseworkers: Implications for creating economic sustainability through policy advocacy**

**Significance**

Biggs and Richwine (2014) present wage factors that affect state government worker recruitment and retention. Various key terms were used in a literature search to research the impact of staff financial incentives in the following areas: staff development, supervision and staff relations, promotion and value of workforce, staff qualifications, retention strategies, caseloads, and turnover. Three USA states provide detailed information about their state worker compensation and retention outcomes. Louisiana showed that staff members value the support of their peers and supervisors. Connecticut provided higher salaries than those in the private sector and their annual staff turnover rate was only 8 percent per annum. New Jersey showed the greatest improvement in reducing staff turnover from 15.9% in 2004 to 7.2% in 2014 — a 8.7% decrease, as well as retaining 73.9% of staff to work at the agency for over six years.

**Purpose**

This presentation will report a study that explored factors that may impact retention within a public child and family agency (DFPS) in Texas, USA. It aims to describe research advocacy efforts to support workforce retention and fill a vital gap in the knowledge base to examine turnover reasons within the child/family protection field.

**Methods**

Results will be presented based on six data sources: 1) DFPS Employees Data 2000-2016, provided by DFPS; 2) DFPS County Data 2000-2016; 3) e-Survey data with quantitative and qualitative input from current (n=5,723) and former (n=75) DFPS employees collected in 2016; 4) Focus group data from 37 focus groups across DFPS divisions and regions collected in 2016; 5) DFPS Annual Databooks available at DFPS website from 2006 to 2015; and 6) Other websites that contain relevant and reliable data. Main research questions are: 1. What incentives have been effective in improving child/family service staff retention? 2. What are the factors influencing staff turnover? The main goal is to present data to legislators to advocate for additional fiscal appropriations to retain child/family service workers.

**Results**

Major factors contributing to turnover include pay discrepancy, retention, transfer rates, caseloads, and financial incentives. Findings showed there is a significant disparity between the expected annual salary and current salary. Staff are more likely to transfer to other divisions within the agency rather than terminating employment: a phenomenon known as “hopping.” Visualization data were used to show to legislators that transfer rates are higher than termination rates, except for within three Child Protection Service (CPS) positions: Conservatorship caseworkers (CVS), Family Based Safety Services workers (FBSSS), and Investigation Specialists (INV). Caseload was also a significant factor contributing to high turnover rates. Top financial incentives that encourage retention are the CPS Investigator Stipend, Comp Time, and the Mentoring Stipend. The findings resulted in 20 recommendations to the state agency on how to improve their application of employee financial incentives and compensations.

**Keywords:** staff turnover, child and family welfare, staff retention, policy advocacy

Presentation Session 53a Kelembagaan dan Kolaborasi  
Room 7: BA 204 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 204**

**Djuni Prihatin, Krisdyatmiko, Agnes Sunartiningsih, Reiki Nauli, Hrp, Ahmad Nur Ardiansyah**

***Universitas Gadjah Mada***

**Transformasi Kelembagaan dalam Pengentasan Kemiskinan di Desa Bleberan, Kecamatan Playen, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul, D.I. Yogyakarta**

Kemiskinan merupakan fenomena permasalahan sosial ekonomi yang tidak kunjung selesai meskipun berbagai upaya penyelesaian masalah yang komprehensif telah ditawarkan oleh berbagai pemangku kepentingan. Kemiskinan telah menciptakan suatu masalah baru yang tidak berujung pangkal yaitu lingkaran kemiskinan. Lingkaran kemiskinan tersebut semakin diperkuat dengan adanya kelemahan fisik, isolasi, kerentanan dan ketidakberdayaan.

Kondisi kesehatan dan gizi buruk merupakan penyebab faktor kelemahan fisik dan mengakibatkan produktivitas menjadi rendah. Akses terhadap informasi, peluang ekonomi dan pelayanan sosial yang terbatas mengakibatkan penyandang masalah kesejahteraan sosial terisolasi dan lingkup jaringan interaksi sosial menjadi terbatas. Tingkat kemampuan yang rendah mengakibatkan masyarakat menjadi rentan dan tidak siap menghadapi kebutuhan dan persoalan yang datang secara tiba-tiba. Keterbatasan untuk terlibat dalam pengambilan keputusan, akses terhadap sumber daya dan rendahnya posisi tawar memposisikan masyarakat menjadi semakin tidak berdaya. Tata kelola yang lebih transformatif, kontribusi dan partisipasi dari segenap individu warga masyarakat lewat media kelembagaan lokal merupakan salah satu upaya pengentasan kemiskinan. Adapun metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif frekuensi yang didukung kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa upaya pengentasan kemiskinan melalui transformasi kelembagaan memberikan proses tata kelola yang positif. Transformasi pengelolaan dari Yayasan ke BUMDes merupakan salah satu bentuk tata kelola inovatif yang transformatif dilakukan oleh aktor-aktor lokal di desa sehingga kebermanfaatan dan kesejahteraan dapat dirasakan oleh masyarakat dalam artian yang luas tidak terbatas di kelompok. Tata kelola kelembagaan yang transformatif dapat menjadi salah satu alat untuk pengentasan kemiskinan dan penyediaan kesejahteraan bagi masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci : Kemiskinan, Tata Kelola, Inovasi, Kelembagaan Lokal.**

**Abstract 207**

**Dali Sadli Mulia, M. Panji Pranadikusumah**

***Star Energy Geothermal Salak, Ltd***

**The Determinant Factors in Creating Public and Private Partnership for CSR program: Case Study in Geothermal Company**

Kemitraan publik dan swasta (*public and private partnership*) dalam program *Corporate Social Responsibility*/ Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan dikenal sebagai salah satu faktor kunci keberhasilan dalam mengembangkan program CSR. Tujuan dari studi kasus ini adalah untuk menentukan faktor-faktor apa yang mempengaruhi kemitraan publik dan swasta dalam program CSR. Studi kasus dari program Desa Ekowisata Saung Ciburial dan Desa Caang

menunjukkan bahwa faktor penentu untuk memperkuat kemitraan publik dan swasta untuk mengimplementasikan program CSR adalah modal berbasis pengetahuan yang dapat ditentukan oleh proses penciptaan pengetahuan dan transfer pengetahuan antara pihak-pihak kemitraan untuk menciptakan nilai dalam program CSR. Modal berbasis pengetahuan ini ditentukan oleh integrasi modal manusia, modal sosial, dan sistem tata kelola dalam kemitraan swasta publik. Temuan dari studi ini memberikan suatu rekomendasi dalam mengembangkan kemitraan swasta publik untuk program CSR yang berkelanjutan di Indonesia.

#### **Abstract 181**

**Eko Kristiawan and Dian Purbarani**

***PT Pertamina RU VI Balongan***

#### **Safetyman sebagai Ujung Tombak Keselamatan Kerja di Industri Migas**

Fenomena pekerja proyek merupakan trend kalangan pemuda yang bertempat tinggal di wilayah sekitar perusahaan-perusahaan di Kecamatan Balongan, salah satunya PT Pertamina (Persero) Refinery Unit VI Balongan. Namun, para pemuda yang bekerja diproyek tidak memiliki keterampilan khusus sehingga mereka hanya bekerja sebagai buruh kasar. Sementara itu, PT Pertamina (Persero) Refinery Unit VI Balongan serta perusahaan Migas sekitar adalah industri yang memiliki resiko tinggi sehingga keselamatan kerja menjadi perhatian khusus. Oleh karena itu, PT Pertamina (Persero) Refinery Unit VI Balongan, perusahaan Migas sekitar, dan para kontraktor membuka peluang pekerjaan baru yang cukup potensial untuk tenaga pengawasan Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3). Akan tetapi, para pemuda yang tidak berketerampilan (unskilled), tidak dapat terserap langsung untuk memenuhi permintaan tenaga K3 (safetyman) perusahaan. Dengan demikian, para pemuda dibekali dengan pelatihan berdasarkan standar K3 PT Pertamina (Persero) RU VI Balongan. Aspek keberlanjutan merupakan poin penting dalam mendukung kemandirian pemuda dari hasil pelatihan K3 yang sudah difasilitasi oleh perusahaan. Maka, PT Pertamina (Persero) RU VI Balongan mewujudkan desain pemberdayaan pemuda yang mengarah pada Empowering the Youth dengan konsep Creating Shared Value (CSV). Konsep CSV ini didesain untuk meningkatkan keterampilan pemuda yang dilakukan melalui pelatihan dasar dari perusahaan dan ditingkatkan menjadi sertifikasi K3 Migas, menginisiasi pembentukan paguyuban safetyman (Forum Komunikasi Safety Indramayu-FOKSI), serta mengembangkan unit usaha mandiri (Foksi Shop) sebagai bentuk pendanaan (fundraising) organisasi. Kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut sudah mampu mengembangkan anggota Foksi dalam mengakses peluang pekerjaan baru sebagai safetyman, meningkatkan pendapatan, meningkatkan keterampilan K3, dan mengembangkan modal sosial dalam organisasi berbasis profesi. Terbukti, program pemberdayaan ini mampu meningkatkan pendapatan anggota sebesar 214% dari UMK Indramayu dengan rata-rata pendapatan anggota sebesar Rp 3.866.667. Selain itu, keberadaan safetyman dapat mencegah emisi 230.690,63 Ton CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent dan penghematan air 456.400 m<sup>3</sup> (worse case kebakaran kilang) serta berkontribusi dalam keberhasilan Pertamina RU VI Balongan meraih jumlah jam kerja aman hingga 101.044.955 juta jam.

**Keywords:** tidak berketerampilan, safetyman, empowering the youth, creating share value, dan jam kerja aman.



12:30 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch Break	FISIPOL UGM
1:00 pm – 2:30 pm	Concurrent Session 8	FISIPOL UGM

Presentation Session 54 Social Development for Students  
Room 8: BA 209 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 45**

**Samitha Udayanga**

*University of Peradeniya*

#### **Reaching the disadvantaged: Ensuring access to quality early childhood education in disadvantaged communities in Sri Lanka**

Agenda 2030 for sustainable development is the monumental policy document, which redirects humanity toward a sustainable future. For a sustainable world, the agenda posits that individuals are required to become sustainability change-makers (catalyst agents). This is where life-long learning, one that begins at birth and carries through all stages of life comes forth. “Quality education for all” is one of the SDGs that would strive to ensure access to quality education for all without any discrimination and would make agents of sustainable development. Such changemakers of the sustainable development process (agents of sustainable development) are required to have the necessary knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that empower them to contribute to sustainable development, as a goal and a process. However, myriads of reaches assert that most of the children in disadvantaged communities in the developing world do not seem to be on track so that they are ready for primary education. In addition, some global level policies are planned to ensure access to quality education, it still requires local level specifications as the problems grounded in specific socio-cultural contexts are difficult to be addressed through universal policies.

This research was carried out to understand how ethno epistemologies support achieving access to quality early childhood education particularly in disadvantaged communities in Sri Lanka. Lifeworld analytical ethnography was employed as the methodology. Six estate communities were studied over six months, and eight-step Graneheim and Lundman method was applied to the data collected in the analysis stage.

The analysis reveals that quality early childhood education in most disadvantaged communities do not happen, mainly because learners are unprepared, in the sense a there is no conducive environment toward achieving the goal stipulated. This is mainly because of the existing model on education does not support the community to concern on education. Learners are unprepared since their socio-emotional development is not adjusted correctly in accordance with the specificity of the place of living. Though prepared learners are appeared to be more resilient in age-appropriate, secure attachment to trusted adults and peers, children in disadvantaged communities are not resilient in age-appropriate social relationships which deviate them early childhood education and even childhood. In spite of these challenges, the existing model on early childhood education consists some qualities that can support to ensure access to good and quality early childhood education. Moreover, this research has proposed a localized model constructed using existing supportive qualities and knowledge systems toward quality early childhood education.

Therefore, the research concludes specifying that proper placement of sustainability supportive qualities and characteristics in programmes implemented at local levels, particularly in disadvantaged communities is of critical importance to child’s self-

actualization so that they are prepared for early learning, which in turn makes “changemakers” for sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Changemakers, Early Childhood Education, Ethno epistemologies, Localization, Models on ECD

#### **Abstract 78**

**Jeyavel Sundaramorothy**

##### **Does family control predict college students’ procrastination?**

Family is an important social unit that guides adolescents to emerge as a healthy adult. In addition to the identity which is supported by family, adolescents also establish autonomy within his or her social context. But, adolescents bring out in households with unresponsive and inflexible parents may develop felling of apprehension and frustration. When they are academically weak, it may also predispose to postpone their academic tasks. This study attempted to explore the relationship between family control and late adolescents’ procrastination in two different settings. Samples were selected randomly from a medical college in Dharwad district of Karnataka state and Science students from State University of the same district. Mean age of the sample were 18.8, SD=0.843. With personal data sheet, they were administered family environment scale, active procrastination scale and passive procrastination scale. The results revealed that college students do not differ in their active procrastination and active procrastination with respect to gender, education (Medical or Science), and family type. College students’ family control is inversely related to passive procrastination. Family cohesion was found to negatively influence active procrastination and passive procrastination. Acceptance in family was found to positively influencing passive procrastination. Other relevant findings are discussed in the article

**Keywords:** Cohesion, Acceptance, active procrastination, passive procrastination.

#### **Abstract 146**

**Ashley Cureton**

*University of Chicago*

##### **Patterns of student engagement among Muslim refugee youth and their families: An exploratory study on the role of U.S. schools in the Trump era**

The United States refugee resettlement program has been one of the largest in the world, welcoming over 3 million refugees since 1975. A high proportion of refugees are children, and in the past decade there has been an increase in the number of refugee youth entering the United States. Schools serve as one of the first and most influential institutions for newly arrived refugee youth. For children whose lives have been disrupted by displacement and violence, schools can serve as a supportive space for social interactions and provide the means to develop the knowledge and skills they will need for their future lives and work within the US. Although we know the importance of school as a social context for school-age refugees and the myriad of migration-related stressors refugee youth encounter, we know little about their classroom experiences, their levels of academic and social engagement, and the role teachers and other school staff may or may not play in their adjustment and success.

The goal of this study is to understand the experiences and patterns of student engagement among refugee youth and their families in Chicago, Illinois (USA). The study draws on three interrelated dimensions of student engagement (cognitive, relational/affective, and behavioral) which together play a central role in how well students perform in school. Although engagement is a broad construct that has been used in a myriad of ways, engagement

occurs when students make a significant psychological and emotional investment in their learning and take pride in incorporating what they learn into their lives.

This study involves 50 Muslim refugee youth (ages 13-17) who resettled in the US in the last 5 years from Syria and Iraq, and their parents, and draws from semi-structured, in-depth interviews conducted for this project in collaboration with the Iraqi Mutual Aid Society and the Syrian Community Network—secular non-profit organizations that assist newly arrived refugees from Middle Eastern countries in Chicago.

Findings reveal how the patterns of engagement among refugee youth and their parents align or depart from the three dimensions of student engagement. Refugee youth tend to feel a sense of belonging and motivation towards the concept of schooling by their active engagement in the classroom and overall school community. Parents, however, experience anxiety with engaging with their youths' schools due to language and cultural barriers, unless they are able to identify faculty and staff who can converse with them in Arabic and who have some understanding of their situation as refugees. Parents and youth also describe a lack of engagement in schools due to incidences of bullying and discrimination against them, as well as a co-dependence on refugee resettlement agencies and humanitarian organizations to maintain relationships with teachers and staff.

This study provides an empirical opportunity to learn firsthand from refugee families about their experiences of schooling in the US, their perceptions of the social context, and their views about what they need in order to feel supported by school staff and ready for the future labor market.

**Keywords:** International Education, Forced Migration, Youth Development

**Abstract 217**

**Muhammad Rasyid Shidiq and Suprehatin Suprehatin**

*Institut Pertanian bogor*

**Fostering sustainable food security through early agricultural education: Case study of IPB Mengajar**

Room 9: BA 211 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 192**

**Tessa Hochfeld and Leila Patel**

*University of Johannesburg*

**Improving family policy in LMICs: Eight lessons from South Africa**

**Abstract 149**

**Aytakin Huseynli**

*Brown School of Social Work and Public Health*

**Child saving and development accounts to lift the resource curse in resource-rich developing countries**

Half of the world's population, 3.5 billion people live in 75 resource-rich developing countries: such as oil, natural gas, and minerals. In 2012, profits from these resources in the world constituted \$2.6 trillion. Despite an abundance of their resources wealth, these countries show slow growth since the 1960s compared with their resource-poor counterparts. Resource-rich developing countries have poor economy, weak institutions, institutionalized corruption,

autocratic regimes, low human and social development scores, impoverished population and most of them are torn down by internal and external conflicts. They are all victims of the resource curse, a negative development associated with the abundance of the resources. Helping countries to escape resource curse can change the trajectory of development in the resource-rich countries and can help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN. Ten out of 17 SDG's are directly related to the negative consequences of resource curse. Scholars argue that direct distribution of natural resource revenues/rents to the population would help resource-rich countries to escape the resource curse: it will prevent governments of these countries from receiving large windfalls and governments will not seek to do too much too soon in another word will not involve in rent-seeking behaviors. Half of 1.9 billion world's vulnerable children live in these 75 developing resource-rich countries. Child Development Accounts (CDAs), which is a preventive, economic intervention, can be opened for each child of these countries from birth and wealth from the natural resources can be transferred directly to these accounts and later caregivers/parents can deposit their match as well. CDAs are savings or investment accounts that begin as early as birth and allow parents and children to accumulate savings for post-secondary education, homeownership or business initiatives. CDAs can complement already existing childhood interventions.

**Keywords:** resource-based development, extractive-industries, child welfare, oil, gas, minerals, social welfare

**Abstract 1026**

**Lauren Graham**

*University of Johannesburg*

**Cash transfers in childhood's long-term outcomes: Case of the South African Child Support Grant**

Presentation Session 56 Protection from Harm  
Room 1: Dekanat Room BB 208 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 40**

**Caleb Kim**

**Racial-cultural risk and protective factors for preventing violence among Asian, Hispanic and African American children**

Introduction:

The purpose of this study is to identify racial-cultural specific risk and protective factors impacting violence against children among Asian, Hispanic and African American children living in poverty-ridden communities in Chicago.

Methods:

One hundred eighty children (60 in each racial group) aged from 12 to 15 years completed the comprehensive survey form which consisted of Individual/Family Information, School Disciplinary Actions, Youth Risk Behaviour Surveillance System, Youth Self-Report, Adolescent Self-Regulatory Inventory, Children's Coping Strategies Checklist, and Child and Youth Resilience Measure. Bivariate relationship involving risk and protective factors was analysed in the individual, family, peer, school and community domains in order to compare unique socio-cultural factors among three different ethnic children.

Result:

Overall, this study identified Hispanic and African American children had higher rates of

violence engagement and victimization as compared to Asian American children. Asian American children's risk factors were related to racial discrimination, isolation, mental health and academic stress while African American children's risk factors were poverty, disadvantaged community, substance abuse, and gang membership. In general, children who did not engage in any type of violent behaviours had higher rates of protective factors as compared to those who involved in school disciplinary actions and violent behaviours across all racial groups.

**Discussion:**

The findings of this study fill an important gap in the literature, as few studies have compared racial-cultural specific risk and protective factors for preventing violence against children. The implication of these findings is discussed in conjunction with developing a culturally competent and age appropriate violence prevention program as well as improving health and wellbeing of children.

**Keywords:** Violence against children, Racial-cultural risk factors, Wellbeing of children

**Abstract 189**

**Marissa Carrillo**

*California state University*

**Global monitoring of the digital world**

Subtheme: Information and communications technology (ICT)

**Background and Purpose**

Technology is expanding rapidly among the younger generation. In 2010, the use of mobile cellular services increased by 81 percent on a global spectrum (Pew Research Center, 2011). With this expansion the connection between people increased, virtually. However, how positive is the online usage? Younger generations are receiving much of their learning from technological forms such as the internet. The internet can be valuable when used correctly with the appropriate monitoring tools. The main objective of this study is to investigate the different monitoring methods used by parents and educators globally and how this can help reduce the risk and harm our youth may encounter. The internet can be seen as a motive in creating an integrated global community.

**Methods**

This research study examines monitoring methods from parents and teachers at a local elementary and high school in California. To gain a global perspective the researcher conducted a systematic review of existing empirical studies related to monitoring the technology use from Western Asia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, Australia, and the United States. Additionally, this study also used a mixed method of qualitative and quantitative methodologies to gain a better understanding of how parents and teachers protect the youth from the World Wide Web in Fresno, California. In person interviews are gathered with teachers and parents through a school's parent-teacher-student associations. Additionally, data is collected from questionnaires produced on Survey Monkey.

**Findings**

Study findings reveal that monitoring methods used are consistent with the methods found in other research, such as setting boundaries, using parental controls, conversing about the risks and about appropriate online and offline conduct ensure technological advancements to benefit everyone. This study also presents similarities and differences in monitoring challenges faced within the U.S. and across the globe.

**Implications.**



Technology has begun to infiltrate our lives and although there are some benefits to having this powerful tool in the palm of our hand it can also come with negative consequences. It is predicted that the internet will not go extinct as it is essential to provide universal information and affordable access in least developed countries. Even developed countries, such as the U.S., have not caught up with the rapidness of technological advancements. Without monitoring what our youth look at they become vulnerable and prone to wonder the dangerous side of technology carelessly. Technology is found to be helpful as illustrated by the sustainable development goals, such as an increase in resources and connection between people, but this study raises caution about the unregulated development of technology. Using the person in environment theory, social networking sites can be seen as communities that influence the development of social identity. Being able to set boundaries to our youth can help reach a successful, online experience within our youth.

#### References

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<http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2011/01/06/technology-use-around-the-world/>

**Keywords:** Digital technology, Youth, Internet, Social networking sites, Communication.

#### **Abstract 194**

**Syazwani Drani, Azlinda Azman and Paramjit Singh Singh**

*Universiti Sains Malaysia*

**Understanding homeless from psychosocial aspect**

Presentation Session 57 Substance Abuse and Recovery

Room 2: BA 101 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 111**

**Lakshmana Govindappa, Rajashree Ms and Guruprasad Acharya**

*Central University of Karnataka*

**Impact of psychosocial intervention on tobacco cessation and wellbeing: An action research**

Background: The present study aimed to study the impact of the psychosocial intervention on Tobacco Cessation. Objectives were to study the demographic details of the tobacco users, assess the pattern of tobacco use, level of readiness to change, design an intervention package and assess the feasibility of intervention program on tobacco cessation in the community setup.

Methodology: The study adopted an action research design. The universe of the study was Tellur and Gola villages in Kalaburagi district, Karnataka state of India. Using random sampling 66 respondents were recruited. The study used socio-demographic schedule, Fagerstrom addiction scale for smokers/tobacco, tobacco cessation behaviour scale, advantages to tobacco cessation and barriers to tobacco cessation tools were used in the study. First, the researcher established the rapport with the community and assessment was done. Based on the findings, the intervention was planned and changed periodically as per the needs. The assessment was carried out at the baseline and after one year.

Major findings: The findings show that the mean age of the respondents was  $51.38 \pm 15.43$  years.

The majority (85%) of the respondents having an addiction, and 81% of respondents wanted

to stop tobacco use and tried multiple times to stop. After intervention total 44 respondents were shown their interest or ready to quit tobacco. The respondents were reduced to using tobacco in their daily life.

Discussion: The Major reason for continuation is craving, withdrawal symptoms and irritability. The government of India established District Tobacco Cells in each district to address the issue. The present action research used various community empowerment actions to bring the changes in the community. There is a vast scope to work in the community to promote tobacco cessation and increasing the wellbeing of an individual and the family

Conclusion: As per the data from the Government of India, people are vulnerable and losing their productive years. Social workers need to reach the families and individual to address this issue.

**Keywords: Smoking, intervention, smoking cessation, action research**

#### **Abstract 204**

**Muhammad Farhan Dirhami and Ahmad Yuda Pratama**

**DILANAKSI (Discussion, Capacity Training, Campaign, Monitoring, Action, and Advocacy): Youth movement FCTC efforts to protect national generation**

Presentation Session 58 Alternatives Approaches to Ending Gender Based Violence  
Room 3: BA 109 FISIPOL UGM

#### **Abstract 165**

**Dheeshana S. Jayasundara, Marissa Carrilo, Cynthia Guerrero, and Alejandra Rodriguez Perez**

***California State University, Fresno***

**Social development: A practice model of social development and its application to the domestic violence field and beyond**

In the social work profession, social development has taken many forms and has been described as a movement, a perspective and a model of practice. Social development as a movement promotes development that prioritizes people. However, as a perspective, it is seen as a philosophic stance that is broad based, and if linked with social work at all, then only from the perspective of macro practice. On the other hand, social development as a practice model for social work education, has attempted to develop comprehensive integrated frameworks with guiding principles of practice skills that operate at both micro and macro levels. More explicitly, social development as a practice model can be viewed as a paradigm for social work that spans both national and international and offers a progressive model of social work practice linking both micro and macro approaches.

This paper discussed the Practice model of Social Development developed by the late Dr. Doreen Elliott and Dr. Nazneen Mayadas (2000). The relevance of social development to social work practice is explored, along with the question: given the similarities of goals and values, why has social development not had more impact on social work practice in the global north? An analysis is drawn of why social development has remained outside the main modalities of social work practice theory. As a response, this paper addresses in great depth the implication of their model to the social work field by discussing its applicability to one field: the field of domestic violence. This model is presented to highlight that this approach to practice will not only show how to mend the micro and macro gap that exists in the social

work field, but by utilizing one ethnic domestic violence agency as an example, the paper will show how this agency's micro and macro involvements, including economic and political advocacy, is a better approach to practice. Finally, this paper will discuss the practical implication of this model to the domestic violence field and beyond. These presenters will argue that not only is a practice model of social development embedded in the values of human rights social justice, but that its approach helps create more justice partnerships with vulnerable populations to bring about change.

Reference

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**Keywords:** Practice model of social development, Domestic violence, Theory, Social work

**Abstract 169**

**Mona Kafeel, Dheeshana S. Jayasundara, Randy Nedegaard, and Alejandra Rodriguez Perez**

*California State University Fresno*

**Creating a movement as an outreach strategy to combat gender-based violence**

Creating a movement requires a deep level of engagement and investment in communities. It involves constant engagement to keep the communities interested and wanting to participate in the efforts for change. Such an endeavor needs thoughtful and systematic carrying out of efforts that are on- going. It needs to go beyond the immediate issue at hand to address the longer-term, visionary issues. Movements are typically designed to create passion to want to change.

This abstract presents the findings of a case study of a cultural Muslim agency's outreach efforts to combat domestic violence, the net product of the efforts lends to the creation of a structure of a powerful, on-going localized social movement that has and continues to mobilize different communities to act for themselves. The movement discussed here is a movement within the context of where the agency is based, not a national/international movement. Based on the idea that service systems are microcosms of larger social structures, the agency realized that to be effective, outreach could not be just about gender-based violence education. Effective outreach against gender-based violence needed to be framed within the larger context of peace in the home, empowerment, well-being and social justice paradigms. The agency needed to address those larger social justice issues, because it understood that as long as larger social justice issues remained unaddressed, the communities would not work together and the oppressed individuals within those communities would remain hidden and isolated. The agency also needed to reach multiple communities and foster a commitment from these communities to contribute to change. This was not an easy task, as different stakeholders had different views and had their own biases and resistance. The agency needed to be sensitive and culturally competent and it needed to balance between seemingly opposing viewpoints or groups at the same time. For example, culture vs women's rights; myths about Islam vs who Muslims really are, etc. The agency understood it was walking a fine line with its outreach messages and needed a thorough understanding of all sides. It not only needed to try and appease the main concerns of all camps, but the agency needed to obtain support from all sides and attempt to bridge them. The content of information and the structure of delivery of information was very important. However, in the end, if it failed to galvanize communities to want change and want to be part of the change, it would not achieve its ultimate goals. This

presentation presents specific strategies used to obtain visibility, gain credibility and acceptance, and to raise awareness to multiple communities wanting to participate in change. The sum of these efforts creating a powerful movement.

Implications to the domestic violence, social development and social work fields as well as the agencies interested in creating successful outreach efforts in the form of movement building will be addressed. Additionally, successes and barriers related to current approach will also be discussed.

**Keywords:** gender-based violence, social movement, outreach, advocacy

Presentation Session 59 Sustainability, Disasters, and the Environment

Room 4: BA 201 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 4**

**Emadul Islam, Haris Bin Abd Wahab and Rezaul Islam**

*University of Malaya*

**The status of community participation in the sustainable disaster recovery process: An experience of the coastal community of Bangladesh**

The coastal areas of Bangladesh cover 32% of geographical land which is highly vulnerable to climate-induced disaster. Over the years Bangladesh has reached remarkable progression in the coastal management and adopted a various policy and planning for the disaster preparedness and mitigation. But the recovery phase of disaster management is remaining weak and ignored in the disaster literature. In addition, community participation is crucial for the sustainable disaster recovery process and planning (SDRP). The aim of this study is to explore the status of community participation in the SDRP and give policy recommendation for adopting sustainable recovery framework for achieving the goal of Sendai Framework of Action 2015 to 2030, and vision 2030s Sustainable Development Goals. This study investigates the predictors of disaster-affected local community participation in the GO and NGO, s disaster recovery project and programs following devastating cyclone Aila in the coastal areas in Bangladesh in 2009.

The study had employed a mixed method approach consisting of both qualitative and quantitative research where the Pragmatic paradigm and concurrent strategy had applied.

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method was used to synthesis the literature for identifying the gap in the related subject of the study. The primary source of data was collected from the face to face interview survey where the 230-climate-induced coastal disaster victim was interviewed through the structured questionnaire. The study had strictly followed the University of Malaya research code of ethics at the time of data collection.

Findings reveal that various notable studies highlighted the issue of community participation in disaster recovery process planning and disaster management in the context of the developed country like USA, UK, Australia, Japan, New Zealand but the issue in the context of recovery planning in Bangladesh is ignored in disaster literature.

The quantitative findings of the study reveal that the coastal people are highly vulnerable for displacement, where data found that 94.6% of the respondent had experienced average 3 times of the displacement due to a devastating cyclone and coastal erosion. In terms of the community participation in the GO and NGOs recovery project in the investigates area the study found that 88.7% respondents mentioned they received information about the project but they have no control in project decision making. Findings also reveal that the development decision-making process is totally controlled by the local elite and power politics. Results also expose

that the awareness level of Aila affected people about disaster preparedness has increased dramatically and moderately recover their damage in the last ten year. But the key findings of the study divulge that social disorganization among the Aila victim has increased over the year and they were not able to solve the scarcity of pure drinking water. The study concludes that the investigates Aila affected community does not fully recover from Aila damage and their participation in the GO and NGOs recovery project still weak which can be declared as passive participation. So broader explorative studies are required to formulate the local and national strategies for strengthening the community capacity building for their participation in the disaster recovery process, program, and planning.

**Keywords:** Community participation, Sustainable disaster recovery, Community resilience, Bangladesh

### **Abstract 151**

**Vanessa Quintana**

#### **The four phases of disaster: The social worker's call to engage and influence processes**

Global citizens occupy a planet prone to natural disaster due to its natural cycles and increasingly vulnerable to magnified disaster intensity due to changing climate. Whereas disaster response by responding agencies and organizations across the responder disciplinary spectrum is often viewed as insufficient due to a myriad of social factors, social workers may not be aware of the probability they may respond to a disaster until they are called to; preventing the ability to mitigate insufficient response or develop intervention plans. The present perspective proposes that the social work community must combat insufficient response to natural disasters by assertively engaging processes that create, develop, and evaluate existing and emergent coping capacities. Social workers must integrate disaster risk management and reduction as a dimension within the community needs assessments and clinical intake assessments they conduct when working with individuals and families in high risk zones. Including disaster risk management best practices within a high risk community will contribute to self-sufficiency and promote commerce; therefore, increasing resiliency within its populace through the four phases of a disaster management. Social workers and social work organizations are called to engage government agencies as they develop and evaluate disaster preparedness plans for the four phases of disaster management (mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery) to advocate the needs of the most vulnerable individuals within communities. During the mitigation phase, social workers aware of deficiencies and inequities in low income or previously neglected neighborhoods must advocate that mitigation plans prioritize projects in these areas increasing the safety of its members. Social workers as educators and coaches are integral players in building capacity during the preparedness phase of disaster management; considering the whole individual when developing and facilitating preparedness curriculum. The response phase is already a critical area of participation for social workers. Expediting the coordination and provision of clinical services to victims and first responders mitigates the onset of mental health conditions and disorders that impede recovery from the effects of disasters and may result in other poor health outcomes. In the final phase of disaster preparedness, social workers become prominent responders: continuing the provision of clinical services and coordinating supportive services to victims; generating stability and encouraging a return to normalcy.

Subtheme: Cultivating a safe planet

**Keywords:** disaster risk management, disaster reduction, disaster response, first responder, social work



**Abstract 1002**

**Ramesha Naika, Sri Krishna Sudheer Patoju, Rajendra Baikady**  
*Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
Central University of Karnataka*

**Water management in rural communities: A step towards achieving sustainability by 2030**

Water is an integral part of the human as well as animal life in the earth. The safe clean and adequate drinking water is the basic need of all the living beings especially human being for cooking and other domestic basic needs. The present status of Indian water resource shows that only 47% of the total population is getting the safe drinking water facility. The scarcity of water is today's problem in each and every village of India. The present study focused on the water issues and the innovative water management system in the rural village of India. The learning's of this researcher can be replicated as well as adoptable in the other parts of the country for the water conservation and management. The researcher was a young Professional at SCOPE foundation Dharwad, Karnataka, India. The researcher worked at Harobelavadi Village of Dharwad. The first hand experiences of the researcher are reflected in the present paper. This paper address (i) the efforts in creating awareness to the village people regarding the water management (ii) Identifying the water scarcity in the village and finding the alternative source (iii) To understand the water situation in Harobelwadi Village. The researcher worked in the village for one year to ensure all rural households have access to and use of safe and sustainable drinking water facilities by providing support to GP (Grama Panchaytha). The researcher collected Primary data through Case study, Focus Group Discussion, in rural village of Dharwad, Karnataka, India. The finally community people are neglected the open wells and ponds they are protected for sustainable community level for future generation.

**Key words:** Water management, Sustainable Development, Conservation, Scarcity

Presentation Session 60 Civil Society and Social Development  
Room 5: BA 202 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 57**

**Bin Xu and Fulan Wu**

*University of Science and Technology Beijing*

**Different view on cooperative relation: The fragile relationship between social organizations and local governments - R Education Foundation as an Example**

Social organizations are an important force that cannot be ignored in the supply of public goods in China. The cooperation between social organizations and the government is still in the exploratory stage, and there are many problems and development difficulties. This article takes the cooperative process between R education foundation and local government as a case, and tries to analysis their relationship.

The article found that "different understanding to relationship", especially "different view on cooperation" is the main characteristic of the relationship between social organizations and local governments, and that the main reason that their relationship is fragile and conditional. What's more, the asymmetry of resource dependence between them has also exacerbated the instability of this relationship. Social organizations should actively take such strategies as transforming "non-self-sufficient" resources into themselves, and controlling specialized resources to consolidate the cooperative relationship. The article puts forward proposals from

the two aspects of energizing and empowerment, and hopes to create a good social environment for both social organizations and local governments.

**Keywords:** Cooperative Relationship, Social Organization, Local Government, Resource Dependence

**Abstract 1012**

**Fahmi Anas**

*Universitas Airlangga*

**Sports as a former of social solidarity: Descriptive study of Futsal Meta Team Surabaya**

Sports play an important role in community life. The values in sports are closely related to the cultural traditions of the people which are inherited downward and downward from one generation to another. Therefore sports reflect the social values of a society. In essence, the importance of sports is in line with the economy, art culture and other areas of life. Futsal is a team sport that can form solidarity and cohesiveness for each individual. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The informant and this research are members of Meta Futsal, both coaches and players. The process of collecting data through observation observation, interviews and documentation. Techniques in analyzing data using interactive data collection and data presentation. The theory used is Emile Durkheim's mechanical social solidarity. The Meta Futsal Team has a role in shaping the cohesiveness and solidarity of meta futsal players with embedded values, training methods and training centering programs. As for the forms of solidarity and solidarity of the meta futsal team, the solidarity and solidarity of the meta futsal team are on the field and off the field, and the driving factors for forming solidarity and solidarity in the meta futsal team are the awareness of all players, the role of coaches and want all players who want to bring Meta to be champions.

**Keywords:** Sports, Futsal And Social Solidarity

**Abstract 1014**

**Golam Rabbani**

*University of Dhaka*

**Santal community of Bangladesh: problems and prospects**

Santal is one of the major indigenous communities in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, they are living in quagmire of centuries old customs and traditions which barricade their present socio-economic and human rights situation. This article has been carried out to explore the present situations of Santal community and their problems including prospects among the indigenous communities of Bangladesh besides focusing on some important objectives like to know the socio-economic condition of the Santal community, to find out the participation rate of Santal people in various activities in the society and how their participation leads to empowerment, to find out the undertaken initiatives of government and non-government to uphold the socio-economic conditions of Santal people, to identify the attitude of family, society, community, and relatives towards Santal people, to identify the factors that hinder Santal people's human rights situation and to suggest some remedial measures in terms of the uplift of the status of Santal community. It was undertaken in Naogaon district, which in fact represents the greater area of north Bengal of Bangladesh and Santal are the largest indigenous people of plain land of Bangladesh. A sample of fourteen Santal people engaged in different activities and ages were selected by using purposive sampling method. Qualitative research method has been used in this study to analysis the findings. The people of this community are far away from the modern touch of 21<sup>st</sup> century due to illiteracy, poverty, stigmatized social

and family attitude, lack of consciousness about their rights and laws etc. Santal people are frequently tortured by their neighbors and local authority and there is no local administrative support to protect their land's right besides human rights. This vulnerable situation lessens Santal people's participation at the outside household work like doing job or participating in political activities or decision making activities. For the overall development of the country, it is necessary to reform the laws and formulate new policies and laws in favor of the Santal people of Bangladesh besides making them aware of their rights and dignity so that they can change their existed problems and utilize their prospects through involving themselves into the mainstream developmental sectors.

**Key Words: Indigenous people, Santal Community, Problems, Prospects etc.**

Presentation Session 61 Education for Human Rights and Social Development  
Room 6: BA 203 FISIPOL UGM

**Abstract 7**

**Karen Rice and Heather Girvin**

*Millersville University*

**Sustainable Development Goals as a framework for developing human rights-based service learning trips**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a framework for moving toward the realization of meeting the needs of individuals and communities by the 2030 target. By focusing on both the economic and social functioning of individuals and communities, the SDGs employ a social development model as an integrated family-centered and community-based approach to providing services is employed. Short-term service learning experiences have the potential to teach participants about the structural causes of global poverty and inequality, while also learning techniques and strategies for effective community development. A human rights-based approach to short-term service learning has both intrinsic and extrinsic value and align with the social development model. This session will share the human rights-based approach to developing and implementing short-term service learning trips that align with SDG 17, which aims to support and achieve the other SDGs.

**Keywords: Sustainable development goals, human rights-based approach, SDG 17, service learning trip, social work, higher education**

**Abstract 98**

**Colleen Fisher**

*University of Alabama at Birmingham*

**How should we evaluate Global North-to-South study abroad? Establishing a community-based participatory assessment tool to further social development**

Study abroad experiences offer a unique opportunity for students to learn about international social development and global social justice issues. Short-term faculty led study abroad courses of 1-3 weeks are increasingly being offered at universities in the U.S. due to their feasibility and flexibility for students and faculty alike. However, the brief nature of such trips makes it difficult to facilitate deeper engagement with local people, communities, and cultures in the host country. Further, students as well as educators may be positioned as "educational tourists," or visitors who gain valuable knowledge, cultural awareness, or skills from their activities but provide little or no benefit to the local community. This is particularly problematic when the study abroad course originates in the Global North and the host country

is in the Global South; the complex issues of international social development and social justice that may arise in this context warrant a different pedagogical approach.

Principles from community-based participatory research (CBPR) offer an alternative framework for evaluating study abroad experiences. As CBPR privileges the identities, lived experience, values, and strengths of community members as guides in the research process (Horowitz et al., 2009; Israel et al., 2003), a CBPR-informed approach to study abroad prioritizes long-term investment in the host community, equitable relationships, and mutual exchange of expertise. Thus, evaluating short-term study abroad courses through a CBP lens necessarily broadens the conceptualization of “success” from simply achieving student learning or instructor/university goals to include community engagement, capacity building, and sustainable impact in the host community.

This presentation will first describe the Community-Based Participatory Study Abroad model (Fisher & Grettenberger, 2015) and its six components: shared power, co-learning, reciprocal benefits, empowerment, community-grounded processes, and sustainability. Next, use of the model as a tool to evaluate Global North-to-South study abroad courses will be demonstrated. Feedback from two recent U.S.-Kenya study abroad courses representing the perspectives of host country partners, students, and instructors will be used to illustrate each assessment item. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of strengths and limitations of this evaluation approach as a strategy for advancing social development and social justice.

Subtheme: 5. Advancing public leadership for peace, justice, and human rights

**Keywords:** study abroad, social development, international social work, pedagogy, social justice

#### **Abstract 140**

**Leticia Villarreal Sosa and Jacob Lesniewski**

*Dominican University*

#### **De-colonizing study abroad: Social workers confronting racism, sexism and poverty in Guatemala**

The major danger of U.S. study abroad programs that engage with the intellectual traditions of the Global South, particularly in social work, is that students confirm, reinforce and perpetuate colonial notions of culture and knowledge that privilege Western perspectives and models. This perspective, dominant in study abroad education in the U.S., does not challenge ethnocentrism and student’s own social identities. Instead, it cultivates students’ “colonial gazes” despite the fact that many U.S. students are connected to the cultural traditions of the global South through histories of migration and/or colonization. Thus, the challenge for colleges in the U.S. is to foster alternative ways of seeing, knowing, and thinking, so that students can engage in intellectual exchanges with the South from a de-colonized standpoint and apply that learning to their communities in the U.S. The preparation process involves a week long, daily class sessions focused on the history and macro environment in Guatemala combined with a beginning exploration of their own personal intersections of privilege and oppression. We explicitly emphasize problematic notions of “poverty tourism,” frameworks of charity versus solidarity, and the role that U.S. foreign policy has played in the evolution of current conditions in Guatemala. In country, ongoing assessment of knowledge takes place through journals and group reflections. Our Guatemalan partners support this process by presenting various perspectives on globalization, historical and current context, and the impact of U.S. policy. Students apply their learning both in country, as well as continue consideration of how they will become involved in their own community in the U.S. as they learn parallels

between how globalization and U.S. policy impacts communities abroad as well as their own communities in the U.S. Using a human rights framework, we work to open a space in which decolonized learning can take place through teaching that, in hook's (1994) words, "transgresses" to become an act of political activism capable of transforming students' minds and future intellectual interactions between the U.S. and the global South as well as how students interact within their own communities and U.S. based social movements.

**Keywords:** study abroad, de-colonized teaching and learning, social work education

#### **Abstract 1042**

**Hendrie Adji Kusworo and Ayudhira Pradati**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

#### **Accelerating community development through IT-based volunteer tourism among youth**

Despite the significant attention to the concept of sustainability in tourism development, there are still gap between community who literally put the notion about sustainability and the other group who does not pay fully attention to it. This paper attempts to examine the prospect to promote sustainable tourism development through voluntarism-tourism related activities known as *voluntourism* within the community in a village which has the opportunity to develop tourism attraction.

In the other hand, most millennials are likely to travel in the sense of being a tourist. The information through digital world has spread out the common things to do among them. Common issues that attract millennial's attention in traveling are mostly environment, education, social and photography. Voluntary work is one of the popular trends that has been impacted youth to do something in their travel time. Millennial is more compelled than other generations to search causes and do something that in line with their interest, spontaneously and sometimes the reason is just as simple as following the trends.

Using qualitative methods, this paper addresses to analyze on how this trend of voluntourism works among millennials generation. Data collection is semi structured questionnaire among 50 undergraduate students as part of about 6.000 students of Universitas Gadjah Mada who do KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata – Community Student Service) during their summer holiday, observations, and literature reviews. The finding discusses whether the collaborative scheme between fast culture of media use, advance technology communication and information, and the spirit of millennial generations, be a good opportunity to promote sustainability in tourism development or become another normative scheme or just another normative agenda among millennials.

**Keywords:** sustainable tourism, volunteer tourism, millennials generation.

#### **Abstract 119**

**Lillyana Mulya and Latif Kusairi**

*Universitas Gadjah Mada*

#### **Human rights and the art of archiving: A case of public suspicion in East Java, Indonesia**

The public fear over the attack of ulama by crazy people or "orang gila" in East Java last year had evoked the memory of collective fear over the existence of ninjas who killed shaman or "dukun" in 1990s. Regardless of the truth of the ninja's figure, this case of massacre has become a reality that injures human rights over the presumption of innocence, because people tend to suspect each other without significant evidence. This experience was also shaped by the knowledge production carried out by the media.



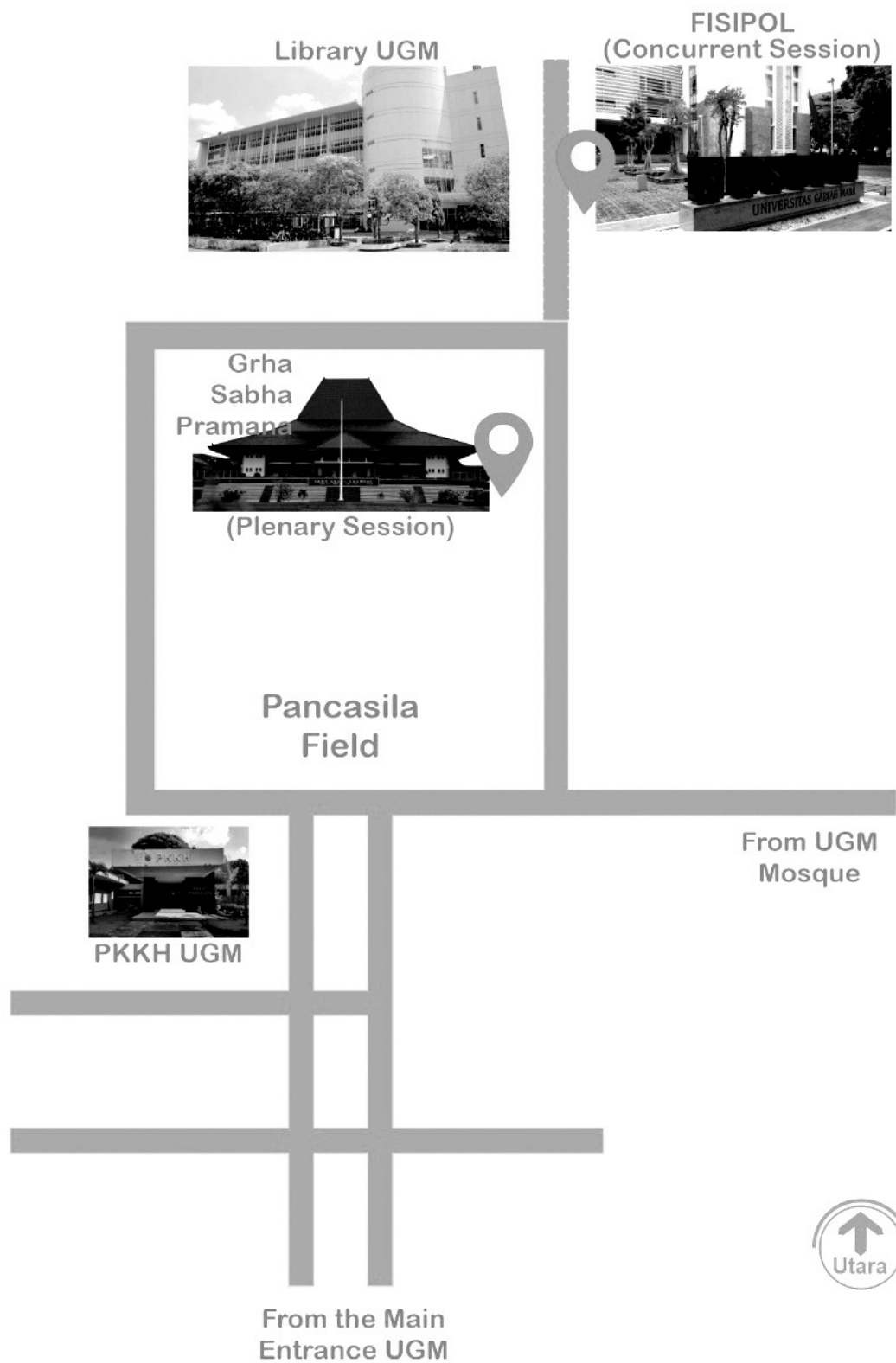
This paper is not intended to study violence in society per se, but more on a cultural study that influences the concept of archiving about those specific content. Archives, in this case is not interpreted as a passive entity, but a cultural practice in how the information created, used, selected and transferred by local people through time. This paper explores the development of fact in the form of rumors as a source of information and how people respond to it. This case can be seen as an efforts to understand the ways of local communities think with all their scope, in order to protect the human rights in the history of violence.

This study using newspaper as data source and interviews to see how the facts developed. The argument put forward is no matter how valid an archive, it would not be the truth if it is not recognized collectively. In archival theory, this is a form of ‘social turn’ that enriches the relations of archives and its social functions.

**Keywords: Archiving, Human Right, Media, Indonesia**

3:00 pm – 3:30 pm	Coffee / Tea Break	FISIPOL UGM
3:30 pm – 5:00 pm	Dan Sanders Peace & Justice Lecture; Plenary 8 Speaker: Prof. Leila Patel, Ph.D. Position: Director of the Centre for Social Development and Professor at the University of Johannesburg Title Strengthening Social Development to Achieve the SDGs	FISIPOL UGM
5:00 pm – 6:00 pm	Closing Ceremony	FISIPOL UGM

## VENUE (MAP)





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