

Commemorating 10 Years of EWUCRT

**International Conference
on
Knowledge Transfer**

17-18 February, 2017

Abstracts of Scientific Papers



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A/2, Jahurul Islam Avenue, Jahurul Islam City

Aftabnagar, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh

Phone: 09666775577, Ext. 387

E-mail: ewucrt@ewubd.edu

Website: www.ewubd.edu/center-for-research-training/

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Table of Content

| <i>Content</i> | <i>Page Number</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Message from EWUCRT Chairperson | 1 |
| Session: I | 4 |
| Session: II | 18 |
| Session: III | 23 |
| Session: IV | 31 |
| Annex: Program Schedule | 42 |

Message from EWUCRT Chairperson



The East West University Center for Research and Training (EWUCRT) formally made its debut in October 2004, however, started its activities two years later after formulation and adaptation of its charter by East West University Board of Trustees (BoT) in 2006. It was established with the aim to promote academic and applied research for creation and dissemination of new knowledge. Though it is a research entity in character, it executes multifarious activities to achieve its objectives. EWUCRT is dedicated to develop research potentialities of faculty members of EWU by continually motivating them to undertake research and publishing scholarly papers. It provides financial support to faculty members to conduct research. The Center organizes and sponsors seminars, symposiums, training and workshops to facilitate dissemination and cross fertilization of knowledge. For the purpose of sharing research results with academia, researchers and policy makers, EWUCRT publishes two academic journals in the fields of humanities and social sciences, and business and economics. The Center also designs and organizes short-term training programs on research methodology to enhance the research capabilities of young professionals working in universities, academic institutions, government, and non-government organizations.

During the last decade (2007- 2016) Board of Trustees has allocated about Taka eleven million to EWUCRT to support faculty research and training, publications of research reports and journals as well as sponsoring of seminars and workshops. EWUCRT established itself as the hub of creation

and dissemination of new knowledge and equipping its faculty to meet the challenges of research and training needs of the modern era. During that time EWUCRT published 12 Journals- 5 volumes of *East West Journal of Business and Social Studies*; 5 volumes of *East West Journal of Humanities* and 2 volumes of *East West University Journal*; 9 Abstracts of Published Papers, consisting of 603 research articles by faculty members of the university in different academic disciplines covering business, social sciences, liberal arts, engineering and natural sciences; and 11 Research Reports; organized 13 training and workshops on various topics for faculty members; 32 Research Seminars on contemporary issues such as good governance, globalization, social conflicts, social movements, marketing, media and sustainable development and funded 19 research proposals.

In this effort to further facilitate dissemination and cross fertilization of knowledge, East West University Center for Research and Training is organizing the International Conference on Knowledge Transfer at East West University Campus, Dhaka, 17-18 February, 2017 with the financial support of UGC/World Bank Academic Innovation Fund under the HEQEP sub-project: Knowledge Transfer and Capacity Development of Academic Staff. The objective of the conference is to bring together international and national scholars and experts under one roof to discuss and foster better understanding of four interrelated major development concerns of the country: (I) Rapid urbanization; (ii) Government-private sector partnership in infrastructure building and manufacturing; (iii) Climate Change; and (iv) Challenges to understand and meet the needs of growing youth population. Lessons learnt from both domestic and international experiences will inform policy makers on how to address these challenges and opportunities moving forward. Papers were invited from reputed national and international scholars, and over two dozen papers were received on various topics of the seminar.

The EWUCRT operates through a Research Committee comprising representatives from the Board of Trustees, Deans and Chairpersons of the academic departments. The Center is currently chaired by Dr. Rafiqul Huda Chaudhury, Member, Board of Trustees of the University. At present, Dr.

Muhammed Shahriar Haque, Professor, Department of English is the Executive Director of EWUCRT, while Ms Farhana Ferdousi, Assistant Professor of Business Administration Department serves as Deputy Executive Director. A Senior Research Officer, a Departmental Officer and a Lab Assistant assist the Center in carrying out its academic and administrative activities.

I wish the conference all success.



Dr. Rafiqul Huda Chaudhury

Chairperson

East West University Center for Research
and Training (EWUCRT)

Session: I
**Rapid urbanization and its challenges and opportunities in
the context of Bangladesh and abroad**

Abstract-1

**Exclusionary urban growth and the specter of
premature deindustrialisation with specific reference to South Asia**

Amitabh Kundu*

Urbanization process in the Global South in general and South Asia in particular has been in favour of metropolitan and larger cities, with small and medium towns tending to stagnate. It is, therefore, not surprising that researchers here have looked at urban processes mostly through, the prism of large cities. In fact, urban research on the entire Global South remains generally located in these cities. This is more so in South Asian countries where the share of cities with population above 5 million is 23 per cent compared to the global figure of 17 per cent only. In India, the figure is even higher. The present paper attempts to make a departure from the paradigm of metropolis based urbanisation. Thus, it does primarily by shifting the focus of analysis to small and medium towns and urbanization. It is indeed true that a large part of contemporary urban growth occurs outside of the hegemonic power structure of globalisation, both politically and geographically. Therefore, instead of confining urban research to global and national market, state level institutions, formal programmes, missions and legal systems, the paper attempts to build a history of urbanisation from below. It is an attempt to put together the evidences from smaller places and construct a new narrative through an analysis of situations and processes that are considered of marginal importance within the framework of metro centric urbanisation. It is argued that simple dualistic models postulating categories such as rural and urban, small and big cities, etc. are inappropriate to understand the dynamics of urban development in India. Given the fact that Asian urban reality and its diverse manifestations stand up robustly as a refutation of the global models of explanation and

prediction, the present paper begins by probing into the conceptual prism used for analyzing industrialisation and urbanisation. It analyses the trend and pattern of urbanization in Asia, identifying the metropolitan bias in the dynamics of development. It then presents three alternate strands of urbanization, taking place in the region. Firstly, it examines urban transformation processes operating around large cities. Secondly, the dynamics of development or their absence in and around small and medium towns have been analysed. Finally, the process of rural, urban transition in the distant rural hinterland is discussed. An attempt is made to analyse if the economic geography of urban growth, particularly in South Asia, reflects the hegemony of the global capital. It speculates on the relevance of the thesis of premature deindustrialization in this region, as evidenced in many countries in the Global South.

** Senior Fellow at Delhi Policy Group and Honorary Professor at the Institute for Human Development, India and Regional Advisor on poverty, UNESCWA (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia). Email: akundu.jnu@gmail.com*

Abstract-2

Uncontrolled and rapid geo-demographic expansion of Dhaka Megacity: Looking for a sustainable urbanization and healthy management of IDPs in Bangladesh

AQM Mahbub*

Dhaka, one of the world's largest megacities, dominates the urban pattern and development of Bangladesh. It has four times the population of Chittagong SMA, the country's second biggest mega urban region. Located at the centre of the country and having only 1% of the nation's total area (1520 km²), nearly 40% of the country's urban population live in this biggest urban agglomeration. Since independence in 1971, the city has experienced rapid and uncontrolled urbanization caused by an explosive growth of population along with the very fast physical expansion of this capital city by jeopardizing its critically important natural environment. Over the last 4 decades, that is since 1974, population has increased 8 times from 2 million to over 16 million and by 2030 UN projected population may climb up to 27 million when Dhaka Megacity would be the 6th largest urban agglomeration in the world. It has been widely stated that Dhaka is one of the fastest growing megalopolises in the world. In the last census period (2001-2011) the average annual growth rate for DMC area was 3.8%. In some suburban areas, DMC exhibited an extremely high growth rate (over 20% per annum). The rapid growth of population within DMC is largely fuelled by massive in-migration of people from the country's vast rural regions. Migration statistics from BBS clearly indicated that 56% of all lifetimes in-migrants and 58% of all recent in-migrants of the country migrated to DMC. The primacy of DMC is reflected not only in terms of its share of urban population and in-migrants, but also in terms of the high concentration of many activities and services such as industries, trade and commerce, transport and construction work, informal activities and services like administration, education, health, finance and banking, and international commerce and business. Migrants usually prefer to live in cities where quality education (mainly school education) and health services

are available and in this respect they mostly prefer Dhaka City. Rapid Geo-demographic growth and primacy of Dhaka, capital city can also be explained by its unique central location with better or superior accessibility to all district headquarters. Based on census statistics collected by the BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics), this paper closely analyzed the rapid growth of Dhaka Megacity (DMC) and its inevitable impacts on the city's as well as country's economic development, urbanization and environmental state. The paper also puts forwards remedial measures to safeguard the capital city from eminent catastrophes from environmental and social hazards linked with super high density of people, inappropriate and disaster/environmental unfriendly urban planning and lack of migration management guidelines.

** Professor, Department of Geography and Environment, University of Dhaka. Email: aqmahbub@yahoo.com*

Abstract-3

Trends in rural to urban migration over the last 30 years in Matlab, a rural area of Bangladesh

Lutfun Nahar*

Migration is often regarded as a push and pull factor created out of uneven development and inequalities between rural and urban areas. In the past people's movement was slow in Bangladesh but increasing after liberation, especially movement from rural to urban areas or further. The objective of the present study is to examine trends of our migration from rural to urban area over the last 30 years. The study also explored the causes of our migration from this rural area to urban centre and examined whether there has been any changing pattern emerging in the causes of out migration over the last 30 years especially in terms of cause of movement and female out migration pattern. The present study uses migration data from 1983-2013 from the published annual reports of Health and Demographic Surveillance (HDSS), of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR, B) where in-migration and out migration data with migration rate, destination, age distribution, sex and causes of migration were reported in detail. Integrating all these reports helps in analysis of the trends of migration over the last 30 years. Preliminary analysis suggests that Matlab is an extension out migration area, both to domestic (rural urban) and international destinations. There were more than 10 percent higher rate of out migration than in-migration in the area, which increased during 80s and 90s and persisted until 2008; then there was a slight decline in out migration rate, but it was still greater than in-migration rate. This is true for both male and female of certain age groups. A further analysis of the data is going on to examine trends of three patterns of migration out (rural to rural, rural to urban especially Dhaka and rural to international destination), its changes over the last 30 years.

** Associate Professor, Department of Social Relations, East West University, Bangladesh. Email: naharbk@gmail.com*

Abstract-4

Comparative advantage of urban economy: Policy implications to contain inequity, poverty and environmental degradation in the context of Bangladesh

ATM Nurul Amin*

Central place theory explains urban economy's locational advantage. Demographic, economic and market forces, including the forces of globalization explain how the urban economy becomes large and cities grow, even into a mega-city form. Urban economists use density or agglomeration economy and scale economy benefits that make cities large. This paper offers several additional economic explanations that give rise to urban-industrial economy's built-in advantage compared to rural-agricultural economy. These include higher income elasticity of demand, higher price elasticity of demand, market power, favourable terms of trade, higher capital accumulation, and technological innovativeness of the urban-industrial sector compared to the rural-agricultural sector. These comparative economic advantages have been contributing not only to the long-prevailing rural-urban disparity but also causing transfer of rural poverty to urban poverty and creation of informal-formal duality in the urban labour market, urban housing market, urban land and capital market, and in the provisioning of urban infrastructure, and basic services such as water, sanitation, health, education. The paper shows how this duality between the rural-urban and informal and formal sectors is giving rise to widespread imbalances and inequities. The paper also traces the devastating environmental consequences associated with the nature of such economic relationship. Finally, it deduces the required public policy corresponding to each of the economic explanations offered in the paper for addressing inequity, poverty and environmental degradation. Suggested policies also include economic, regulatory and persuasive measures, respectively, based on human mind's three elements - economic interest, fear, and moral and ethic sense. Such policy package, based on a holistic understanding

of the human mind, if used simultaneously, it bears potential to influence human behavior towards sustainable urbanization.

** Professor, Department of Economics, North South University, Dhaka.
Email: nurul.amin@northsouth.edu*

Abstract-5

**Who should pay for urban wetlands? – An economic argument for
Payment of Ecosystem Services**

A.K. Enamul Haque*

Cities and towns in many countries including Bangladesh expand into their surrounding wetlands. In most cases, it is however, the government strategies of recovering land from these low lying floodplains led to depletion of wetlands. Dhaka, the capital city is no exception. Embankments around Dhaka city have created opportunities for the land owners to develop their land for housing and for commercial purposes. Recently, with the introduction of DAP (detailed area plan) for Dhaka the debate has resurfaced again. DAP requires that city must retain its wetlands in order to allow for recharge of ground water else it would risk acute shortage of water and subsidence in the future. At the end the sustainability of the city is in question. Unfortunately, however, the land around Dhaka are mostly private land and so the establishment of retention pond would require a large amount of payment from the city coffer. This will be a costly exercise. Several studies, however, provided evidence of benefits to landowners due to the expansion of cities. This paper argues that using the principle of payment for ecosystem services (PES) and developing strategies for expansion conformable to this, it is possible to ensure retention of wetlands around and build a sustainable Dhaka.

** Professor, Department of Economics, East West University. Email: akehaque@gmail.com*

Abstract-6

Who moves where: Migration and its consequence on poverty in Matlab, a rural area of Bangladesh

Lutfun Nahar* and Abdur Razzaque**

Migration often regarded as a push and pull factor created out of uneven development and inequalities between regions. Usually conditioned by the situating factors (poverty and unemployment), people are compelled to choose migration as an economic survival strategy to get out of poverty. The objective of the study is to examine the factors affecting mobility and how it influences the chronic poverty of the rural people of Bangladesh. The present study uses migration data 1982-1996, from Health and Demographic Surveillance (HDSS), of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR, B). The HDSS comprises periodic censuses of the study population along with a continuous registration of all vital events: births, deaths and migrations and marriage in a population of over 2,10,000 population for the last 30 years. Using HDSS database, 1982 census cohort of age more than 9 years was followed up to 1996 to collect information about causes and destination of migration. The base socioeconomic status was taken from the 1982 socioeconomic survey and the changed socioeconomic and demographic information of this population were taken from the 1996 socioeconomic census. Thus the data set has information on causes and destination of migration, their base socioeconomic status in 1982 and changed socioeconomic status in 1996 with an age of migration. Finally, on the basis of socioeconomic status a pre and a post asset score were calculated to examine who migrate and how migration influences the poverty level. Preliminary analysis suggests that both males and females are migrated out in equal rate. When three types of migrations, rural to rural, rural to urban and rural to international were separated, it reveals that because of cultural reason (marriage) a larger part of the rural to rural migration was occurring among women But the proportion of rural to urban migration were almost same for both sex and reversed was appeared in case

of international migration. When these three types of migration were cross-examined with different socioeconomic and demographic status, it is evident that rural to rural and rural to urban migration is pretty much similar across different socioeconomic strata and among different levels of poverty. However, a quite different trend was evident from international migration. International migration was higher among higher socioeconomic strata, has a positive relationship with asset score for male, but a negative relationship for a female that is richer males and poor females are migrating out of the country. Changed poverty level of the migrant and non-migrant household will also be explored. In conclusion, it can be said that while migration, especially out migration is common in the study area. Both male and female are equally migrated out of study area, but a higher number of rich meals and poor females choose international migration as a survival strategy for their livelihood.

** Associate Professor, Department of Social Relations, East West University, Bangladesh. Email: naharbk@gmail.com*

*** Emeritus Scientist, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b). Email: razzaque@icddr.org*

Abstract-7

Effects of rural-urban migration on adults' health: Slums of Dhaka north, Dhaka south and Gazipur city corporations

Abdur Razzaque*

Although rural-urban migration occurs in every society, but a little research has been done to measure the effects of such migration on health. Using the database of the Health and Demographic Surveillance System of the selected slums of Dhaka North, Dhaka South and Gazipur City Corporations, 1,000 respondents of age 18 years or more were selected randomly (500 each, for males and females) for this study. The respondents were interviewed at their residences during August-September 2016 to collect background information, including their migration history as well as to collect data on perceived physical and mental health statuses using 36-items Short Form. The eight scale scores were grouped into two categories: physical health and mental health. The study reported that after controlling of selected socio-demographic variables, both physical and mental health statuses were better for non-migrants than those of short and long duration migrants, and also these two health statuses were consistently better for shorter- duration than long- duration migrants. The study documented that both physical and mental health statuses deteriorated as the age increased. It was also found better physical and mental health for male than female, better physical and mental health for educated than illiterate, and better physical and mental health for rickshaw puller/laborer than the 'other' occupation group.

** Emeritus Scientist, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), Bangladesh. Email: razzaque@icddr.org*

Abstract-8

Challenges and opportunities for provision of low cost housing in urban areas of Bangladesh

Salma A. Shafi*

The UN, SDG goals and targets have included their goal number 11 to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” Within the strategies to achieve their goal the following target is mentioned first as an SDG sub-goal 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. The challenge faced is extremely difficult as the proportion of poor people and settlements is rising rapidly in urban areas of Bangladesh. This is a natural outcome of the rise of urban population. A significant population of the urban poor now lives in low income settlements as squatters and tenants. This percentage is quoted by many as 40 percent of the total population for Dhaka and Chittagong cities and about 25 percent for other municipalities and towns. The process of upgrading of slum and squatter settlements in urban areas of Bangladesh is slow and has been taken mostly through donor initiatives. The process of resettlement of the poor in this way is also irregular due to land availability, nontransparent process of land and fund allocation, etc. Other than a few pilot projects funded by the World Bank, UNDP and the Asian Development Bank, process of providing LIG housing is seldom practiced. Upgrading of poor settlements by DFID and World Bank is a practice in many cities and towns. But these settlements lack tenure security which hinders their sustainability. The investment in infrastructure is sometimes wasted, particularly after any eviction or disaster, that is fire, flood, etc. Therefore, there is a need to rethink the process of distribution of land and housing for low income groups in urban areas. The solution, perhaps lies in seeking answers to the following question; Is there an alternative to slum upgrading and resettlement that can make the process inclusive and sustainable and achieve the SDG goal? This paper will give an outline of housing conditions of the urban poor in Bangladesh.

It will also give some suggestions towards solving the problem in an inclusive way.

** Honorary Treasurer, Center for Urban Studies (CUS), Dhaka. Email: sas2609@gmail.com*

Abstract-9

Ensuring Governance in cities and towns of Bangladesh: Some concerns

Mohammad Ghulam Murtaza*

At present, the urbanization trend in the cities and towns of Bangladesh is quite visible and dysfunctional. As a result, the provisions of urban basic services and facilities to the urbanities are not congenial and functional. In this affair, the role of the existing urban local governments and concerning authorities is not fervent for inclusive and sustainable urban development. The urban local governments are characterized by non-responsiveness to the urbanities expectations and demands, absence of effective mechanisms of transparency and accountability, lack of participation of the private sector, civil societies and community based organizations (CBOs), acute shortage of own funds in the affairs of service provisions. To this effect, the presence of governance is pivotal to address the issues relating to effective delivery of services and facilities by the relevant organizations to all the urbanities of the cities and towns. Overtimes, there were some notable initiatives undertaken by the different government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) supported by development partners and others in ensuring governance but these were not lasting, persistent and sustaining. However, the present paper has made an attempt to discuss the existing state of affairs, effective legal, policy measures and action oriented drives and initiatives needed to be taken for ensuring sustainable governance in the cities and towns of Bangladesh so as to deal with the problem holistically.

** Professor, Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh. Email: smgmurtaza@gmail.com*

Session: II
Government-private sector partnership in infrastructure building and manufacturing: Lessons learnt from Asian countries

Abstract-1

Bangladesh RMG: Beyond tragedies and challenges

Rubana Huq*

Rana Plaza collapsed in April 2013. After that, Bangladesh has moved forward and has tried to heal by introducing remediation, relocation and by emphasizing on entrepreneurial responsibilities. In the process, platforms, including the Accord, Alliance and the National Action Plan have come together to impact the industrial scenario in Bangladesh. In about two and a half years, the country has witnessed more than 60% of the problems being addressed by the sector. There's more to be done. Since Bangladesh is competitive and the market will continue to demand more products from Bangladesh, the ready-made garment sector needs to concentrate on the following issues: 1) Social compliance 2) Technical compliance 3) Infrastructural compliance 4) Product and quality compliance. With 4 million workers engaged in the sector, it is imperative for the country to invest in labor. A proposal will be outlined in the chapter, covering workers' welfare fund, accommodation, production incentives, skill up-gradation and community building in order to ensure social compliance. Since the sector has graduated to a mature level in the last 25 years, a discussion of current production patterns and the next step to optimization, including setting up a technological up-gradation scheme will also be included. A technological up-gradation scheme will be included in the proposal. Post 2013, Bangladesh has faced remediation challenges with regard to structural, fire and electrical safety. The sector has unfortunately lately been plagued more by fire accidents. In order to face these challenges, Bangladesh needs to step up and introduce a self - auditing system. Since the regulatory platforms like the Accord and Alliance will cease their

operations in 2018, the suggestion and the structure to form a Bangladeshi platform for monitoring is essential and will be detailed in the chapter. A majority of Bangladesh's exports cover basic products like T-shirts. US\$5 billion out of the \$27 billion is generated from basic categories like Tees. More value added products, like jackets amount to less than \$2 million. On top of that, disasters and tragedies have critically tested Bangladesh. The private sector has been resilient and has been addressing these issues so far. The chapter, while covering the specific targets will also emphasize the need for the government intervention to optimize the country's export potential.

** Managing Director, Mohammadi Group, Bangladesh. Email: rubana@mohammadigroup.com*

Abstract-2

**Government-private sector partnership in ship-building industry,
manufacturing and services**

Md. Saiful Islam*

Public Private Partnership (PPP) to facilitate the development of infrastructure building, manufacturing and services are comparatively new but vital for the development of Bangladesh. Recent budget proposals indicate increased focus on PPP in order to boost the economy and increase local and foreign investments. The government has ambitious goals for gross domestic product (GDP) growth, aiming at a growth rate of 8-10 % sustained till 2021. To attain this growth government has to team up with the private sector to provide such huge amount of resource. For any PPP to be successful, it must fulfill minimum three conditions; benefits for the private sectors, benefits for the consumer, benefits for the government. By successfully assuming risk & reward allocation we can venture towards building a developed Bangladesh. Bangladesh successfully maintained a GDP growth rate of above 6% for the last decade, but two key assets to benefit from growth hysteresis demography and geography, have not yet been fully utilized. Every year, 1.5 million people enter the job market in Bangladesh. Though the small size of the manufacturing sector has prevented us from converting demographic dividend into a window of opportunity, the large and potentially competitive labor force could be the catalyst that could attract regional and global production centers to shift here. Improved infrastructure is a key prerequisite for promoting and sustaining growth. The Bangladeshi ship building industry is developing their niche on ships between 3000- 6000 DWT, mainly smaller tankers and cargo ships. The global market for small ships is now about \$400 billion; we have the potential to grab 1% in the next few years. There is no alternative to increasing shipbuilding facilities to be a major player in the international market as more than 50 % ships are getting older than 20 years. Government, private & foreign collaboration is required for training in different technical fields, in naval architecture and design, managerial

capacity, dealing with international contracts, quality management, health and safety etc. to grab and flourish in this sector. Leather and footwear industry sector has the potential to become the “next RMG Sector” for Bangladesh. The leather products industry in Bangladesh is rife with opportunities to grow and diversify. Room for growth exists and more local and foreign manufacturers would be attracted to venture into higher value-added production methods in light of rising demand for a better-designed and more diversified array of leather products. A lesson emerging from East Asia is that good policies, when spearheaded by a leadership which is pro-growth and pro private sector, can propel a country towards achieving double digit growth rates. Bangladesh, one of Asia’s youngest countries, is poised to exploit the long-awaited “demographic dividend” with a higher share of working-age population can follow their lead by successfully coordinating between public and private entities for rapid technological adaptation and learning, high rates of public and private investment, rapid diversification, incremental productive employment, and resource mobility across sectors.

** Chairman, Shipbuilding Industry: Western Marine Shipyard Limited.
Email: md@picarbd.com*

Abstract-3

IDCOL's role in developing renewable energy sector of Bangladesh

Mahmood Malik*

Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), a government owned financial institution in Bangladesh, has been working on promoting and financing renewable energy related projects in the country since 2003. Aligned with the vision of the government of Bangladesh to provide electrical access to all by 2021 and to generate at least 10% of the total production capacity using renewable resources, IDCOL has introduced multiple programs and projects and structured the necessary financing mechanisms for promoting renewable energy related activities in the country. The largest program of the organization, Solar Home System (SHS) Program has been able to provide access to electricity to 12% of the total population of the country through over 4 million installed systems all over the country. IDCOL's Solar Mini-Grid Program has been able to provide electricity facility for productive uses in rural areas for boosting income generation of the poor people of the country. Solar Irrigation Projects under IDCOL financing has ensured availability of irrigation water harnessing solar power and thus enabled farmers to reduce dependency on expensive and non-renewable fossil fuels. IDCOL's Biogas and Bio-Manure Program and IDCOL's Improved Cook Stove Program has allowed rural women to avoid health related problems due to indoor air pollution as a result of using solid fuels. Additionally, the IDCOL Biogas Program has opened another avenue of revenue earning of rural households by selling organic fertilizer which is found as by-product of the system. IDCOL also promotes use of poultry liters, cow dungs and other biomass gasification based electricity generation projects. Renewable energy based technologies such as grid connected solar park, solar rooftop standalone or grid connected systems, solar driven country boats, solar-diesel hybrid cold storage, solar charging station for easy bikes are also under consideration of IDCOL for financing.

* *Executive Director and CEO, IDCOL, Email: mmalik@idcol.org*

Session: III
Role of Government-private sector in sustainable business:
Experiences from home and abroad

Abstract-1

Sustaining business-think next

Sujeev Shakya *

The paper explores the issues that have plagued Nepal and the lessons learnt from major natural disasters, including the big Gorkha Earthquake of April 2015. In Nepal, the discussions around climate change like development has been something that is seen as imposed upon and not internalized. Since the Rio summit, Climate Change discourses have been associated with expensive consultant payouts, junkets, seminars and conferences. A few have realized that integrating climate change resilience in business development efforts and innovation would be a sustainable way of doing business. The lessons should play into future strategy in terms of providing a platform of understanding what can happen and what is necessary to change the lenses to look at adaptability in the changing climate change discourse and where are the opportunities.

** Chair, Nepal Economic Forum and Secretary General of the Himalayan Consensus Movement.*

Email: sujeev.shakya@beed.com.np

Abstract-2

Involvement of private sector in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation

Mahbuba Nasreen*

Bangladesh experiences different disasters every year, but in recent years the severity and frequency of such disasters have increased to a large extent. The catastrophic events have added more risks on humans, natural ecosystem and in the livelihood of millions of people in Bangladesh. Greater engagement of the private sector is needed in disaster risk management. The objective of the present paper is to sketch possible areas for engagement of private sector in disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) along with identifying best practices, barriers, financing mechanism, and international collaboration. The paper is based on a study conducted in Dhaka through a combination of mixed method: content analysis, Key Informant Interview (KII) and Case Study. Six areas of private sectors: have been covered for the study Banking; Manufacturing and Trade; Telecommunication; Energy; Media; and I/NGO. In general, all participating organizations have good understanding about disaster, climate change, DRM and CCA. Most of the selected organizations identified a number of risks related to climate change and disaster. However, most of them have identified these risks in the context of ensuring safety of their properties and infrastructures from a disaster which, as they believe, contribute to disaster risk reduction since they can provide services to their community even in disaster situation.

**Director and Professor, Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: mahbubadu@yahoo.com*

Abstract-3

**Impact of climate variability on Bangladesh economy: A
macroeconomic overview**

Sharmin Neelormi

Based on a review of various climate scenarios and the general impact of which on the macro economy of Bangladesh, it is revealed that changes in temperature and rainfall patterns can have numerous manifestations in the country. These could, in turn, make substantial economic impacts on the agriculture and industries, both rural and urban infrastructure and built environment, human health, household and national food security, and poverty and inequity. The structural stability of real GDP time series data for Bangladesh through an estimate of the segmented regression model has been examined following 4 extreme-weather events: severe floods of 1988, 1998 and 2004, and catastrophic cyclone of 1991. Results show that the real GDP of Bangladesh has increased over the years, showing that the economy has expanded and grown with time. Of the 4 major climatic events in the recent history of Bangladesh (after independence), the flood of 1988 and the cyclone of 1991 are observed to have impacted the country's real GDP negatively, causing a significant structural (level) change. The level of GDP has understandably been reduced following the occurrence of these devastating natural calamities that have hit a considerable part of the country and caused havoc to the production base of its economy. It has been calculated that the elasticity (of GDP with respect to ADP) is 0.602. So, a 1% increase in ADP is expected to lead to a 0.6% increase in GDP in the case of Bangladesh economy. From the time series data on ADP allocation and expenditure indicate that during or following an extreme weather event, the ADP actual expenditure goes up attributing towards a huge opportunity cost through diverting development money.

** Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Jahangirnagar University. Email: neelormi1@yahoo.com*

Abstract-4

Is informal economy pro or against of green economy? A literature review on the debate

M Sayeed Alam* and Kohinoor Biswas**

Historically, informal economies have been labeled as ‘shadow’, ‘grey’, or ‘black’ markets because of their connections to tax evasion, unregulated enterprises and criminal activity. Yet, the contribution of the informal economy is astounding as is clear from the statistics that it generates half to three-quarters of all non-agricultural employment in developing countries. The informal economy is reported to serve as ‘cushion’ or ‘buffer’ or ‘safety net’ in times of economic downturn as demonstrated over the parts of developed as well as developing world. Latin America in 1980s, Asia in 1990s, highly developed OECD countries in 2008; Cuba and Armenia in their transition from socialism to neo-capitalism, experienced a significant rise in the informal economy. Presence of the informal economy is ubiquitous; from food sellers on the streets and networks of waste workers, to artisanal miners, to home based workers and charcoal producers. According to ILO in informal employment women outnumbered men in at least 22 countries which adds further to socioeconomic dimension. As Rio+20 comes up with the inclusive green growth with a dual goal of saving the planet and saving marginalized lives, consequently arises a question: what is the relation between informal and green economy: being it symbiotic or counterproductive? Proponents of informal markets argue that they tend to have a smaller ecological footprint than their female counterparts. However, the opponents associate informal economy with environmental pollution and degradation as a result of expanding urban slums, and activities such as illegal logging and unregulated mineral extraction. The term decoupling means using less resources per unit of economic output and reducing the environmental impact; came into the existence in 2001 by OECD nations to break the link between ‘economic goods’ and ‘environmental bads’. This paper will

screen out literature on the role of the informal economy in the transition of greening with the means of decoupling.

Key words: informal economy, green economy, decoupling

** Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, East West University, Dhaka Bangladesh. Email: sayeed@ewubd.edu*

** Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, East West University, Dhaka Bangladesh. Email: kohinoor@ewubd.edu*

Abstract-5

Developing sustainable tourism in Bangladesh: From challenges to opportunities

Md. Sanaul Haque Mondal*

The Sustainable Development Goals has acknowledged the importance of developing sustainable tourism in a globalized world. Bangladesh is a gifted country with vast natural resources along with a rich combination of cultures and exotic archaeological and historical sites that can be developed into a major tourist destination. The objective of this paper is to explore the challenges and opportunities of developing sustainable tourism in Bangladesh through an extensive literature review and empirical observation. Bangladesh has got extra-ordinary prospects to develop a sustainable tourism industry, but the management of this sector is not widespread. This research has identified several challenges such as lack of awareness about conservation of tourist resources, lack of policies, political instability, a shortage of skilled human resources, improper infrastructure, absence of representation of civil society in decision making processes, etc. The most important opportunities are government and few stakeholders are now well concerned about the potentiality and the sustainability of this industry. Moreover, Bangladesh is now experiencing demographic dividend which can engage in the tourism sector. But huge investments are required to sustain the prosperity of this sector. Finally, to exploit the potentials of tourism sector, Bangladesh need concentrated efforts to resolve all obstacles for creating a favourable atmosphere of sustainable return through developing sustainable tourism.

Key words: Sustainable tourism, demographic dividend, Bangladesh, sustainable development goals.

** Lecturer, Department of Social Relations, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: mshaquem@gmail.com*

Abstract-6

Population growth, GHG emissions, climate change and sustainable development in Bangladesh

Md. Sanaul Haque Mondal*

Bangladesh is characterized by its large number of population on a small land, rapid and unplanned urbanization, rising urban inequalities, as well as lower levels of resilience to climate change. These combined effects are major threats to food security of the country in near future. This paper attempts to examine the impact of population growth and climate change on sustainable development of Bangladesh in general and food security context of the country in particular. This research is based on the desk-review and synthesis of published and grey literature on population, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate change, sustainable development and food security mainly contextualized on Bangladesh. The analysis suggests that population of Bangladesh has almost doubled over the last 35 years, to about 160.99 million people in 2015 from 81.36 million in 1980; and will reach 201.64 million by 2061. The country shares around 2.2% (in 2013) of the global population and contributes 0.19% of global carbon- dioxide emission. But climate change is the biggest challenge for Bangladesh because of its geography, topography and population size. Increase in temperature could decline rice and wheat production. Moreover, average monsoon rainfall would be increased as a result of increased temperature. Increase in temperature and rainfall may lead to early arrival and late departure of monsoon season or an increase in mean daily rainfall intensity. Population growth has multiple effects on development. The emission of GHGs is a function of total population because every mouth has to be fed. The vicious impact of climate change in Bangladesh would be increased flood damage to infrastructure, livelihoods and settlements; increased heat-related human mortality; and increased drought related water and food shortage. Therefore, sustainable development may be difficult to attain if climate change continues to jeopardize economic growth, environmental stability as well as social progress of Bangladesh.

Key words: Climate change, food security, extreme weather events, population growth, sustainable development.

** Lecturer, Department of Social Relations, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Email: mshaquem@gmail.com*

Session: IV
**Challenges to understand and meet the needs of growing
youth population in the context of changing world**

Abstract-1

Exploring the unexplored: Comprehending Generation Alpha

Muhammed Shahriar Haque*

While Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump bitterly fought over the 2016 US election, they were unable to cater to the Millennials as Barak Obama and Burnie Sanders had been able to do so. Clinton, Trump and Obama are from the baby-bloomer generation, whereas Sanders is from the traditionalist/silent generation. We seem to face numerous challenges when it comes to understanding our previous generations, and this problem will persist if we do not get to know the new generations on a personal basis. In the continuum of generations, traditionalists were followed by baby-boomers, and then came X, Y and Z generations. The new kid on the block is generation Alpha, those born after 2000. In a couple of years, this generation will become eligible voters; subsequently they will start work, and then assume positions of power in societies in order to make societal, national, and global decisions. Among myriad factors that influence them, new media seems to play a significant role in shaping identities of gen-Alpha (see Haque & Siddiki, 2017). New media has revolutionized the way media discourse is packaged and consumed. However, social media has brought about an evolution that is shaping identities via popular culture, particularly the identities of Alpha generation. Underneath the so-called traditional culture an entire sub-culture has emerged that seems to have escaped our notice. Our newest generation seems to be impacted by the revolution and evolution of this new sub-culture to the point that we, as parents, teachers, guardians, are becoming aliens to them; apparently, for the most part we do not share their interests, understand their behavior and pay heed to their values. It is imperative for us to comprehend the psyche of an Alpha generation in order to build inroads and establish rapport with

them. With the rapid advancement of technology, particularly new media, vicarious consumer-culture, coupled with the prevailing global socio-political climate, we can ill afford to fall into the trap of stereotyping gen-Alpha into thinking that this generational gap is merely an indifferent-phase of life that they will soon grow out of and acclimatize themselves with the so-called norms of the grown-up world. Do we, as parents, teachers, guardians, concerned members of societies, have the luxury of ignoring or being apathetic to our younger generation? By (sub) consciously self-exiling ourselves from the future decision makers, rulers, citizens of our civilized societies are we shun our parental, academic, social responsibilities? This paper endeavors to identify and explore the different generations and in particular the personality traits and identity formation of the most recent generation by critically looking at two teenagers from gen-Alpha, one immensely influenced by new and social media, the other entirely by traditional media. The findings suggest that identity formation is a complex phenomenon: real vs. imagined, real vs. virtual, real vs. constructed. Whether ‘imagined’, ‘virtual’ or ‘constructed’, the line between these three and the ‘real’ is opaque.

** Professor, Department of English, East West University (EWU), and Executive Director, East West University Center for Research and Training (EWUCRT). Email: shahriar_haque@yahoo.co.uk*

Abstract-2

Youth & terrorism: A perception survey

Tureen Afroz*

In this present era, terrorism in youth is increasing as we respire. The recent tragic events in Bangladesh raise a concern as to how vulnerable we are to terrorist attacks. The youth involvement in this attack shocks the whole nation. This incident particularly brings some questions before the eyes of the whole nation regarding, inter alia, what is this terrorism about, why do the youths commit terrorist acts, what do you believe is the best way to deal with terrorism, is religion to blame for the increase in world terrorism or are there some more or alternative reasons etc. People in all spheres are talking as well as writing about this issue in diverse approaches, including legal arena, while both national and international media is portraying different metaphors of terrorism around the world. As far as the legal field of Bangladesh is concerned, a wide-ranging definition of “terrorism” is given in Section 6 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 2009. Nowadays, the concerned authorities are struggling to counter and curb the motion that terrorists have harvested in engaging the youths in terrorist activities. However, no academic or empirical task is done in Bangladesh to find out the likely response(s) of the above-mentioned queries. Thus, a survey has been conducted focusing on the definition of terrorism provided under the said provision of the Act to realize the foremost reasons behind youth’s involvement in terrorism and certain possible solutions to prevent terrorism.

** Professor and Chairperson, Department of Law, East West University.
Email: barrister_tureen@hotmail.com*

Abstract-3

Understanding the needs of the youths and their coping strategies

Md. Anwar Hossain*

Youths are the most energetic and productive segment of the total population of any country. The United Nations has declared population of 15-24 years age group as a youth. But the age limit of youth varies from country to country (India: 15-34, Hong Kong: 10-24). People in Bangladesh of 18-35 years age group is considered as a youth as per National Youth Policy. About one-thirds of the total populations of Bangladesh are young. Youth has been defined as the transition period of an individual from childhood to adulthood. As children move into youth from adolescence to youth their needs are changing. But what is the nature of the needs of the youths of Bangladesh? What kind of strategies do they follow to meet their needs? Whether do they face any barrier to meet their needs? This paper is an attempt to seek the answer to these questions. In doing so, the paper follows a qualitative approach and presents the findings with concluding remarks and recommendation at the end.

** Professor, Department of Social Work, Jagannath University, Dhaka-1100. Email: ahossainsw@yahoo.com*

Abstract-4

Impact of DYD's youth self-employment programme: Experience from some case studies in rural Bangladesh

Md. Maqsoodul Haque*

Youth development is a challenging job, particularly in a developing country like Bangladesh. The Ministry of Youth and Sports has been implementing various youth development projects and programmes since 1981 through the Department of Youth Development (DYD) and its Youth Training and Self-employment Program (YTSEP). The main objective of the study was to critically review the activities of the Youth Training and Self-implement programs (YTSEP) during the period from 2003-2004 to 2007-2008 in the district of Tangail and to assess the impact on the life of the self-employed youth's who participated in it in comparison to non-participants self-employed youth. The study was an evaluative on by nature. This study used a sample survey as well as case study methods to obtain information about the programme activities and impact of YTSEP on the socioeconomic conditions of its beneficiaries. As the case study allows an investigation to retain the holistic and meaningful characteristics of real-life events, therefore, for in depth understanding of the study problem nine (6 participants + 3 non-participants) were conducted. For the discussion of six case studies of participants group, it was found that they appeared to be successful as youth entrepreneurs. They understood the youth self-employment concepts as profit as losses. Skill training helped them widen opportunity form self-employment activities. They took credit from YTSEP for several times and returned it through regular installments in time. They increased their income level through profit earning from their products. Their earnings were sufficient for the consumption of their needs. YTSEP made them more conscious, skilled and wise in different issues like social status, women empowerment, quality of life, participation in community affairs, etc. On the contrary, from the case studies of non-participants groups, it is clear that they have traditional knowledge into income generating activities and business, but due to their

economic solvency and other lacking, they are less methodological and concentrated on their business. However, their experience, traditional knowledge and performance is not bad. So YTSEP of DYD has played very significant role in developing the overall performance and social status of the youth of the study area as well as in rural Bangladesh.

**Assistant Professor, Department of Social Welfare, Govt. Bangla College , Dhaka. Email: titonhossain7@gmail.com*

Abstract-5

Addressing adolescents' problems: The need of the hour

Rubayat Kabir* and Marzia Zaman Sultana, MD**

Between childhood and adulthood, the adolescence is a crucial transition stage of development. This phase is regarded as being intensely stressful and the need to exercise autonomy among this age group is relatively high. If emerging needs are not addressed properly, it may cause behavior and social maladjustment. To an extent, inapt parental supervision can increase the chances of delinquency. Moreover, the majority of all mental illnesses also begins during this age and is highly indicative of parent adolescent conflict. This paper tries to review various studies related to parent- adolescent conflict. It tries to find out the kind of problems reported by adolescents' and whether their mothers are aware about the challenges they are facing. In addition, it focuses on the strategies used by these mothers to solve conflicts. Besides, their perception about mental health and counseling was also evaluated. Secondary data analysis was done to examine the present scenario. In addition, a cross sectional survey was conducted among the school going adolescent and their mothers to meet the study objectives. Mothers who discussed their concerns with the children and focused on solving the problem with them, their children tended to be more responsive in sharing their feelings with parents. Moreover, the perception about counseling is not clear among these mothers and thus they do not feel the necessity to counsel their children to address the unsolved issues.

Keywords: Conflict management, Counseling, Adolescent problems, Parent adolescent conflict.

* *Lecturer, Department of Social Relations, East West University. Email: krubayat@gmail.com*

** *Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Relations, East West University. Email: drmarzia.sultana@ewubd.edu*

Abstract-6

Youth activities rendered by the department of youth development of the Government of Bangladesh

Moazzem Hossain*

Department of Youth Development (DYD) under the Ministry of Youth & Sports was established in 1981 aiming at youth empowering and mainstreaming. The DYD has 64 district Offices, 485 Upazila Offices and 54 Youth Training Centers (YTCs) in the district (the remaining 11 YTC out of 64 are already on the way to be constructed) for implementing and disseminating youth related activities apart from the Office of the Director General, Dhaka. The vision of the DYD is to create employment and self-employment for the youths across the country by providing time, befitting training and giving small loan among the trained youths. In addition, DYD also has a vision to involve the youths in the socioeconomic activities of the country. DYD is mainly concerned with transforming the unproductive and unemployed youths living across the country into a productive youth force by means of motivation, providing training and micro-credit support. The Department of Youth Development also lays much importance on follow up for the youth activities rendering across the country as well as making social awareness among youths against social evils like dowry, child marriage, religious fanaticism and extremism, gender violence, drug abuse and drug trafficking, etc. There are 17,800 enlisted youth clubs/organizations under the Dept. of Youth Development working voluntarily across the country with regard to youth work in collaboration with the DYD. Motivation, providing training and small loan to the youths are the main activities of the department. Since the inception in June 2016, the total number of trained youths of DYD is 48,47,462 and among them 20,21,103 youths are self-employed. DYD has disbursed the amount of 145914.27 Lacs taka in total since its inception up to June 2016 among 4,53,789 beneficiaries. DYD provides two types of training, such as- (i) Institutional Training & (ii) Noninstitutional Training or Mobile Training. There remain 33 trades under the group of Institutional

Training having the duration of 1-6 months while 44 trades are in the group of Noninstitutional Training with the duration of 7-21 days.

National Service Program (NSP): Department of Youth Development under the Ministry of Youth & Sports, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has undertaken National Service Program (NSP) in the year 2009-2010 as piloting for creating temporary job opportunities for two years to the educated unemployed youths aging 24-35 years through imparting time befitting training and involving in nation-building activities. It has become an instrument in reducing poverty in the country other than human resource developing.

** Deputy Director (Planning), Department of Youth Development, Government of Bangladesh. Email: moazzem_dyd@yahoo.com*

Abstract-7

**Youth Entrepreneurship and Leadership (YEL) Model of Oaktree
(Australia)**

Iftekhhar Ul Karim*

This conceptual and ethnographic study, namely “Youth Entrepreneurship and Leadership (YEL) Model of Oak Tree (Australia)” explores and analyzes the unique entrepreneurial and leadership aspects of the oak-tree in order to review and revamp the unique Australian model for global knowledge transfer and worldwide implications. In the backdrop of the role of the oak-tree in poverty alleviation and establishing social sector sustainability, this research contributes to understanding the discourse of youth-led and youth-run social innovations in the context of youth management and nonprofit sector of Australia, with relevance for scalability across the globe. With an ethnographic case study based research design, the type of data and analysis of this study is substantially primary, inductive and qualitative from a theoretical and conceptual standpoint to finally come up with concrete categorical conclusions for further research. The study sequentially narrates the vital elements of the youth entrepreneurship and leadership features catering to the development of the Oaktree’s YEL Model, which is embedded but yet not researched and explored. Finally, in the framework of the YEL Model, the study discusses the core strategies and policy recommendations for such youth-led and youth-run organizational stakeholders. In this youth management and entrepreneurial leadership context, the understanding of the construction and composition of under lying interns and externalities becomes instrumental. With the emerging trends of youth entrepreneurship and leadership globally, therefore understanding the different setups of YEL Model also becomes significant for the global youth sustainability and youth innovations. As part of the author’s Australian Govt. Endeavour Executive Fellowship (2016) with Oak-tree Headquarters in Melbourne commissioned by Australian Department of Education and Training, this research project was conducted to review and revamp the unique Youth

Entrepreneurship and Leadership Model of Oak Tree in Australia, and furthermore to draw global educative implications.

Keywords: Youth Entrepreneurship, Youth Leadership, Social Innovation, Stakeholder Collaboration, Youth Sustainability, Policy Advocacy

**Lecturer, ULAB School of Business, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh (ULAB), Dhaka ,Bangladesh. Email: iftekhar.karim@ulab.edu.bd*

Annex: Program Schedule

International Conference on Knowledge Transfer

Date: 17-18 February, 2017

Day: 1 (February 17, 2017)

Inaugural Session

Venue: Faculty Lounge, East West University

- 09:00 am : Registration
- 09:30 am : Welcome address and brief introduction of the Guest Speaker by
Dr. Muhammed Shahriar Haque, Executive Director, EWUCRT
- 09:35 am : Speech by the Keynote Speaker: Professor Amitabh Kundu
Institute for Human Development, India
- 10:00 am : Speech by the Chief Guest: Professor Abdul Mannan
Chairman, University Grants Commission of Bangladesh
- 10:10 am : Speech by the Special Guest: Dr. Mohammed Farashuddin
Chairperson, Board of Trustees, East West University,
and Member, United Nations International Civil Service
Commission (UNICSC)
- 10:20 am : Speech by the Guest of Honor: Professor M. M. Shahidul Hassan,
PhD
Vice-Chancellor, East West University
- 10:30 am : Concluding Remarks by the Program Chair: Dr. Rafiqul Huda
Chaudhury, Chairperson, EWUCRT
- 10:40 am : Vote of Thanks by Ms. Farhana Ferdousi,
Deputy Executive Director, EWUCRT
- 10:45 am : Refreshment

Scientific Sessions

**Venue: S. M. Nousher Ali Lecture Gallery (Room No: 126),
Ground Floor, East West University**

Day: 1 (February 17, 2017)

| Session I: Rapid urbanization and its challenges and opportunities in the context of Bangladesh and abroad | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Chair: Professor Nazrul Islam</i> | | |
| Time | Topics | Speakers |
| 11.00 am | Uncontrolled and rapid geo-demographic expansion of Dhaka Megacity: Looking for a sustainable urbanization and healthy management of IDPs in Bangladesh | Dr. AQM Mahbub <i>Professor Department of Geography and Environment Dhaka University</i> |
| 11.20 am | Trends in rural to urban migration over the last 30 years in Matlab, a rural area of Bangladesh | Dr. Lutfun Nahar <i>Associate Professor, Department of Social Relations, East West University, Bangladesh</i> |
| 11.40 am | Comparative advantage of urban economy: Policy implications to contain inequity, poverty and environmental degradation in the context of Bangladesh | Dr. ATM Nurul Amin <i>Professor North South University, Dhaka</i> |
| 12.00 pm | Who should pay for urban wetlands? – An economic argument for Payment of Ecosystem Services | Dr. A.K. Enamul Haque <i>Professor, Department of Economics East West University</i> |
| 12.20 pm | Who moves where: Migration and its consequence on poverty in Matlab, a rural area of Bangladesh | Dr. Lutfun Nahar <i>Associate Professor, Department of Social Relations, East West University, Bangladesh</i> and Dr. Abdur Razzaque <i>Emeritus Scientist International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b)</i> |

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 12.40 pm | Effects of rural-urban migration on adults health: Slums of Dhaka north, Dhaka south and Gazipur city corporations | Dr. Abdur Razzaque <i>Emeritus Scientist International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b)</i> |
| 01.00 pm | Challenges and opportunities for provision of low cost housing in urban areas of Bangladesh | Architect Planner Salma A.Shafi <i>Honorary Treasurer, Center for Urban Studies(CUS), Dhaka</i> |
| 01.20 pm | Prayer and Lunch | |
| 02.20 pm | Discussion | |

Session II: Government-private sector partnership in infrastructure building and manufacturing: Lessons Learnt from Asian countries

Chair: Dr. Mohammed Farashuddin

| Time | Topics | Speaker |
|-------------|---|---|
| 02.50 pm | Bangladesh: A story of a Phoneix | Dr. Rubana Huq <i>Managing Director Mohammadi Group Bangladesh</i> |
| 03.10 pm | Government-private sector partnership in shipbuilding, manufacturing and services | Md. Saiful Islam <i>Chairman Shipbuilding Industry: Western Marine Shipyard Limited</i> |
| 03.30 pm | IDCOL's role in developing renewable energy sector of Bangladesh | Mahmood Malik <i>CEO Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)</i> |
| 03. 50 pm | Discussion | |
| 04.20 pm | Refreshment | |

Day: 2 (February 18, 2017)

| Session III: Role of Government-private sector in sustainable business: Experiences from home and abroad | | |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Chair: Dr. Saleemul Huq</i> | | |
| Time | Topics | Speaker |
| 10.00 am | Involvement of private sector in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation | Dr. Mahbuba Nasreen <i>Professor and Director Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies University of Dhaka</i> |
| 10.20 am | Impact of climate variability on Bangladesh economy: A macroeconomic overview | Sharmin Neelormi <i>Associate Professor Department of Economics Jahangirnagar University</i> |
| 10.40 am | Is informal economy pro or against of green economy? A literature review on the debate | M Sayeed Alam <i>Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, East West University, Dhaka Bangladesh</i> and Kohinoor Biswas <i>Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, East West University, Dhaka Bangladesh</i> |
| 11.00 am | Tea Break | |
| 11.20 am | Developing sustainable tourism in Bangladesh: From challenges to opportunities | Md. Sanaul Haque Mondal <i>Lecturer, Department of Social Relations East West University</i> |
| 11.40 am | Population growth, GHG emissions, climate change and sustainable development in Bangladesh | Md. Sanaul Haque Mondal <i>Lecturer, Department of Social Relations East West University</i> |
| 12.00 pm | Discussion | |

| Session IV: Challenges to understand and meet the needs of growing youth population in the context of changing world | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Chair: Professor Fakrul Alam, PhD</i> | | |
| Time | Topics | Speaker |
| 12.30 pm | Exploring the unexplored: Comprehending Generation Alpha | Dr. Muhammed Shahriar Haque <i>Department of English East West University</i> |
| 12.50 pm | Youth & terrorism: A perception survey | Dr. Tureen Afroz <i>Professor and Chairperson Department of Law, East West University</i> |
| 01.10 pm | Understanding the needs of the youths and their coping strategies | Dr. Md. Anwar Hossain <i>Professor, Department of Social Work, Jagannath University, Dhaka-1100</i> |
| 01.30 pm | Lunch | |
| 02.30 pm | Impact of DYD's youth self-employment programme: Experience from some case studies in rural Bangladesh | Dr. Md. Maqsodul Haque <i>Assistant Professor, Department of Social Welfare, Govt. Bangla College , Dhaka</i> |
| 02.50 pm | Addressing adolescents' problems: The need of the hour | Rubayat Kabir, MD <i>Lecturer, Department of Social Relations East West University</i> and MD. Marzia Zaman Sultana <i>Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Relations, East West University</i> |
| 03.10 pm | Youth activities rendered by the department of youth development of the Government of Bangladesh | Moazzem Hossain <i>Deputy Director(Planning) Department of Youth Development Government of Bangladesh</i> |
| 03.30 pm | Youth Entrepreneurship & Leadership (YEL) Model of Oaktree (Australia) | Iftekhar UI Karim <i>Lecturer, ULAB School of Business University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh</i> |
| 03.50 pm | Discussion | |
| 04.20 pm | Refreshment | |

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Call for Papers: Special Issue, 2016-2017
East West Journal of Humanities: Vol.6 & 7

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of EWUCRT, a Special Issue of *East West Journal of Humanities, Vol. 6 & 7, 2016-2017* will be published. You are invited to submit research articles. Please read the following for details.

East West Journal of Humanities (ISSN 2074-6628) is a fully refereed journal published by East West University, Bangladesh, one of the leading private universities of the country. It invites submissions for Volume 6. As the official publication of a university that offers courses in the humanities and social sciences, it invites original submissions (4000-8000 words) in areas such as English language and literature, other literatures, linguistics, applied linguists/English language teaching, the history of ideas, philosophy, culture and society, film and media, as well as information studies. We also intend to publish scholarly papers on issues relating to class, gender, and race. Additionally, we will be happy to consider book reviews (500-800 words). We look forward to publishing academic articles that are theoretical in nature as well as papers that employ textual analysis.

Each article submitted will initially be checked by internal review committee to see whether technical specifications are met, and then it will be sent to reviewer who is a specialist in the field. Since the author's name is not revealed to the reviewer, a submission should not have the writer's name anywhere in the manuscript. Author should clearly write his/her name, designation(s), affiliation, addresses, telephone number(s), e-mail addresses and fax number(s) on the cover page. The article should also include an abstract (within 200 words), four to five key words, and a very brief biographical statement (within 50 words) of the author. Manuscripts must meet professional standards, and should be computer-composed and double-spaced in Times New Roman 12 point font on A4 paper; table, diagrams, and illustrations (if any) must be camera ready. All submissions must conform to the requirements of academic publication of the American Psychological Association 6th edition (the APA Style Guide). It is important for manuscripts to cite updated and recent sources, preferably after 2011. Manuscripts submitted for review must not have been published previously or simultaneously submitted elsewhere. The Editor reserves the right to make editorial changes in any manuscript accepted for publication to enhance clarity and/or style.

Submissions, prepared specifically according to the format described above, should be submitted to the Editor, *East West Journal of Humanities*, East West University Center for Research and Training (EWUCRT) at ewjh@ewubd.edu by 28 February, 2017, for consideration in the Special Issue of *EWJH, Vol. 6 & 7, 2016-2017*.

**Call for Papers: *East West Journal of Business and Social Studies*
(EWJBSS)**

The Editorial Board of East West Journal of Business and Social Studies (ISSN 2074-5443) is seeking original manuscripts on theoretical/empirical works, review/survey on literature on basic and applied topics in management and social sciences. EWJBSS is a fully refereed journal and is published annually in January in English by the Center for Research and Training of East West University, Bangladesh. The journal is particularly focused on issues related to South Asia and on emerging countries. Pdf links to our journal is available at <http://www.ewubd.edu/crt-publications/>

Authors should clearly write their designation(s), address(es), telephone number(s), email address(es) and fax number(s) on the cover page for potential use by the editorial office and later by the production office. Articles must be clearly written in concise and unambiguous English and must be logically organized. Manuscripts submitted for review must not have been published previously or simultaneously submitted elsewhere.

Manuscripts prepared according to EWJBSS format, should be submitted to the Editor. Finally, please remember to set your word processor's spelling standard to US English and referencing style to APA while writing an article for this journal.

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East West University Center for Research and Training

East West University

A/2 Jahurul Islam Avenue, Jahurul Islam City

Aftabnagar, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh

Phone: 09666775577, Ext. 387

Emails: editor_ewjbss@ewubd.edu, ewucrt@ewubd.edu

Website: www.ewubd.edu/center-for-research-training/



East West University Center for Research and Training (EWUCRT)

East West University

A/2, Jahurul Islam Avenue, Jahurul Islam City

Aftabnagar, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh

Phone: 09666775577, Ext. 387

E-mail: ewucrt@ewubd.edu

Website: www.ewubd.edu/center-for-research-training/