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PREFACE

Global Academic Research Institute is proud to present International Conference on Peace and Conflict Management and International Conference on Sustainable Development as GARI SUMMER RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM 2017 which is a series of successful research symposium. The Inaugural Session and the Technical Sessions were conducted on 25th August 2017 @ Gall Face Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka. The conference was organized into main peace and conflict management and Sustainable Development which empirical, conceptual and methodological papers were received from academics, practitioners and public policy makers were accepted paying austere attention to the academic standards of the papers. To maintain consistency, authors were prescribed to follow the academic writing format of the GARI Publishers. The reviewing process was apparently transparent where papers underwent a double blinded review process by eminent subject specialists in respective areas. Thus refereed full papers selected to be presented at the conference were published here. We do not assume any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the research papers which rests solely with the authors.

Special thank goes to an enlightening key note addresses was delivered as well as Chaired by Mr. Malraj B. Kiriella (Director General, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority) and Dr. Maneesha Wanasinghe (Head, Department of International Relations, University of Colombo) The organizing committee specially thanks to our Journal Publications GARI Publishers and International Journal of Economics & Sustainable Development & International Journal of Social Science and Humanities, Further the support given by GARI Tours as Travel partner, Sri Lankan Air-line as our international Air-line partner and Cinnamon Air as Official Domestic Airline Partner, Official Creative Partner Dream Angle & Sri Lanka Convention Bureau. The conference committee expresses deep gratitude to the panel of reviewers for the priceless service rendered. Finally the committee extends sincere thanks to the presenters and participants for the valuable contribution and active participation.

Conference Committee
ICPCM and ICSD

ABOUT SRI LANKA

This is an island of magical proportions, once known as Serendib, Taprobane, the Pearl of the Indian Ocean, and Ceylon. Set in the Indian Ocean in South Asia, the tropical island nation of Sri Lanka has a history dating back to the birth of time. It is a place where the original soul of Buddhism still flourishes and where nature's beauty remains abundant and un-spoilt. Few places in the world can offer the traveler such a remarkable combination of stunning landscapes, pristine beaches, captivating cultural heritage and unique experiences within such a compact location. Within a mere area of 65,610 kilometers lie 8 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, 1,330 kilometers of coastline - much of it pristine beach - 15 national parks showcasing an abundance of wildlife, nearly 500,000 acres of lush tea estates, 250 acres of botanical gardens, 350 waterfalls, 25,000 water bodies, to a culture that extends back to over 2,500 years. Sri Lankan cinnamon, ivory and gems had been the main cause for invasion of two nations, Portuguese and Dutch, who followed the Moor traders to the country in search of the world's best spices and riches. According to the Dutch, who reorganized the cultivation and marketing of cinnamon in Sri Lanka, the 'shores of Sri Lanka had been full of it, that you can smell it eight leagues out to sea'. Even today the country produces the world best cinnamon and one of the world's top cinnamon exporters. With Endless beaches, timeless ruins, welcoming people, herds of elephants, killer surf, cheap prices, fun trains, famous tea, flavorful food, newly gained peace and improved infrastructure Sri Lanka had been repeatedly named the next tourist destination worth all the investments. Meanwhile Sri Lanka is fast gaining popularity in the MICE tourism industry, with 11% of the total visitors coming into the country representing the segment, while the industry anticipates the arrival of 240,000 MICE tourists by 2016, which is nearly 10% of the 2.5 million tourist target. With more than one million tourist arrivals in 2012 the Sri Lankan tourism service providers has set a target of 22,500 rooms in the next five years when tourist arrivals are expected to reach 2.5 million.

Discover Refreshingly Sri Lanka!

About ICSD

In today's context sustainable development has become a wide in discussing topic in all around the world. Most of the countries, most of the nations in the world now moving towards achieving sustainability in different areas like sustainable management, sustainable communication, sustainable human development etc. Now a days the concepts like sustainability will heavily influence on the development of the country. In the past there were no such concepts so this is the ideal time to talk about these concepts. Researchers, Industry Professionals and Expertise who are in this field need in-depth understanding, it's important to share knowledge with others due to newly generated physical and psychological inspiring. For that they need a platform to share their knowledge. We could say we create a golden opportunity for those people to expose their knowledge through this conference. As with previous conferences the aim of this conference is to provide a multidisciplinary forum for presentations and discussion of recent, ongoing research and innovations regarding sustainable development from leaders in academia and industry worldwide.

About ICPCM

The Peace and Conflict Management is an interdisciplinary subject that deals with conflicts ranging from the interpersonal to the global level .Understanding the dynamics of peace and conflict will lead to the creation of more just and peaceable conditions in the home, the work place, and the world. Leisure and tourism are highly related topics. Through this conference participants will be able to explore new thing about conflict theory, war and terrorism, just war theory, the history of peace efforts and non-violent social movements, community-based conflict management and resolution, and human rights etc. Unlike past significance of sharing knowledge about peace and conflict management has increased today. So this is the ideal time to discuss on this topic. Researchers, regulatory bodies, industry professionals and expertise who are in this field need in-depth understanding so it's important to share knowledge with others due to newly generated physical and psychological inspiring. For that they need a platform to share their knowledge. We could say we create a golden opportunity for those people to enhance their knowledge through this conference. As with previous conferences the aim of this conference is to provide a multidisciplinary forum for presentations and discussion of recent, ongoing research and innovations regarding peace and conflict management from leaders in academia and industry worldwide.

International Conference on Sustainable Development 2017



Mr. Malraj B. Kiriella
Keynote
Director General
Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority

International Conference on Peace and Conflict Management 2017



Dr. Maneesha Wanasinghe
Keynote / Co-Chair
Head, Department of International Relations
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Table of Contents

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. SOCIO-POLITICAL CHALLENGES TO PROMOTE RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN POSTWAR SRI LANKA .. | 1 |
| 2. NUCLEAR AS PART OF PEACE PROCESS IN KOREA | 2 |
| 3. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MIDST OF TERRORISM AND COMBATING TERRORISM: GROWING VULNERABILITY IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD..... | 3 |
| 4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT- DELIBERATIVE PARTICIPATION IN A JAPANESE CONTEXT | 4 |
| 5. PEACE BUILDING THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION..... | 5 |
| 6. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN AN ARMED CONFLICT: A STUDY OF WOMEN IN ARMED CONFLICT OF KASHMIR | 6 |
| 7. PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY AND CONFLICT PROVENTION AS A MODEL FOR MEDIATION OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA: THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS PERSPECTIVE..... | 7 |
| 8. ENHANCING LEADERSHIP IN THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY: CONVERSATIONS ON LEADERSHIP WITH SPECIAL FORCES PERSONNEL..... | 9 |
| 9. SYMBOLS OF CHANGE..... | 10 |
| 10. ATTEMPTS AT CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN SRI LANKA: BY MEANS OF WAR AND BY MEANS OF NEGOTIATIONS | 11 |
| 11. WAR AND TERRORISM | 12 |
| 12. THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY ON THE QUALITY OF THE LIFE AMONG ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT..... | 13 |
| 13. USE OF FLY ASH AS ALTERNATIVE STABILIZER FOR MUD CONCRETE BLOCK | 15 |
| 14. POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH PRO-POOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN DUARS REGION OF ALIPURDUAR-JALPAIGURI DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL, INDIA | 16 |
| 15. THE STUDY OF OPINIONS ON A NEW ONLINE INTERNATIONAL DEGREE PROGRAM AT FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY | 17 |
| 16. COMPARATIVE STUDY ON INDIAN BUILDING ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND ITS LIMITATIONS..... | 18 |
| 17. IMPACT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON EMPLOYEES' JOB SATISFACTION | 19 |
| 18. SOME ACCIDENTS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD | 20 |
| 19. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT W.R.T. VIDEOCON..... | 21 |
| 20. EMPLOYMENT ISSUES IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THAILAND'S TOURISM SECTOR: A DASTA CASE STUDY..... | 22 |
| 21. THE VITALITY OF PARKS AND GREEN SPACES ON ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE: A STUDY IN SHILLONG CITY, MEGHALAYA, NORTH EAST INDIA | 24 |
| 22. CHEMISTRY COLOURS THE WORLD | 25 |

23. ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY OF AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS 26

24. ADMINISTERING ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCESS FOR A
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SRI LANKA: A STUDY BASED ON COLOMBO DISTRICT IN
WESTERN PROVINCES..... 27

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

SOCIO-POLITICAL CHALLENGES TO PROMOTE RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN POSTWAR SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

The Religious Tolerance has become the utmost challenge and the required practice to establish peace in Sri Lanka. The practice of Religious Tolerance creates an atmosphere for the religious “other” a sense of belongingness and acceptance which may directly facilitates the reconciliation process. Further it is important to replace the Religious Intolerance with Religious Tolerance to reconcile the post war communities. Therefore the aim of the research was to study on Religious Tolerance giving much preference to the Buddhism and its application in postwar society in Sri Lanka. Nonetheless it also focused on the contemporary socio- political challenges which distracted the practices of Religious Tolerance and finally its functions in facilitating the reconciliation process in postwar Sri Lanka were also preferred areas of the study. Considering the nature of the study researcher adopted the qualitative method in collecting the data and the primary data was collected utilizing the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were carried out with key informants. As per findings the study proves there have been key political factors such as Representation of religious leaders in Political Parties, Formation of Extremist Groups, Degradation of Ethics, Faith Based Schools, Learning their own religion are few of the challenges which impinge on Religious Tolerance in Sri Lanka. Therefore it has been important to address these challenges in order to promote peace in postwar phase in Sri Lanka.

Key Words: Postwar, Religious Tolerance, Socio-Political Factors

NUCLEAR AS PART OF PEACE PROCESS IN KOREA

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ABSTRACT

This paper that would be presented on International Conference on Peace and Conflict Management, 25th August 2017 at Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka, has an academic hypothesis that in the United Nations new leadership under Secretary General Antonio Guterres and United States new presidency under Donald John Trump, South and North Korea are still in the negative peace, while they have proven a cold war since Korean War 1953. Besides of the modernization and higher mobility among their citizens to inbound or outbound, both North and South Korean government remains unpredictable of their politics, including their nuclear programs. Thus, this paper is aimed to give some objectives of analysis about nuclear program in South Korea, based on field research in South Korea in June 2014, as part of obligatory course under full scholarship of Indonesia Defense University, as well as to show an academic hypothesis about the future of unification or remaining-disintegration of South and North Korea. To analyze the problems, this paper uses the theory of historiography by March Bloch and concept of peace and conflict resolution by Johan Galtung. This paper is highly assumed to be an eye opener for UN Security Council to do some real actions to prevent such conflict and in the more wider scope, this paper is hoped to be a blueprint for Indonesian government to facilitate the power of diplomacy among Indonesians who love Koran culture, music, and culinary, so that they understand at what stake level is the Korean defense system. Keywords: Korea, Nuclear, United Nations

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MIDST OF TERRORISM AND COMBATING TERRORISM: GROWING VULNERABILITY IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing threat of both transnational terrorism and the counter or combating terrorism has created a culture of fear in contemporary world. Since 9/11 perceptions of terrorism began to change rapidly and it has crossed hitherto an unimagined threshold. The need for understanding the causal relationship as well as the difference between terrorism and battling terror has made the problem more complicated the proposed study deals with the dichotomy between terrorism and human rights, eroded grossly by state in the name of combating terrorist atrocities. In our times, counter terrorism is a massive global industry which takes place at various levels, ranging from local police inquiry of terrorist acts to the invasion of Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria etc. to oust the Islamist jihadist terrorists. Following the 9/11 incident the Bush administration packaged counter terrorism as “war on terror” violating basic ethics of ‘Rights of Man’. It is no wonder that most of the world leaders wrongly followed the same footprint. The paper also tries to raise the issue of that the modern state instead of being the repository of human rights is destroying the fundamental rights of its own peoples. Terrorists hardly show respect to human rights but at the same times victim states emerged as one powerful enemy of peoples’ liberty and that too in the name of security from terrorist attacks. The present study is going to articulate that this phenomenon ignoring social justice arrested human development, and made the human rights and civil liberties vulnerable around the world.

Keywords: Terrorism, Combating Terrorism, Violation of Huma Rights, Vulnerable World

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT- DELIBERATIVE PARTICIPATION IN A JAPANESE CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Public participation is critical for conflict management. Often, public participation process is designated to involve those who are affected by a decision in the decision making process. The process can promote sustainable and resilient decisions by providing participants with the information they need to be involved in a meaningful way. Also such process can interact with participants on how their opinions and input affects the decision. Involving diverse stakeholders with different values, interests, expertise and experiences ensures that a diversity of opinions will be considered throughout the process, which results in a stronger or effective conclusion with greater support. It can be also the cause of conflict in these processes. Conflict management in relation to public participation is increasingly becoming a key area in designing public decision making process in the realm of public policy. Although there are much practices and successful cases of public conflict management in many countries, little attention to the effectiveness of relationship between public participation and conflict management in Japan. So this presentation tries to explore potential and challenges of deliberative participation as conflict management strategy in public policy process in Japan, focusing on land use and environmental decision.

Keywords: Public Participation, Conflict Management, Public Policy, Public Decision Making

PEACE BUILDING THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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ABSTRACT

Religion and language differences have often lead to misunderstanding and if not resolved at an early stage to conflict. Conflicts is a state in which two parties do not agree on a particular subject, situation or process, Ethnic war of Sri Lanka was one such conflict, while the Governments and armed forces were seeking to find solutions to the ethnic war, the author sought an alternative dispute resolution. This was through the vehicle of environmental protection. Whether in conflict or not, no human being in this world can survive without adequate and clean air to breathe, water to drink and food to eat. Therefore, environmental protection was used as the best strategy to bring peace. The author a Sinhalese speaking Christian worked in Vauniya, Jaffna and Ampara among the Tamil speaking Hindu and Christian community. Construction of a compost plant, empowerment of school children for environmental protection, recycling of Tsunami debris, minimization of polythene usage among the armed forces were used as strategies to bring about a dialog, understanding, and healing between the two communities. This lead to the co-author being recognized as the most courageous woman of Sri Lanka, elected by the US embassy in 2011.

Keywords: Peace, Conflict, Environmental Protection, Ethnic war, Sri Lanka

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN AN ARMED CONFLICT:
A STUDY OF WOMEN IN ARMED CONFLICT OF KASHMIR**

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ABSTRACT

Throughout the world, the history of conflict in any place brings this fact to limelight that women have been constantly attacked, sexually abused and their safety being threatened. One of the major reasons for this being, the representation of women as symbol of honor for the community. In conflict situations, women on one side are subjected to gender based violence as their bodies are violated by the 'enemy' and on the other side it brings curtailment of the freedom and a 'need' to control the sexuality of women by their own community. The ongoing conflict in Kashmir has disturbed the social structure and has resulted in redefinition of social framework. There has been introduction of 'new laws' for women as a result of the ongoing conflict. With the onset of the movement of self-determination in 1989, the state has imposed special laws and proclaimed Kashmir to be a 'disturbed area'. Under such laws and the growing insecurities of the people of the valley, certain religion-political groups have resorted to extreme measures of curbing the freedom of these women to protect their identity and save the honour of the community. On the one hand women in Kashmir are facing the direct violence in the form of sexual abuse, torture and disappearances of their kith and kins by the armed forces and on the other hand they face the violence in the 'private' sphere of 'family'. In the context of conflict, the threat of an external enemy and the belief of women being the guards of community's honour has led to the further curtailment of their basic rights of mobility, education and health care. This paper will be looking at the violence against the women in Kashmir caught in conflict. Though the overall situation of women will be taken into consideration but it will focus on a group of women from the backward district of Kupwara. The paper will bring details on how the conflict affects their lives and the forms of violence – direct or indirect – in public or private space, which the women in this district are facing for last two decades.

Key words: women, personnel conflicts, sexual abuse

**PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY AND CONFLICT PREVENTION AS A MODEL FOR
MEDIATION OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA: THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS
PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

So requires a rallying point from where they can integrate and mobilize their resources in order to create sustainable peace and stability in a continent that is characterized by chronic conflicts and underdevelopment. This could be done through regional intervention into conflicts for example SADC intervention, and the approach of intervention in this case preventive diplomacy followed by post-conflict peace-building in order to attain sustainable peace and economic as well as political stability in the African continent. The nature of this study places it in the domain of International Relations (IR) and Conflict Transformation and Management because it is concerned about how preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building can be used by South African government as a foreign policy tool in mediating conflict in Africa. The study will stem from the premise that in spite of the notion of African solutions for African problems, there is no substantial progress regarding peace progress in the mediation of conflicts in Africa. Although there have been democratic gains in some parts of Africa and a relative peaceful settlements in Burundi, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Ivory Coast, etc., all of which are as a result of African mediated solutions, these remains fragile. For a variety of reasons, including the lack of authority of the African Union governments, the region's mediated efforts resulted in power sharing deals only. It remains to be seen whether the peaceful gains will be able to last under the circumstances where the South African government mediation end up as power sharing deals. Also, although there is extensive domestic and international literature on South Africa's mediation in Africa, there is a need for understanding of preventive diplomacy as viable model in mediation of conflicts in Africa. Recently, debates have raged over South Africa's role and capacity for mediation in conflict resolution in Africa. It is thus critical to examine if preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building are viable models for African Governments to mitigate peace and stability in Africa. The primary aim of this paper is to propose the use of Preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building as a model for mediating conflict in Africa. Sustainable peace cannot come about unless the underlying issues that give rise to conflict are addressed. In short it is practically impossible to attain peace without addressing first simple human securities. Consequently the theoretical framework used in this paper is: the Basic Human Needs Theory as advocated by John Burton (1990). As argued in the problem statement, this paper will be focusing on the significance and need for the understanding of preventive diplomacy and post conflict peace-building model in mediation of conflicts in Africa, aimed at the achievement of sustainable peace and security. The study thus will argue that Preventive diplomacy and Post-conflict peace-building could be used as foreign policy tool by the African governments in

mediation of conflict in Africa. It should be noted from the outset that there are two distinct approaches that this study proposes as the model for AU when mediating conflict in Africa. These include Preventive diplomacy and Post-conflict peace-building. The underlying assumption for the adoption of both approaches is that, given the complex nature of African conflicts, only some combination and sequence of approaches – in contrast to any one of them is necessary to capture the complexity of conflict in any given African state.

Key words: Diplomacy, conflict management

**ENHANCING LEADERSHIP IN THE ECUADORIAN MILITARY:
CONVERSATIONS ON LEADERSHIP WITH SPECIAL FORCES PERSONNEL**

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ABSTRACT

Militaries around the world are studying leadership and consider this training is giving them an advantage both on and off the battlefield. This paper presents the first ever research on leadership within the Ecuadorian military. The intent of the present study was to have military personnel explore their personal leadership and discuss individual and institutional ways to increase leadership capacity. A series of leadership posters were designed and displayed to begin thought and dialogue. A week of leadership workshops was held in order to facilitate discussion and debate. Empirical data was collected in two surveys from men in the Anti-terrorism Special Forces and Intelligence Units of the Ecuadorian Army and from the Peacekeeping School, which has personnel from the army, navy and air force. In addition, action research in the form of an Interview Matrix Activity and World Café were conducted with the Anti-terrorism Special Forces Unit. Research results were identified. Eight recommendations emerged from these findings that may assist the Ecuadorian military in taking steps to implement foundational leadership training.

Key words: Leadership, Military, Education

SYMBOLS OF CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

This paper is field research of “Promoting Gender Justice through Collective Community Action” initiated in 2010-2012 by South Asia Partnership Pakistan (SAP-PK) in the rural districts of Layyah and Bhawalpur in Punjab, Pakistan. This programme aims at eliminating two grave issues for women. 1) Forced marriages, 2) on women inheritance rights; which includes not just exclusion, but, of women being bartered (*Vatta-Satta*: a traditional term for exchange of women), or being married off to inanimate objects or animals to preserve inheritance. This research seeks to answer a double-edged question, 1) has there been a change in these traditional districts? If so, 2) what are the agents of such a change? This primary research is qualitative; making use of open-ended interviews and overt participant observation. For a more holistic analysis, secondary sources such as surveys and official data collected by SAP-PK have also been used. The project entailed a confrontation with the etymology of Gender; a misconstrued concept especially in traditional vernacular. We realized from the mere onset of this program that all strategies, design and implementation of it must be based on the specific local needs. The project implemented two strategic actions: 1) awareness be spread through an organized social group, comprising of local activists who were trained (target groups) 2) all criteria be deciphered by the local opinion makers such as Government Officials. This furthered vertical and horizontal networking and linkages building.

Key Words: Marriages, women rights, Social Groups

ATTEMPTS AT CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN SRI LANKA: BY MEANS OF WAR AND BY MEANS OF NEGOTIATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This research paper critically evaluates the attempts at Conflict Resolution in Sri Lanka by analyzing both by means of war and negotiations. Ethnic conflict is one of the core characteristics of Post- Cold War World Order. As a colonized country of Britain, Sri Lanka was forced to have a highly centralized, unitary state that was to create vast political problems in the second half of the 20th century. Historical and psychological reasons such as “traditional homeland “concepts, economic factors, nationalism (ethno linguistic communal differences), and discriminatory attempts at 70s caused the ethnic conflict we faced. Sri Lanka adapted conflict resolution since the doctrine was emerging as a new discipline of Post-Cold War Era. The resolution happened in two means: by war and by negotiations. The research focuses on the strategies used by the two main countries involved: India and Norway, their successes and failures, and the consequences. The paper comprehensively analyses the different roles played by the two countries (whereas India as mediator, covert supporter and military intervener and Norway as a facilitator), the stages of negotiations, their salient features and lessons learnt. Further the research paper comments on how was the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka used to gain geo-political benefits by India and also recommends the applicable strategies to have a sustainable conflict resolution mechanism in future by deconstructing the consequences of failed negotiations and military actions.

Key words: Ethnic conflict, Conflict Resolution, War, Negotiations, Geo-Politics

WAR AND TERRORISM

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ABSTRACT

"Terror" is a term described as frightening and disgusting. Hearing the word "terror" lists the different types of violence, killings and crimes in the mind. In our time, terrorism threat to national to international and global threat and fear it emerged that the spread of international peace and security is endangered. Terrorists pace with the globalization process have made progress but never in international constraints arising from it have not been caught. Justify such crimes against humanity to create an atmosphere of fear needs. Irreligion and criminal enemy to make the followers of religions has become a key tool for the imperialistic countries Expansionist intervention and attacks on civil liberties justify their widespread devastation along much nations have made together. Any terrorist incident could be a threat to international peace and security is the Security Council (Article 39 of the Charter) The right to self-defense (Article 51), an exception to the principle of the prohibition of the use of force in international law and the UN Charter (Article 2, paragraph 4) which means "self-defense is permitted only against armed attack. But it looks like with respect to resolutions 1373, 1368 terrorist attack by a terrorist organization similar armed aggression by one country as the countries fall victim to self-person and third countries allow collective self-defense (as requested by country victim) and it seems that the international community has taken a step towards the adoption of a broader concept of self-defense All countries should join the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court increasingly felt. It is the only international independent body could be under the charge of international terrorism crimes against humanity and war crimes at the international level to put on trial and punished.

Key word: war, terrorist, crimes

THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY ON THE QUALITY OF THE LIFE AMONG ELDERLY PEOPLE IN THE MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to compare the well-being and social life of people over sixty years of age depending on the degree of national spirituality. The goal is to capture and describe the quality of life and spirituality among the Bhutanese, Norwegian and Chinese populations in comparison with Czech participants, mainly by semi-structured interviews and the use of interpretative phenomenological analysis serving as a tool for evaluating given interviews. For research work, it is crucial to contribute to the understanding of phenomena that can lead to greater seniors' satisfaction, which is important because the amount of these people is still increasing. The current results have shown a big difference between the religion in Norway and Bhutan, the country of happiness. There was found a strong belief in Tibetan Buddhism among Bhutanese participants so far. None of the participants considered himself an atheist or a person with non-religious spirituality. All respondents showed a high level of satisfaction with life, and they often experienced joy. They come from well functional families and are happy with themselves. Norwegian participants are mostly agnostic or non-religious spiritual persons. None of them has proved to be a practicing believer nor a strict atheist. They felt the sense of life primarily in sport and in nature, they often mention cross-country skiing as a way of getting closer to the spirit. Furthermore, the intention is to extend the research on other nations.

Keywords: well-being, spirituality, belief, Christianity, Buddhism, quality of life

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

USE OF FLY ASH AS ALTERNATIVE STABILIZER FOR MUD CONCRETE BLOCK

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the behavior of fly ash as a soil stabilizer. Compressive strength tests were carried out on the soil and fly ash mixers. The strength of dry samples of soil and fly ash increase when percentage of fly ash increase but the strength of wet samples do not exhibit significant variation. Further the strength of dry samples decrease when moisture content of samples increase and workability of samples increase when presence of fly ash percentage increases. Hence strength of samples of soil and fly ash mixtures show some increase when water content increase while kept the workability of samples as a constant by controlling fly ash percentage. The use of waste by-product, Fly ash as a soil stabilizer provide inexpensive and advantageous construction product.

Keywords: Fly ash, Soil stabilizer, Alternative stabilizer and Mud concrete Block

**POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH PRO-POOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
IN DUARS REGION OF ALIPURDUAR-JALPAIGURI DISTRICT, WEST
BENGAL, INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

Pro-poor tourism is an approach in tourism development that aims to use tourism as a medium to reduce poverty among the rural poor people. This innovative idea of tourism sector encourages poor people to take part in the processes of tourism development, effectively generates local employment, alleviates poverty and brings regional development in particular. It is a holistic approach that provides a net benefit to the poor people by strengthening their economy and quality of life. Duars area particularly lying in the districts of Jalpaiguri-Alipurduar, West Bengal, India has immense tourism potential and backward economy. Therefore, this study has been carried out to highlight tourism potential on one hand and to produce a conceptual framework for implementation of pro-poor tourism to reduce poverty and to improve the living standard of the poor people in Duars area of Jalpaiguri-Alipurduar district, West Bengal, India on the other hand.

Keywords: Pro-poor tourism, Poverty, Self-help, Participation

**THE STUDY OF OPINIONS ON A NEW ONLINE INTERNATIONAL DEGREE
PROGRAM AT FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY,
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRACT

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Thammasat University, currently proposes a new international degree program via online method in order to facilitate international students and response to indicators set by the central government. This study, therefore, aims to study opinions of involved stakeholders on the said proposing degree program by surveying 301 current students, 47 alumnus, and 32 faculty members using questionnaires. In-depth interviews were also performed for collecting data from Department's Dean and Vice Deans. Results from surveys and interviews indicated diverse responses among current students, alumnus, and faculty members. Current students viewed difficulties in studying in English while alumnus and faculty members were confident on making it possible for students to complete the degree and to serve the needs of future employers. Potential employers consider the online degree program to be interesting and agree that online education has been well developed. Students who graduate from the international degree program would be even more attractive to the employers as they are well equipped with English language skills. All parties agreed on the fact that the online international degree program will benefit future career advancement of students. Opening the said program is believed to generate both direct and indirect benefits to various stakeholders and the lecturers are confident to solve all difficulties. In conclusion, in the future, there is a high possibility for the department to open the new online international degree program. A clear plan and careful review would be needed to build confident among students and prospective employers.

Keywords: Online international degree, Stakeholders, Thammasat University

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON INDIAN BUILDING ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND ITS LIMITATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Construction sector is one of the largest end users of environmental resources and one of the largest polluters of manmade and natural environments around the globe. Economic development, climate change due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission, energy security and energy access are the primary concerns for India. Sustainable development in energy sector has become a concern for all the people in the world. It satisfies the need of its people without jeopardizing the prospects of the future generation. To minimize these effects, concept of Green Building has been introduced in the construction industry. To assess these buildings, there are various building assessment tools which have emerged globally. These assessment tools have been developed and used to assist planning and design of sustainable buildings. The aim is to develop complete environmental consciousness among construction specialists towards sustainable performance and to achieve the objective of sustainability in the construction sector. In this study, the assessment approaches towards environmental, economic and social aspects are discussed. The comparative study and analysis on these building assessment tools i.e. LEED-India, GRIHA and IGBC have been made. Two certified projects have been identified for the comparative analysis, and it is found that there may be inconsistency in the assessment tools and criteria. However, lack of fully integrated assessment tools has resulted in the lack of a holistic assessment approach for the building life cycle.

Keywords: Energy in building, Pollution, Sustainability, Building Assessment Tools

IMPACT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON EMPLOYEES' JOB SATISFACTION

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ABSTRACT

Employees in the timber industry are exposed to many hazards at their workplace and this is likely to influence their levels of job satisfaction if the correct measures are not put in place by their employers. Therefore, health and safety policies and practices of a manufacturing firm play a pivotal role in managing and controlling serious tragedies in the work place. This study was conducted to assess the impact of occupational health and safety policies and practices on employees' job satisfaction with special reference to a leading timber manufacturing company in Sri Lanka. It has been observed that number of accidents of the company have been increased significantly throughout last four years period as compared to corresponding figures of the industry. The major problem of the research was "What is the impact of occupational health and safety policies on employees' job satisfaction?" In order to study the employees' perception towards the existing occupational health and safety policies and practices of the firm, data were collected from 60 employees of the company through a questionnaire. As per the findings, existing health and safety practices and policies are positively correlated and associated with employees' job satisfaction, but, the number of accidents has increased due to less controls and non-compliances.

Keywords: occupational health & safety, health and safety policies, job satisfaction

SOME ACCIDENTS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

In an era of constant discovery, we may not realize that most of them take years to develop. Although some breakthroughs take lifetime of dedications. If we look back to our history we will find out that people have crafted new inventions by accident. According to Nobel prize-winning biochemist Albert Szent-Gyorgyl: “A discovery is said to be an accident meeting a prepared mind”. If we look at the accidental inventions and discoveries, it is obvious that some were serendipitous; means they were stumbled upon by chance whereas others occurred while the inventions were trying to discover something else. In this article we will focus on some of the interesting accidental inventions or discoveries that changed the world.

Keywords: Accidental inventions/accidental discoveries.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT W.R.T. VIDEOCON

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ABSTRACT

We are living in a dynamic world of eternally changing demands and interests of people. Achieving sustainable development, thus, becomes imperative as well as challenging. The issue of sustainability has been addressed by various business organizations in diverse ways. Striving towards three goals- environment protection, economic development and social well-being – simultaneously, ensures sustainability in organizations. Human resources are responsible for achieving a profitable triple bottom line. A sustainable human resource management means revising the role of human resources and transforming the way HR performs its responsibilities. The paper focuses on the role of human resource management in achieving sustainable development. We examined the sustainability strategies undertaken by Videocon through specific HR related practices and actions like training and development, incorporating sustainability into the on boarding process for new employees, involvement in company's CSR, offering incentives and recognition for sustainability achievements, building an effective communication network with and within the employees. On questioning the employees, their wakefulness of and engagement in sustainable development of the company was analyzed. We confirmed the effectiveness of sustainability strategies of the company by acknowledging the relationship between human resource management and sustainable development. The paper also projected some strategies of sustainable development for the company by aligning them with the role of human resources.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Human Resources, Human Resource Management, Sustainability Strategies, Triple Bottom Line.

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THAILAND'S TOURISM SECTOR: A DASTA CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry is an important source of economic development in Thailand. In 2016, tourism contributed to 17.7% of the country's gross domestic product. It was also responsible for 15.96% of the employment in Thailand. Government policy is a key part of the tourism industry's success. The Thai government believes that tourism can stimulate economic growth, reduce unemployment, and bring other positive changes. The Thai government has made efforts to promote the tourism industry since the late 1990s. At the start, the tourism industry development policy was implemented through the National Economic and Social Development Plan. In 2011, the National Tourism Development Plan (2012–2016) was announced. This plan highlights the need to promote Thailand's tourism competitiveness. It also calls for increasing income and developing a creative economy. The Thai government has strategically implemented tourism as the national agenda to reduce poverty and redistribute income by introducing pro-poor tourism and sustainable tourism. These two types of tourism are favored by policymakers because they strike a balance among economic, social, and environmental developments. They have also corresponded to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are new development goals for Thailand. They are integrated into the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017–2021). In order to achieve the purpose of the National Tourism Development Plan, particularly sustainable tourism, the government established Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (DASTA). DASTA is a public organization responsible for sustainable tourism operations in designated areas. DASTA's duties are to choose designated areas for sustainable tourism promotion and to implement strategic plans and policies for those areas. Strategic plans include promoting Low Carbon Tourism, Community-Based Tourism, and Creative Tourism, among others. Sustainable tourism under DASTA is in accordance with the government's policy to develop tourism that increases and distributes benefits to local people. Local communities play a significant role in tourism promotion under DASTA. DASTA's Communities Benefitting through Tourism (CBTT) policy emphasizes cooperation among stakeholders in the community. Community members are encouraged to actively participate in the tourism supply chain, and the benefits of tourism are equally distributed among people in the community. From an economic viewpoint, DASTA appears to be successful in promoting tourism in designed areas. DASTA's policies raise overall income from tourism in designed areas by 6.253 billion Baht and have a multiplier effect on the economy of approximately 1.569 billion Baht. However, an increase in income does not directly imply that local people will benefit from the income growth. Questions remain regarding the social impacts, such as employment and income distribution. The tourism supply chain consists of many stakeholders, such as hotels, communities, tour operators, and many others. If benefits from tourism are mainly distributed to hotels or tour operators but not to communities, DASTA's tourism promotion policies cannot be called Successful. In light of these concerns, this study focuses on employment issues in the tourism sector's supply chain in Thailand with regard to designated

areas under DASTA. There are three primary research objectives. The first objective is to evaluate the change in level of employment in the tourism supply chain in DASTA's designed areas. The analysis is conducted at the firm level, and the change is assessed in two periods, years 2016 and 2017. An analytical result that shows a change in the level of employment demonstrates a social gain of tourism. It shows an actual benefit of tourism apart from a rise in overall income. The implication is that the number of local jobs increases as a result of the economic expansion driven by tourism. An increase in household income from labor is also possible, allowing poor households to escape from poverty. The migration of labor to and from tourism sectors is also studied because of the implications for the dynamics of employment. The second objective is to estimate the demand for labor along the tourism supply chain in terms of both quantity and quality. Comprehensive results are obtained by using a questionnaire and business survey data analysis of the tourism supply chain. The demand for labor, including wages, the number of workers, and hours of work, as well as the quality of the labor, are also highlighted. This aspect of the research addresses labor productivity, skills and desired qualifications, and the work environment. A comprehensive analysis of the labor demand provides a clearer picture of tourism's contributions. This part of the study also focuses on the extent to which firms in the tourism supply chain employ more labor when their businesses expand. Demand for local labor does not exist if the skill of those in the local labor force does not match the qualifications required by the firms. The third objective is to search for a desired policy in developing the tourism supply chain in DASTA's designed areas. In order to achieve sustainable tourism and sustainable development goals, tourism promotion should be revised while taking employment into consideration this research provides three findings. First, it verifies the relationship between tourism and employment in DASTA's designed areas. Second, it shows the effectiveness of policy in achieving the goal of sustainable development. Third, it provides an understanding of the labor demand in the tourism supply chain. This knowledge is important for Thailand because of the policy implications.

Key words: Employment issues, Tourism, Supply chain

**THE VITALITY OF PARKS AND GREEN SPACES ON ENVIRONMENT AND
HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE: A STUDY IN SHILLONG CITY, MEGHALAYA,
NORTH EAST INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

It is a universal truth that global efforts are made to preserve large, bio-diverse ecosystems or an individual animal or vegetal species, either endangered or threatened with extinction. However, very less attention is paid when it comes to the type of nature where we live and work. The study was conducted in the most popular and visited parks and green spaces in Shillong city- Lady Hydari Park, Wards Lake and Golf Link. Surveys conducted among visitors of the study sites are presented and discussed. The main concern of the study was to address the vitality of parks and green spaces for citizens' wellbeing and for the sustainability of the city they inhabit. The study has found that the presence of green spaces contributes not only to the environmental aspects- tree cover, air quality, reduced noise pollution, habitat for birds and animals and urban island cool-off; but also to the health benefits of people as well- Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), reduced hyper tension, blood pressure, meditation, etc. The study also highlights the visitors' preference of the study sites with respect to age group and their activities, and the type of prospective facilities they would want to be associated with. In addition, it was also considered important to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the study sites for effective conservation and management, so as to aid Shillong into a more liveable, resilient, healthy and sustainable city.

Keywords: Parks, Green Spaces, Environmental benefits, Health benefits, Shillong

CHEMISTRY COLOURS THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

Like other stream of sciences, chemistry has its unique place in our pattern of understanding of the universe. It is the science of molecules. Organic chemistry has an independent vitality as a branch of science. The molecules need not lack colour. Indeed we can dream up a rainbow of organic compounds covering the whole spectrum, not to mention black and brown. Colour is one of the characteristics by which we recognize compounds. From flowers to vegetables, sky to water, all are coloured. In this article we will discuss the interesting chemistry behind the colours, which we see around us.

Key words: science, chemistry, color

ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY OF AUTOMOTIVE COMPONENTS

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ABSTRACT

Increasing threat posed over the environment has forced the organizations and government to implement and practice environmental sustainability measures across the globe. Automotive industries are forefront runners when it comes to adoption of environmental sustainability. Environmental sustainability measures adopted by corporate firms and governments have affected the auto industry in a number of ways. It is evident from the invest made by the automobile organizations on research and development towards developing vehicles that are fuel efficient in order to reduce the carbon footprint. The auto industry designers now aim at developing more efficient hybrid engines that reduce green gas emissions into the atmosphere. Biodiesel engines and electric vehicles are an evolution of such efforts. Also, automotive organizations now focus upon greening their manufacturing processes. Few organizations also target providing remanufactured components back into the market. This article presents the economically viable strategies adopted by automotive organizations in ensuring the sustainability of their components across their product life cycle, using several methodologies and techniques like big data, cloud manufacturing, and internet of things.

Keywords: Sustainable Manufacturing, Automotive Organization, Product Life Cycle, Cloud Manufacturing, Internet of Things

**ADMINISTERING ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PROCESS FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SRI
LANKA: A STUDY BASED ON COLOMBO DISTRICT IN WESTERN PROVINCES**

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ABSTRACT

The electric and electronic solid waste management is one of the leading environmental challenges encountered by almost all the countries around the globe. Currently, both developed and developing countries have started to contemplate environmental policies that lead to manage the amount of the regularly generated e-waste in a proper and an effective manner. Sri Lanka is one of the countries that looks forward to develop an e-society along with green environment. It has laid a great emphasis on the administration over the solid waste management process of the country. A central waste management mechanism is now in practice under the National Environmental Act, presided by the Central Environmental Authority. In the process of waste management in Sri Lanka, the branch of e-waste management has been received a relatively low attention. Amount of researches and experiments regarding the electronic waste management in Sri Lanka can also be seen at an insignificant level. What Sri Lanka has done so far and what policies have been adopted to curb the e-waste problem? And what mechanisms are at operation particularly in engaging in the e-waste management? Are some of these issues aim to examine in this study. The sample size is of 40 respondents which consists of e-waste management officer, officers at seven establishments that are authorized to collect e-waste, informal e-waste collectors and businessmen and public. The statistical and detailed analysis methods were used to interpret collected data. In the analysis, several problematic issues concerning the mechanism of electric and electronic solid waste management in Sri Lanka could identify. The lack of public awareness regarding e-waste management, lack of implementation of the environmental act on e-waste management, the lack of knowledge regarding the recycling of e-waste, a lack of technical expertise and the lack of resources were the most challenging issues among them.

Key words: e-waste, sustainable development, e-waste management, e-society and solid waste recycling.

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