

INSEARCH 2022
8th International Integrative Research
Conference on Governance in Society,
Business and Environment

INSEARCH
CONFERENCE



2022

8th International Integrative
Research Conference
on Governance in Society,
Business and Environment

Sustainable Environment for
Sustainable Development

RESEARCH FOR REALIZATION



29-30 December 2022
BARD, Cumilla, Bangladesh

**INSEARCH 2022: 8th International Integrative Research
Conference on Governance in Society, Business and
Environment**

December 29-30, 2022

Organized by

Netinsearch International– Network for Integrative Research

GAIN International, Melbourne, Australia.

Department of Public Administration, Stamford University Bangladesh

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla

Asian Conference on Population and Development (ACPD), Beijing, China

EquJust, Tampere University, Finland

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Foreword

I am honored to write this foreword for Insearch 2022. History will remember 2022 for different issues such as Russia-Ukraine war, Global food crisis, Covid-19, the cost-of-living crisis, the tightening of financial conditions and aid flow in many regions, and the escalation of natural disasters. This may lead to doubt about achieving international goals such as sustainable development goals (SDGs) by 2030. However, keeping all this in mind, we are going to gather this year in the beautiful campus of BARD to discuss on Sustainable Environment and Sustainable Development. As we all believe this is an important topic for discussion not only in academia but also at the administrative or implementation level. We need to discuss more on environment conservation, biodiversity and its conservation, climate change and the impact of all these issues on development. I would also like to draw attention to everyone in agriculture. Because, this is an important issue for discussion in the sustainable environment and sustainable development. Most of the developing countries are highly dependent on Agriculture and agricultural practices have an impact on the environment. Therefore, we must continue rigorous discussion on environment-friendly agricultural practices.

I congratulate the conference team for successfully organizing the conference. Organizing a conference such as this one is an arduous job. BARD is happy to be a partner in organizing and hosting this multidisciplinary conference since 2014. This is the 8th time a good number of world class scholars, academicians, researchers and young intellectuals from different countries are gathering under the roof of BARD. The BARD-Faculty Members look forward to learning from the conference through the presentation of scores of academic papers on diverse issues relating to governance and development. The great opportunity to develop and expand academic linkages with global academic seats of learning through participating in this conference is not the least important to BARD.

Therefore, I am immensely grateful to Netinsearch International, Stamford University Bangladesh, and GAIN International for involving BARD in such a dignified initiative.

Prominent local and international speakers, professionals, young intellectuals, researchers and volunteers deserve special thanks for joining hands in making this conference successful. I wish every success of this conference and also the continued progress of this Endeavour.

Md. Shahjahan

Director General

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)

Cumilla, Bangladesh

Foreword

I am immensely delighted and honoured to write this foreword for Insearch-2022, the 8th International Integrative Research Conference on INSEARCH 2022:8th International Integrative Research Conference on Governance in Society, Business and Environment highly appreciate the management of Insearch for holding a conference each year addressing globally important issues of development, and link with research and development. As you know, a host of research works have been published so far, through the intellectual and academic contributions of the conferences in the last seven such events. I am very happy to be a part of this very important and noble academic initiative. I was the Director General of the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) during 2017-18 when I provided my best support as the host to organize the conference effectively. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between BARD and Netinsearch International – Network for Integrative Research to outline the details of mutual collaboration, requirements, and responsibilities, for organizing the Insearch Conference. As I always prefer and love to see research and development in action for bringing meaningful changes in the livelihoods of the rural poor, I took a keen interest in the initiative. Now we are also trying to establish a collaborative relationship between Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF) and Netinsearch international to conduct research-based development efforts. PDBF, established in 1999 is one of the largest autonomous Rural Development organizations in the public sector of Bangladesh. It aims at ensuring the socio-economic development of the rural poor and the disadvantaged people through training, the creation of capital and new resources and women's empowerment.

The ongoing war in Ukraine has dimmed prospects of a post-pandemic economic recovery for emerging and developing economies in many countries of Asia and Europe. The world is now facing the most critical time with the increasing number of deaths, economic depression, food insecurity and higher incidence of poverty due to the Russia-Ukraine war and the prolongation of the COVID-19 pandemic. The global economy runs with fragile and poor dimensions where economic growth remains stunted; and higher inflation and lower access to food push the huge population to hunger and malnutrition in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. I hope in this context the academics, researchers and scholars as well as institutions related to the Insearch Conference will be able to play a very effective role in facing the current global crisis.

The Insearch conference is a gathering of researchers, academicians and professionals in the fields of governance and environment. It plays a significant role in providing and establishing an effective platform for the exchange of views on research and knowledge dissemination on good governance and environment from an integrative method.

I wish every success of this conference and desire the continuation and enrichment of this endeavour.

Muhammad Maududur Rashid Safdar

Managing Director

Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF)

Former Secretary, Government of Bangladesh

Foreword

I would like to offer my heartfelt congratulations to all the distinguished scholars, young researchers and delegates on the occasion of the ‘INSEARCH 2022: 8th International Integrative Research Conference on Governance in Society, Business and Environment’.

The idea of sustainability is thought to be comprised of three important elements: environmental, economic, and social- also known informally as planet, profit, and people. The first element indicates to the preservation of natural environment for the present as well as future generation. Without having a sustained practice of protecting environment and its natural resources (e.g., soil, air, water etc.), no development practice can function smoothly. Sustained use of natural resources by a community or a group of people protects the right of the corresponding people belonging to another community or class of people. For example, prudent use of coal by large conglomerates protects the rights of common people who lives around such industrial areas. Fair use of natural resources by the present generations preserves the right of the future generation. On the other hand, sustainability from the context of economic environment implies the deployment of methods and process for making profit in a way which does neither harm the sustained way of capitalization nor damage the natural environment. Lastly, social sustainability focuses on the human effects of economic systems, and the category includes attempts to eradicate poverty and hunger, as well as to combat inequality. Hence, environment is a generic term which facilitates natural, political, economic and social phenomena on which human beings thrive. I am very much optimistic about the success of the underlying philosophy of this Conference in integrating and uniting both the academics and practitioners to serve the purpose of integrating environment with development discourse.

This conference can play a significant role through facilitating an excellent avenue for research, discussion and knowledge dissemination on the effective functioning, problems and prospects of sustainability in the evolving governance landscape.

I wish this Conference a very success.

Fatinaaz Feroz

Chairman, Board of Trustees
Stamford University Bangladesh

Foreword

On this occasion, I would like to give my sincere congratulations to all the distinguished scholars, young researchers, and delegates within and outside the avenue of “INSEARCH 2022: 8th International Integrative Research Conference on Governance in Society, Business and Environment”.

After the COVID-19 pandemic, the North and South remained faced with unprecedented challenges in almost every area of public and private life. Following the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, all member states of the United Nations have strived to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since 2015. As such, SDG's ultimate goals are peace and prosperity in today's chaotic global environment in which human beings and the planet are divided into various conflicting entities. On the other hand, there are also huge controversies in conceptualizing development and sustainability phenomena. Despite all the controversy, there is no denying that development is always an environmental process and sustainability requires a dynamic equilibrium in the environmental suprasystem. It is evident that sustainable development inevitably requires a sustainable environment. All of these issues require serious debate and discussion among scientists, researchers, practitioners, and other development stakeholders around the world to keep development efforts on track and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda meaningful.

This conference can play a significant role by facilitating an excellent avenue for research, discussion, and knowledge dissemination to create a uniformed perspective towards Sustainable Development Goals and the surrounding environment.

I wish this conference a very successful outcome.

Professor Dr. Md. Younus Mia
Vice-Chancellor (Acting)
Stamford University Bangladesh

Editorial Notes

Following the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, all the member states of the United Nations have been striving for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since 2015. SDGs through 17 worldwide goals along with 169 targets provide a shared blueprint, a blueprint for ensuring peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. Thus the ultimate objectives of SDGs are peace and prosperity in the current chaotic global environment where both the people and the planet are divided into different conflicting entities. On the other hand, enormous controversies are also there in conceptualizing the phenomena of development and sustainability. Despite all controversies, development is always an environment-bound process and sustainability requires dynamic equilibrium in the environmental supra-system. Sustainable development inevitably requires a sustainable environment. In an unsustainable and turbulent environment development cannot be sustainable. Only through nature-friendliness and carefulness about the interest of future generations, it is hardly possible to ensure the sustainability of development. Nature constitutes only one dimension of the environment, there are also other dimensions such as socio-political, technological and so on. A balanced, coherent and dynamic relationship among all these dimensions is needed for a sustainable environment and thereby sustainable development. All these issues demand serious debates and discussions among academics, researchers, practitioners and other stakeholders of development across the world for keeping development efforts on the right track and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development meaningful.

On the above background the ‘INSEARCH 2022: 8th International Integrative Research Conference on Governance in Society, Business and Environment is organized with the main theme “*Sustainable Environment for Sustainable Development*” on December 29-30, 2022 at BARD, Cumilla, Bangladesh. Like the previous Insearch Conferences, the present conference is the result of the concerted efforts of different individuals and institutions. Including the hardworking and devoted members of the organizing committee and conference secretariat, all the scholars, paper presenters, session chairs, discussants, guests and participants are the main force and strength of the conference. Among institutions, all-out - support of BARD, side by side with the Department of Public Administration, Stamford University Bangladesh, Asian Conference on Population and Development (ACPD), China, GAIN International, Australia and EquJust of Tampere University, Finland adds momentum to the efforts. We are grateful to all of them and thank them all.

We own all the limitations of our efforts that hinder its quality and dignity as well the create inconveniences for you and seek your further cooperation to overcome the unwanted shortcomings. However, amidst all limitations, we would like to see this Conference as a platform for bridging the gap of minds among generations and establishing a strong ground for sharing effective discourses from both academic and practitioners context. Institutionalization of such conferences is necessary for the creation and dissemination of knowledge.

Kind regards

Professor Dr. Aka Firowz Ahmad
Academic Adviser & Chairman (Acting)
Stamford University Bangladesh and
Chairman, Netinsearch International
Convener, Insearch Conference 2022

Professor Dr. Sharif As-Saber
Sultan Qaboos University
President, GAIN International and
Convener, Insearch Conference 2022

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Program Schedule
INSEARCH 2022
8th International Integrative Research Conference on
Governance in Society, Business and Environment
Main Theme: Sustainable Environment for Sustainable Development

Date: 29 & 30 December, 2022

Venue: BARD, Cumilla, Bangladesh

Arrival and Reporting

Date : 28 December 2022

Time : 3:00 pm-5:30 pm.

Venue : Conference Secretariat, BARD, Cumilla.

Welcome Reception by BARD

Time : 6.00 pm-7.00 pm

Date : 28 December 2022

Venue : Language Martyred Shaheed Abul Barkat Cafeteria

Dinner

Time : 8:00 pm-9:30 pm

Date : 28 December 2022

Venue : Language Martyred Shaheed Abul Barkat Cafeteria

Day 01

Thursday, 29 December 2022

Time	Programs	Venue
7:00 am-8:00 am	Breakfast	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria
08:30 am -8:45 am	Reporting and Taking Seats	Lalmai Auditorium
9:00 am -10:00 am	Inaugural Session	Lalmai Auditorium
10:00 am -10:20 am	Tea Break	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria
10:25 am -11:55 am	First Keynote Session	Lalmai Auditorium
12:00 pm -1.30 pm	First Parallel Workshop Sessions	4 Different Venues
1:30 pm -2:30 pm	Prayer and Lunch Break	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria
2:30 pm -4.00pm	Second Parallel Workshop Sessions	Lalmai Auditorium
6.00 pm -7.00 pm	Second Keynote Session (Online)	Lalmai Auditorium
7:00 pm-8.00 pm	Research Colloquium	Lalmai Auditorium
8:00 pm -9:00 pm	Dinner	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria

Day 02

Friday, 30 December 2022

Time	Program	Venue
7:00 am-8:30 am	Breakfast	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria
9:00 am -10:30 am	Third Keynote session	Lalmal Auditorium
10:30 am -10:45 am	Tea Break	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria
10:50 am -12:20 pm	Third Parallel Workshop Sessions	4 Different Venues
12:20 pm -2:30 pm	Prayer and Lunch Break	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria
2.30 pm -5.00 pm	Sight Seeing (On the spot Registration Required)	Moinamoti Bihar & Museum and other Ancient Buddhist temples
7:00 pm -8:00 pm	Concluding Session	Moinamoti Auditorium
8:00 pm -:9:00 pm	Conference Dinner	Language Martyred Abul Barkat Cafeteria

INAUGURAL SESSION

Insearch 2022

8th International Integrative Research Conference on

Governance in Society, Business and Environment

Main Theme: Sustainable Environment for Sustainable Development

Date: 29 & 30 December 2022

Venue: BARD, Cumilla, Bangladesh

Details of Program

DAY ONE

Thursday, 29 December 2022

Time: 08:30 am -8:45 am	Reporting and Taking Seats
9:00 am -10:00am	Inaugural Session
Venue	Lalmai Auditorium
Welcome Speech	Dr. Muhammed Asaduzzaman, Professor, Department of Public Administration, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh
Introduction to BARD	Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun, Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh
Speech of Vice Chancellor Stamford University Bangladesh	Professor Dr. Md. Younus Mia, Vice- Chancellor (Acting), Stamford University Bangladesh
Speech of Special Guest	Md. Shahjahan, Former Director General, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) & Additional Secretary, Government of Bangladesh
Speech of ADG, BARD	Dr. Abdul Karim, Additional Director General (ADG), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla
Speech of Special Guest	Ms. Fatinaaz Feroz, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Stamford University Bangladesh

Speech of the Chief Guest

Mr. Muhammad Maududur Rashid Safdar,
Managing Director, Palli Daridro Bimochon
Foundation & Former Secretary,
Government of Bangladesh

Speech of the Chair

Professor Dr. Aka Firowz Ahmad,
Academic Adviser & Chairman (Acting),
Department of Public Administration,
Stamford University Bangladesh
Chairman, Netinsearch International-
Network for Integrative Research &
Convener, Insearch 2022

FIRST KEYNOTE SESSION

Title of the Session	Harmonizing Development and the Environment: A Case for Rethinking and Re-Strategizing
Venue	Lalmai Auditorium
Date	29 December 2022
Time	10:25 am-11:55 am
Duration	1.30 Hours
Session Chair	Dr. Tofail Ahmed, Former Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Chittagong and Chairman COAST Foundation, Dhaka
Speaker of Keynote 1	Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque, Professor and former Chairman, Department of Political Science, McMaster University, Canada
Speaker of Keynote 2	Dr. Golam M. Mathbor, Professor and Program Director, Doctor of Social Work (DSW) in Human Rights Leadership, School of Social Work, Monmouth University, New Jersey, USA
Speaker of Keynote 3	Dr. Mohammad Mainul Islam, Professor Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka

First Parallel Workshop Sessions
WORKSHOP SESSION 1.1
Title of the Session: Sustainable Production
and Consumption

Venue : New Conference Building, Room No. 201
Date : 29 December 2022
Time : 12:00 pm-1:30pm
Duration : 1.30 Hours
Session Chair : Professor Dr. Md. Younus Mia, Vice-Chancellor
(Acting), Stamford University Bangladesh.

Discussant : Dr. Ahmad Kamruzzaman Majumder, Dean, Faculty of
Science, Professor & Chairman, Department of
Environmental Science, Stamford University Bangladesh

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Collagen Protein Extraction from Fresh Hide Trimmings: Waste to
Wealth Approach
Adhir Chandra Paul
Md. Elias Uddin, PhD
Shakawath Hosen Opu

2. Intention of Bangladeshi Young Girls towards Green Consumption: A
Study on Private University Students
Md. Shariful Haque
Farzana Rahman
Abdullah Md. Ahshanul Mamun
Samihah Binte Sharif

3. E-commerce Services and Customer Satisfaction: Experience from the
online Customers' in Bangladesh
Sabina Yasmin
Samiul Islam

4. Unlocking Potentials and Challenges of the 4th Industrial Revolution in
Bangladesh: A Case on Bogura District.
Md. Robiul Islam, Md. Faiyaz Mahi
Abdur Rahman, Sabrina Hussain
Anas Al Masud, Namira Morshed

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.2

Title of the Session: Sustainable Development, Governance & Health

Venue	:	New Conference Building, Room No. 202
Date	:	29 December 2022
Time	:	12: 00 pm-1:30pm
Duration	:	1.30 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh
Discussant	:	Abdur Rahman (Zibol), Advocate, Bangladesh Supreme Court

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Health Security in the Post-Covid Globalized World: Challenges for Implementing Universal Health Coverage Through SDGs
Afzalur Rahman
2. Study on Drug Abuse Among University Students in Bangladesh And Possible Support to Reduce the Increasing Drug Demand
Shantanu Chanda
Krishna Bhowmik
Sanchoy Kumar Chanda
3. Organized Crime as an Impediment to Attaining Sustainable Development: Bangladesh's Existing Progress and Next Steps Toward Reaching SDG Targets
Maisha Tabassum Anima
Ashish Halder
4. Role of UNO and women representative to ensure good governance at local level in Bangladesh
Md. Shafiul Islam
Sharmin Sultan

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.3

Title of the Session: Law Peace & Strong Institution

Venue	:	New Conference Building, Room No. 301
Date	:	29 December 2022
Time	:	12:00 pm-1:30pm
Duration	:	1.30 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Abdul Karim, Additional Director General (ADG), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla
Discussant	:	Dr. Mehedi Hasan, Assistant professor, Department of Law, East West University, Bangladesh

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Legal Protection of Biodiversity in Marine Areas with Reference to Saint Martin Island, Bangladesh
Khan Md. Arman Shovon
Mohammad Abdul Hannan, PhD
Md. Redwanur Rahman
2. Democratization and the Intra -Party Democracy: Bangladesh Experience
Md. Enayet Ullah Patwary, PhD
3. Show-Cause Notice in the Eye of Law and Its Practices: A Study on University of Rajshahi
Md. Shawan Uddin
4. Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Persons with Disabilities: A Critical Analysis in the Context of Disasters
Nabila Farhin
Nadia Rahaman

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.4 (Online)

Title of the Session: Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities and Livelihood Strategies

Venue	:	Lalmai Auditorium
Date	:	29 December 2022
Time	:	12:00 pm-01:30 pm
Duration	:	1.30 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Muhammed Asaduzzaman, Professor, Department of Public Administration, Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh
Discussant	:	Md. Al Ifran Hossain Mollah, Senior Lecturer, Independent University Bangladesh (IUB)

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Interrogating Social Security: Experiences of Labourers in the Closed Tea Gardens of Darjeeling Hills
Abdul Hannan
Dixchen Golay
2. Gendered Tourism
Shariqa Hussain
Vani Narula
3. Multidimensional Deprivation in the Development of Manipur, a North-Eastern State of India
Loitongbam Hena Devi
Utpal Kumar De, PhD

SECOND PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Workshop Session 2.1

Title of the Session: Education Training & Sustainability

Venue : New Conference Building, Room No. 201

Date : 29 December 2022

Time : 02:30 pm-04:00 pm

Duration : 1:30 Hours

Session Chair : Dr. Kamrul Ahsan, Adjunct Professor, Department of Public Administration, Stamford University Bangladesh and Ex-Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh

Discussant : Dr. Mohammed Kamrul Hasan, Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh.

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Teaching Sustainability through Content and Language Integrated Learning in English Language Classroom: A Survey on Primary Level Students in Bangladesh

Fahmida Haque, PhD

2. Factors Affecting Transfer of Training: An Empirical Analysis

Md. Zohurul Islam, PhD

Shamim Hosen

3. Students' Mental Health and Learning Outcomes during COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study at a Public University in Bangladesh

Shamima Nasreen

Tulika Podder

4. Climate Change and Sustainable Food Security: A Review of Bangladesh

Md. Amzad Hossain

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.2

Title of the Session: Climate Change, Environment and Agriculture

Venue : New Conference Building, Room No. 202
Date : 29 December 2022
Time : 02:30 pm-04:00 pm
Duration : 1:30 Hours

Session Chair : Dr. Ahmad Kamruzzaman Majumder, Dean,
Faculty of Science, Professor & Chairman,
Department of Environmental Science, Stamford
University Bangladesh

Discussant : Mr. Abdullah Al Mamun, Director, Bangladesh
Academy for Rural Development (BARD),
Cumilla, Bangladesh.

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Get Ready for Global Warming: Towards the Climate Change
Refugees and Subsidence Coastal Areas of Bangladesh.
Chandan Kumar Sarkar
Suchitra Sarkar
2. A Scenario of Tourism Versus Sustainable Ecosystem: Case Study on
St. Martin's Island of Bangladesh
Sabrina Naz
Miranu Banu Moon
Mohammed Mukhlesur Rahman
3. Farmer's Perception on Cause, Consequences and Practices of Mastitis
in Cow
Bimal Chandra Karmakar
4. Analyzing Pre- and Post-Covid-19 Tourism Trends for Developing
Sustainable Tourism
Sazu Sardar
Mohibul Islam
Imran Hossain
Md. Azharul Islam

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.3

Title of the Session:

Population & Development

Venue	:	New Conference Building, Room No. 301
Date	:	29 December 2022
Time	:	02:30 pm-04:00 pm
Duration	:	1:30 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Mohammad Mainul Islam, Professor Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka
Discussant	:	Nasima Akhter, Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh.

Title of the papers and presenters

1. The Role of Remittance on Socio-Economic Wellbeing of International Migrant Workers' Families in Rural Bangladesh
Md. Rabiul Islam, PhD
Fatema Khatun, PhD
2. Understanding the Socio-Economic Status and Compliances of Women Garment Workers in Dhaka City
Masuma Akter Shimu
Naznin Huq, Nasima
Mohammad Fakhrul Islam
3. The Environmental Policy and Legislation in Bangladesh
Md. Masud Rana, PhD
Abdur Rahman (Zibol)
4. The Obstacles Encountered and Accomplishments Achieved by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the Reduction of Bangladesh's Unemployment Issue"
Asif Mahmud
Raonak Jahan Sathi

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.4 (Online)

Title of the Session: Sustainable City & Community

Venue	:	Lalmai Auditorium
Date	:	29 December 2022
Time	:	02:30 pm-04:00 pm
Duration	:	1:30 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Md. Rabiul Islam, Professor, Institute of Social Welfare & Research, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
Discussant	:	Dr. Md. Shamimul Islam, Professor, Department of Economics, Comilla University.

Title of the papers and presenters (Online)

1. Incidence of Poverty in Manipur and the Potential Reasons: Evidence from NSS Data
S. Solomon
Utpal Kumar De, PhD
2. Green Building Rating of High-rise Buildings in Sri Lanka
B.K.A.I. Abeywickrama
Ayomi Witharana, PhD
Nirmalie Pallewaththa
3. Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Development Goals: Case Studies of Three Steel Industries
Sumeet Agarwala
B.P. Sahu, PhD

SECOND KEYNOTE SESSION (Online)

Title of the Session	Environment Sustainability and Pollution
Venue	Lalmai Auditorium
Date	29 December 2022
Time	06:00 pm-07:00 pm
Duration	1.00 Hour
Session Chair	Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque, Professor and former Chairman, Department of Political Science, McMaster University, Canada
Speaker 1	Dr. Anja Heikkinen, Professor, Faculty of Education and Culture, Tampere University, Finland.
Speaker 2	Dr. Utpal Kumar De, Professor, Department of Economics, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India

RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM

Title of the Session	Research Colloquium on Community Based Research
Venue	Lalmai Auditorium
Date	29 December 2022
Time	07:00 pm-08:00 pm
Duration	1.00 Hour
Session Chair	Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque, Professor and former Chairman, Department of Political Science, McMaster University, Canada
Speaker 1	Dr. Aka Firowz Ahmad, Academic Adviser and Chairman (Acting), Department of Public Administration, Stamford University Bangladesh and Chairman, Netinsearch International-Network for Integrative Research & Convener, Insearch 2022
Speaker 1	Dr. Niaz Ahmed Khan, Pro Vice Chancellor, Independent University Bangladesh (IUB) and Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh (On Leave)

DAY-2
THIRD KEYNOTE SESSION

Title of the Session	Building Sustainable Community and Online Education
Venue	Lalmai Auditorium
Date	30 December 2022
Time	09:00 am-10:30 am
Duration	1.30 Hours
Session Chair	Dr. Golam M. Mathbor, Professor and Program Director, Doctor of Social Work (DSW) in Human Rights Leadership, School of Social Work, Monmouth University, New Jersey, USA
Speaker 1	Dr. Niaz Ahmed Khan, Pro Vice Chancellor, Independent University Bangladesh (IUB) and Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh (On Leave)
Speaker 2	Dr. Taiabur Rahman, Dean, School of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, Independent University Bangladesh (IUB) & Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh (On Leave)
Speaker 3	Mr. Ranjan Kumar Guha, Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh

THIRD PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Workshop Session 3.1

Title of the Session: Sustainable City & Community

Venue	:	New Conference Building, Room No. 201
Date	:	30 December 2022
Time	:	10:50 am-12:20 pm
Duration	:	1.30 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. SK Tawfique M. Haque, Professor, Department of Political Science and Sociology, North South University, Bangladesh
Discussant	:	Fouzia Nasreen Sultana, Joint Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla.

Title of the papers and presenters

1. An Analysis of the Sustainable Management of Marine Resources to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals: in the Context of Bangladesh
Tanima Howlader
2. Building My Village into a Town: Thoughts and Reality
Kazi Foyez Ahmed
Mohammed Kamrul Hasan, PhD
3. Green Campus Initiative for Implementing Sustainable Development: A Study on Higher Educational Institutions of Bangladesh
Mohammed Rafiqul Islam
4. Governance issues of the Community Based Institutions and Environment Management in the rural areas of Bangladesh: A Case Study
Nasima Akhter
Kora Hasan Evana
Md. Rakibul Islam

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.2

Title of the Session: Sustainable Finance & Business

Venue : New Conference Building, Room No. 202
Date : 30 December 2022
Time : 10:50 am-12:20 pm
Duration : 1.30 Hours

Session Chair : Dr. Amir Mohammad Nasrullah, Professor,
Department of Public Administration,
University of Chittagong

Discussant : Dr. Mehedi Hasan, Assistant professor,
Department of Law, East West University,
Bangladesh.

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Whether Banks Require Innovative Business Model for Sustainability:
Bangladesh Perspective
Shamsun Nahar Momotaz, PhD
Mohammed Sohail Mustafa
2. No-Frill Account and Digital Financial Services for Financial Inclusion
in Bangladesh: Expectations VS Reality
Shamsun Nahar Momotaz, PhD
Abdul Qayum Mohammad Kibriya
3. Exploring the Role of Private Commercial Banks in Promoting Green
Financing in Bangladesh: A Study on Banker's Perception
Kazi Saifur Rahman

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.3

Title of the Session: Religion philosophy and World Order

Venue	:	New Conference Building, Room No. 301
Date	:	30 December 2022
Time	:	10:50 am-12:20 pm
Duration	:	1.30 Hours
Session Chair	:	Dr. Syeda Lasna Kabir, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Discussant	:	Dr. Md. Shafiul Islam, Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Title of the papers and presenters

1. Impact of Price Hike of Daily Commodities among Bangladeshi People: A Study on Rickshaw Puller
Nijhum Rani Dhali
Munia Azad Turna, Mahfuza Amin Mim
Md. Esrafil, A.Rahim Helaly
2. Governance Issues and Community Mobilization for Protection of Women and Children in Bangladesh: A project experience
Kora Hasan Evana
Nasima Akhter
Ira Hasan Surjasha
3. Online Business for Women's Independence: A Study on Women Empowerment in Bangladesh
Sharmin Shahria

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.4 (Online)

Title of the Session: Soil, Environment and Farming

- Venue** : Lalmai Auditorium
- Date** : 30 December 2022
- Time** : 10:50 pm-12:20pm
- Duration** : 1.30 Hours
- Session Chair** : Dr. Ahmad Kamruzzaman Majumder, Dean, Faculty of Science, Professor & Chairman, Department of Environmental Science, Stamford University Bangladesh
- Discussant** : Dr. Kamrul Ahsan, Adjunct Professor, Department of Public Administration, Stamford University Bangladesh and Ex-Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh

Title of the papers and presenters (Online)

1. Comparative and States of Soil Health as Supported By Nature-Based Solutions Under Organic and Conventional Tea Lands in Upper Highlands, Sri Lanka.
Thalawaththa, D.M.R.U.D.B
Ayomi Witharana, PhD
Keerthi M Mohotti, PhD
Nirmalie Pallewaththa
Deepthi Amarasena, PhD
Mrs. jananey.B
2. Understanding Components of Agricultural Vulnerability in Rice Production of Assam, India
Ratna Kumari Tamang
Utpal Kumar De, PhD
3. Environmental Assessment of Two White-Leg Shrimp (*Penaeus Vannamei*) Farming Systems; Round Tank System And Earthen Pond System
K.A.N. Darshika
Professor D.N. de Silva
Rohana Subasinghe, PhD
P.K.T.N.S. Pallewatta

CONCLUDING SESSION

- Venue** : Moinamoti Auditorium
- Date** : 30 December 2022
- Time** : 07:00 pm-08:00 pm
- Duration** : 1.00 Hour
-
- Summing up by** : Dr. Ahmed Shafiqul Huque, Professor and former Chairman, Department of Political Science, McMaster University, Canada
-
- Speech by** : Dr. Golam M. Mathbor, Professor and Program Director, Doctor of Social Work (DSW) in Human Rights Leadership, School of Social Work, Monmouth University, New Jersey, USA
-
- Speech by** : Professor Dr. Md. Younus Mia, Vice-Chancellor (Acting), Stamford University Bangladesh.
-
- Speech of Convener Insearch 2022** : Professor Dr. Aka Firowz Ahmad, Academic Adviser and Chairman (Acting), Department of Public Administration, Stamford University Bangladesh and Chairman, Netinsearch International-Network for Integrative Research & Convener, Insearch 2022
-
- Speech of Session Chair** : Dr. Abdul Karim, Additional Director General (ADG), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Cumilla

**ABSTRACTS OF
KEYNOTE PAPERS**

FIRST KEYNOTE SESSION

1. **Harmonizing Development and the Environment: A case for rethinking and re-strategizing**

Ahmed Shafiqul Huque, *PhD*

Professor and former Chairman, Department of Political Science,
McMaster University, Canada

Development has been attempted through different approaches, but remains an elusive goal. The problem arises, to a large extent, from our perceptions of the concept and its implementation in the real world. This frustrated development efforts and the exacerbation of poverty, inequity, and imbalance of power between states continue to escalate. After several decades of failed initiatives, the United Nations advised focus on eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that had a better prospect of implementation due to their limited scope. While it was possible to ascertain progress in specific areas, the key problems of poverty and inequity remained unresolved, mainly due to problems with measurement. The United Nations followed up with a pledge of 17 Sustainable Development Goals for the future by addressing the global challenges of “poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice”.

This paper analyzes the prospect of attaining development by setting specific targets and working toward them by countries with diverse social, economic and political systems in a constantly changing world. In recent times, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war have added to the challenges of harmonizing development and the environment. Drawing upon the experience in achieving the twin goals of promoting development and nurturing the environment, this exercise will identify issues that pose obstacles to one or both objectives, and the challenges involved in harmonizing development and the environment. They include the perception and expectation of people, complexities of relationships, and intransigence of regimes. This calls for extreme measures including changing mindsets and behaviour, striking compromises, reconsidering strategies, and rethinking relationships between states and communities to alter the current imbalances that exist across the globe.

2. Empowering Social Development Professionals in building Sustainable Communities

Golam M. Mathbor, *PhD*

Professor and Program Director, Doctor of Social Work (DSW) in Human Rights Leadership, School of Social Work, Monmouth University, New Jersey, USA

This lecture will focus on contemporary and current issues development workers are encountering in their day-to-day practice across the world. Although the role of development worker is changing, the basic commitment to human compassion is not. Social development workers serve communities by encouraging and supporting individuals to better resolve their situations. They have an important role in crisis management and advocacy for individuals and families trying to cope with the stresses of life. A social development worker's role can help transform lives for people to become economically independent. The social development professionals can shape new programs and solutions by incorporating the use of technology in daily work. But the road to these goals can be full of bumps, curves and dangers. Development workers must be prepared for both individual setbacks and community resistance, while still advocating for social justice.

Social development workers need to be trained in addressing the vast inequality, acute inequity, and social injustices stemming from the ineffective social safety net and weak social protection floor to safeguard the interest of vulnerable global populations. These issues are further aggravated by the corona virus pandemic, technological divide, resurgence of nationalism, fundamentalism, fascism and its implications for sustainable social development and practice. The time is now to nurture and empower a new generation of social development professionals to be equipped with the appropriate knowledge base and skills to address the needs of diverse constituents.

3. Data Challenges to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh

Mohammad Mainul Islam, *PhD*

Professor and former Chairman of the Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

One critical challenge is ensuring the availability and quality of population and development data to monitor the progress and success of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Understanding SDG progress related to the population requires that up-to-date, high-quality, accurate, and reliable information be available, disaggregated by factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, geographic location, etc., and other relevant characteristics. Following the principle that no one should be left behind in the 2030 development agenda, various UN agencies can accelerate their efforts on marginalized and vulnerable groups across the country. We are just seven years behind the SDG benchmark! Improvements in data availability and quality, data authentication, converting statistics into official statistics, and establishing targets every five years to measure improvements are essential. A systematic data assessment needs to improve the population and development planning. Once we get the status of monitoring of population and development indicators and it will be possible to explore how they are linked to SDG monitoring and what needs to be done to strengthen monitoring, and what factors might assist this strengthening. Realistically planning is difficult without a solid database and a body of researchers who utilize and assess this database. In this regard, this paper will explore the situation of Bangladesh as a case of developing countries- where the government has already created a monitoring mechanism named an 'SDG tracker'- a web-based information repository that is important for reliable assessment of progress towards 17 SDGs. Other policy documents have been reviewed to measure the extent and identify the challenges with policy directions to move forward. This paper shows that there is a lack of disaggregated population data for development in Bangladesh. Almost one-third of all SDG indicators (32.11 percent) to monitor the 17 SDGs are currently unavailable (out of 248 indicators), 31.3 percent of the indicators are in progress, and 37.4 percent are updated or readily available, according to the SDG tracker of the Government of Bangladesh. Few of the SDG goals are more critical in this regard. For example, Goals- 12 (ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), and Goal 14 (conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources), where more than 50 percent of indicators have no data. However, for Goal 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), out of 28 indicators, 18 are updated (62.07 percent), whereas six are in progress (20.69 percent), and 4 have no data (13.79 percent). In Bangladesh, the primary population data sources to monitor population and development planning are- the Bangladesh Population and Housing Census, Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics (under SVRS of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics- BBS),

Labour Force Survey (LFS); Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys (BDHS), Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS), Bangladesh Maternal and Health Care Surveys (BMHS), Bangladesh Urban Health Survey (BUHS), Violence Against Women Survey (VAW), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), and others. All the data sources stated above are not updated yet except the preliminary report of the 6th Population and Housing Census 2022. In Bangladesh, the quality of the available data does not always meet expectations, and data are not always readily available to researchers.

Moreover, considerable delays in releasing detailed analytical reports here often may disrupt the timely production of indicators and statistical information and hamper evidence-based policymaking. Here improvements in data availability and quality are needed. The government should work more intensively to support capacity building for administrative data used for SDG monitoring and reporting. For that, the government should encourage the UN agencies that concentrate many efforts on marginalized and vulnerable groups across the country. Some of the critical challenges in monitoring SDG progress and national policies include- (i) lack of disaggregated data by age, sex, disability, and at the sub-national level; (ii) conceptual, definitional, and methodological challenges concerning international homogeneity; (iii) lack of technical support for regular monitoring; (v) difficulty in data collection and immediate dissemination; and (vi) lack of funding from different sources: private sector, public sector, public-private partnership, NGOs, and external financing. Thus, Bangladesh needs a systematic data assessment to improve the population and development planning. Realistically planning is difficult without a solid database and a body of researchers who utilize and assess this database.

SECOND KEYNOTE SESSION

1. Environmental Care, Sustainability and Development – a Problematic Combination?

Anja Heikkinen, PhD

Professor, Faculty of Education and Culture, Tampere University

In the presentation in the Insearch 2019-conference on ‘Values and Virtues of Governance for Peace and Prosperity’, I questioned the feasibility of the UN Agenda 2030 for SDGs. Among reasons were such as the lack of hierarchies and internal coherence between the different goals, the lack of recognition of global inequalities and injustices as well the lack of ‘hardware’ for implementation of the goals.

Since then, much has happened in the world and lots of empirical and conceptual studies have been carried out, related to the SDGs. Among key events is the global covid-19 pandemic, which made visible the vulnerability of the interdependent global market economy, the rapid rise of national egoism, protectionism and closure. We have also witnessed worsening environmental crises –continuing global warming, emissions, degradation of water and soil, loss of biodiversity and else -, growing forced migration, ongoing and emerging violence and wars.

In my presentation I will focus on the environmental aspect of sustainability and how it connects with the mainstream policies and discourses of sustainable development. First of all, I question if there are problems in the way in which they interpret *environment, sustainability and development*. It seems these concepts still carry human-centred meanings, although there is a wide consensus that human activity has the dominant influence on unsustainability of the earth system and the environment. Furthermore, the concepts address ‘humankind’ as an aggregate without historical and geo economic specification and contextualization.

Second, I discuss the *impact of SDGs* through some empirical and conceptual studies since their declaration. SDGs have been widely adopted into government and sectoral policies all over the world. In Europe, for example, educational institutions, such as universities in Finland, have for several years required that all their activities should be marked according to which SDGs they are supporting. While not much advancement seems to have happened in the SDGs, there are several studies showing contradictions between pursue for different SDG targets. The most critical SDG 8 about global economic growth violates especially environment-related targets. This reminds about the critical role of the World Bank in shaping the SDGs and in controlling their implementation.

Third, I will suggest ‘*ethics of care for human and nonhuman environment*’, as an alternative approach to the ‘environmental sustainability for sustainable development’. Taking planet earth and social-metabolism as starting point, there is a need for compensation of the ecological debt of the Global North and for planetary metabolic solidarity and justice. Would such an approach be possible and what implications could it have to education and governance, locally and across localities?

2. Environmental Kuznets Curve for CO₂ Emission in India: Way for Pollution Control and Sustainable Growth

Utpal Kumar De, *PhD*

Professor, Department of Economics, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, India

This paper tries to examine how emission of CO₂ responds to the growth of per capita GDP, changing share of manufacturing and international trade in India for the period 1960 to 2020. The ARDL and Cointegration methods are employed to examine the short and long run quadratic relationships of the time series data. The results suggest that a long run relation exists among CO₂ emission, economic growth, manufacturing output and export as a percentage of GDP. The existence of an EKC in India is however associated with short run insignificant relation of CO₂ emissions with manufacturing output and export in proportion to GDP. The long-run existence of EKC hypothesis in India, proves that economic growth is the means to environmental improvement in the long run. However, the positive relation of manufacturing share in GDP with CO₂ emissions alerts for taking care of growth of manufacturing but with serious environmental management and control of emission standard and overall pollution.

Keywords: EKC, ARDL, Cointegration, CO₂ Emission, Income

THIRD KEYNOTE SESSION

1. Selected Issues and Challenges of Natural Resource Governance: Insights from Bangladesh

Niaz Ahmed Khan, *PhD*

Pro Vice Chancellor, Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB)

Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Of late, there has been growing recognition of the complexities and challenges of governing natural resources – especially forests and wetlands - in many parts of South Asia. In this context, there has been a renewed emphasis on understanding and focusing on the dynamics of governance of these resources. This article and the associated presentation identify and provide a critical overview of some key challenges and issues concerning the natural resource governance with special reference to Bangladesh. Although the study is primarily focused on Bangladesh, much of the observations and lessons drawn may have relevance and significance for South Asia and beyond. The major research tools include secondary literature survey; desk review (including an examination of official records); key informant interviews; and (uncontrolled) personal observation. Some of the issues and challenges identified and discussed include: serious institutional and/or policy overlap, duplication, and ambiguity (including ineffective NRG planning); lack of, or limited appreciation of an ‘landscape’ or ‘ecosystem’ - based approach to NRG; land use regimes are overwhelmingly driven by ‘revenue’ and commercial considerations – leading to unsustainable practices; non-participatory working style, bureaucratic elitism, policing-mode of operation; limited (refereed/quality) research, and poor knowledge management; limited value addition and diversification of products deriving from NR sector; Limited/ineffective implementation and application of Environmental and NRG-related laws limited; NRG projects are often viewed and practiced as technical initiatives – neglecting the social and human dimensions; and generally low level of environmental/conservation awareness and conscientization. Towards the end, with a view to instigating further research, the study sheds some initial lights on the broad theoretical and conceptual strands that may be used to capture, explain, and analyze the challenges and issues identified here.

2. Regional Experiences of Poverty Dynamics in Bangladesh: An Exploratory Study

Taiabur Rahman, *PhD*

Dean, School of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences & Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka (On Leave)

Ebney Ayaz Rana

Assistant Professor, Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka And Currently, he is pursuing his PhD. at Cornell University, USA

Abdullah Nadvi

Working as Project Coordinator at Unnayan Shamannay, Dhaka

Notwithstanding considerable progress toward socioeconomic advancement over the last few decades, Bangladesh is still vulnerable to the challenges of extreme poverty. The dynamics and prevalence of extreme poverty vary substantially across different regions of the country, defying the government's plan to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. Taking into account the factors affecting the regional idiosyncrasies of extreme poverty, this paper explores regional variations and experiences of poverty dynamics in Bangladesh based on six regional consultations with the key stakeholders of poverty alleviation initiatives. The common challenges of extreme poverty facing different regions of the country include inadequate economic opportunities, poor access to public services and transfers, vulnerability to external shocks including natural disasters, health, and nutritional vulnerabilities, and weak gender sensitivity. Possible strategies for rising to these challenges are increased initial endowments for the poor to participate in the market, stronger political commitments, and adequate investment in social infrastructure. However, the dynamics of extreme poverty in different regions are variable and region-specific measures need to be undertaken involving a host of different relevant institutions and stakeholders to tackle extreme poverty in Bangladesh.

Growth in Bangladesh has been propelled by a number of factors such as increased agricultural production, remittance, microfinance, and garments industries and it has reached its saturation level. Tackling approximately 20 million extreme poor and ending poverty by 2030 will be a daunting task for Bangladesh which warrants need-based programs to be undertaken. Governance is a serious issue in managing, distributing, and preserving natural and material resources in a patrimonial society like Bangladesh. Along with growth, inequality has risen over the course of time. Reckless and unplanned use of natural resources (rivers, canals, forests, hills, footpaths, and so on) will result in growth. However, this growth will not be sustainable and pro-poor.

Bangladesh government must increase its budgetary allocation to social safety net programs and get the targeting and resource leakage corrected. Bangladesh is

yet to develop a reliable database on the list of poor and extreme poor. Regional specificities and heterogeneity have to be taken into account while investing in tackling extreme poverty. Targeted Livelihood Programs/Projects (TLPs) modeled on BRAC's Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP) of BRAC, which provides assets and training to the hardcore poor can be scaled up by the government, NGOs, and international development organizations to reach out to the hardcore poor of the country. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) can then cover those poor who would graduate from ultra-poverty.

Keywords: Extreme poverty, Regional Specificities, Social Safety Net Programs, Targeted Livelihood Programs (TLPs), governance deficit

3. Effectiveness of Online Teaching during Covid-19 in Higher Secondary Education

Ranjan Kumar Guha

Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD),
Cumilla, Bangladesh

Abdul Mannan

Lecturer, Department of Management, Bakalia Govt. College,
Chottagram

Ashik Sarkar Lifat

Assistant Director, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
(BARD), Cumilla, Bangladesh

Covid-19, a pandemic, had a devastating effect on the across the sectors of the economy as well as the country's boundary. The education sector suffered a lot as the educational institutes remained closed for nearly one and half years in Bangladesh. Online teaching, along with other methods of distant learning, was introduced during this period. In that context, the research question was how the students perceived the benefits of online teaching and what factors were responsible for getting better outcomes from online teaching. An online survey was conducted among grade XI and XII students in two colleges in the Chottagram Division. A total of 526 students participated in the online survey. SPSS was used to tabulate the data, and statistical analysis techniques such as mean, frequency distribution, percentage, and binary logit regression were used to analyze the data. The study findings revealed that the study time at home was reduced during the COVID period and that the use of online platforms had increased dramatically. Considering the perceived benefit of online teaching, more than three-fourths of the students replied that they faced little or severe problems in comprehending the message of a faculty specific mandatory subjects, including English. It was found that maintaining an attendance rate of more than 80%, limiting the time use of social media like Facebook, and ensuring a regular flow of minimum household income for vulnerable households are prerequisites to achieving positive outcomes from online education. Moreover, boy students are lacking in comprehend the message effectively, mainly because of their discontentment with the home environment. The study recommended making the teaching method more attractive for ensuring regular participation in online classes; counseling the students on thoughtful use of online devices; and supporting the poor households who have experienced income loss to support their children in education for increasing effectiveness of online teaching. Boy students need to be motivated to accept the new normal phenomena and behave accordingly during anomalous situations.

Key Word: Online Teaching, Covid-19

**ABSTRACT OF
CONFERENCE PAPERS**

FIRST PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS
WORKSHOP SESSION 1.1
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

**1. Collagen Protein Extraction from Fresh Hide Trimmings:
Waste to Wealth Approach**

Adhir Chandra Paul
Md. Elias Uddin, *PhD*
Shakawath Hosen Opu

As the collagen protein market increasingly grows, it becomes a priority to explore an economic, stable, and environment-friendly extraction method to realize the high-value transformation from leather solid waste. In this study, the collagen protein was extracted from fresh hide trimmings through three different distinguished methods like acid solubilization, enzyme solubilization, and acid-enzyme solubilization. The acid-enzyme solubilization method was more significant than other methods based on the amount of collagen protein yield. According to the extraction method, the acid-enzyme solubilization method exhibit a higher yield of collagen (~90%) compared to the acid solubilization method (~75%). After that, the obtaining collagen protein was further characterized through physicochemical techniques such as Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and Fourier infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that obtaining collagen protein from hide trimmings through the acid-enzyme hydrolysis method was Type I. Hence, fresh hide trimmings will be a cheap source of collagen protein, which has many high-end applications like tissue engineering, biomaterials, cosmetics, and the pharmaceutical industry as well as mitigating pollution load on the environment.

Key Words: Collagen protein; extraction; hide trimmings, solid waste, and SDS-PAGE

2. Intention of Bangladeshi Young Girls towards Green Consumption: A Study on Private University Students

**Md. Shariful Haque, Farzana Rahman
Abdullah Md. Ahshanul Mamun
Samihah Binte Sharif**

To investigate the effect of factors (such as subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, environmental responsibility, self-efficacy) on purchase intention of Bangladeshi young girls, particularly private university students, towards green consumption, where Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) is used as a theoretical framework with modification of some factors.

To collect data from the respondents, a self-administered questionnaire is considered. Based on convenience sampling, 400 questionnaires were submitted, and the researchers anticipate receiving a minimum of 70% of responses from young girls' participant who are between the ages of 18 and 25. The statistical package for social science (SPSS) was employed, for analyzing the model and to estimate the parameters, as a statistical tool. It's a causal research.

It is assumed that, from the analysis, there shall reveal positive and significant correlations between all taken into consideration factors and purchase intention for green consumption.

The sample size is comparatively small. By enlarging the sample size and considering participants from additional regions, the study can be strengthened. All the participants in this study are young women from private universities.

This is the first study to assess how mentioned variables affect Bangladeshi young girls' intentions regarding green consumption, as far as the researchers' contribution and awareness. This research adds value to and broadens the generic understanding of green consumption as well as to understand business strategies that aim to address environmental problems. From a managerial perspective, the findings offer support for choices pertaining to the development of Bangladesh as a hub for trading of green products

Key words: Green consumption, purchase intention, young girls, students, private university, Bangladesh.

3. E-commerce Services and Customer Satisfaction: Experience from the Online Customers' in Bangladesh

**Sabina Yasmin
Samiul Islam**

E-commerce is the foundation of the digital economy that is being implemented simultaneously across almost all countries. It is connected to 10 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Government of Bangladesh has also performed significantly well in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. In recent years, many e-commerce and online business sites have emerged in our country, but only a few of them have survived, and the rest have faded from the market. So the main objective of this study is to explore the service quality of the e-commerce in Bangladesh and to find out various factors which are responsible for customers' satisfaction. This study was conducted on the basis of mixed research approach by following online survey and semi structured interviews as data collection instruments. Purposive sampling method has been used to collect data. Purposive sampling method has been used to collect data from one hundred and sixty (160) respondents from Sylhet City Corporation's area (ward no. 9) of Bangladesh. In this study, data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data has been collected from both online surveys on 140 respondents and through a direct in-depth interview schedule on 20 respondents. And secondary data were collected from different journals and articles. This study found that, home delivery system, secured online transaction, cash on delivery, product variety, product quality are main factors behind customer satisfaction. And if an e-commerce able to fulfill these factors well, customers become satisfied towards the online service system. The results of this study also recommend some measures like- to increase the service quality of e-commerce; maintenance of delivery time strictly, should preserve the personal information; should be more customer friendly; ensure a secured online payment system; & proper monitoring system to detect the cheating of online stores in order to gain the faith of online customers.

Keywords: E-commerce, Customer Satisfaction, Online, Bangladesh.

4. Unlocking Potentials and Challenges of the 4th Industrial Revolution in Bangladesh: A Case on Bogura District

**Md. Robiul Islam, Md. Faiyaz Mahi
Abdur Rahman, Sabrina Hussain
Anas Al Masud, Namira Morshed**

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is nowadays a blueprint of technology-driven change in all spheres of life. Bangladesh yet to be graduated as a developing nation by 2024 is envisioning IT based industry with giving utmost emphasis on skill development, digital literacy, and entrepreneurial promotion.

As a part of the global agenda, the study found that there had been a paucity of empirical evidence to address contextualized research on 4IR in the context of Bangladesh. So, the study investigates the existing potentials and challenges of the 4IR in Bangladesh, especially Bogura district.

The study followed a mixed method research where data were collected through an in-depth interview survey with semi-structured questionnaires from 20 top managerial officials of 10 renowned industries in Bogura.

Results show that most industries have no concrete idea about the fourth industrial revolution but they have got some superficial ideas or knowledge from newspapers, media, and government little bit. It is also observed that due to the global wave of 4IR, some industries are moving more towards the implementation of 4IR by excluding the first, second, and third phase of the industrial revolution. Respondents opined that most industries do not have the ability to cope up with the 4IR, but even if they are able to cover it, it will be very difficult for them to sustain its results in the future. Historically, the industry sector of Bogura was a prominent one but the problem is that it has lost that importance in the present time. Having been a prosperous geographical settlement in the northern corner of Bangladesh, the industry sector had lack of technological orientation, government initiatives, and limited policy intervention. So, the study recommends mapping the 4IR plan in the Bogura district by the government with the engagement of state, non-state civil society, and market actors synchronously.

The study has practical implications by presenting plausible guidance for policymakers, government, the Bogura DC office, and relevant business entities for overcoming the challenges of 4IR in the Bogura district.

Key Words: Fourth Industrial Revolution, Potentials, Challenges, Bogura, Bangladesh

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.2
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNANCE & HEALTH

1. Health Security in the Post-covid Globalized World: Challenges for Implementing Universal Health Coverage through SDGs

Afzalur Rahman

The covid-19 as a health security issue has placed enormous challenges for every country in the world. In addition, it also has exposed the long-standing gap in the governance of the health sector. Although researchers have studied mainly short-term strategies for the recovery from the pandemic but most of them failed to give a sustainable plan of action of the future health crisis. As a result, most governments are facing financial instability to deal with other issues derived from the health crisis. This research explores the capability of the states to deal the right to good health for all of their citizen which is also third SDG goals. Furthermore, it shed lights on the existing global health policy of WHO with highlighting it limitation in aligning with future challenges. The existing mechanisms for universal health coverage and good health right of the individual would be assessed through the data and regulations from the reliable governments and IGOs. This study will further assess the future challenges of implementing the good health and well-being of the individual through the lens of health security with focusing on the case study of the COVID-19. The long-term health strategy adaptation and rethink of health issue in the agenda of SDGs implementation process is also must for the achieving the good health for all. Otherwise, we will face another big health crisis soon.

Keywords: Health Security, COVID-19, SDGs, Heath regulations, Globalization

2. Study on Drug Abuse Among University Students in Bangladesh and Possible Support to Reduce the Increasing Drug Demand

**Shantanu Chanda
Krishna Bhowmik
Sanchoy Kumar Chanda**

Drug-addiction is becoming an increasing threat with widespread social catastrophe in Bangladesh, nationwide study identified prevalence of 3.3% among population of 18 to 30 years that include the age group of university students.

To explore the drug-addiction status among university students, their knowledge and attitude towards drug abuse and prevention.

Cross-sectional study was conducted in early-2022 among 1060 randomly selected university students in Dhaka. Data were collected on age, sex, reason behind using drug, impacts and prevention through a multiple-choice questionnaire.

Student's age ranging from 18 to 28 years, 71% were male and 29% were female. Mostly from general university (74.5%), medical (11.6%), engineering (10.7%) and agricultural university (3.1%). Prevalence of drug use was 4.7%, highest frequency belongs to cannabis (37%). About 68% of students used drugs for the first time in student's parties. Majority (79%) think that drug-addiction is detrimental to health and 90% student are aware of treatment for addiction.

Result suggests that counseling on effect of drugs addiction is a timely demand, also public health approach about how to minimize impact and preventive measures, developing an educational curriculum about the adverse consequences, teaching life-skills that reduce demand for drugs.

Keywords: Drugs, students, addiction, universities

3. Organized Crime as An Impediment To Attaining Sustainable Development: Bangladesh's Existing Progress And Next Steps Toward Reaching SDG Targets

Maisha Tabassum Anima

Ashish Halder

The importance of the topics addressed in SDG 16 is demonstrated in the MDG-Report 2015. The research cites violent conflicts as the greatest threat to human development and the most significant barrier to the MDGs' timely implementation. Sustainable development cannot occur in areas plagued by high rates of murder, trafficking, unequal access to justice, corruption, and bribery. Under SDG-16.4, organized crime organizations continue to flourish by fostering fear and insecurity in the community. Such organizations unlawfully fund their actions' revenue sources. Monitoring the elimination of violence against and exploitation of women and girls (5.2) and children (16.2), which have evident linkages to human trafficking. It also applies to the evaluation of poaching and trade in protected plant and animal species (15.7). Through the importation of illegal substances and weapons, organized crime also negatively influences the societal environment. OC is linked to a considerable number of well-connected transnational networks that are responsible for a significant proportion of these illegal activities, which primarily target developing countries. Development in these spheres, therefore, can be seen as indirectly aiding in the attainment of goal 16.4. With a qualitative perspective, this article examines the harmful effects organized crime can have on a developing country like Bangladesh's ability to meet the sustainable development goals. It is necessary to have strong justice and security institutions for a stronger, more peaceful community. Policy recommendations are provided towards the end of the article, looking at SDG 16.6 and how to best implement it through the establishment of robust policing and other peace-building organizations.

Keywords: Violence, Organized Crime, Peace, SDG-16, Trafficking, Sustainable Development

4. Role of UNO and Women Representative to Ensure Good Governance at Local Level in Bangladesh

**Md. Shafiul Islam
Sharmin Sultan**

Local government and local administration is not similar though both works for local development, contributing to overall national development. Local government is run by people's representatives elected directly through voting by local people and local administration is locally run by government officials and they are neither directly elected nor nominated by the mass people. But they work simultaneously in their respective jurisdiction at local level. Therefore, governance and good governance issue is very important to implement their day to day tasks.

Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) is considered as vital position in the field administration, the lowest tier of central administration. The officials are posted by the central administration as its representative and treated as the junior bureaucrats. Therefore, they are very much loyal to their higher authority rather than public representatives or mass people. Though UNOs perform different types of tasks, covering Upazila administration to Union Parishad, urban to rural areas, neither they are accountable nor answerable for their activities to the people's representatives at the local level—Upazilaparishad to Union Parishad.

In fact, the field administration officials—UNOs—play dual roles such as magistracy role delegated by their higher authority or by the competent authority, and coordinating role between local government and central government through its channels. As they are posted by the central administration, hence they are accountable and loyal to their higher authority, especially to their service cadre-line authority.

On the other hand, Union Parishad (UP) is considered as vital institution for national development. The personnel of UPs are elected directly by the mass people as their representative. Therefore, they are legally bound to be accountable to public/mass people and also answerable for their activities to the people at the local level—union to village level. Moreover, they are also legally accountable and answerable to the officials of the field administration (Upazila administration and district administration) for their activities.

However, the study conducted in six UPs in six Upazila under three districts. The UPs were Hargram of PabaUpazila, Mougachi of MohonpurUpazila, Patichara of PatnitalaUpazila, Jahanpur of DhamoirhatUpazila, Dogachi of JoypurhatsadarUpazila and Udoypur of KalaiUpazila. As many as 105 respondents were brought under investigation in different categories in capacities such as key informant interviewees, questionnaire survey and focus group discussion. The respondent categories include UpazilaNirbahi Officer, UP chairman, male and female members of UP, academics, local government experts, development activists, representatives of civil society, and mass people.

In fact, the UP personnel are accountable and answerable to both upper and lower sides for their activities. So, how do they play their role, especially the elected women representatives of the reserved seat, to ensure good governance at the local level—union level? The study finds the women representatives elected from reserved seats could hardly play vital role to ensure good governance at the local level as they rarely raised proper voice about different issues in different forums at the UPs. It is also revealed that the 'will of chairman', in most cases, always gets preferences in all activities at the UP. It is very interesting that the 'chairman's will' is executed following rules and procedure of the UP. Consequently, nobody by their 'open-eyed' could see that there is happened 'malpractice' which can be branded as poor or bad governance practice at the local level in the country. But the UNOs can play a vital role to ensure good governance at the local level in the country. The women representatives elected from the reserved seats can also play important role to ensure good governance at the local level if they are entrusted specific job responsibilities and provided proper training.

Keywords: UNO, Women representative, Good Governance, Union Parishad, Bangladesh

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.3
LAW PEACE & STRONG INSTITUTION

1. Legal Protection of Biodiversity in Marine Areas with reference to Saint Martin Island, Bangladesh

Khan Md. Arman Shovon
Mohammad Abdul Hannan, *PhD*
Md. Redwanur Rahman

To conserve the rich biodiversity and habitat of Saint Martin Island, the government has designated Saint Martin Island, Bangladesh a 1,743 square kilometre section as a Marine Protected (MPA) area. On January 4, 2022, the Ministry proclaimed this region as Saint Martin's 'Marine Protected Area' under Sections 13 (1) along with 13 (2) of the Wildlife (Conservation and Protection) Act, 2012. The endangered sea turtles, pink dolphins, sharks, corals, ray fish, seabirds, marine grasses and marine biodiversity, as well as their ecosystems, would benefit from this declaration. Eco-activists have long called for such a state move to safeguard the country's sole coral island's nature from damage. To prohibit unrestricted movement of sea boats, overfishing, dumping of garbage, uncontrolled tourism, chemicals, and loss of coral reefs and biodiversity, a new 70-meter-deep marine protected area has been designated in addition to the recognized 590-hectare Ecologically Critical Area (ECA). Conservationists are increasingly paying close attention to blue economy and sustainable development goals (SDGs). Legal role and policies is very important to assist nations in establishing the protection of biodiversity in marine area Saint Martin Island, Bangladesh has a critical component of integrated coastal and marine management and as part of long-term development. To protect biodiversity and aid in the recovery of ocean productivity, Saint Martin Island, Bangladesh needs a comprehensive legal guidelines and framework of marine areas to conserve biodiversity and to help rebuild the productivity of the oceans.

Keywords: Blue Economy, Environmental Law, Marine Protected Area (MPA), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Saint Martin Island, Bangladesh

2. Democratization and the Intra -Party Democracy: Bangladesh Experience

Md. Enayet Ullah Patwary, *PhD*

The role of political parties in modern democratic governance is undeniable. Without well-organized political parties, the democratic process cannot develop and sustain. Bangladesh gained independence through a bloody war in 1971 with the aim of liberating social inequality and establishing democratic rights. But even after 50 years of independence, the people of Bangladesh are largely deprived of their political rights. Political parties played a prominent role in the freedom struggle and the subsequent democratic movement. But the parties could not succeed in establishing a democratic society as a whole. Some basic principles need to be implemented for effective democratic system. Among them, the internal democratic practice of the political party is one of them.

The internal democratic practice of political parties in Bangladesh is low. The role of workers in the selection of leadership in parties is very insignificant. There is not much opportunity for the views of the grassroots workers in formulating the program. Due to the lack of proper democratic practices within the party, the party leadership becomes authoritative and the party is deprived of proper leadership. It damages the overall democratic process. Due to the lack of democracy in party politics, there is development of dynastic rule. This phenomenon is a significant factor in the party politics of Bangladesh which is a hindrance to the formation of democratic governance. The question is what makes democracy dysfunctional in Bangladesh? Is it political institutions that are defective? Is it the political parties and party system that are problematic? This article argues that it is the lack of democracy within political parties that results in the democratic deficit at the national level. This paper is based on secondary sources including books, journals, research reports, newspaper articles and online resources.

Key Words: Democracy, Parties, intra- party democracy, dynastic rule, Institutionalization.

3. Show-Cause Notice in the Eye of Law and Its Practices: A Study on University of Rajshahi

Md. Shawan Uddin

The objectives of this proposed study are to investigate the realities relating to the practices of serving show-cause notice issued for conducting inquiries into allegations against the accused by the University of Rajshahi of complying with legal provisions and to find out the gap between the university authority's show-cause notice and pertinent legal clauses.

This proposed study is designed to employ a qualitative method using interpretivist paradigm. This study will apply multiple case studies approach, using documentary analysis. Due to this study's extensive in-depth qualitative nature, seven cases are selected purposively for detailed investigation. The source of data collection was open-ended interviews with teachers, officers, office staffs and students of the University of Rajshahi. The data analysis in this study will be followed content/thematic analysis.

This propose study is expected to find that as the higher educational institution the University issues show-cause notices without providing details of the allegations against the accused and adducing any documents relating to inquiries into the allegations. The accused is given a nominal notice stating that you have been charged with a charge of wrongdoing, and is asked to provide an explanation within 7 working days of receiving the letter as to why legal action or disciplinary action will not be taken against you, which totally violation of the legitimate and constitutional rights of the accused.

This study will contribute significantly to the existing literature of law and justice. This study will help to be aware regarding the particulars and requirement of a show-cause notice especially in the higher educational instructions of Bangladesh. This study also has implication as the future reference to conduct empirical assessment in terms of show-cause notice and legitimate expectancy of human beings.

This study will be the source for the next researchers who may consider the wide area of the field of study to get an overall picture of the research matter using larger sample size, applying random sampling technique and employing quantitative or mixed-methods instead of qualitative method only ensuring the validity and reliability of the data.

As far as originality is concerned, no research effort has been made before to investigate the realities relating to the practices of serving show-cause notice issued for conducting inquiries into allegations against the accused in higher educational institutions in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Show-cause Notice; Higher Educational Institutions, Legitimate Expectancy, Rights Violation

4. Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Persons with Disabilities: A Critical Analysis in the Context of Disasters

**Nabila Farhin
Nadia Rahaman**

Good health and well-being is the third goal among the 2030 agenda for sustainable development of UN (SDGs). Undoubtedly, between the general people and the Persons with Disabilities (PWD), the later face more challenges. Their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) which is among the goal targets remain at greater risks, especially in the countries like Bangladesh, where the matter is largely considered a taboo. Nonetheless, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) 2006 preserves their SRHR during risk and emergencies. Bangladesh, as a signatory to the Convention, enacted the Rights and Protection of Person with Disability Act (RPPDA) 2013 which calls for priority of health services of the PWDs in risk and disasters. The National Disaster Management Act (NDMA) 2012 also calls for priority rescue and rehabilitation of the PWDs. But unfortunately, the SRHR of the PWDs are not highlighted in those laws. This qualitative research investigates whether the existing laws in Bangladesh are adequate in safeguarding SRHR of the PWDs during disasters. The paper first critically examines the reproductive rights guaranteed to the PWDs in national and international framework. Then it explores the extent of the protection guaranteed to them during disasters and crisis. Finally it analyzes the extent of compliance by Bangladesh with international standards. Relevant national and international legislation, guidelines, and policies are analyzed as primary sources. Secondary sources like authoritative journal articles, books and newspaper reports are analyzed contextually. The RPPDA fails to highlight the importance of securing SRHR of the PWDs, at peace and emergencies. Moreover, during disasters their priority access to adequate healthcare depends entirely on government actions. Hence, the SRHR of the PWDs in disasters remain a legislative vacuum in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Person with Disabilities, Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, Disaster and crisis

WORKSHOP SESSION 1.4
SOCIOECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES
AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

1. Interrogating *Social Security*: Experiences of Labourers in the Closed Tea Gardens of Darjeeling Hills

Abdul Hannan
Dixchen Golay

The tea industry in India witnessed a setback in the five major tea-growing states of India, i.e., Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, during 2003–04, when as many as 118 gardens were closed. This present research is an exploration of the vulnerabilities and sudden loss of social security of the labouring community engaged in three closed tea gardens in West Bengal, ensured under the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act. Three gardens are *Dooteriah*, *Kalej Valley*, and *Peshok Tea Garden*, situated in the Darjeeling hills. These gardens were abandoned in October, 2015 but it was officially declared as closed in January, 2018. The number of labourers employed in these gardens is 1356 persons in *Dooteriah*, 642 persons in the *Kalej Valley* and 570 persons in the *Peshok* tea garden. The share of the female workforce is 58.11 per cent, 60.90 per cent, and 82.46 per cent, respectively. The workers have receivable dues from the company, and provident fund contributions are not withdrawn in many cases. The estimated PF dues of labourers are Rs. 6843087/-in *Dooteriah*, Rs. 3005336/-in *Kalej Valley* and Rs. 6014766/-for *Peshok Tea Garden* labourers. As evident from the field survey, labourers are engaged in different types of economic activities as per the demand of the local labour market, namely quarrying and extraction, agricultural labour, animal rearing, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) jobs, grocery and stationary shops, and daily wages in nearby urban centres and markets. They also out-migrate to distant cities to join urban informal services, such as the army slums, and are in constant search of jobs as they lost regular work after the closure of the gardens.

Key words: Tea, Social Security, Labourers, MGNREGA, Plantation Labour Act etc.

2. Gendered Tourism

Shariqa Hussain
Professor Vani Narula

The paper has explored the role of women and transgender in the tourism sector and also the motivation to join the sector through the lenses of gender by interviewing people (includes women, men and transgender). It was found that there is gendered tourism when it comes to join it as there are hardly any motivations provided to women and transgender whereas men have more opportunities as compare to other gender despite of the fact that gender is socially created phenomenon and Covid-19 has increased inequality. Besides, there are some societal hurdles/stigma prevalent in the society for example- is it safe to work with transgender? Whereas in the case of women it was considered first whether the environment is safe where women are going to work or how are the people there in the working area of women? These are some of the reasons that limited the role of other gender people.

Special attention is given towards the tourism sector in Jammu & Kashmir region as there are barriers for men as well who are working in the tourism sector due to various reasons and least involvement of women was found which is different from northeast.

It can be concluded that awareness regarding the sector and for the gender becomes very crucial as tourism sector has potential of much growth -for the region itself and for the people engaged with the sector and it can be helpful in providing livelihood opportunities Inclusion of women and transgender will enhance the solidarity in the society ,make them empowered and also lead us one step closer to some of the sustainable development Goals like Goal5(Gender equality)and to economic growth with a quality social fabric of the society.

Keywords - women, gender, tourism, sustainable development goals

3. Multidimensional Deprivation in the Development of Manipur, a North Eastern State of India

Loitongbam Hena Devi

Utpal Kumar De

Studies on the complex and multidimensional nature of human deprivation, are an urgent need for understanding and alleviating poverty in any society. The current focus is to identify the significant factors responsible for the multidimensional deprivation experienced by the population of Manipur (Poisson multiple regression model) and their association with inequality and poverty (Correlation coefficient matrix). The study is based on the simultaneous analysis of the various rounds of the two data sets namely, the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), and conducted using the decomposable deprivation measures both at the regional disaggregated level and socio-economic groups.

Manipur reports a much improvement in housing structure with only 6% kutcha houses in 2015-16 as against 79% in 1998-99. The present study does not show a significant relationship between deprivation and inequality and poverty. Contrasting the traditional expectation of a higher concentration of deprived people in remote/rural areas, the Poisson Regression analysis observed a clear indication of a higher concentration of deprived population in the urban areas. A higher prevalence of female-headed deprived households is also observed in the study. The Imphal-West district replaced Tamenglong in 2015-16 to be the most deprived district in Manipur. Scheduled Tribe (ST) appears to be the most deprived social group in the state in 2011-12 and is being replaced by Other Backward Castes (OBC) in 2015-16. The factors like district, sector, education of the household head, and MPCE play a significant role ($p=000$) in influencing the level of deprivation. However, the study does not get strong evidence for caste to impact on the degree of deprivation in Manipur.

Keywords Multidimensional Deprivation, Decomposable Deprivation Measure, Inequality, Poverty, Manipur

SECOND PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS
WORKSHOP SESSION 2.1
EDUCATION TRAINING & SUSTAINABILITY

1. Teaching Sustainability through Content and Language Integrated Learning in English Language Classroom: A Survey on Primary Level Students in Bangladesh

Fahmida Haque, *PhD*

The paper aims to emphasize greening the classroom by integrating environmental and sustainability issues into English as a Foreign Language (EFL) lessons, which fundamentally means to be environmentally-aware and eco-conscious. Teaching EFL can provide the seamless opportunities to incorporate the growing consciousness of the green movement. Thus, teaching sustainability refers to teach students about the environment, climate change and conservation, and make them active players in the sustainability movement. However, while teaching English the pedagogy needs to focus not only on teaching the language but also the content. This can be executed through the Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) lessons. The present paper aims to analyze the extent of teaching sustainability in EFL classrooms at the primary level in Bangladesh and find out how effective the CLIL lessons for EFL competency based on sustainability issues. The research is based on a mixed method research design taking samples from 5 schools of Bangladesh. Findings of the study show students enjoy CLIL lessons based on sustainability issues. Moreover, they are being exposed to the language and learn the language related to the lesson. It's also a nice change for the TEFL teacher to be able to teach content rather than language. However, the study shows that though CLIL lessons based on sustainability issues is enjoyable to the students and convenient for the teachers, it has a number of challenges faced by two main stakeholders - students and teachers. Handling all these challenges carefully can have the chance to create a positive atmosphere in the field of education.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Content and language integrated learning, foreign language teaching, primary education.

2. Factors Affecting Transfer of Training: An Empirical Analysis

Md. Zohurul Islam, *PhD*
Shamim Hosen

Generally, the success of a training program is depending on motivation to transfer training input received from a designated training program. In particular, training is at all times measured as a tool for capacity enrichment of a diverse cluster of employees in diversified sectors. However, government sector training organizations have a mandate to organize training programs for human resource development at all levels. Thus, the outcome of the training program is to build the capacity of trainees in terms of skill, knowledge, and work behaviour (attitude) for better performance in terms of service delivery to the citizen. Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) and Bangladesh Civil Service Administration Academy (BCSAA) have the mandate to impart training to civil servants. The government has given priority to training and development, and to mean it, investing a lot in training purposes. Motivation for the transfer of training has many folds, therefore the aims of this study are: to identify the factors for motivation to transfer of training, and to find out the relationship of influencing factors for motivation to training transfer.

The study has adopted a quantitative approach. The respondents are having field-level experience and have received training either from BPATC or BCSAA or from both training organizations. Data was received from the respondents by using structured questionnaire items scales ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. A purposive sample random sampling method was used for this study. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an 'online' survey was adopted, online questionnaire (emailing) was distributed among 1800 respondents who received training from BPATC and BCSAA. The sample size was 307.

To identify the factors for motivation to transfer training, Principal Component Analysis/factor analysis was performed through SPSS tools. A total of 8 factors have been identified, as high factor loading and high commonalities. After that stepwise regression analysis was also run to find out the influencing factors on motivation to transfer training. Moreover, a correlation matrix was done to examine the relationship among the variables. Results revealed that the regression model is significant. And some of the factors are having a positive impact on motivation to transfer training.

Keywords: Motivation, Training Transfer, Training Organizations, Bangladesh

3. Students' Mental Health and Learning Outcomes during COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study at a Public University in Bangladesh

**Shamima Nasreen
Tulika Podder**

The consequences of COVID-19 have led to the prolonged closure of educational institutions, causing severe hardship for students. Despite the quick shift of many institutions to online education programs, several challenges have emerged that affect various aspects of students' lives. The present study was designed to identify the factors that influenced students' mental health and learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research also sought to identify the learning recovery mechanisms employed by pupils. An online survey was conducted using Google forms among 431 students of a public university in Bangladesh. They answered a questionnaire package including the Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7), questions about demographic characteristics, daily life, perception of COVID-19, and education. Binary and ordinal logistic regression models were utilized to fit the results. The study's findings indicate that 9.5% of respondents were experiencing severe anxiety, 22.7% moderate anxiety, and 46.4% mild anxiety. Research also reveal that, financial crisis (OR=0.570, 95%CI=0.198, 0.941), COVID-19 infection (OR=0.556, 95%CI=0.111, 1.001) and losing family member to COVID-19 (OR=0.678, 95%CI=-0.063, 1.419) were the working factors behind anxiety. Moreover, the fear of infection with COVID-19 leads to sleep disorder (p-value 0.023). This pandemic also had an adverse effect on students' learning outcomes. 20.6 percent of students answered that they did not attend online classes due to a lack of internet access and necessary devices. Most respondents (63%) mentioned that online learning is not as effective as face-to-face learning. More than 80 percent of students struggled with concentration. The study shows a positive relationship between anxiety and concentration difficulty (OR=0.453, 95%CI=-0.003, 0.908). However, most students have tried to recover from learning loss by studying more, communicating with the teacher more often, using internet resources, and doing group study and library work. A significant proportion of students were found whose results decreased after the university reopening.

Keywords: COVID-19, Anxiety, Mental Health, Learning Disruption, Learning Recovery, Learning Outcome, Sleep Disorder.

4. Climate Change and Sustainable Food Security: A Review of Bangladesh

Md. Amzad Hossain

Perspective Agriculture is always vulnerable to unforeseen climatic factors. Despite there is tremendous advancement in technology as well as crop varieties and irrigation mechanism but, unfavorable weather and climatic conditions are still key factors in agricultural productivity. It has to be noted that climate change has an enormous effect on agriculture in various ways including through changes in average temperatures, rainfall patterns, atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) and sea level rise etc. The issue of climate change has been gaining widespread attention and concern as it has the ability to affect our standard of living and quality of life. It has been cleared that changes in climate would have a vast effect on food production systems and that food security might be threatened due to increasing climate change. Climate change has negative impact on crop production as well as all other sectors of agriculture. In effect, these changes increase the risk of food security in our country day by day. The study clarified the negative effects on food production. Most of the farmers observed unfavorable change in weather patterns especially in case of precipitation, rainfall and temperature rise etc. Therefore, it is very much urgent to determine the potential mitigation measures to cope with the food security problem with the support of Government and nongovernment organizations. Moreover, national and international joint cooperation is highly required for not only saving our own countries food security but also to protect human civilization.

Keywords: Climate Change, Agricultural Productivity, Sea Level Rise and Food Security.

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.2
CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE

1. Get Ready for Global Warming: Towards the Climate Change Refugees and Subsidence Coastal Areas of Bangladesh

Chandan Kumar Sarkar
Suchitra Sarkar

The climate has continuously changing and over 100 years temperature, carbon emission and sea level have significantly increased globally and impact in different countries. Bangladesh is a high density populated country and low lying delta plan revering country. There are 35 million people lived in a 580 kilometers coastal areas in Bangladesh those who are vulnerable due to rise in sea level. There is 1mm rise the sea level that will submerge 18% of country that increase the climate change refugees. In 2021, around 10 million people are displaced due to climate change. This paper uncovered the nexus among the global warming, carbon emission and sea level rises are the consequences of climate change refugees in Bangladesh with diagnostic tests of evidence.

Keywords: Climate Change Refugees, Global warming, Sea level, CO₂ emission, Displace, Vulnerable, Bangladesh

2. A Scenario of Tourism Versus Sustainable Ecosystem: Case Study on St. Martin's Island of Bangladesh

Sabrina Naz

Miranu Banu Moon

Mohammed Mukhlesur Rahman

St. Martin's Island is the only Coral Island of Bangladesh, covering an area of 3km². Each year on average 3500 person/day visit this island during tourist season (November -March). Present study indicated that the biodiversity including flora and fauna are under constant pressure, due to increasing plastic waste, increasing noise pollution, soil pollution, water pollution, light pollution and even vehicle pressure on the island. Present government has undertaken some laws, rules and regulations for the conservation of the island. State, obstacles and status of the island will be discussed for future sustainability.

Keywords: Coral Island, Biodiversity, Ecosystem Sustainability

3. Farmer's Perception on Cause, Consequences and Practices of Mastitis in Cow

Bimal Chandra Karmakar

Mastitis, an inflammation of mammary gland causes huge economic losses among the dairy farmers of Bangladesh. Contagious organisms and organisms from associated environment mainly causes mastitis in cow. Proper sanitary practices in pre and post milking time, maintaining udder hygiene and associated environmental can minimize the incidence of mastitis in dairy cow. Farmers knowledge and their practices in dairy farm management can play an important role in this aspect. The study aims at knowing the perception of dairy farmers regarding the causes, effects and mastitis management practices. Eighty farmers of having at least 5 cows were selected and interviewed purposively with a pretested questionnaire from Cumilla and Sirajgonj district. The farms had 66.53% Holstein Friesian, 19.66% Jersey, 9.66% Sahiwal and 4% cattle of indigenous breed. The farmers (73%) opined that Friesian cows are more prone to mastitis compare to Jersey and Sahiwal breed. Among the 80 farms 91% experienced mastitis infection in one year of data collection. The farms floor was mainly of concrete pacca (53%) and brick soiled floor (47%). It is found that 64% farmer's do not follow same milking time, 87.5% farmers do not use any sanitizer before and after milking. Dirty floor, milkers hand, sleeping mat, incomplete milking and unknown factors are the causes of mastitis opined by 50%, 28%, 6%, 4%, 9% respondent respectively. After mastitis infection in 47.5% cases farmers call quack because of easy access and low cost. A total of 97.5% opined that mastitis decrease average milk production up to 50%. The study found that the farmers are aware about the cause but are less sincere in maintaining hygiene and sanitation. So, it suggests boosting up awareness among the dairy farmers about hygiene and sanitary practices in farm management to prevent mastitis in dairy cow.

Key word: Mastitis, Milk hygiene, Sanitation. Treatment

4. Analyzing Pre- and Post-Covid-19 Tourism Trends for Developing Sustainable Tourism

Sazu Sardar
Mohibul Islam
Imran Hossain
Md. Azharul Islam

The world is reached a new normal situation after the devastating effects of Covid-19. The industry which was affected first by the Covid-19 pandemic and will recover last is the Tourism industry. In the new normal, new trends are seen in the tourism industry. The main objective of this study is to explore the dynamics or changes in the tourism industry before and after Covid-19. This research also marked the factors that create new tourism trends. Guidelines are also discussed for Sustainable Tourism Development (STD).

This study reviewed 27 studies on tourism trends that appeared in a variety of travel and tourism journals between 2012 and 2022. The authors followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines for presenting the results of systematic reviews. An evidence-based systematic review is conducted on the compiled literature in four steps- appraisal, synthesis, analysis, and report.

The study identified new tourism trends after covid-19. It is found that domestic tourism destinations are receiving more tourists than ever before. The study also found that tourists are now more likely to visit nature-based tourism destinations- national parks, beach areas, country side. Behavioral changes like traveling in small groups and avoiding crowded & unknown destinations are observed among tourists. Hygiene and health safety are also big concerns in the new normal. The findings revealed six factors-economic, socio-demographic, political, technological, and safety-security which influence tourism trends. The research also marked unsustainable indicators such as over tourism, economic vulnerability, and decreased demand in niche tourism segments in the new normal. Sustainable indicators like responsible tourism and environmental concerns are also seen among tourists.

Tourism is directly and indirectly connected to the 17 SDGs. Sustainable Tourism contributes to achieving SDGs. But the Covid-19 pandemic created challenges toward ST and SDGs. This study synthesizes the findings of 27 papers and mentioned guidelines that may help the policymakers to overcome the challenges to ST and SDGs.

Keywords: Pre-Post Covid-19, Tourism trends, Sustainable Tourism, Ssystematic review

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.3
POPULATION & DEVELOPMENT

1. The Role of Remittance on Socio-Economic Wellbeing of International Migrant Workers' Families in Rural Bangladesh

Md. Rabiul Islam, *PhD*
Fatema Khatun, *PhD*

Foreign remittance is now one of the important tools of socio-economic development in Bangladesh. It has been playing an important role in socio-economic wellbeing of the migrant workers' families. The objectives of the study are to investigate the sources of the expenditure of remittance and to explore the contribution of remittances for socio-economic wellbeing of the migrant workers families working in Malaysia. A mixed method approach has been applied to conduct this study where sample survey, case study and FGDs methods have been applied. Required data has been collected from both primary and secondary data sources. From the study findings, it is found that the family members collect the fund from different sources to send the family member into Malaysia such as land mortgage/selling, selling of tress/animals, dowry, loan from relatives/NGOs/bank and savings money. During data collection, it is found that almost all the workers have gone to Malaysia through unscrupulous agencies and intermediaries or middlemen. It is also observed that sometimes the innocent aspirant migrants have been cheated by the middlemen in different ways. In Malaysia, the migrant workers have lack of job security, poor salary but long working hours, low access to the public services, poor living and working conditions, lack of legal rights, and physical and mental stress towards their economic and social wellbeing due to lack of training and skill. The study findings show that the families of international migrant workers have better socio-economic status as compared to the past. The remittances sent by the overseas workers are used for various productive sectors such as investment, fulfillment of basic needs, savings and better housing arrangements. It also reveals that most of the families spend a significant portion of remittances in non-productive or consumption purposes. The non-productive sectors are buying TV and refrigerator, furniture, ornaments, motor bike, different social ceremonies (such as: birthday, marriage, *akika* etc.), dowry, donation, politics/election in local self -government etc. The findings of the study would be an important guideline for the policy makers, human rights workers and development workers.

Keywords: Remittance, Socio-Economic, Migrant, Bangladesh.

2. Understanding the Socio-Economic Status and Compliances of Women Garment Workers in Dhaka City

**Masuma Akter Shimu
Naznin Huq, Nasima
Mohammad Fakhurul Islam**

Predominately, the garment industry accounted for a large share of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and offered jobs for half a billion people, 85% of whom are women. The purpose of this research is to examine the work environment & compliances of women garment workers in Bangladesh. In addition to that, the work-life balance is a major issue in their lives. To achieve the research objectives, the study has taken 150 women garment workers as samples by using a convenience sampling method from Dhaka city, particularly in Mirpur. A detailed close-ended questionnaire has been made for the collection of primary data which were adopted from the extensive literature review. The study's findings indicate that most of the time, women workers do not receive the necessary rights and facilities in general. They are often denied their rights, resulting in a state of anxiety, vulnerability, and dissatisfaction. The current paper makes an effort to comprehend the compliances along with economic and social situations for women garment workers, followed by recommendations for overcoming these circumstances.

Keywords: Socio-Economic, Women, Garment workers, Dhaka City.

1. The Environmental Policy and Legislation in Bangladesh

Md. Masud Rana, *PhD*

Abdur Rahman (Zibol)

The environment is the parameter for evaluating climate change in the world. The environment has various dimensions, including unplanned industrialization, increasing and lack of waste treatment, leading to a significant water pollution problem in many parts of Bangladesh, impacting aquatic ecosystems and the population who depend on them for their livelihood activities. However, Bangladesh has a well-developed set of environmental policies, Acts, and Rules that deal with industrial pollution of water, soil, and air. Furthermore, natural calamities like floods, cyclones, tidal surges, and tornadoes have resulted in severe socio-economic, livelihood, and environmental damage by a combination of factors. Overall, the policies and legislation to protect water from industrial and other effluent are well constructed and comprehensive. The constitution of Bangladesh, the verdict of the Supreme Court, the Environmental Conservation Act and Environmental Conservation Rules, the Forest Act, and the National Water Policy has adequate clauses relating to the preservation and protection of the environment. This factor includes water quality protection, effluent discharge monitoring, zoning regulations for new industries, and strengthening of the regulatory system for agrochemical pollution control (UNEP, 2001). The two exceptions to this are concerns over the failure to establish the Wetland Policy, which has still not been placed before Parliament after several years, and the apparent overlap in mandates of the MoEF and WARPO NWRC in developing and implementing policies regarding water resources development and management. However, such concerns are insignificant compared to those concerning the institutional capacity and capability to enforce them. There are few action programs and a lack of skills and expertise to take appropriate actions to ensure that both government and private sector developments adequately address environmental concerns. With few exceptions, there is still a lack of institutional awareness, let alone capabilities to address policy goals and objectives. Through the Bangladesh Environment Management Program (BEMP) and the Sustainable Environmental Management Program (SEMP), the DoE is currently working towards improved water quality monitoring and estimation of pollution loads in rivers and watercourses, as well as trying to strengthen the institutional arrangements through which these will occur. There have also been initiatives like developing Guidelines for EIA applicable to several sectors, including flood control and drainage. However, a few initiatives aim to tackle the severe water resource degradation problem in Bangladesh. The DoE has no guidelines on clean-up and no time-bound targets. The absolute number of polluting industries that need to be dealt with is estimated to be 1000 in Dhaka and 600 in Chittagong (UNEP, 2001). There are no estimates outside these two large cities. Moreover, it is generally accepted that no realistic future strengthening or expansion of the DoE will be able to cope with all the problems.

It is our view that there is no real expectation that the Department of Environment could cope with even a fraction of the problems. The only clean-up strategy likely to impact the current dire situation is based on the mobilization of other organizations and the general public, including public-private partnerships. The initial findings of this research suggest that such an approach could draw heavily on the economic argument for change – businesses are losing money due to inefficient practices. These practices can improve the environment at little or no cost. It is, therefore, in the interests of all that the current situation improves. This paper provides a brief synopsis of the content and applicability of the policies and legislation. It will suggest a way for Bangladesh to adopt a legal procedure to protect environmental rights in line with the policy of the United Nations.

Keywords: Environment, Policy, Legislation, Climate change, and Environmental Rights.

2. The Obstacles Encountered and Accomplishments Achieved by Non-Governmental Organizations (Ngos) in the Reduction of Bangladesh's Unemployment Issue"

**Asif Mahmud
Raonak Jahan Sathi**

This paper wants to explore the contributions, struggles and achievements of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the process of eradicating unemployment problem in Bangladesh. This paper is based on two NGOs BRAC & ASA and their activities and programs for alleviating poor conditions through sustainable development. For the purpose of the study, the area selected purposively rural areas of Rajshahi which are mainly based on agricultural economy. Sample survey and in-depth interview have been conducted in order for the collection of data. 30 respondents were selected randomly for survey and 6 respondents were selected purposively for the in-depth interview, 4 of them were beneficiaries and 1 respondent from each NGO. It came to light that the overall programs are working with some fundamental problems.

Keywords: NGO, Unemployment, Eradication, Process, Loan.

WORKSHOP SESSION 2.4
SUSTAINABLE CITY & COMMUNITY

**1. Incidence of Poverty in Manipur and the Potential Reasons:
Evidence from NSS Data**

S. Solomon
Utpal Kumar De

In this paper we examined a large number of sector and household-specific variables to understand their roles in the prolonged poverty in Manipur. We investigated the reasons by decomposing the household-specific variables based on Foster Greer Thorbecke (FGT) measure and running the logistic regression to understand the various variables that are related to poverty. The study is entirely based on secondary sources of data. NSS 61st and 68th rounds were used to decompose and analyse the various factors relating to poverty in the study area. The study revealed that the main factors responsible for this outcome were found to be unfavourable distribution of landholding, household size, low educational attainment and high dependency ratio. The analysis also highlighted that during this period, poverty ratio, as officially measured, has declined slightly but the intensity and severity as a measure of poverty have increased implying that the decline in poverty ratio during the study period is mainly reflected through the fall in head-count ratio only but it does not reflect reduction in depth of poverty in the state.

Keywords: Incidence of Poverty, Poverty Measures, Poverty Indices, Determinants of Poverty, Rural-Urban Variations, Manipur

2. Green Building Rating of High-rise Buildings in Sri Lanka

B.K.A.I. Abeywickrama
Ayomi Witharana, *PhD*
Nirmalie Pallewaththa

In an urban-setup, constructions of high-rise buildings are a great concern as it directly contributes to socio-economic and environmental purview of the country. Meantime, a wide range of sustainable practices can be applied indifferent stages of construction including planning, designing, procurement and implementation.

In order to pave the way to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), green building rating system was introduced by National Green Building Council of Sri Lanka in 2002. The rating system consist of total points of 100 and required minimum points for green building certification is 40%. Sustainable sites category includes 25% of total 100 points in green building rating system.

The current practices related to sustainable site selection was investigated in five major high-rise buildings construction sites in Colombo. Two construction sites could not earn single point as it did not fulfill the prerequisites of the site section. of the other three sites earned points 20, 19, 18 respectively out of 25 points. It was noted, that due to the negligence for the sustainable site selection, eligibility for obtaining the green building certification has been lowered.

The minimum number of points required to obtain the green building certification is 40 points. Therefore, selected buildings which are on construction stage have higher chances of achieving the green certification by collecting points from the other criteria as well.

Sustainable sites category of green building rating system supports to achieve silver, gold and platinum awards with a significant contribution. The contribution of sustainable construction and green building concept to achieving sustainable development is identified throughout this research.

Keywords: Construction, High-rise buildings, Green building, Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Sustainable sites

3. Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Development Goals: Case Studies of Three Steel Industries

Sumeet Agarwala
B.P. Sahu, *PhD*

It has been almost a decade since mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) was implemented under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in India. The corporate sectors or industries must spend 2% of their last three-year net profit on CSR activities listed in Schedule VII of the Act. These activities are called "CSR activities." The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, came up with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in 2012. The goals for both CSR and sustainable development were set simultaneously, which is why they are critical. CSR and SDGs have one thing in common: promoting quality education. Tracing the history of CSR in India, among all the industries, the steel industries in India were one of the pioneers in giving importance to CSR activities for the promotion of Education. The steel industry, such as Tata Steel' believes that the "community is the reason for the corporates' very existence." The present study attempts to map the CSR activities in Education undertaken by three steel industries: Tata Steel Limited, Jindal Stainless Steel Limited, and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, located in Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex in Jajpur district in Odisha.

Keywords: CSR, SDG, Steel, Education, Sustainable, Activities.

THIRD PARALLEL WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Workshop Session 3.1

1. An Analysis of the Sustainable Management of Marine Resources to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals: In the Context of Bangladesh

Tanima Howlader

Bangladesh's coastal regions have very distinctive geomorphological features. Therefore, the fulfillment of the nation's development goals depends more and more on the coastal and marine environment. To ensure sustainable development the environment has been given the top-most priority. This study addresses possibilities for conservation, management, and the sustainability of marine resources in the context of Bangladesh. The study intends to accomplish two objectives. The first one is to discuss the current condition of the Bangladesh's fisheries and its prospects for the future. Secondly, to evaluate the standpoint of Bangladesh to ensure the sustainability of 'life below water'. The information in this research primarily comes from secondary sources. Besides, the gathered information has been examined by using various interpretive as well as analytical methods. The study focuses on the vast coastal area of Bangladesh. The results of this study have significant policy implications for how maritime resource management and environmental protection are currently managed. The findings of the research also give a broad assumption regarding the ocean governance and monetary value of coastal and marine resources. Strategic planning is vital to achieving sustainable development in Bangladesh, and it should emphasize on promising fields in the maritime sector.

Keywords: Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), Ocean Governance, Blue Economy, Sustainability.

2. Building My Village into a Town: Thoughts and Reality

Kazi Foyez Ahmed
Mohammed Kamrul Hasan, *PhD*

Expanding modern urban facilities to every village, promoting the implementation of SDGs in 2030, transforming into a developed country in 2041 and climbing the highest peak of prosperity in 2071, Bangladesh will become a golden Bengal. Bangladesh will move forward by following Delta Plan 2100 so that the development journey does not stop due to the impact of global climate change. In this development journey, the rural local government will serve as the basis for building a developed country to construct my village and my town. The role of local government, if adequately implemented, will create a conducive environment for GDP growth and continuously extend modern civic amenities to rural people. As part of the BARD applied research project, implementing “Aram Gram Aram Shahaor” in Barura Upazila No. 4 of South Khosbas Union of Cumilla District has spread the town's benefits to the village. The government plans to establish 10 model villages with all modern urban facilities in nine districts. The government has disbursed Tk 4993.90 crore already and plans to facilitate 5000 people living in these villages within June 2024. The government will also provide a loan of Tk 2 crore to the villagers under a minimal interest rate of only 3 percent. Model villages have the market infrastructure, modern health services, quality education, clean drinking water, information technology and high-speed internet facilities, improved sewage and waste management, community spaces and recreation, banking facilities, rural employment, increased power and energy supply, and agriculture. - It is said to have all facilities, including the increase in production through modernization and mechanization. Cumilla's Pomgaon will be the first pilot project, which The Department of Cooperatives (DoC) will implement under the Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives Ministry.

The idea of rural development in Bangladesh is one of the driving forces of independence. Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman considered the village the center of development and prosperity. In Article 16 of the independent country's constitution, Bangabandhu promised that the state would take adequate measures for the radical transformation of rural areas through agricultural revolution, rural electrification, and development of cottage industries and other industries, which will address education, communication and public health, and persistent urban-rural disparities. According to the current government's 2018 election manifesto, this research shows improved roads, communication, clean water, modern health care and medical care, quality education, and sewage and waste management. All the facilities of a modern city should be provided to every village by increasing the supply of electricity and fuel and expanding the market for quality consumer goods, including computers, high-speed internet facilities, and electrical appliances.

This study address The Thematic Areas of the Conference SDG GOAL 11,Sustainable Cities and Communities. In this goal target , 11.8 is Strong National And Regional Development Planning. Descri ptively said ,Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. In the general purpose of this study, the size, population and topographical diversity of villages in different regions of Bangladesh have been observed. Because of climate change, there are challenges in building sustainable infrastructure. To address this diversity and challenge, action has been taken to build adequate, sustainable infrastructure and expand civic amenities. Seen within the study's specific objectives: To identify the desired facilities for implementing My Village My town. Formulation of the desired model village based on the opinion of public representatives and people. To identify the challenge and opportunity of government in implementing My Village My town.

Keywords: SDG, GDP, BARD.

3. Green Campus Initiative for Implementing Sustainable Development: A Study on Higher Educational Institutions of Bangladesh

Mohammed Rafiqul Islam

Governments, organizations, and publics are ever more anxious regarding upcoming effects of climate change which hinders the proper implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Various actions has been taken already to control this dreadful condition. Green Campus Initiative (GCI) confirms environmental stability in every campus by combating climate vulnerability. Some research has been conducted which are not significant in number and scope. Besides, the present study suggested measures for developing countries to apply in future. So, as a new endeavor this issue demanded extensive investigation for smoothening the SDG implementation.

The main objective of this study is to introduce and remind the significance of GCI for implementing sustainable development in the universities of Bangladesh. Besides, suggesting future actions for developing countries is considered as another objective of this study.

Incorporation of the concept of Environment Management System, Project Management Principles, Corporate Strategy, and University Strategic Management System can provide a proper linkage between GCI and university strategy (Morris & Jamieson, 1997).

Keywords: Green Campus, Sustainable, Educational, Development

4. Governance Issues of the Community Based Institutions and Environment Management in the Rural Areas of Bangladesh: A Case Study

**Nasima Akhter
Kora Hasan Evana
Md. Rakibul Islam**

Community Based Institutions (CBIs) are an important and inseparable part of the rural life in Bangladesh. The community people are the beneficiaries of the CBIs. These institutions have different functions in the community people's lives such as education facilities, co-operative societies, religious, medical services, community gatherings, etc. As these CBIs incorporate services, interaction and usage by the community people, they also generate waste, which form a considerable part of the waste generated by a community as a whole. At present these wastes are somehow being managed to dispose and dump, which is causing environmental pollution day by day and becoming health hazard. Till to date little attention has been given on this vital issue in Bangladesh to overcome this problem. A systemic and as well as participatory approach might prove to be the vital key to proper management of these waste and environmental sustainability. Quantitative and qualitative methodological techniques have been used to collect the primary data. This article is based on survey findings conducted in two villages of Cumilla district CBIs and other local governance personnel's. Total Sample size was two village, three types CBIs, Eighteen respondent per each village, in total One Hundred and Eight respondent's size. (2village×3CBIs×18respondents =108) was selected for KIIs (key informant interviews). The researchers firstly tried to find out if there were any waste collection services in this locality or any high authority supervision or community support. Through question answering by the respondents.

It was found that there was no systematic provision for the waste collection services. Then the total production of organic and inorganic waste per household was assumed by observational survey and expressed in kg. It was dependent on the size of the family structure and income level. The relationship between waste generation and family size, income was investigated in this section.

Now, comes the storage system of waste before disposal. According to the respondents, majority of the households store waste in dustbin (i.e. bucket, basket etc.). Few households use road and drain side, few uses vacant plots and few directly throw the waste to water bodies.. It was found that different households usually dispose their waste at different times. Here, most common was morning and noon. Few households dispose waste several times in a day.

This practice led to severe environmental problems and made the community susceptible to various adverse environmental issues due to mismanagement of waste. The following options may be suggested to overcome the problems: 1) Motivation of the community people, 2) Proper methods of managing and disposing of wastes, 3) Government intervention is needed to overcome the problems such as lack of community dustbins, community drainage systems, and central water supply.

Keywords: CBIs, Governance, Environment, Management, Village Society, Sustainability.

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.2
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE & BUSINESS

1. Whether Banks Require Innovative Business Model for Sustainability: Bangladesh Perspective

Mohammed Sohail Mustafa
Shamsun Nahar Momotaz, *PhD*

The convergence of three digital megatrends-mobility, software-defined enterprise, and the Internet of Things-is changing the nature of business with forming innovation and disruption opportunities in many industries and their ecosystems, and banking is at the epicenter. In an industry where size has often mattered more than all else, the investment in legacy infrastructure is tremendous. However, with the emergence of digital technologies, many of the industry's economic tenets have changed, and the infrastructure that once served as a barrier to entry into the banking sector is now a handicap. As new digitally enabled competitors are now selectively attacking areas of the banking sector and proving that bigger isn't always better, at least when it comes to operations that serve the client's journey. Therefore, the discussion is shifting from "How do we compete with our current competitors?" to "How do we set ourselves to stay competitive in the age of digital banking?" In addition to navigating the digital revolution, banks are also trying to regain their footing under a new regulatory regime. Considering the current scenario of the banking industry in Bangladesh, this study highlighted the gaps for addressing the challenges of adopting Innovative Business Model for Sustainability. In congruence with that, the study tried to identify new operational model as a part of banking strategies so as to face the approaching challenges of globalization and mega trends of digitalization. The study has pursued to help responsible bankers to find tools and frameworks, to form an understanding of relationships as well as to intervene the model envisioned to make optimistic changes to the economy, environment and society of the country. It also recommended that the adaptation of new model would lessen the morbid competition among the banks in terms of impractical deposit target and indecorous way of loan takeover practices.

Key Words: Business Model Innovation, Operational Model, Sustainability, Digital Banking, Fintech

2. No-Frill Account and Digital Financial Services for Financial Inclusion in Bangladesh: Expectations VS Reality

Shamsun Nahar Momotaz, *PhD*
Abdul Qayum Mohammad Kibriya

As inclusive financial system has become an imperative strategy in many countries including Bangladesh, Government and Bangladesh Bank (BB) have taken many initiatives for financial inclusion. To bring the unbanked people under the umbrella of the banking sector, the BB has launched a wide range No-Frill Account and Digital Financial Services for financial inclusion since 2010 by allowing farmers, Freedom Fighters, disabled persons, extreme poor and the beneficiaries of the social safety net (SSN) scheme to open an account with an initial deposit of Tk 10 to Tk 100. Despite severe constraints on economic activities, the no-frills bank accounts and Digital Financial services have played a vital role in keeping the country's economy vibrant though solid progress in financial inclusion of the unprivileged and poor people. This is important to attain reduced inequality as has been focused in the current Sustainable Development Goals. But some inefficiency in practising no-frill accounts and digital financial services are observed in the nation where a significant number of un-banked or under-banked population is found despite being commercially important to the economy. To avail financial services and to get access to finance this unbanked population are moving to and fro to MFSs, NGOs, Money Launderers and elsewhere. The purpose of this paper is to examine the practice of no-frill accounts and digital financial services for financial inclusion in the country and to assess the gaps between the expectation and reality of bankers there. Specifically, the study investigated the deficient in practicing the no-frill accounts and digital financial services in the industry with the evidence collected from 40 Banks in the country, the study found a significant gap between the expectations of Bankers from the reality to practice in the industry. The study intended for bankers applying better strategies and mechanisms in practising the no-frill accounts and digital financial services for financial inclusion in the nation,

Key Words: No-Frill Account, Digital Financial Services, Financial Inclusion, Economic growth.

3. Exploring The Role of Private Commercial Banks in Promoting Green Financing in Bangladesh: A Study on Banker's Perception

Kazi Saifur Rahman

Continuous awareness towards the alarming issue of climate change has substantiated the importance of green finance to promote sustainable growth. Considering the significance of proper implementation of green financing policies, this study intends to assess the perception of the employees working in the banking industries of Bangladesh, especially in private commercial banks. Several dimensions of green financing have been established by examining previous research literature and the bankers have been approached to express their perception of how the private commercial banks continue to promote green finance. For that purpose, the study covers the green financing data of five years from 2015 to 2019 outlining the investment in green finance, conformity with the regulations of Bangladesh bank as well as major challenges faced during implementation of green projects. Principal component analysis has been used to examine the primary data collected from surveying 150 bank employees with a thoroughly structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics applied in the study attempt to identify the potential barriers that hinders the growth of green finance and the degree of exposure of these barriers. The study reveals the remarks that private commercial banks have been cooperating as the major contributor to green finance and the volume of investment in green financing is growing in a substantial manner. Analysis of the survey concludes that economic dimensions of green financing have been considered the most significant one to influence the perception of the bankers. It is also notable to indicate that social dimensions as well as environmental dimensions can affect the banker's perception towards green financing though not significantly as economic dimensions. As a relevant attempt to add value, the study identifies several common barriers to green financing such as substantial transaction cost, growing loan default culture, lack of transparency and accountability etc. Finally, major policy implications have been offered.

Keywords: Green financing, banker's perception, economic dimensions, social dimensions, environmental dimensions

Workshop Session 3.3
RELIGION PHILOSOPHY AND WORLD ORDER

1. Impact of Price Hike of Daily Commodities among Bangladeshi People: A Study on Rickshaw Puller

Nijhum Rani Dhali
Munia Azad Turna,
Mahfuza Amin Mim
Md. Esrafil, A.Rahim Helaly

In recent days, price hike has become a buzzing issue not only in Bangladesh but also around the globe. This article aimed to understand the lives of economically deprived and marginalized rickshaw-pullers in Bangladesh during situations like price hike. The study examined the impact of price hike of daily commodities on the Rickshaw pullers in Bangladesh. This cross sectional study uses primary sources of data, collected by semi structure questionnaire. Total 294 Rickshaw pullers have been approached for the interview. Only 223 agreed for the interview, but following convenience sampling technique only 100 Rickshaw pullers of 3 main categories; such as low income (Tk.6000), lower-middle income (Tk.6001-10000), upper-middle income (Tk. 10001-15000) were selected. Using content analysis the data was analyzed to find out the impact of price hike of daily commodities on rickshaw puller. The impact was categories into socio-economic dimensions, ranged from living patters, buying pattern, savings pattern.

Keywords: Price Hike, Daily Commodities, Bangladesh, Rickshaw Puller.

2. Governance Issues and Community Mobilization for Protection of Women and Children in Bangladesh: A project experience

Kora Hasan Evana
Nasima Akhter
Ira Hasan Surjasha

Over recent decades Bangladesh has achieved major improvements in the lives of children, adolescents and women in a relatively short time span. The country has done well to reach the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets and continues journey to ensure that the rights of all children and adolescents are realised by addressing the underlying causes of inequities and by working towards a society with equal opportunities for all children. Still the GoB and various social organization have taken various steps for women and child rights practice and protection against harmful practices in the society. UNICEF and its partners are working to create awareness by establishing and supporting local community people specially children and adolescent groups called “Shishu o Kishor Kishori Club” under the Accelerating Protection for Children (APC) project since 2017. The aim of the project. The aim of the project is to provide a safe environment where girls and boys can come together and socialize in a positive way. Under the project club members, women and children participate in a varieties of activities and information sessions and are empowered to become agent of social change. There are now close to 4000 Children and Adolescent clubs in 30 districts across Bangladesh. The study was conducted in the relevent project villages of Narayanganj district. The objective of the study is to analyze the women and child rights situation and harmful practices prevention under different interventions of the project.

Quantitative and qualitative methodological techniques have been used to collect the primary data. This article is based on survey findings conducted on Shishu o Kishore Kishori Club members and other local governance personnels. The respondents (n=16X24=384) have been selected for KIIs (key informant interviews) from 16 CACs from Narayanganj and Dhaka districts and from each club 6 CFs, 06 SMC members, 6 children (Both male and female) and including 6 parents were selected as the respondents for the study.

The perception of the club members and their guardians as well as SMC members about the child protection and harmful practices deserves praise. They are now very much vigilant about the quality of life, education, moral, ethics, cultural and interpersonal skills, capacity building and empowerment. The most of the guardians maintain fair communication with the SMC committee always. The parents are anxious about the current problem of eve-teasing as well as children’s mental and physical abuse and emotional blackmail from the surroundings ,even from the male teachers /school staffs, Juvenile Delinquency, etc. They demanded proper monitoring and strong implementation of legal supports and laws practice.

This is to recommend that a department for Children affairs in organization setup and also simultaneously congenial environment by training and motivation in Bangladesh should made for peaceful life and societal harmony.

Keywords: APC, Child Rights, Capacity Building, CAC-Children and Adolescent Club, Empowerment.

3. Online Business for Women's Independence: A Study on Women Empowerment in Bangladesh

Sharmin Shahria

In today's era, the educated women don't prefer to stay inside the walls of their own homes. They want equal rights and respect from their equivalent males. They want to use their talent and knowledge in their own businesses in addition to handle home duties. Women are rapidly gaining popularity and significant value in our economy as a result of economic globalization. Women have demonstrated that they can enter and work in every sector. Now-a-days, women are performing exceptionally well in online business in Bangladesh. The development of information and communication technology facilitates the women to take up new ventures and work from home. As a result, many women are participating in these online businesses and contributing to the progress and prosperity of the country. Along with this, it is also playing a supporting role in protecting and empowering women's rights. In this study both primary and secondary data have been used. Primary data was gathered directly from the respondents through questionnaires. This study tries to analyze the existing prospects and barriers in online business for women in Bangladesh. Additionally, an effort is made to look at the many difficulties experienced by women who use online platforms to launch, develop and maintain their businesses.

Keywords: Women, Business, Empowerment, Technology.

WORKSHOP SESSION 3.4
SUSTAINABLE FINANCE & BUSINESS

**1. Comparative and States of Soil Health as Supported
By Nature-Based Solutions Under Organic and
Conventional Tea Lands in Upper Highlands, Sri
Lanka.**

Thalawaththa, D.M.R.U.D.B

AyomiWitharana, *PhD*

Keerthi M Mohotti, *PhD*

NirmaliePallewaththa

Deepthi Amarasena, *PhD*

Mrs. jananey.B

Conventional approach of tea cultivation using agrochemicals is negatively affecting soil natural fertility. Excessive and unbalanced use of agro-chemicals has led to increased production costs but decline in farm productivity. Organic sources may reduce the dependency on chemical fertilizers. An organic system uses compost, animal manure, green manuring, biofertilizer (liquid fertilizer), tree lopping, and leguminous plants. Organic tea fields use a mulching system using rice straw, weed barrier, and defoliate leaves. Also, use deep drains and rainwater harvesting systems to conserve soil moisture.

The sustainable Agriculture network (SAN) promotes the social and environmental sustainability of agricultural activities. A certification body certifies farmers of group administrators that comply with SAN standards and policies. The present study was planned with an overall objective of comparing soil health including soil pH, soil moisture and soil microbial activity under organic, sustainable agriculture standards and conventional systems.

The experiment was carried out at smallholder organic tea fields and conventional tea fields in the Upper highlands in Sri Lanka. Minimum and maximum temperatures are 18°C and 34°C respectively.

Soil microbial activity is determined by analyzing the amount of CO₂ released using Anderson method. Also soil pH was measured using pH meter.

The data of biological and chemical parameters of tea soils exposed to organic and conventional practices of tea were analyzed by SAS package. A questionnaire was given to tea farmers in order to gain information on cost for tea cultivation, income status, yield, problems and social satisfaction.

The presence and action of all fauna and flora in soils is exhibited as biological activity. Organic tea soil has a significant difference with Natural forests, Pinus, Eucalyptus and vegetable soils. The reason for the lower value of soil biological activity may be due to the reduction of soil organisms as a result of excessive fertilizer applications in conventional fields.

Soil moisture retention capacity is influenced by texture, structure, organic matter and soil depth. According to Duncan's Multiple Range Test soil moisture of organic and conventional has a significant difference. Conventional practices in tea cause the lower soil moisture of organic practices and enhance that by ensuring soil health. Organic tea fields use a mulching system using rice straw, weed barrier and defoliate leaves. Also use deep drains and rain water harvesting systems to conserve soil moisture.

Both the organic and conventional tea soils are within recommended pH range for tea growth (4.5-5.5). However, long term exposure to organic tea cultivation will result in increased pH which is considered a limitation. The organic lands in Upper highlands are yet in the preliminary stage and would later experience high pH levels.

There is an enhancement of biological and chemical properties in organically maintained soils in upper highlands compared to those under conventional practices. Organic soils are in a good range caused by good biological, chemical, cultural, and traditional methods. Organic farmers use environmentally friendly manures and fertilizers to improve their yield.

Keywords: Conventional tea, Organic tea, Soil microbial activity, Soil moisture, Soil pH

2. Understanding Components of Agricultural Vulnerability in Rice Production of Assam, India

Ratna Kumari Tamang
Utpal Kumar De

Exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity are three important components of vulnerability in agriculture. Vulnerability is defined as the degree to which a geophysical, biological, and socio-economic system is adversely affected by climate-related stimuli and the farmers are unable to cope with adverse impacts of climatic variation. Assessment of vulnerability cannot be understood simply with the help of meteorological conditions but also from prevailing socio-economic and environmental pressure. It is important for the policy formulation to enhance adaptive capacity so that climate resilient farming is undertaken.

This paper assesses the agricultural vulnerability of Assam, India with the help of aforesaid three components for rice cultivation in Assam, India. The objective is to identify the key drivers to agricultural vulnerability across different agro-climatic zones. Also, spatio-temporal variation of rainfall and temperature during 1951 to 2020 has been analyzed.

To better understand how the framework of vulnerability works, historical assessments of vulnerability components (sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and exposure) will provide better insights about the current and future vulnerability of any sector (Schröter et al., 2005). Wang et al., (2014) highlighted the context of understanding vulnerability by taking into consideration the above factor. Different methods such as the process-based growth model (Wang et al., 2020) and the indicator-based method (Sendhil et al., 2018) are employed to assess vulnerability of crop yield and future climate change.

Indicator based approach is used to compute the indices of exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, which are aggregated to compute vulnerability. PCA is used to assign weightage to each indicator and pictorial graphs are employed to understand the gravity of different factors.

Erratic rainfall pattern and rise in temperature (minimum, maximum) reflect the adverse climatic events and high level of exposure. Highest weightage in case of adaptive capacity was recorded for literacy rate, livestock population and irrigation: for sensitivity highest weightage was for population, fallow land; while rise in minimum temperature led to growing level of exposure. The results show that highly vulnerable zone had high level of sensitivity and exposure but low adaptive capacity. Spatial variation of vulnerability in rice cultivation differs over different rice cultivating seasons in the area.

The significance of this study lies in its outcome for policy formulation to enhance adaptive capacity by identifying the responsible factors for vulnerability and addressing those issues. With the passage of time more extreme climatic events is evident, and thus, vulnerability of the region would hamper rice production and food security. Hence, immediate attention is needed to mitigate the risks attached. Therefore, introduction of more climate resilient crops, technologies (soil testing, machineries, pest and drought and flood resistant seeds) and training is needed for better adaptation and sustainable agricultural practices with possible divergence of crop and related activities.

Keywords: Climate change, agricultural vulnerability, rice yield, sensitivity, exposure, Assam

3. Environmental Assessment of Two White-Leg Shrimp (*Penaeus Vannamei*) Farming Systems; Round Tank System and Earthen Pond System

**K.A.N. Darshika, D.N. de Silva,
Rohana Subasinghe
P.K.T.N.S. Pallewatta**

Shrimp farming plays an important role in providing nutritious food and generating livelihoods for many millions of people worldwide. Asia is the biggest producer of shrimp contributing nearly 80% of the global shrimp aquaculture production. The round tank system is round-shaped and is a type of lined pond that uses an impermeable geomembrane for the retention of water. The earthen pond is a water body that is basically enclosed by the earth. White-leg Shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) is native to the Pacific coast of Central and South America and it is the leading farm-raised species in the western hemisphere. Shrimp farming is responsible for a range of environmental impacts such as the destruction of the mangrove ecosystem, pollution of water bodies, and salinization of soil and water. The objective of this study was to assess the environmental sustainability of two *P. vannamei* production systems using environmental indicators. The round tank system is located in the Erukkalampiddy area in the Mannar district, Sri Lanka. The earthen pond system is located in the Maikkulama area in the Puttalam district, Sri Lanka. Data on water usage, electricity usage, land area usage, and weight of harvested shrimp were collected during two cycles of production to calculate the water footprint, energy footprint, land footprint, and productivity. According to the results, the water footprint and land footprint values of the round tank system are significantly lower than the earthen pond system, while the electricity footprint is significantly higher. The round tank system showed significantly higher productivity than the earthen pond system. Although establishing a round tank system will need more capital, compared to that of an earthen pond system, it is evident that the round tank system is more environmentally sustainable.

Keywords: Shrimp Farming, Water Footprint, Energy Footprint, Land Footprint

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