

CONCEPT NOTE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
**“POPULATION AND SOCIAL POLICY IN A DISRUPTED
WORLD”**



UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA
Center for Population and Policy Studies
2018

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CENTER FOR POPULATION AND POLICY STUDIES

Center for Population and Policy Studies (CPPS) is one of the most reputable research institutes in Universitas Gadjah Mada, based in Yogyakarta. Established in April 1973, CPPS's vision is to become a nationally established and recognized source of reference in the field of population policy. The Center's primary mission is to conduct research, as well as disseminating research results and ideas on population studies in the domain of education and services which will support the implementation of UGM's Tridharma (the university's mission to educate carry out research and apply knowledge for the betterment of society).

CPPS has actively developed population and policy studies through various activities such as research, education and training. It has also provided support services and advocacy on population and policy issues as well. Over the last ten years, CPPS has conducted more than 100 studies and capacity building programs which cover with diverse focus namely, Human Development, Public Services, Governance and Decentralization, Demography, Poverty and Gender and Reproductive Health. This shows the capability of the CPPS to address various social issues through multidisciplinary lenses.

CPPS also has strong networks and international reputation. CPPS partnered with various international and national institutions in carrying highly sophisticated research projects. In the national level, we have partnered with national and local governments institutions, universities, research institute, NGO's and research companies. In the international level CPPS have been cooperating and communicating intensively with international donors NGOs UN Organizations and a strong network with some universities worldwide.



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The question of whether demographic change affects economic development and social policy, or whether such changes are a result of development and policy has attracted serious discussion for several decades. This reflects the Malthusian and Marxian debate on the nexus of demographic change and socio-economic policy (Sinding 2009). Several academic works have looked at this subject from ancient times (e.g. Briggs et al. 2014; Durand 1977; Scheidel 2001) to current industrialised times (Andersen & Molander 2003; Lloyd-Sherlock 2002; Sinding 2009). In the modern industrialised world, particularly following the Second World War, Neo-Malthusian thought—which assumes that high population growth reduces economic growth—has widely been adopted in hopes of achieving high economic growth (Sinding 2009). This situation improved governments' capacity to provide social protection for workers in the labour market. This argument corresponds with classical and contemporary literature on social policy written by such influential authors as Wilensky (1975) and Gough (2004), both of whom believe that the demographic structure significantly affects social security programmes and welfare regime development.

Population structure changes in developing countries have, to a certain extent, shown considerable progress. The Neo-Malthusian approach inspired governments in the developing world to control fertility rates through family planning programmes, and as such some of them were able to successfully restrict population growth and transform their population structures. Most developing countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America, are currently experiencing a demographic change from a youth-dominated to adult-dominated population structure as their population ages and their birth rates decrease. This is also affected by increased life expectancy, which has occurred mainly as a result of improving standards of living following economic growth.

Unfortunately, this demographic change is accompanied by several problematic issues. *First*, most developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are dealing with an incomplete epidemiological transition, leading to a problematic double burden of disease. Mortality caused by communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis has decreased, but mortality due to non-communicable diseases (for example strokes, heart disease, and diabetes) has increased considerably. While developed countries have completed this transition, and governments in these countries focus primarily on non-communicable diseases, governments in the developing world are still coping with both the communicable



and non-communicable ones, and thus require ample financial and technical resources.

Incomplete epidemiological transition has occurred at the same time as a *second* problem has emerged, i.e. a less pervasive labour market. The capacity of labour markets to provide employment in the formal sector is very limited, pushing unskilled people to work in the informal sector. In most developing countries, the majority of the population works in informal sector. For example, in India, Bangladesh, and Cambodia, more than 80 per cent of labourers are in the informal sector. In Indonesia, more than 79 per cent of the workforce is in the informal sector, while this figure in Vietnam is 58 per cent (OECD 2017). Unfortunately, the informal sector is unable to provide stable working positions, sufficient wages, or social protection. Consequently, most informal workers in developing countries have a low standard of living.

Third, the socio-political issues surrounding demographic changes in developing countries have stimulated complicated unforced and forced international migration. Unforced migration, generally, has taken place because of the less-pervasive labour market. International migrant workers from Indonesia, India, Myanmar, and the Philippines, for instance, have migrated to Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan, as labour markets in these countries provide better wages, social protection schemes, and working conditions. At the same time, forced international migration has occurred as migrants search for security. This has happened because migrants are dealing with conflict, political pressure, and natural disasters in their home countries. Both unforced and forced international migrants are vulnerable to human right abuses and must cope with limited protection from the governments of the sending and receiving countries. Meanwhile, the governments of receiving countries are attempting to restrict incoming migration, attracting serious criticism and seemingly violating human rights, as they deal with the threat of terrorism. Migrant restriction policies, which some people consider 'anti-migration' policy, have been adopted by the United States and some European countries, and may push academics and policymakers to review international migration policy and its relevance to the protection of both migrants and citizens of receiving countries.

The *last* problem is the limited provision of social protection intended to mitigate the difficulties elaborated above. An aging population should be supported by sufficient elderly care and pension schemes. At the same time, changes in diseases patterns should be addressed with systematic healthcare and sickness insurance. Formal and informal workers, be they local or migrant, also need social protection schemes to heal their ailments and injuries. In fact, in recent years social protection policies have been reformed, creating new welfare regimes in developing countries, particularly in East and South Asia. However, most social policies in the developing world remain residual, with the government providing social protection



schemes only to limited groups (Holliday 2000, Kuhner 2015; Mok et al. 2017; Sumarto 2017).

Over the past two decades, the issues discussed above have become more complicated as the socio-political context has shifted, creating what we can call a 'disrupted world', which can be attributed primarily to developments in information technology and globalised governance. In this 'disrupted world', there has been a shift in public service and economic activity patterns, with service providers and economic actors tending to use digital devices rather than employ conventional non-digital ones. Terms such as 'online-based public services' and 'online marketing' reflect this shift, which has considerably influenced not only the private domain but also the public sphere. Online-based economic activities in developing countries, for instance, has pushed some private corporations to downsize, causing a serious problem. At the same time, this has also raised issues of industrial relations and social protection. A critical question is how to manage industrial relations and provide appropriate social protection in an online-based economy. Unsurprisingly, governments have not responded to these issues systematically owing to a classical problematic issue: government policy responses are unable to keep pace with the development of technology.

This complicated situation has stimulated some critical questions, divided into four categories as follows:

- A. *Youth and health* – [i] what are the manifestations of incomplete epidemiological transition among people across social and economic categories, as well as gender and age brackets? [ii] considering governments' struggle to deal with the double burden in the health sector, how much fiscal and political space is there for reproductive health, including that related to gender-based violence? [iii] what are the effects on youth of transitions brought by the changes in values and lifestyles? [iv] what are the appropriate responses of different stakeholders (not just governments) for youth-related issues and reproductive health?
- B. *International labour migration issues* – [i] will the 'anti-migration' policy in the United States, as well as migration restrictions in some European countries, have considerable effect on the migration policies of other countries? [ii] how will developing countries, especially in Southeast Asia, respond to such international migration policies? [iii] will recent policy changes have implications for the volume, pattern, and trends of international migration? [iv] how should countries respond to developments in information technology in order to protect migrant workers?
- C. *Big data for population and social policies* – [i] how can researchers and policymakers utilise big data for population and social policy? [ii] what approaches and methodologies are appropriate for big data analysis in



policymaking? [iii] how would the use of big data affect government agencies and policymaking culture?

- D. *Social protection policy* – [i] how well can prevailing welfare regimes in the developing world effectively respond to the problematic issues of epidemiological transition, underdeveloped labour markets, international migration, and shifting modes of industrial relations (mainly caused by developments in digital technology)? [ii] will these problematic issues have any significant effect on family and community roles in providing social protection for vulnerable people? [iii] is there any need/pressure to change prevailing welfare regime models with more redistributive/inclusive ones? [iv] what are the roles of global and regional actors in the development of social protection programmes in the developing world?

All of the questions above will be discussed in an international conference, titled “**Population and Social Policy in a Disrupted World**”. This theme will be discussed from the perspective of developing countries, covering those in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

2. OBJECTIVES

- A. Convene reputable population and social policy scholars and researchers and facilitate them in discussing their studies on these issues.
- B. Discuss the opportunity for collaborative research as well as joint publications on the subjects of population and social policy.
- C. Build networks for research on the topics of population and social policy in developing countries.

3. THEME AND TOPICS

Theme: “**Population and Social Policy in a Disrupted World**”

Sub-Themes and Topics:

A. *Youth and Health*

- i. Manifestations of incomplete epidemiological transition among society
- ii. Fiscal and political opportunities for reproductive health
- iii. Effects of shifting values and lifestyles on youth
- iv. Appropriate responses of different stakeholders to youth-related issues and reproductive health

B. *International Labour Migration Issues*

- i. Effects of US migration control and EU migration restriction policy
- ii. Responses of developing countries to international migration policy
- iii. Implications of recent policy changes for international migration trends



- iv. Policy reform and migrant worker protection as related to global IT development

C. Big Data for Population and Social Policies

- i. Utilisation of big data for population and social policy
- ii. Approaches and methodologies for big data analysis in policy making
- iii. Effects of using big data on the roles of government agencies and policy-making culture

D. Social Protection Policy

- i. Responses of welfare regimes in the developing world to epidemiological transition, underdeveloped labour markets, international labour migration, and shifting modes of industrial relations (mainly caused by developments in digital technology)
- ii. The effects of epidemiological transition, underdeveloped labour markets, international labour migration, and shifting modes of industrial relations on family and community roles in providing social protection for vulnerable people
- iii. The need/pressure to replace prevailing welfare regime models with more redistributive/inclusive ones
- iv. The roles of global and regional actors in the development of social protection programmes in the developing world

4. LIST OF SPEAKERS

Topic	Plenary Session	Parallel Session
<i>Youth and Health</i>	Prof. Ben White, International Institute of Social Studies Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands	a. UNFPA Kantor Jakarta b. Prof. Dr. Siswanto Agus Wilopo, Center for Reproductive Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada
<i>International Labour Migration Issues</i>	Dr. Lothar Smith, Human Geography, Institute for Management Research Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands	a. Prof. Brenda Yeoh, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore b. Dr. Maruja Milagros B. Asis, Scalabrini Migration Center, the Philippines
<i>Big Data for Population and Social Policies</i>	Prof. Maria Fasli, Ph.D., NTF, FHEA, UNESCO Chair in Analytics and Data Science	a. UN Global Pulse, Jakarta b. PT Qlue Performa Indonesia



Topic	Plenary Session	Parallel Session
<i>Social Protection Policy</i>	Prof. Rebecca Surender, PhD, Department of Social Policy Oxford University, the United Kingdom	a. Prof. Antonios Roumpakis, Ph.D, Department of Sosial Policy and Social Work, University of York – United Kingdom b. Prof. Stefan Kuhner, Ph.D, Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Lingnan, Hong Kong c. Ricardo Velazquez-Leyer, Department of Social and Political Sciences, Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México - Mexico

5. PARTICIPANTS

More than 200 participants from around the region are expected to take part in the conference. The participants will come from government as well as the private and NGO sectors, representing women’s organizations, migration care, youth, policymakers, program managers, health professionals, researchers, social scientists, students and activist.

6. TIME

Monday, August 6th 2018

7. VENUE

University Club Hotel, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Jl. Pancasila No. 2, Boulevard UGM, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 55281

8. SCHEDULE

Monday, 6 August 2018	
Hour	Programme
07.30 – 08.30	Registration
08.30 – 09.00	Opening Ceremony
	Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dr.soc.pol. Agus Heruanto Hadna, M.Si., Director of CPPS UGM</i> • <i>Prof. Ir. Panut Mulyono, M.Eng., D.Eng., Rector of Universitas Gadjah Mada</i>



09.00 – 09.45	<p>Keynote Speech <i>Prof. Dr. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro,</i> Minister of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)</p>
09.45 – 10.00	Break
10.00 – 12.00	<p>Plenary Moderator: Dr. Sukamdi, Center for Population and Policy Studies, UGM Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dr. Lothar Smith, Human Geography, Institute for Management Research, Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands</i> • <i>Prof. Dr. Ben White, International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands</i> • <i>Prof. Maria Fasli, Ph.D., NTF, FHEA, UNESCO Chair of Analytics and Data Science</i> • <i>Prof. Rebecca Surender, Ph.D., Department of Social Policy, Oxford University, the United Kingdom</i>
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch
13.00 – 15.00	<p>Parallel Session 1 Group 1: International Labour Migration Issues Group 2: Youth and Health Group 3: Big Data for Population and Social Policies Group 4: Social Protection Policy</p>
15.00 – 15.30	Break
15.30 – 17.30	<p>Parallel Session 2 Group 1: International Labour Migration Issues Group 2: Youth and Health Group 3: Big Data for Population and Social Policies Group 4: Social Protection Policy</p> <p>Note: The International Conference will be closed by the moderator of each group</p>

Please note that these list of confirmed parallel session, additional speakers, presentation titles and the programmes are subject to change.



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4. Dr. Setiadi, M.Si.
5. Dr. Dewi H. Susilastuti, M.Sc.
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7. Mulyadi Sumarto, . Ph.D,
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