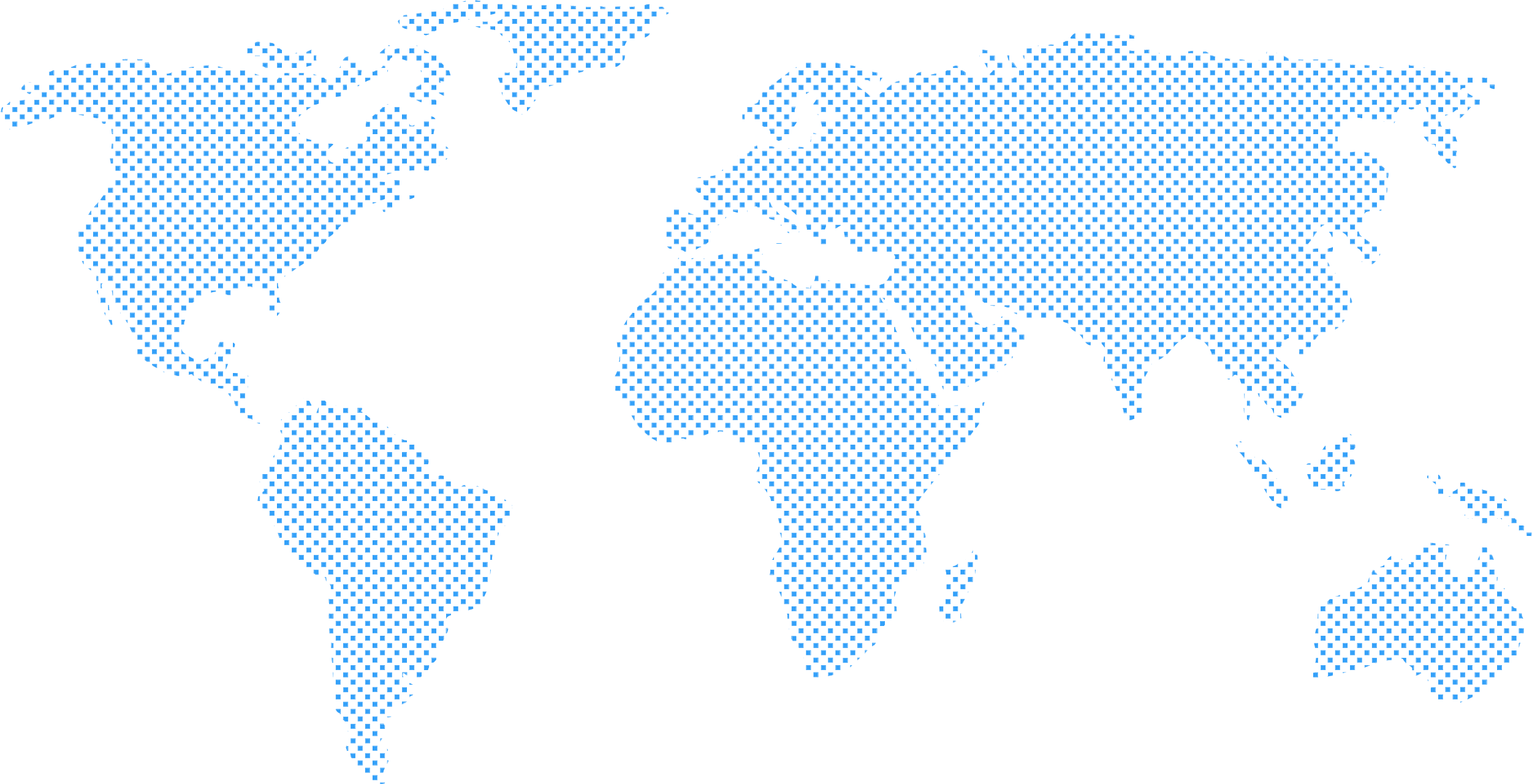
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| Inclusive Development Workshop: Greater China & Beyond  Date: 10 - 11 August 2018  Venue: D801, College Chamber, Lee Quo Wei Academic Building |



Acknowledgement:

This event and works were fully supported by a grant from the Research Grants Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (Project No.: UGC/IDS14/17)

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| Introduction ofOrganisers |

Hang Seng Management College

Hang Seng Management College (HSMC) was restructured from the former Hang Seng School of Commerce and was established in 2010 as a non-profit, private university-level institution, with five Schools (Business, Communication, Decision Sciences, Humanities & Social Science, and Translation) and around 5,000 full-time students. Adopting the “Liberal + Professional” education model which incorporates the iGPS “desired graduate attributes” framework, HSMC is a residential institution which puts quality teaching and students’ all-round development as its highest priorities. Aspiring to be a leading private liberal-arts-oriented university in the region, HSMC features top-quality faculty members, award-winning green campus facilities, innovative degree programmes, impactful research on corporate sustainability, and excellent student support services, with the aim of nurturing young talents with critical thinking, innovative minds, caring attitude, moral values and social responsibility.

Centre for Greater China Studies, Hang Seng Management College

Centre for Greater China Studies (CGCS) aims to enhance interdisciplinary research that highlights the rise of China and its impact on the rest of the world. The CGCS has two major objectives. First, it serves as a research platform to formulate and promote Greater China studies at HSMC. Its second objective is to facilitate academic exchange and cooperation between local and international scholars.

The CGCS will focus on four key areas:

1) To facilitate research on the Belt and Road Initiative and the Big Bay Area Development.

2) To encourage research on interactions between China and the rest of the world and accompanying problems that may occur.

3) To promote digital research methods and apply related knowledge to the field of Greater China studies.

4) To set up a “Greater China Research Network” website which would be used to engage in various types of academic activities and online publication

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Department of Social Science, Hang Seng Management College

The Department of Social Science provides a multidisciplinary learning environment for students to critically study human interactions and social processes in various societies with a global awareness. We strive for excellence in teaching and research by means of collaborative and innovative inquiry methods.

Afro-Asian society for Inclusive development

The newly formed Afro-Asian society for inclusive development aims to bring together socially conscious, positively motivated international scholars who would like to dream of a better tomorrow through the African-Asian perspectives, willing to move away from a Euro-centric approach to development. A holistic perspective to life is what inclusive development entails. This forum would attempt to build on the traditional social, cultural, philosophical, religious and political values embedded in the nations of these two continents. Its single focus would be the dignity of the human person of the present and of the future. It seeks new frameworks, new approaches, and new thought patterns to emerge from the contemporary reality. This is an opportunity to garner international, intellectual energy, for the sake of a brighter tomorrow.

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| Programme Rundown |

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| Day: 1 (10 August 2018, Friday) | |
| Time | Programme |
| 9:30am – 10:00am | Registration |
| 10:00am – 10:30am | Opening Remarks  Prof. Kwok Kan TAM  Chair Professor and Dean of School of Humanities and Social Science, Hang Seng Management College  Prof. Lang KAO  Director, Centre for Greater China Studies  Dr. Robin Sahaya Seelan, SJ  Chairperson, Afro-Asian Society for Inclusive Development  Photo Session |
| 10:30am – 12:00pm | Session 1: Sustainable Development  Moderator: Prof. Kwok Kan TAM  Prof. Xufeng ZHU, Tsinghua University  *Sustainable Development Strategy in China*  Dr. Maduka ENYIMBA Csp., University of Calabar  *Sustainable – Inclusive Development through Conversational Thinking: The Case for Africa-China Relations* |
| 12:00pm – 2:00pm | Lunch |
| 2:00pm – 3:30pm | Session2: Inclusive Political Development  Moderator: Prof. Lang KAO  Prof. Samuel C.Y. KU, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages  *Inclusive Political Development in Malaysia: Implications to China’s Development*  Prof. Philip S.C. HSU, National Taiwan University  *Innovations of Local Budgeting in China as a Strategy for Inclusive Development* |
| 3:30pm – 4:00pm | Coffee Break |
| 4:00pm – 5:30pm | Session 3: Religion and Nationalism  Moderator: Dr. Anselm W.K. LAM  Dr. Robin Sahaya Seelan, SJ, Satya Nilayam Research Institute  *A Study of Human Well-being and Social Purpose: Including Religion in Inclusive Development*  Dr. Savio ABREU, SJ, Xavier Centre of Historical Research  *The Challenge of Stringent, Radical Nationalism to Inclusive Development* |
| 5:30pm – 6:00pm | Campus Tour |
| 6:00pm – 8:00pm | Dinner |

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| Programme Rundown |

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| **Day: 2 (11 August 2018, Saturday)** | |
| **Time** | **Programme** |
| **9:00am – 9:30am** | **Registration** |
| **9:30am – 11:00am** | **Session 4: Development in Rural Area**  Moderator: Dr. Victor C.M. CHAN  Prof. Mojalefa L.J. KOENANE, University of South Africa  *Development in Africa: Our Indigineous Way or Theirs?*  Miss Mhadeno Y. HUMTSOE, The Gandhigram Rural Institute  *Inclusive Development of Naga Tribes in Nagaland: Strategies for Sustainability* |
| **11:00am – 11:15am** | **Coffee Break** |
| **11:15am – 12:45pm** | **Session 5: Development & Human Rights**  Moderator: Dr. Nga Li LAM  Dr. Hilaria Soundari MANUEL, The Gandhigram Rural Institute  *Towards Inclusive Development of Rural India*  Dr. Benedict S.B. CHAN, Hong Kong Baptist University  *A Consequential Evaluation of Confucian and Ubuntu Ethics in International Human Rights Debates* |
| **12:45pm – 2:45pm** | **Lunch** |
| **2:45pm – 4:15pm** | **Session 6: Ethics of Ubuntu**  Moderator: Dr. Lucille L.S. NGAN  Dr. Pius M. MOSIMA, University of Bamenda  *Inclusive Development from an African Perspective: An Approach from the Ethic of Ubuntu*  Prof. Fainos MANGENA, University of Zimbabwe  *Discoursing Inclusive Development and Governance in Zimbabwe: Resuscitating Ubuntu* |
| **4:15pm – 4:45pm** | **Coffee Break** |
| **4:45pm – 6:15pm** | **Session 7: Development and Poverty**  Moderator: Dr. Michael W.H. CHAN  Dr. Muk Yan WONG, Hang Seng Management College  *Barrier to Inclusive Development in Developed Cities: A Case Study of the Housing Problem in Hong Kong*  Dr. Jonathan Chimakonam OKEKE, University of Calabar  *Addressing the Problem of Mass Poverty in the Sub-Saharan Africa: Inclusive Development as a Conversational Strategy* |
| **6:15pm – 6:30pm** | **Closing Remarks** |
| **6:30pm – 8:00pm** | **Dinner** |

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Session 1: Sustainable Development

Prof. Xufeng ZHU

Xufeng ZHU is Professor and Associate Dean at the School of Public Policy and Management (SPPM) and Executive Director of the Institute for Sustainable Development Goals, Tsinghua University (TUSDG) and Director of the Think Tank Research Center of the SPPM. His research interests include the policy process, think tank and expert involvement, Science & Technology policy, environment and climate policy, and public governance in transitional China. He is the author of *The Rise of Think Tanks in China* (2013) and other *The Politics of Expertise in China* (2018 forthcoming), and has published over twenty English articles in *Journal of Public Administration Research* and *Theory, Governance, Public Administration, Policy Studies Journal*, *The China Quarterly* and other international journals and dozens of articles in Chinese journals.

Topic: Sustainable Development Strategy in China

Abstract

This study demonstrates the distinctive strategy of sustainable development path adopted by China. The authors argue that the Chinese central government has initiated competitive regional sustainable pilot schemes that combine the national target with local policy measures to foster local entrepreneurship for policy innovations and experimentations, without fundamentally changing the existing Chinese performance evaluation and promotion system of local officials. Field investigations, documentary analyses and interviews regarding the low-carbon province and city (LCPC) pilot scheme launched in 2010 were conducted. Based on these studies, the author found that innovative policy goals and instruments are practised by LCPC pilots in seven aspects, which manifest convergence towards the national low-carbon target and variations according to different local conditions. The author contends that the strategy that involves competitive regional pilot schemes has broader usage in Chinese governance.

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Dr. Maduka ENYIMBA, Csp.

Dr. Maduka ENYIMBA, Csp. is a Lecturer at the Department of Philosophy, University of Calabar, Nigeria. He obtained his B.A, Master of Arts and Doctorate degrees in University of Calabar and a postgraduate Diploma in Education from Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto. He is a copious writer with four books, 16 book chapters and over 20 articles published in reputable International and local journals. His research interest is in Epistemology, African philosophy and Philosophy of Education. He presents papers in conferences within and outside Nigeria. He is a member of conversational school of philosophy and a fellow of Society for Research and academic excellence.

Topic: Sustainable – Inclusive Development through Conversational Thinking: The Case for Africa-China Relations

Abstract

My aim in this paper is to show the necessity and possibility of implementing inclusive development that is sustainable in the Africa-China relations using the conversational technique. I contend that the foremost challenges facing inclusive and sustainable developments are the dearth of constructive and balanced relationships. If a program of development is constructive that is, taking into consideration, every relevant variable and practicable measure, it would be sustainable; and if it is balanced that is, being fair to all groups, it would be inclusive. Conversational thinking prioritises relationships that exist among development variables or groups designated as either Nwansa (out-group) or Nwanju (in-group) and purveys strategies for making such relationships constructive and balanced. I present strong arguments to show that conversational thinking, in highlighting the importance of cultivating constructive and balanced relationships and sustaining the same among development variables is the needed pathway for the implementation of the ideals of sustainable-inclusive development in the Africa-China relations. My methods will be expository, prescriptive and analytic.

Key words: Sustainable-inclusive Development, Conversational thinking, Chimakonam, Human development and African place.

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Session 2: Inclusive Political Development

Prof. Samuel C.Y. KU

Prof. Samuel C.Y. KU received his Ph.D. from the Ohio State University in June 1989, and he started his academic career at the National Sun Yat-sen University (NSYSU) in Kaohsiung, Taiwan in September 1989 and till July 2016. Professor Ku presently is a professor at the Department of International Affairs and Vice President for International Affairs at Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages (since August 2016). Professor Ku’s major research interests include Southeast Asia’s political development, comparative politics, China and Southeast Asia, and Taiwan’s relations with Southeast Asia. While two thirds of Professor Ku's articles, more than seventy, are published in Chinese, his English articles have appeared in such international journals as *Asian Survey*, *Asian Perspective*, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, *Issues and Studies*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, etc*.* In addition, Professor Ku has also published more than ten Chinese books on Southeast Asia in Taiwan.

Topic: Inclusive Political Development in Malaysia: Implications to China’s Development

Abstract

With the help from the British colonial government, the Alliance, a multi-racial coalition, was established in 1952, which included the UMNO (the Malay-oriented party), the MCA (the Chinese-oriented party), and the MIC (the Indian-oriented party). This has not only laid a solid foundation for Malaysia’s independence in 1957 but also contributed to the later stable development in Malaysia from 1957 to 2008, in spite of some deviations. However, inclusive politics declined in the 12th and 13th parliament (from 2008 to 2018), because the federal parliament failed to reflect the representation of the Chinese and the Indians. In this paper, I contend that authoritarianism and corruption are the two key elements that wipe out inclusiveness in Malaysia since the beginning of the new century. In the May 2018 nationwide election, the Pakatan Harapan (PH; English: “Alliance Hope”) won a surprising victory to make the PH dominating the 14th parliament (2018-2023) in Malaysia, which generally reflect the representation of the three major ethnic groups in the multi-racial country. These changes in Malaysia’s inclusive politics generate some implications to the People’s Republic of China, which has long been ruled under the Chinese Communist Party, which is characterized by growing authoritarianism and corruption.

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Prof. Philip S.C. HSU

Prof. Philip S.C. HSU is currently Professor of Political Science, and the Director of Center for China Studies, National Taiwan University. Prof. HSU received his doctoral degree from the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver. His research interests include comparative politics (with particular emphasis on the People’s Republic of China), political economy, and international relations (with particular emphasis on Asia-Pacific international security and economic cooperation). His articles have been published in *The Pacific Review, Australian Journal of Public Administration, Journal of Contemporary China, Cambridge Review of International Affairs, Issues & Studies*, etc.

Topic: Innovations of Local Budgeting in China as a Strategy for Inclusive Development

Abstract

Inclusive development requires, among other things, the state capacity and governance mechanisms conducive to pro-equity allocation of resources. One of the most crucial aspects of state resource allocation is budgeting. In democratic systems, legislators acting on behalf of various social strata or regions, including the disadvantaged ones, play a key role of minimizing disparity in budgetary resource allocation, thanks to democratic elections based on popular voting. In China, however, direct electoral influence from individual citizens is confined chiefly to the production of village committees, but totally absent in budgetary process. This paper will examine the innovations of local budgeting in China that seek primarily to enhance mass participation, transparency, equity, and accountability. Such innovations prove an increasingly useful strategy to promote equitable and accountable allocation of budgetary resources and thereby to foster inclusive development in China.

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Session 3: Religion and Nationalism

Dr. Robin Sahaya Seelan, SJ

Dr. Robin Sahaya Seelan, SJ is currently the Director of Satya Nilayam Institute of Philosophy and Culture, which is recognized by the University of Madras to offer doctoral programs in Philosophy. He is also an Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy, Loyola College, Chennai, India. Last year, in 2017, he held the MacLean Chair in Saint Joseph's University, Philadelphia, USA. He obtained his Doctorate degree from the University of Madras, India and Master of Philosophy from the University of Pune, India. His academic interests include Philosophy of Religion, philosophy of liberation, Inter religious Dialogue, etc. He has authored several papers and presented works at many national and International conferences.

Topic: A Study of Human Well-being and Social Purpose: Including Religion in Inclusive Development

Abstract

Of late, some countries have begun to realise that the well-being of their citizens is more important than other factors. In fact, Global Happiness Index (GHI) has been begun to be taken seriously. Originally a concept that developed from a tiny nation like Bhutan, it has been now drawn attention of countries such as the UK. True or right development is one in which a person feels and enjoys well-being and social purpose of his/her existence.

Religion, in my opinion, increases mightily the sense of social purpose and well-being. The thesis proposed here is that the well-being of a person is inclusive of his/her religion too and therefore, while studying and analyzing inclusive development, religion should be taken seriously. In the global context today, there have been several abuses of religion, which have led to conflicts and have caused irreparable damages to human psyche. Should religions, therefore, be banned or dismissed? The opinion is divided.

Many researches in the past have noted that religious people are happier than the non-religious ones. Their abilities to cope up with suffering and distress, desolations and problems have been linked with their faith and teachings of their religions. Despite all problems, there is a resurgence in religion and this element of an undying spirituality contributes to inclusive development.

Thus, this paper attempts to explore human well-being and social purpose as promoted by reigions. There can be no inclusive development without taking religion seriously, is one of the claims that is being studied in this paper.

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Dr. Savio ABREU, SJ

Dr. Savio ABREU, SJ is currently a Director of Xavier Centre of Historical Research, Goa, India. He has completed his Doctor of Philosophy in Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India and Bachelor Degree in Mathematics in Dhempe College of Art & Science, Goa, India. He has published articles in reputable journals such as *Indian Church History Review*, *Seminar*, *Social Action*, etc. He has published papers in edited volumes, such as Social Development of the Christian Community in India in, India Social Development Report 2012: Minorities at the Margins (Oxford University Press, 2013).

Topic: The Challenge of Stringent, Radical Nationalism to Inclusive Development

Abstract

In recent times with the spread of globalization issues of nationalism, migration and sustainable development have emerged as tricky problems and obstacles in the path of globalization. Particularly in Asia and more specifically in South Asia the discourse on nationalism and patriotism that attempts to redefine the identity of locals in an exclusive manner has dominated political and mainstream exchanges. This emphasis on stringent nationalism that targets minority and other ethnic groups as enemies of the state has dangerous implications for inclusive development. In Bangladesh, adversarial politics that has for decades characterized the behaviour of political parties has impeded the proper functioning of democracy and economic and social development in the country. It has led to religious intolerance and radical Islamisation which has targeted religious minorities. A similar phenomenon is noticed in the neighbouring nations of Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka, where a radical and stringent nationalism, often right wing in orientation and based on religious and ethnic intolerance has placed serious obstacles in the path of development for all sections of society.

According to the Inclusive Development Index 2018 (IDI), a project of the World Economic Forum’s System Initiative on the Future of Economic Progress, which measures the economic performance of 103 economies based on three individual pillars -- growth and development; inclusion; and inter-generational equity, Nepal is the highest ranked at 22, while Bangladesh is 34th, Sri Lanka is 40th, Pakistan is 47th and India is at a lowly 62nd.  Although India boasts of a vibrant democracy, energetic civil society, multitude of social movements and a vigilant media, India is yet to become a society with egalitarian and inclusive development.

This paper by analyzing the specific political discourse of right wing ‘Hindutva’ forces in India as a case study will try to understand the link between nationalism and development. The processes, institutions and structures that lead to various forms of systemic bias and discrimination against the minorities will be identified, and the role of stringent nationalism with religious and ethnic underpinnings in reinforcing these biases and discriminations will be scrutinized. The level of development reached by a society is indicated by the manner in which it treats its minorities and the main responsibility for it lies with the majority community.

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Thus any form of radical and stringent nationalism by the majority community becomes a major obstacle to the inclusive development of all sections of that society.

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Session 4: Development in Rural Area

Prof. Mojalefa L.J. KOENANE

Prof. Mojalefa L.J. KOENANE is Associate Professor at the Department of Philosophy, Practical and Systematic Theology, University of South Africa. He has completed his Master of Arts and Doctorate degrees in the University of Free State, South Africa. His academic interests involve Ethics, Applied Ethics, African Philosophy, Political/ Social Philosophy and Phenomenology. Prof. KOENANE is the member of Southern African Philosophy Society, the editorial board member of Inkanyiso Journal of Humanities (University of Zululand) and the editor of Phronimon. His articles have appeared in reputable journals, including *African Journal of Public Affairs*, *TRAMES – Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences* and *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences.*

Topic: Development in Africa: Our Indigineous Way or Theirs?

Abstract

I discuss and explore the alternative strategy to economic development and resilience in rural and semi-urban areas in South Africa. Underdevelopment increases unemployment, which further worsens poverty levels and increases inequality among people in rural communities. Clearly, government financial institutions fail to reach rural communities, which they are meant to develop, therefore failure to access formal financial institutions calls for rural communities to devise means through which they can survive and improve their livelihoods. ‘Stokvels’ are effective self-help economic development strategies in rural South Africa, which do not depend on external forces but totally rely on the community’s determination to improve their own lives. I argue that the creation of self-help projects such as ‘stokvels’ are founded on the principle beyond individual enrichment but more on communal development and ideals of improving lives of rural communities, therefore, ‘stokvels’ are communitarian in their outlook and constitute alternative economic development mechanism. I contend that adopting indigenous African ways in dealing with African problems could prove the most effective tool through which poverty could be alleviated for rural communities. I argue that despite government’s unwillingness to recognise ‘stokvels’ that they have proven to be effective mechanism for tackling under development and poverty in rural South Africa. T Finally I conclude that ‘stokvels’ can also serve as effective indigenous mechanism through which women are developed and empowered.

Key words: Communitarian, development, underdevelopment, unemployment, rural and stokvels

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Miss Mhadeno Y. HUMTSOE

Miss Mhadeno Y. HUMTSOE is a Ph.D Research Scholar in the Centre for Applied Research, Gandhigram Rural Institute (GRI), Tamil Nadu, India. She is pursuing her Doctoral Studies on role of livelihood in promotion of maternal health care among tribal women. She has completed Master of Philosophy in Research and Development from GRI and Post Graduate in Rural Development from University of Science and Technology Meghalaya (USTM), India. She had been working as a faculty member in USTM for two semesters. She has published a couple of her research articles in National and International Journals in ISSN and ISBN proceedings.

Topic: Inclusive Development of Naga Tribes in Nagaland: Strategies for Sustainability

Abstract

Naga Tribes residing in rural areas are deprived and less developed in spheres of development such as health services, livelihood promotion, road connectivity, education, etc. This tribal communities migrated settled in the Naga Hills presently known as the State of Nagaland, North East Region of India. About 71.14 percent (Census, 2011) of Naga Tribes in Nagaland inhabits in rural areas. Tribal communities in rural areas of Nagaland do not have adequate access to the basic facilities as mentioned above. Health care Institutions with equipped with modern machineries and technologies are in the urban areas beyond the reach of the rural tribal communities. About 60 percent in the employment sector are employed in the agriculture sector where the productivity is low as agricultural cultivations are more of consumption based rather than commercial. The absence of adequate connectivity of road in informs of construction of roads suitable for all weather, public transportation, and high cost of transportation fares hinder the mobility of the tribal communities in the rural areas. The quality of education imparted to the children in the rural areas is requisite to ponder upon, as most of the tribal communities do not have an access to schools providing quality education. Moreover, institutions imparting higher educational courses are confined in the urban areas. The exclusive development has resulted to inter – district disparities failing to provide basic facilities to the rural communities with equity. Therefore, the study with an objective intends to portray the socio – economic status of the Naga Tribal communities in rural areas; and to exemplify the challenges in accessing to basic infrastructures facilities. In order to render basic infrastructures facilities to the Naga tribal communities in rural Nagaland with equity, implementation of inclusive development is in need of the hour. The study therefore, intends to contribute in achieving inclusive development as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national and global level.

Key words: Naga tribes, Rural area, Sustainability

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Session 5: Development & Human Rights

Dr. Hilaria Soundari MANUEL

Dr. Hilaria Soundari MANUEL is an Assistant Professor in the Centre of Applied Research, Gandhigram Rural Institute (GRI), Gandhigram, India. She belongs to the Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavanod. As a faculty member, she teaches research methodology and social work in GRI. She is specialized in the fields of development research, gender issues and social work. Having passed UGC-NET with JRF, she received Junior Research Fellowship (1999-2001) and Senior Research Fellowship (2001-2003) from University Grants Commission (UGC). Also she received Post Doctoral Fellowship (2012-2014). She has completed an UGC-Major Research Project and has undertaken ICSSR Research Project. She is working for the empowerment of marginalized women and children for 29 years in rural India.

Topic: Towards Inclusive Development of Rural India

Abstract

Sustainable and inclusive development is the clarion call of the global growth process. Specifically as the tenth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to reduce inequality within and among countries invites for inclusive development. However, according to the Inclusive Development Report 2018 of World Economic Forum (WEF), India has been ranked 62nd out of 74 emerging economies. While having 68.84% of the population is living in rural area (Census, 2011), they are more deeply impacted by poverty, climate change, food insecurity, lack of health care and global economic crisis. As per WEF 2018, six out of 10 Indians still live on less than $3.20 per day. Thus the long journey of development of India had to include the marginalized and excluded groups as stakeholders in rural milieu.

The main objectives are to study the meaning of inclusive development from the perspective of Indian rural population; to identify the significant spheres for their inclusive development and to suggest policy based recommendations for effective implementation of inclusive development of rural people. The study intends to introspect from the development aspects of education, employment, emancipation, connectivity and consumption. It also will analyze it from class, caste, gender and geographical difference of this rural population. The outcome of the study is to provide suggestive measures for improving the lives of rural population in India by inclusive policy and innovative programmes.

Key words: Rural, Inclusive, Caste, Gender, Connectivity

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| Introduction of Speakers |

Dr. Benedict S.B. CHAN

Dr. Benedict S.B. Chan is currently Assistant Professor in the Department of Religion and Philosophy and Research Fellow in the Centre of Applied Ethics at Hong Kong Baptist University. He received his Ph.D. in the Philosophy Department at the University of Maryland, College Park.  His Areas of Research Specialization (AOS) include Social & Political Philosophy, Applied Ethics & Moral Philosophy, and Comparative Philosophy (Chinese & Western). He has published in academic journals such as *Dao: A Journal of Comparative Philosophy*, *Global Policy, International Journal of Chinese Comparative Philosophy of Medicine,* and *Journal of Bioethical Inquiry*. E-mail: benedictchan@hkbu.edu.hk

Topic: A Consequential Evaluation of Confucian and Ubuntu Ethics in International Human Rights Debates

Abstract

There are many philosophical debates on the ethics of human rights in international documents. One of the most famous human rights debates for East Asian is the Asian values debate, which is an East Asian challenge to human rights. This debate compares East and West cultures in general, or Confucianism and Liberalism in particular, and then people involved in this debate argue in different ways whether the cultural differences affect the justification of human rights. In recent years, some scholars start to extend this kind of cultural debates to cover more cultures. They believe that cultural debates are not necessary “West-centric” and they directly compare non-Western cultures, such as Confucian ethics and Ubuntu ethics, in human rights debates.

By evaluating and comparing different ethical theories and cultural traditions, this presentation seeks to investigate the roles of these non-Western cultures in the ethics of human rights. Particularly, the following ethical and cultural ideas will be discussed. Scholars in the development ethics (especially the capability approach), such as Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, have developed some particular views on human rights and capability. Metz discusses what scholars in the capability approach and the human rights debates can learn from Ubuntu ethics in the African tradition. Metz also compares values such as caring, compassion, empathy, harmony, and relationship in Confucian ethics and Ubuntu ethics. I evaluate and investigate how these theories and ideas jointly contribute to the ethics of human rights. I argue that it is better to use consequential evaluation to justify human rights, and in order to do so, Confucian ethics and Ubuntu ethics have their unique roles. This presentation will use human rights to health as an example of human rights to illustrate my points. Although one presentation cannot answer all the questions in the project, at least some preliminary but important philosophical investigation and practical issues will be addressed in this presentation.

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Session 6: Ethics of Ubuntu

Dr. Pius M. MOSIMA

Dr. Pius M. MOSIMA hails from Buea in the South West Region of Cameroon. He teaches Philosophy at the Higher Teachers’ Training College, University of Bamenda; and is vice Country Director in charge of Research and Programs at the Benchmark Institute for Research and Development (BIRD) Cameroon. He is also Assistant Chief Examiner for Philosophy at the Cameroon General Certificate of Education Board (CGCEB). His research interests include African /intercultural Philosophy; Globalization and Culture, Moral and Political Philosophy, Political Sociology and Anthropology, Citizenship and Development Studies, Gender Studies and Bioethics. He has supervised research, published and presented papers in many conferences, and given guest lectures in Summer Universities on these topics in many African and European universities.

Topic: Inclusive Development from an African Perspective: An Approach from the Ethic of Ubuntu

Abstract

In this paper, I argue that traditional African communitarian values such as togetherness, mutual cooperation and solidarity highlighted in the ethic of ubuntu are more consistent with the social structure and the political organization of many traditional societies in Africa and could be of paramount importance in fostering inclusive development and ensuring the welfare of the individual and the community. I establish that ubuntu takes into consideration the contributions of all stakeholders, including the poor, vulnerable, and the marginalised in a bid to address development issues. I also provide strong reasons for implementing communitarian strategies of togetherness, solidarity and mutual cooperation which support mutual interdependence and could promote inclusive development in Africa. I draw examples from traditional African ethic such as ubuntu, with communitarian values salient among African peoples, and reflect on the ethic/politics of consensus in light of important developmental challenges facing the world today. I draw the conclusion that a critical and creative re-evaluation of the communitarian values embedded in the ethic of ubuntu may help Africans and the rest of humanity in meeting the challenges of inclusive development.

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Prof. Fainos MANGENA

Fainos MANGENA, PhD, is a Full Professor of Philosophy and Ethics at the University of Zimbabwe. He has taught ethics at the University of Zimbabwe for 14 years. His areas of research interest include: Ethics and Professionalism, Work Ethics, Cultural Ethics, Developmental Ethics, Ethics and Gender, Ethics and Medicine, Ethics and the Media, Ethics and Business, Ethics and the Environment. Professor Mangena is a winner of the prestigious African Humanities Programme (AHP) Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship (2010) funded by the Carnegie Corporation and administered by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). He is currently the President of the Philosophical Society of Zimbabwe (PSZ).

Topic: Discoursing Inclusive Development and Governance in Zimbabwe: Resuscitating Ubuntu

Abstract

In this paper, I reflect on whether the new Zimbabwe government under the presidency of Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa has the capacity to arrest the developmental problems facing the country and bring about inclusive development which will see the needs of the marginalized or excluded groups such as the poor, women, children, the elderly and the disabled being addressed. I argue that two of the biggest problems bedeviling Zimbabwe today are chronic poverty and disease, which are a legacy of the Zimbabwe government led by ousted former President Robert Mugabe. My view is that Mugabe’s government failed to manage its politics, which, in turn, resulted in the plummeting of Zimbabwe’s economy in the last two decades leading to high unemployment, inflation, brain drain, cash crisis and the outbreak of both waterborne and non-communicable diseases among a host of problems. My claim is that the effects of the above problems are still being felt today, and I submit that although the philosophy of hunhu/ubuntu became endangered during Mugabe’s reign, it can be re-deployed in the new dispensation in order to bring about inclusive development. The success of this philosophy will, in my view, hinge on the new government’s capacity to attract investors through improving relations with its citizenry, the developed world, as well as decisively deal with the problem of corruption.

Key words: Governance, Development, Inclusive Development, Marginalization, Hunhu/Ubuntu

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Session 7: Development and Poverty

Dr. Muk Yan WONG

Dr. Muk Yan WONG is Assistant Professor at the Department of Social Science, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong. He received his BA and MPhil (Philosophy) from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and his PhD (Philosophy) from the University of Cincinnati in USA. His major research areas include Philosophy of Emotion, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Science, and Philosophy of Evolutionary Biology. His articles have appeared in International Studies in the Philosophy of Science, Philosophical Psychology, Postgraduate Journal of Aesthetics and Analytic Philosophy in China.

Topic: Barrier to Inclusive Development in Developed Cities: A Case Study of the Housing Problem in Hong Kong

Abstract

Being one of the highest GDP per capita cities in the world, the problem of poverty in Hong Kong, particularly the housing problem of the poor, has been aggravating along with the growing economic development. In this essay, I examine how the non-inclusive economic development in the past planted the barriers to the inclusive economic development today. Using the housing problem as an example, I argue that these barriers include not only physical constraints such as ownership and lease of lands, price of housing, and policies of public housing, but also ideological constraint adopted and advocated by the rich (i.e. the Lion Rock Spirit) which identifies poverty as consequence of personal laziness and stupidity rather than social and government responsibility. I conclude that these barriers can be avoided only if we regard inclusive development as a necessary component of development at the beginning rather than a remedy for non-inclusive development.

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Dr. Jonathan Chimakonam OKEKE

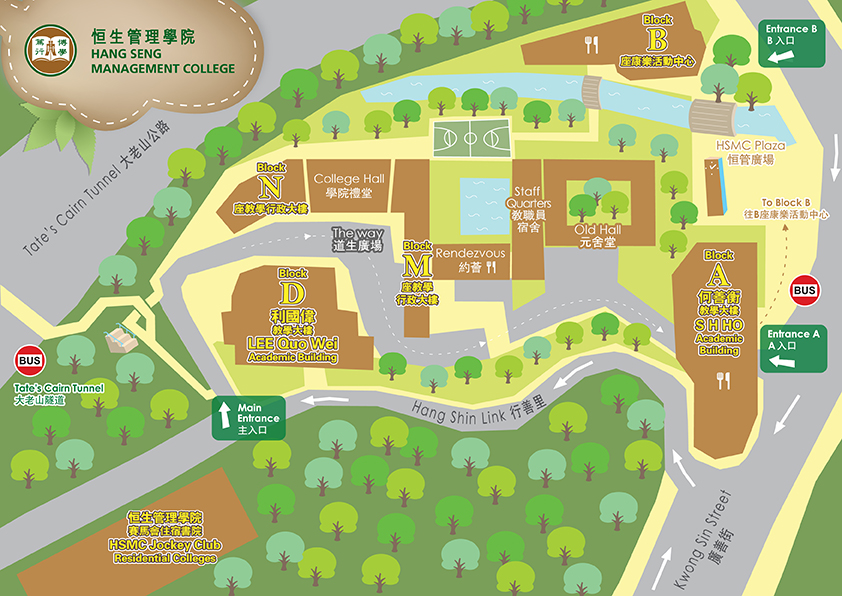
Jonathan Chimakonam OKEKE, Ph.D. is a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Philosophy, University of Calabar, Nigeria, a Research Fellow at the Department of Philosophy, University of Pretoria and a Research Associate, at the Department of Philosophy, University of Johannesburg, South Africa. His teaching and research interests include: African Philosophy, Environmental ethics, Bioethics and Postmodern thought. His articles have appeared in reputable journals. He is the Convener of The Conversational School of Philosophy (CSP) and the editor of *African Philosophy and Environmental Conservation* (Routledge, 2017) and *African Philosophy and the Epistemic Marginalisation of Women* with Louise du Toit (Routledge, 2018).

Topic: Addressing the Problem of Mass Poverty in the Sub-Saharan Africa: Inclusive Development as a Conversational Strategy

Abstract

I argue that one way in which the problem of mass poverty in the sub-Saharan Africa can be addressed is through inclusive development. I claim that the conversational thinking, a fairly recent development in African philosophy has the capacity to drive the values of inclusive development. As a tool for inclusive development, I argue that conversational thinking harnesses the notion of relationship embedded in sub-Saharan world-view as a beacon to highlight the values of fairness, equality and balance in any human society. Conversational thinking further engenders a type of encounter that involves the treatment of the individual as unique while upholding the values of solidarity and complementarity in the collective. I present the problem of mass poverty and show its consequences for sub-Saharan African development. I contend that this problem would be better addressed through a strategy of collective action that focuses on the importance of relationship. I present inclusive development as a conversational strategy and argue that the problem of mass poverty in Africa can be eliminated through this strategy.

Key words: Sub-Saharan Africa, Inclusive development, Conversational thinking, Mass poverty.



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