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On behalf of the EBES officers, I sincerely thank you for your participation and look forward to seeing you at our future conferences. In order to improve our future conferences, we welcome your comments and suggestions. Our improvement is only possible with your valuable feedback and support.

I hope you enjoy the conference and Istanbul!

With my very best wishes,

Ifeekhar Hasan
President
EBES OFFICER

Iftekhar Hasan, PhD  
(President)  
Gabelli School of Business  
Fordham University, U.S.A.  
E-mail: ihasan@fordham.edu

Mehmet Huseyin Bilgin, PhD  
(Vice President)  
Faculty of Political Sciences  
Istanbul Medeniyet University  
Istanbul, TURKEY  
E-mail: mhbilgin@medeniyet.edu.tr

Hakan Danis, PhD  
(Vice President)  
BBVA Research  
Houston, TX 77056, U.S.A.  
E-mail: hdanis@uga.edu  
http://hdanis.myweb.uga.edu

Pascal Gantenbein, PhD  
(Executive Secretary)  
Center for Economic Sciences  
University of Basel  
4002 Basel, SWITZERLAND  
E-mail:pascal.gantenbein@unibas.ch

Orhun Guldiken  
(Treasurer)  
Walton College of Business  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, AR 72701, U.S.A.  
E-mail: oguldiken@walton.uark.edu

Ender Demir  
(Conference Coordinator)  
Advanced School of Economics  
Università Ca'Foscari di Venezia  
30121 Venezia, ITALY  
E-mail: demir.ender@unive.it

Ugur Can  
(Administrative Director of the EBES Office in Turkey)  
Aksemsettin Mah. Kocasinan Cad. No:8/4  
34080 Fatih - Istanbul, TURKEY  
E-mail: ebes@ebesweb.org
REGIONAL STUDIES I

Room: Samurai 1
Chair: Jasminka Sohinger

Competing in the Global Economy: Agribusiness Sector in Egypt
Salah Moustafa El-Sabaa, British University in Egypt, Egypt

The Contribution of Cheese Making Factories to Sustainable Local Development: The Case of Elassona
Roilo Mitoulis, Harokopio University, Greece; Eleni Theodoropoulou, Harokopio University, Greece; Evangelia Georgitsogianni, Harokopio University, Greece; and Fani Balianka, Harokopio University, Greece

Comparative Analysis of Turkey and Hungary's Economic Policy in South Eastern Europe
Zoltan Egeresi, Corvinus University Budapest, Hungary

Potential for Latvian-Turkish Economic Cooperation: Case Study of Road Haulage Sector
Danute Jasjko, RISEBA, Latvia; Erika Pancenko, RISEBA, Latvia; and Tatjana Ivanova, RISEBA, Latvia

Social Capital and Regional Unemployment Disparities: The “Italian Work”
Luca Andriani, Birkbeck University of London, United Kingdom

Poverty Mapping and Master Planning of Poverty Alleviation in Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia
Taufiq Marwa, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia; Abukosim, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia; Syamsurijal AK, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia; Azwardi, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia; and Nazeli Adnan, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia
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Taufiq Marwa
Sriwijaya University, Indonesia

Abukosim
Sriwijaya University, Indonesia

Syamsuriyal AK
Sriwijaya University, Indonesia

Azwardi
Sriwijaya University, Indonesia

Nazeli Adnan
Sriwijaya University, Indonesia

Abstract

Study of poverty mapping and master planning of the poverty alleviation has the objective to identify the factors that cause poverty and slums, mapping the location of poor regions, and mapping the location of slums. With the identified causes of poverty and the causes of slums, and the location of slums and poor areas, the master plan be drawn up poverty alleviation consist of with poverty alleviation programs and the existing slums in Palembang city. Analysis method used is qualitative descriptive using SWOT analysis. The results of this study show that there are four districts that the percentage of poor households relatively high, the districts of Seberang Ulu I, Kertapati, Seberang Ulu II, and Gandus. Slums spread over several Districts: Districts of Seberang Ulu I, Kertapati, Ilir Barat II, and Ilir Timur II. The main causes of poverty in Palembang city are the low access to resources and the limited opportunities to participate (does not have the capital (53.2%), not having the education and skills (21.1%), poor health (12.6%), having many children (4.6%), not able to get along (2.8%). The main causes of slums are no disposal of water channels, no garbage can, far away garbage can, and throw the garbage into the river. Strategy policies in order to reduce poverty such as: The programs aimed at poverty alleviation by using kinds cultural of community, programs aimed at poverty alleviation by using kinds of local skills, by using Central and Province government support in an effort to encourage the use of unique local