

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	
Title(English)	URBAN FOOD INSECURITY AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS AND EFFECT ON SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS: CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA
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出典(和文)	学位:博士(学術), 学位授与機関:東京工業大学, 報告番号:甲第12474号, 授与年月日:2023年3月26日, 学位の種別:課程博士, 審査員:阿部 直也,村山 武彦,山口 しのぶ,坂野 達郎,錦澤 滋雄,野原 佳代子
Citation(English)	Degree:Doctor (Academic), Conferring organization: Tokyo Institute of Technology, Report number:甲第12474号, Conferred date:2023/3/26, Degree Type:Course doctor, Examiner:,,,,,
学位種別(和文)	博士論文
Category(English)	Doctoral Thesis
種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

(博士課程)
Doctoral Program

論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

系・コース :

Department of, Graduate major in

Transdisciplinary
Science and
Engineering (TSE),
GEDES

系
コース

申請学位 (専攻分野) : 博士

Academic Degree Requested

Doctor of

(Philosophy)

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要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

Driven by economic and population growth, resulting in the growing number of urban low-income households. Most urban low-income household's expenditure is mostly spent on food, and they highly rely on market purchase. This situation makes them more vulnerable to food insecurity than their rural counterparts. However, this issue remains unrecognized by policymakers in many countries, including Indonesia. The government of Indonesia's recent initiatives in battling and monitoring food insecurity is the food security vulnerable atlas. The atlas only focuses on rural areas issues, and the urban areas are excluded. This rural-centric focus slows the development of measurement and initiatives to tackle urban food insecurity. In addition, reducing food insecurity is the main focus of the development agenda; however, a little concern has been paid to how low-income households experience being well. Therefore, investigating urban food insecurity is needed because the policy action and intervention to achieve urban food security may differ from those addressing rural food security. Against the above backdrop, the main goals of this dissertation are divided into three parts. The first is to validate the modification of experience-based food insecurity scales. The second is to examine the socio-economic determinant of urban food insecurity. And, last is to analyze the effect of food insecurity on people's subjective happiness with the consideration of the migration status of the household. The modified construct of the experience-based scale was able to identify households at higher risk of food insecurity and the prevalence of food-insecure households in the study area. This modified scale is comparable with the established construct from a developed and developing country. Therefore, this modified scale can be one

option for a supplementary metric to help better targeting for food security-related programs or strategies for urban food insecurity in Indonesia. This study also presents findings that household income, employment, migration status, house ownership, and household dependency ratio are the key socio-economic determinant of the prevalence of urban food insecurity. Lastly, this study's analyses show that experiencing food insecurity will affect the household's subjective happiness in the urban area moderated by the household's migration status. The contributions of this study are claimed to be threefold. First, the proposed construct contributes to the self-report literature for measuring people's well-being. Secondly, suppose the scale can be implemented in the wide-coverage sample and area. In that case, it will be aligned with the SDGs' target that accurate data and information availability are essential to ensure that the social development concern of the entire society is covered. Thirdly, considering the migration aspect in the policy aimed at urban food insecurity is important for urban planning and policy initiatives for achieving a sustainable city.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note : Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1copy of 800 Words (English).

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