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The Role of the President in fostering Sustainable Development: A Focus on the Fifth President of Tanzania

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Abstract
Presidency is the most crucial and difficulty post one might have in sustaining development of any country. In this regard, other countries the role of president are assumed by the prime minister. We have used the term presidency to include whatever mandate which portrays the top mandate one might have in order to foster sustainable development of the country. This article stems in the leadership style of the former president of Tanzania in the name of Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli (JPM). It is a case study in nature and has articulated experiential, observation and interview to come up with the findings that we have assimilated. This is a case study, which has used Tanzania as an example but the habitual and undertakings of our then president could be manifested in other several settings of other leaders the world over. We have decided however, to observe the characters of some seven persons whom we believe they were close to him to cement on the findings. Hence forth the conclusion reached were at the cost of the respondents. We realize that leadership is the key in bringing development to the people, and that hinges to the good extent is a result of failure of leaders to come up with feasible ways on how to merge between ways to develop and the needs of the people. We therefore conclude that although Magufuli was considered a hero among most leaders, but equally most of those who were seen as key were not pro-him. Hence the development that is echoed to have brought were indeed superb with lots of hinges. We conclude that JPM indeed did many things to foster development of Tanzania, though he failed to sustain development due to his modality of appointing leaders in favor of one tribe. This has been demonstrated in the appointment of ministers, regional commissioners, district commissioners, councils executive directors, regional administrative secretaries, district administrative secretaries, chairmen of all boards, and executive directors of newly formed institutions.

Keywords: Election, Leadership, President/Prime minister, Sustainable Development
Ungoverned Spaces and the Rise in Insecurity and Terrorism in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract
This article explores the dominant narrative of ill-governed or ungoverned spaces in the northern region of Nigeria where informality and socioeconomic deficit fashioned the mannerism of everyday life. Reconnoitring ungoverned territories, positing that radical jihadist and non-jihadist movements and criminal-armed groups are ideologically driven by local and informal networks, particularly in the areas unkempt by the state. The paper interrogates to what extent ungoverned spaces embolden the recruitment of criminal and terrorist groups in northern Nigeria. It explains the complex security paradoxes confronting the Nigerian state, it analyses the Boko Haram insurgency, Fulani militancy and banditry within the context of ungoverned spaces that continuously breed terrorist organizations, and criminal networks, that pose an enormous risk to human security. It adopts a qualitative approach. The paper argues that the primordial negligence of ungoverned areas with limited state surveillance or unharmonized state presence, controlled by informal networks and hybrid arrangements creates an enabling environment for warlords, religious fanaticism and tribal self-defence forces. It further demonstrates that governance failure in these regions stimulates illegal movement of arms and ammunition, the raw material for bombs, illegal drugs and foreign machineries, and becomes abodes for Boko Haram jihadist and non-Boko Haram armed groups. The paper concludes that ungoverned spaces could be morphed into a production site for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by the terrorists in the near future, thus, until the Nigerian state pays attention to the territories under-governed or poorly governed, it will be difficult to win the war against terrorism, Fulani militancy and banditry through military response. Therefore, good governance that transcends ethnic chauvinism remains a veritable weapon in conquering multilayered security situation facing the Northern Nigeria.

Keywords: Banditry, BokoHaram, Fulani Militancy, Insecurity, Northern Nigeria, Ungoverned Spaces
Modeling of the Redevelopment of Agglomerations in aqueous environments in the face of the Sustainable Development Goals, case of squatting in Kinshasa

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Abstract
The abundant rainfall experienced by the city-province of Kinshasa, together with climate change and intense heat, are the subject of natural disasters and loss of human life. This study of the redevelopment of agglomerations in aqueous environments in the face of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is one of the solutions to national challenges and a priority for the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure. It is in order to improve the living conditions of the residents of the aqueous environment of the City of Kinshasa in particular, of Africans in general and because of the protection of the ecosystem. Well-being is also one of the development engines of any nation, because good health is the first wealth that an individual has. This problem of habitat degradation is attracting the attention of researchers, scientists, whose architects, town planners, landscape architects and environmentalists make it a concern in the world to offer an appropriate framework meeting standard standards by the "Yakam Matrix" finally to understand the interface between a human and his shelters, shelters and his environment by the physical states of matter. Our objective is to contribute to the integral development and ensure the good vital condition recommended by the 11th objective of Sustainable Development, by the construction of social housing and ecological cities or garden cities. This article will be accompanied by some sketches of a typical case of one of the areas of Kinshasa – DR Congo.

Keywords: aqueous medium, eco-architecture, ecosystem, renewable energy, sustainable development, Well-being, Yakam Matrix
Policies and Implications of Price Elasticity of Domestic Commercial Flights

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to partially analyze the effect of macroeconomic variables, the aviation industry environment, airline operating costs, and airport services on price elasticity of demand (PED); and the implications of PED on airline performance, tourism performance, and airline service ratings.

The research approach uses mixed methods. The population calculation is adjusted to the characteristics of each variable, but they are both in the 2013-2019 period. The research sample, which comes from a diverse population, is calculated with the average value so that the number of samples (n) = 84. The difference in scale in each variable data is converted through the natural logarithm (LN) before the data is processed. Primary data collection techniques are carried out through survey methods; and Focus Group Discussion (FGD); while secondary data collection techniques are carried out through library studies, data requests from Board of Statistics Centre, airlines, and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Transportation. The qualitative data analysis technique uses analysis based on the results of NVIVO data processing.

The data analysis technique is descriptive statistical analysis, and inferential statistical analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)- Partial Least Square (PLS) with the help of the SmartPLS 3 series. The results of the quantitative research show that the macro economy had a negative and insignificant effect on PED, the aviation industry environment has a positive and insignificant effect on PED, airline operational costs have a positive and significant effect on PED, airport services fee has a positive and significant effect on PED. Furthermore, PED has a positive and significant effect on airline performance, PED has a negative and significant effect on tourism performance, PED has a positive and insignificant effect on airline service rankings.

The results of the qualitative research indicate that the cost structure affects the formation of airline fares; elasticity of demand has an effect on airline performance. Consumer preferences, which are still dominated by price, create a relatively large elasticity of demand so that price changes can change demand. The market is mostly dominated by Low Cost Carriers (LCC), thus causing the elasticity of demand to be elastic. The three biggest nodes that the FGD pays attention to are aviation industry barriers, the elasticity of demand, and lower tariff rates. It is recommended to the government that (i) airfare pricing arrangements are made based on the PED index per route per flight class; (ii) the government tighten supervision of airline unfair business competition (cartel) & airline services; (iii) provide fiscal policy by reducing the cost of avtur VAT; (iv) maintain currency exchange rate stability and revoke the monopoly on aviation fuel supply at Indonesian airports from PT. Pertamina (persero).

Keywords: Macro economy, aviation industry environment, airline operating costs, airport services fee, price elasticity of demand (PED); airline performance, tourism performance, and airline service rankings.
Muslim Friendly Tourism Sustainability Analysis in Indonesia

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Abstract
Muslim Friendly Tourism has been widely recognized as a type of tourism with a lot of interest, especially from Muslim tourists. Indonesia as one of the countries with the largest Muslim population in the world provides its country to welcome Muslim tourists to visit many interesting tourist destinations that exist. This paper aims to analyze and examine the determining factors, in order to increase Muslim tourists coming to tourist destinations in Indonesia, as Muslim Friendly Tourism.

Sustainability Muslim Friendly Tourism has always been a destination, in the tourism industry. The issue of sustainability is between ecological issues and destination capacity. The implementation of Muslim Friendly Sustainability in the field of tourism requires a concept that is operative, creative, and secures the environment. Sustainability is not necessary, it is carried out aggressively in environmental management, because ecological preservation, becomes the formula of the destination's environmental order, through controlling the excessive development of the tourist industry in order to maintain ecological sustainability.

The grand theory of the study is to use the Theory of Reason Action, where a person's perception of accepted social pressure, to do something about the pressure. Then this Theory of Reason Action, developed and explored continuously, was born into a Theory of Planned behavior, which was felt as a predictor of the intentions of one's behavior. Informative and Communicative Technology (ICT), plays a key role in the economic field, the advancement of Informative and Communicative Technology enables businesses, to provide high-quality, verified, personalized, and personalized services easily and more affordably than in previous times. Almost as a whole the activities of the business organization, carry out an emphasis on activities related to technology. Service Quality, are the efforts made by researchers, to define and measure the quality of service. The novelty of the niche market that comes from the Muslim community, has always been the target of business actors, the diversity of market segments, causes business actors to strive to improve the service quality they have, to meet the needs of niche markets that have special needs. Satisfying the religious needs of consumers, becomes a very important consideration of adherents of the religion, in this case, the Islamic religion becomes the subject of research, in the necessary requirements. Combining with the theory of travel motivation, it is necessary to draw influences between sciences, which can encourage the statement of service quality, becoming a satisfaction value in itself for tourists.

This research uses a quantitative approach. Data is collected using surveys. Respondents were taken from tourists who had visited, at least one visit, to four leading Muslim Friendly tourist destinations in Indonesia, namely West Nusa Tenggara, West Java, West Sumatra, and Jakarta Capital City.

The analysis technique used a Structured Equation Model with Smart PLS software as a tool for processing data. This study used a quantitative approach, data were collected using a survey, a total of 274 respondents. The novelty of this study is about Obedience Value to Muslim tourists visiting Muslim Friendly Tourism destinations, and it turns out that the hypothesis is accepted. Most hypotheses are accepted. Only the moderation of the Culture Capital Variable was rejected. The moderation variable does not give a positive effect on the measured variables ICT, Obedience Value, and Service Quality on the behavior to visit Muslim Friendly Destination variables. The limitation of this study is that this study only discusses the variables of ICT, Obedience Value, Service Quality, Culture Capital, Behavior to visit, and Sustainability of Muslim Friendly Tourism.

The results of this study show several things that can be used by the Indonesian government and tourism industry, tourists, relying on the knowledge of Muslim Tourism to synergize to create a good impression in the sustainability of Muslim-Friendly Tourism in Indonesia by degrowth if all environmental exploration has reached its supreme value.

Keywords: Behavior to Visit, Culture Capital, ICT, Obedience Value, Service Quality, Sustainability of Muslim Friendly Tourism.
The Analysis of China’s FDI project performance in Indonesia in the Belt & Road Initiative

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Abstract
China has a close relationship with Indonesia. It brings a lot of benefits for the Indonesian economy through FDI project. Therefore, the development of China’s FDI project in Indonesia needs to be identified more deeply. For this reason, this study aims: (i) To study and analyze the state of local labour absorption and the amount of capital investment from the number of projects of China’s FDI in Indonesia. (ii) To study and analyze the determinants of Chinese FDI in Indonesia; (iii) To study and analyze how good the business of Chinese FDI projects in Indonesia; and (iv) To study and analyze the determinants of the performance of China’s FDI project in Indonesia. This research by using a qualitative approach with FGD and a quantitative approach with OLS as a data collection technique. In addition, this study also uses a questionnaire technique to complement the FGD and OLS results. The results of this study generally indicate that the performance of China’s FDI in Indonesia has good prospects for the future. This is proven by China being the third country with the most FDI in Indonesia after Singapore and Japan, but there are still common obstacles, especially to Human Resources capacity. One of the implications of this research is that the government needs to continue to support China’s FDI in Indonesia through its policies that facilitate Chinese FDI projects in Indonesia, one of that is related to human resource capacity development.

Keywords: FDI, China, Human Resources, Performance, FGD
Is the World Bank ease of doing business ratings a determinant of FDI in a country? Analyzing the effects of EODB indicators on FDI according to countries’ income levels

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Abstract
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an integral and essential enhancing tool for the economies of the Middle and Low-Income countries. Hence the focus on countries is to attract more FDI in their country. This research builds upon the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) framework. It tries to identify the most significant determinant of FDI in a country. This research utilizing panel data from the World Bank would aim to identify whether the World Bank Ease of Doing Business Indicators and other factors (such as GDP, GDP Growth Rate, Population, and Corruption Perception Index) affect the amount of Foreign Investments in a country.

This paper found that only the indicators for Paying Taxes and Protecting Minority Investors from the World Bank EODB have a significant effect on foreign direct investments. However, in the Model for the High-Income and Low-Income countries, Starting Business scores have an impact on the Investment levels of a country. The scores for results for Registering Property are statistically significant in the High Income, Lower Middle, and Low-Income Model.

Policy Recommendations from the result of the research are that Policy Makers should focus more on improving the GDP growth Rates to attract FDI into a country instead of improving EoDB Ratings which have a varying degree of effect on FDI depending on the country’s level of income.

Keywords: FDI, EASE OF Doing Business, GDP, GDP Growth Rate, CPI
Causality relationship between unemployment and poverty in 33 provinces in Indonesia

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Abstract

Poverty is one of many central issues for every country in the world, especially for developing countries. By achieving job creation and reducing unemployment, poverty reduction will be achieved. This study aims to: (i). Analyzing the effect of Labor Wages, GRDP Growth, and Inflation on Unemployment; (ii). Analyzing the effect of Subsidies, GRDP, and the Human Development Index on Poverty; and (iii). Analyze the causality relationship between unemployment and poverty. The method used in this research is a quantitative method with static panel regression approach. Data used is collected from 33 provinces in Indonesia in the period 2012-2018.

The research found that: (i). Wage Rate & GRDP Growth has a negative and significant effect, while for inflation does not have a significant effect on the unemployment rate; (ii). The level of subsidies has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Level, the Human Development Index has a positive and significant effect on the Poverty Level and GRDP has no significant effect on the Poverty Level; (iii). There is no two-way relationship (causality) between unemployment and poverty in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Banten, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, North Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi; (iv). There is a one-way relationship (no causality), namely poverty affects unemployment in the provinces of Lampung, Riau Islands, Jogyakarta, Banten, and Central Sulawesi; and (v). There is a one-way relationship (no causality), namely unemployment affects poverty in the Provinces of Bangka Belitung, Bali, and East Kalimantan.

When unemployment increases, poverty will increase. To reduce the level of poverty, the unemployment rate must also be lowered, reducing the poverty rate will be successful if employment can absorb the existing workforce, especially in labor-intensive sectors, and spread to every income group, including among the poor and need to improve quality. Human resources through increasing the degree of public health and increasing access to education to remote areas.

Keywords: Unemployment, Poverty, Wages, GRDP, Subsidies, HDI, Panel Data
Analysis of the impact of village fund policy on the Indonesian economic sector

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Abstract
Realizing national development through government spending to reduce poverty and increase economic activity in villages is through Village Fund spending. This study aims to analyze the Village Fund policies that have an impact on the Indonesian economic sector. The methodology of this research is quantitative with the analysis technique of Village Fund policy simulation in the economic sector with the 2016 Input-Output model (I-O 2016) through analysis: the average portion of the Intermediate Input and Primary Input, Sectoral Push and Attractiveness Index, Multiplier Forward and Backward Linkage, Multiplier Linkage Total, calculation of the main driving sectors of economic growth and simulation of economic impacts through the Village Fund policy.

The results of this study showed that the average portion of the Intermediate Input, namely the input obtained from other economic sectors used for the production process in 185 economic sectors, was 47.48%. The average portion of Primary Input which includes compensation for labor, gross operating surplus, taxes, and subsidies used in 185 economic sectors is 52.52%. The results of the calculation of the Sectoral Driving Force Index and the Multiplier Forward Linkage of the economic sectors recorded in the top 5 (five) sectors, namely: (1) Basic Chemicals except for Fertilizers; (2) Electricity; (3) Oil and Gas Refinery Products; (4) Rental Services and Business Support Services; (5) Petroleum. The results of the calculation of the Sectoral Attractiveness Index and the Backward Linkage Multiplier of the economic sector recorded 5 (five) major, namely: (1) Electricity; (2) Printed Goods; (3) Apparel; (4) Starter Engine; (5) Results of Skin Preservation and Tanning. Based on 185 economic sectors, there are 57 economic sectors that have a Sectoral Drive Index above 1 (one) and 104 economic sectors that have a Sectoral Attractiveness Index above 1 (one). Based on 185 economic sectors, there are the top 5 (five) economic sectors that have a Total Multiplier Linkage value and if all are simulated (100%) the Village Fund is only allocated to these economic sectors, it will generate significant economic added value from GDP in 2019, namely: (1) Basic Chemistry except Fertilizers; (2) Electricity; (3) Oil and Gas Refinery Products; (4) Rental Services and Business Support Services; (5) Petroleum. Based on the results of the Village Fund policy simulation, the Government needs to consider continuing the Village Fund distribution policy which has a major impact on economic value added to several economic sectors that are supporting activities for the community's economy.

Keywords: Economic Sector, Government Spending, Input-Output, Village Fund.
The application of port concession policies in Indonesia as an attractive instrument for investor

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Abstract
The Indonesian government is very aware that infrastructure is one of the determinants of smooth and accelerated development. For infrastructure development, very large funds are needed. One of the infrastructures that require substantial costs is the infrastructure that supports Indonesia's maritime sector, namely port infrastructure. The role of the private sector is absolutely necessary to accelerate infrastructure development because the APBN and internal SOE funds are very limited. The government quickly anticipates by making related regulations, namely Public-Private Cooperation (KPS), Government-Business Entity Cooperation (PPP), and concession cooperation.

This study aims to analyze and examine port concession policies in Indonesia for the benefit of investors. The object of this research is the implementation of the concession at the Kuala Tanjung Multipurpose Terminal located in Batubara Regency, North Sumatra Province. This research uses quantitative and qualitative descriptive methods. Data was collected through library research, interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Processing of data from FGD results by coding and data exploration through NVivo.

The results of this study indicate that the port concession policy implemented in Indonesia has attracted enough investors and succeeded in increasing the amount of investment in the port sector. Based on the results of the FGD it was found that (i). Issues regarding ease of doing business, legal certainty, business certainty, gradual determination of concession fees, the flexibility of institutional access, and complicated port permit processes will have an impact on Indonesia's investment competitiveness, especially in the port sector; (ii). The determination of the concession fee will have an impact on two things, namely on the aspect of investment competitiveness and port development; and (iii). Port development is also related to the maturity of Information Technology aspects to support business process transparency so as to reduce trade-offs that occur.

This study recommends that to realize the port as a locomotive of development and national welfare in the archipelagic country of Indonesia, it is necessary: (i). new breakthroughs to attract national and foreign private investors to invest in the port sector; (ii). Provide facilities in the field of licensing; (iii). Creating a more guaranteed sense of security and comfort; (iv). Determination of flexible concession period; (v). Granting a grace period (maximum 3 years) for payment of concession fees; (vi). So that capital gains can be assessed at a fair market price, and subsequently treated/calculated as additional capital for investors to be converted to a period of time as an additional concession period or by other means of settlement after an agreement, and (vii). Improving the business environment and ship routes in accordance with the Indonesian shipping road map.

Keywords: Port’s infrastructure, APBN, Concessions, FGD, NVivo
Impact of fiscal decentralization policy on foreign direct investment (FDI) in Indonesia

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Abstract
Consumption and investment are the largest contributors to national income in almost all countries. Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest population in the world so the largest state revenue comes from the consumption sector. Investment is a sector that is expected to be a driver of the economy. The entry of foreign investment is a significant element to spur economic growth in many countries. Foreign Investment (PMA) is considered the engine driving the country's economy. The policy on PMA is inseparable from the central and regional decentralized government system, namely the delegation of authority from the central government to local governments. The objectives of this study are: (i) To examine and analyze the effect of fiscal decentralization policies on the entry of FDI at the district and city levels; (ii) Assessing and analyzing the influence of economic aspects on the entry of FDI at the district and city levels; (iii) Assessing and analyzing the business aspects of the entry of FDI at the district and city levels; (iv) Assessing and analyzing the influence of district and city levels on the entry of FDI at the district and city levels.

This study uses a combination of quantitative approaches using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and data processing using the Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) program for hypothesis testing. Secondary data sources are taken from the reports of the Investment Coordinating Board-Ministry of Investment, Ministry of Finance, and Central Bureau of Statistics. The objects of this research are 514 districts and cities in the territory of Indonesia from 2016 to 2020.

Based on the results of the quantitative analysis method, it is found that the fiscal decentralization policy as measured through revenue-sharing and government spending on roads, water and electricity has a significant positive effect on FDI, and the economic aspect is measured through regional financial independence, GRDP, renewable and non-renewable natural resources have a significant negative effect on FDI, business aspects as measured by export trade openness, the number of BUMDs, and the Human Development Index have a significant positive effect on FDI, and the dummy at the district or city level has a significant negative effect on FDI.

Based on the qualitative analysis method, it was found that the Fiscal Decentralization Policy was able to have an impact on the entry of FDI from the explanations regarding the implementation of the fiscal decentralization policy, the availability of infrastructure, and improving the quality of regional spending and balancing funds. From the economic aspect, there is a link between the adequacy of natural resources and the potential of NRE which can become Indonesia's competitive advantage. Macroeconomic factors also affect FDI and regional financial independence is the success of implementing fiscal decentralization policies. From the business aspect, namely trade openness, the number of BUMDs and human resource capacity can increase Indonesia's competitiveness.

Keywords: Business Aspects, Economic Aspect, Fiscal Decentralization, Foreign Direct Investment, Structural Equation Modeling, Nvivo, Quantitative approaches, Qualitative approaches
Connectivity design of sea toll policy in promoting special economic zones

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Abstract
The transportation sector has an important role in supporting all mobility activities around the world. From passenger mobility to goods mobility, all of them need this sector. To obtain appropriate mobility; affordable according to distance, time and cost, then specify this sector is also divided into 3 (three) main sectors, namely the sea transportation sector, air transportation, and land transportation. Especially in the marine transportation sector, this has been proven by almost 90% of trade around the world is currently carried out by the sea.

The objectives of this study are: (i). To study and analyze and formulate the connectivity design of sea toll policies to be able to provide a strategic contribution to developing the region, especially increasing economic competitiveness between regions and strengthening economic resilience for quality growth; and (ii). To review and analyze and formulate the connectivity design of sea toll policy in promoting special economic zones.

This research uses a qualitative approach and uses the NVivo program for policy analysis. The data is sourced from primary data through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on informants (Regulators, SEZ, Associations, and Operators) and secondary data sources taken from reports of the Ministry of Transportation and Special Economic Zones. The object of this study is 15 Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

Based on the results of the FGD research processed with the NVivo program, it shows that infrastructure problems are the main problem in the connectivity design of the Sea Toll Policy. Generally found (in formulating toll connectivity designs that can support SEZ) are the design of sea toll policy connectivity and Sea Toll Problems. The conclusions of the results of this study are (1) The largest contribution in the entire hierarchy so that sea tolls can provide a strategic contribution in developing the region, especially increasing economic competitiveness between regions, as well as strengthening economic resilience for quality growth is infrastructure. The combination of informants in the word cloud process shows that infrastructure is the most frequently emerging word and is the main problem that must be solved in order to create a connectivity design to be created. (2) To obtain the design of sea toll policy connectivity needed to support special economic zones, it must pay attention to several notes from the results of the discussions, namely Local Government Involvement, Inter-Ministerial and Institutional Engagement, Stacking Field Rehabilitation, Private Involvement, and Ministry of Trade Regulations. The implications for these findings are that successively for the connectivity design hierarchy is required; involvement of Local Governments, involvement between Ministries and Institutions, involvement of the Private Sector, and Regulation of the Ministry of Trade. Meanwhile, the hierarchy of successive Sea Toll Problems is needed: Infrastructure development, solving port problems, accelerating development, rehabilitation of stacking fields, duration of loading and unloading activities, and readiness of the Port Master Plan.

Recommendations of policies that can be taken as a benefit of research on the Design of Sea Toll Policies in Supporting Special Economic Zones, especially with the inequality of the characteristics of the flow of goods with a small return load occupancy is something that needs attention related to the differences in the characteristics of goods shipped from the western region of Indonesia (finished goods) with from the eastern region of Indonesia (raw goods) which have a small return load. In addition, there is a relationship between "Equitable Development" and "Economic Equality", where this is related to the creation of economic equality supported through equitable development, therefore there needs to be further research on the support of land transportation infrastructure to the interior (inland access ) and to the airport and airport infrastructure as a unified connectivity system that supports the sea toll program. In addition, in order for the government, especially the Ministry of Transportation, to carry out several policies, including (1) Sea toll ships stopping at ports around which there is a SEZ, (2) Types, sizes of ships,
and ship arrival schedules must be regular and regular and can adjust to the type of goods belonging to the SEZ being transported, (3) Increase in the number of routes which currently amount to 30 routes (in 2021), (4) For sea toll freight transport ships that differ in characteristics from other goods, the route can be changed to a flexible route, it can be from the sending port directly to the destination port (port to port) or stopover at the port where there is a SEZ around the port, (5) To take advantage of the empty container space (subsidy from the Directorate General of Hubla container) that can be filled by the SEZ organizer at the port traversed by the ship. The sea toll, (6) Along with the increase in cargo transported by sea toll ships, it is necessary to increase human resources both in quality and quantity who already have competence in the field of logistics obtained through Education and Training institutions.

**Keywords:** NVivo, Sea Toll Design, Special Economic Zones, Qualitative Method
Development of Youth Mindset Through the e-sports and Gaming

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Abstract
The average age of players is gradually growing and has already exceeded 30 years. Of course, teenagers still play video games, but they do it differently than we do. They prefer mobile games much more than full-fledged titles on PC or consoles. More often played in multiplayer than in single games. But most importantly, significantly fewer teenagers consider video games their hobby, and on average spend less time on them than older people. For them, video games are simple entertainment, like watching TV series or playing ball in the yard. Today's teenagers have shifted the range of interests. They are much more social than previous generations, from the elementary grades they live with a smartphone in their hands. And they use it primarily for communication - instant messengers, social networks, image boards are their constant life companions. We will consider the main aspects of the influence and development of children's thinking through video games, as well as the sides of influence in the context of modern approaches to solving social, communicative and business issues that adolescents face. One of the main focuses will be the development of the potential of young people in the business direction and the implementation of their business ideas through games.

Keywords: Business, Development, eSports, Innovations, Video games
Relationship of Good governance and Coronavirus in Iran and selected countries: Implicit test for preparedness of Development

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Abstract
Standardized governance is a key component of sustainable development. The performance of different governments in resolving the corona problem is a suitable test to distinguish between good governance with bad governance as well. With the advent of the Corona epidemic in different countries, governments faced unpredictable challenges in governance and policy-making. In battling the corona crisis, some governments have been more successful than others. This paper argues that the reasons behind the better performance of governments in question were better governance in the selected countries. Good governance, which is a fundamental component of economic development in any country, is associated with citizens' trust in the government, government accountability, and supporting the society's third sector (that is the civil society). By using the TOPSIS method, this article investigates the relationship between corona shock and the good governance status in 70 selected countries (including Iran) for the 2020-2021 period. The results indicate that the relationship between government strictness and corona harness is significantly positive in the period in question. Also, New Zealand and Norway governments have had the best performance as corona management is concerned. The reason was the optimum status in good governance in both countries mentioned above. The Iranian status in corona management has been significantly undesirable, as compared with other countries. The main reason for the poor status in Iranian corona management is its basic deficiencies in good governance. Poor infrastructure, weak international relationships, disregarding the experiences of successful countries, and unnecessary intervention of the public sector in the economic decision, the existence of parallel monitoring units (instead of unified and accountable ones) are among the fundamental shortcomings of governance in Iran. These are in turn implicit signs of underdevelopment in this country. Huge death and massive infected people in coronavirus are some typical outcomes of bad governance in Iran during the corona period.

Keywords: good governance, Coronavirus, development, TOPSIS Method, Iran
Rice Production Under System of Rice Intensification for Assuring Food Security- An Economic Analysis

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Abstract
In India, Rice is an important ingredient of household food basket. Rice being a staple food of about 65 per cent of people in India occupies the largest area and also second largest production in the world next to China. There is a growing demand for Rice due to increasing population in the world. India needs to produce 120 million tons by 2030 to feed its estimated one and a half billion plus population. Increasing rice yield becomes stagnant, while water and land resources becomes scarce. Water makes a significant contribution to food security, as it directly affects agricultural productivity. Because of the combined increasing demand for food with increasing scarcity of water, rice producers face three major challenges viz., to save water; to increase productivity; and to produce more rice with less water. It is the need of the hour to food security of rice provides 31 per cent of total calorie intake in India.

By keeping this view in mind, the present study quantified the benefits of SRI over the conventional method of rice cultivation in Thiruvanur district of Tamil Nadu. Cost of cultivation was higher for the conventional method (Rs. 80252.5) than SRI method (Rs. 78624.7). In SRI method the need for family labours were less and hence the low cost (Rs. 8910.13) was recorded under this method. SRI farmers had realised the higher yield (5885.21kg/ha) than conventional farmers (4890 kg/ha). This was mainly due to higher productivity in SRI method of rice cultivation. Gross income obtained by SRI and conventional farmers were Rs. 103112.2 and Rs. 85324.08 respectively. The net returns was much higher in SRI method (Rs. 24487.5/ha) than the conventional method (Rs. 5071.58 /ha), which registered 79.28 per cent higher net returns over the conventional method. Logit model result showed that probability of adoption of SRI method significantly increases with the decrease in the human labour days. 36.84 per cent of HP (15 HP) hours of water could be saved in SRI method.

The mean technical efficiency observed for SRI farmers was 99.97. This indicated that only a very small amount is deviated from frontier output. The variations in the technical efficiency ranged from 99.97075 to 99.97097 whereas the mean technical efficiency of conventional farmers was 94.84 per cent, which implied that 5.16 per cent are falling short of frontier level. The maximum technical efficiency level was 99.90 per cent and the minimum was 74.71 per cent. The Cobb-douglas production function for SRI method identified seeds, nitrogen and human labour days as positively significant variables on output. The variables nitrogen (-0.19), human labour days (-0.52) and machine labour (-0.41) were negatively influenced the yield under the conventional method. The decomposition analysis showed that the per ha production of SRI method was 16.17 per cent higher than that of conventional method. The SRI technology component alone contributed 53.37 per cent to the total change in output. Levelling of field, nursery management, weed problem are the major constraints identified in the study. The study is highly pertinent to African countries also which have similar agricultural challenges as that of the study area.

Keywords: Cobb-douglas production function, Food security, Logit model, System Of Rice Intensification (SRI) Technology, Technical Efficiency.
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“Impact of Drip Irrigation on Promoting Water Efficient Agricultural Production-An Evidence from India.

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Abstract
Water is the prime natural resource, which does not have any substitute in its main uses. Agriculture sector requires more irrigation water compared to industry and domestic sectors. India's crop production suffers not only from drought but also from indiscriminate use of irrigation water. The rapid declining and dwindling of ground water resources cause a threat to farming community and forced to adopt better water management practices to get sustainable production. Adoption of improved water management practices is an important need of the day. Micro irrigation technologies are believed to be one of the innovative intervention approaches. The present study was intended to assess the impact of adoption of micro irrigation technologies by farmers in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, India. The data for the study was collected from 120 farmers adopting drip irrigation and 30 farmers not adopting drip irrigation in the study area. Logit analysis implied that family size and age of household head are major determinants of adopting drip irrigation technologies. Water use efficiency revealed that, tomato crop yields 18 kgs/mm and 11 kgs/mm while cotton yields 0.47 kgs/mm and 0.33 kg/mm under drip and flood irrigation respectively indicating the use of water efficiently under drip irrigation. Results of the economic analysis clearly showed that the adoption of drip technology is economically viable for tomato and cotton. The benefit-cost ratio of drip irrigation worked out to 5.10 and 3.40 for tomato and cotton respectively. The IRR was relatively higher for drip irrigated tomato and cotton i.e 15.23 per cent and 12.01 per cent respectively than crops grown under flood irrigation. The NPW under drip irrigation system, for tomato and cotton was Rs.4,69,570/ha and Rs.3,35,191/ha respectively. Garrett’s ranking was used for comparing the advantage and disadvantage of drip irrigation method and the results indicated that higher yield per unit area is the main advantage of drip irrigation followed by water saving and maintenance is the main disadvantage of drip irrigation followed by interfering intercultural operations and clogging of lateral pipes. Farmers should be educated on the consequences of declining ground water and an integrated approach should be followed at various institution levels for making awareness about the drip irrigation.

Keywords: Benefit Cost Ratio, Drip irrigation, economic viability of drip irrigation, Internal Rate of Return, water use efficiency.
The experiences of traditional leaders in the execution of crime prevention strategies in the rural settings of the OR Tambo District Municipality, in the Eastern Cape Province

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Abstract
Crime remains thriving and affects most members of the rural community, as a response different crime prevention strategies are undisputable, as crime thwart the community development initiatives and lead to urbanisation of many skilled rural dwellers. The traditional leaders as agents of community morals and values in the post-apartheid South Africa are surrounded by conflict value systems, which are characterised by people with behavioural traits that would be breeding grounds for criminality. Lusikisiki in the OR Tambo District Municipality (ORTDM), Eastern Cape province of South Africa, is declared to be a hub or the capital of rape. Women in the area, on daily basis are traumatised because of their gender and lack of morale amongst certain community members and measures that are put in place seem not be sufficient for an absolute prevention. The victimisation that women and the general community suffer is painful and characterised by prolonged psychological traumatic experiences. Subsequently women remain unsatisfied by the criminal justice system process and seek other alternatives, in order to guarantee protection and alleviate fear. This element of lack of satisfaction is found to flourish in the community, despite many awareness campaigns, about the functioning of the criminal justice processes. This article sought to examine the role of traditional leaders in the situational crime prevention approaches in the communities of ORTDM (KSD, Ingquza Hill, Mhlontlo, Nyandeni, and Port St Johns local municipalities). Interviews were carried out with 58 traditional leaders (Chiefs, village heads and headmen) as key informants and custodians of the customs of the members of various communities in their areas of jurisdictions. The findings reveal that traditional leader’s still opines that the criminal justice system does not prioritise the victims’ rights. The findings altogether point out that traditional leaders are involved in the development, implementation and monitoring of the tactics of crime prevention. In addition they argue that the identification strategies of the risk behaviour should be strengthened during early childhood. The findings also highlight that traditional leaders play an integral role in the recruitment of members for participation in crime prevention strategies in their areas of jurisdictions. However, their crime prevention initiatives are limited due to a lack of government funding. It can be concluded that crime prevention is a long term goal. The investment on traditional leaders may lead into the improvement of the quality of life in society.

Keywords: crime, crime prevention, criminal justice system, gender-based-violence, juvenile delinquency, traditional leadership, and victimisation
Towards development of security and safety education support sustainability regime to tackle gender-based violence and femicide on campus

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Abstract

The aim of the article is to contribute to knowledge on how violence, in a form of gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) attacks pose a serious threat to the lives of students on campus. Secondly, the paper posits that sustainable development goals can be supported by security and safety education on campus, where security refers to the state of being free from danger or threats and safety applies to creating protection from risks or dangers. It is argued that both the challenges of civilisation and the evolution of society generate new consequences, which may be harmful for human and sustainable development. Crisis and conflicts, pandemics, poverty of social groups, ethnic tensions within states, disintegration of elements of social ties, lack of care for the environment, non-compliance with the rules of social coexistence, weakening of the system of values and moral norms, intensification of social pathology (i.e., addictions, corruption), and social alienation are some of the factors that create unfavorable external conditions for the growth of humanity. Thus, the safety and security of students on campuses is a critical matter that cannot be compromised or taken lightly. Higher education institutions (HEIs) are places that offer teaching and learning services to many diverse people. Hence, it is important to have strategies in place, such as but not limited to; amendment of HEIs curricula, to address education as a holistic field of security and safety, covering GBVF, is the most effective and cheapest form of counteracting threats. It is the basic path in shaping human development: it provides individuals with appropriate knowledge and necessary skills, to ensure safety in HEIs. Formalising the relationship between the legislator through the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) Policy Framework and HEIs implementing the directives of security and safety education will allow for the creation of programmes relying on sustainable development promotion. GBVF is a phenomenon that drives numerous acts of violence against women, children and homosexuals that are committed by men at a high rate. These attacks are also prone in the HEIs in South Africa, and in other countries around the world. Safety and security is a tremendous and a human rights issue on campuses, and additional procedures need to be taken to prevent harmful acts to students from happening. GBVF can be prevented on campuses once safety strategies are put in place. The consulted literature review in this paper highlighted some of the strategies that can be used to address GBVF at HEIs in South Africa and other HEIs from other countries. The findings are outlined in this paper such as; the need for a combination of security and safety education with sustainability which might trigger newer and more complex research directions, for instance, the coherent concept of teaching security and safety education, combating threats related to GBVF for sustainable development, or effective teaching about patriarchy and how youth should be taught the values of ubuntu. Future analyses and experiments involving new perspectives and state-of-the-art solutions will open new ways of thinking and contribute to a better, sustainable future. Recommended ways in which these strategies can be used to address GBVF on campuses are outlined.

Keywords: Campus, community, education, gender-based violence and femicide, higher education institutions, safety, strategies
Road crashes in the City of Tshwane, South Africa: Necessity for collaboration among policing units

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Abstract: Unlawful speeding is a major cause of road crashes in South Africa. This article looks at inter-organisational coordination challenges among the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD), the Gauteng Traffic Police, the National Traffic Police and South African Police Services (SAPS) as police organisations involved in attempts to arrest this problem from a City of Tshwane perspective. The article adopted qualitative research approach supported by 28 experts (participants interviews) with senior officers from the four entities. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. The study found that inter-organisational coordination was severely weakened by competition attitudes in policing and lack of goal congruency in unlawful speed management leading to duplication of ineffective efforts and ultimately poor or unlawful speeding law enforcement. From the study, it emerged that inter-agency cooperation and coordination flourished when individual agencies minimised their internal problems. Such problems were identified as low officer morale, agencies’ poor performances in courts, corruption and skills issues. The study recommends a coordination strategy that will enhance how the three main traffic law enforcement units work together while each agency needed to improve its internal environment to contribute more effectively to the strategy. This paper explores the elements of competition and collaboration across traffic law enforcement units to understand how this affects traffic law enforcement and its goal of minimising illegal speeding in the City of Tshwane. The paper aims to contribute towards the improvement of multi-agency traffic law enforcement in the City of Tshwane with a higher view that this would have a positive impact on reducing illegal speeding and road crashes and their severe socio-economic consequences.

The study explores inter-organizational collaboration with an approach that for this to produce effective outcomes, an intra organizational challenges affecting the same outcomes need to be managed. As part of its findings, the study shows that illegal speeding and consequential road crashes were caused by an interaction of multiple factors. These were poor human behavioural elements, as the main factor, road-environment factors and vehicle-related factors in the presence of inadequate and uncoordinated traffic law enforcement, weak penal systems for offenders, corruption, poor driver training and low road safety education. The study also found that a coordinated speed management system consisting of adequate and appropriate traffic law enforcement resources, a responsive judicial system, motivated personnel operating within a well-planned and coordinated manner could help to reduce illegal speeding.

The study concluded that the management of illegal speeding in South Africa required new coordinated approaches. The recommendations in this paper will help to guide such a coordinated approach towards the reduction of illegal speeding and its consequences. The major recommendations made were improving coordination among different law enforcement units, fighting corruption in traffic law enforcement and licensing services administration, increasing road safety campaigns, increasing traffic law enforcement resources and developing effective penal systems for speeding offenders and the implementation of the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act (AARTO).

Keywords: City of Tshwane, organisational coordination, road crashes, South Africa, unlawful speeding
The Impact of Flight Rates on Economic Growth in Indonesia

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Abstract
The contribution of the Aviation Industry in Indonesia to economic sectors has increased from year to year, although its contribution is not as large as other industries. The aviation industry's contribution to Indonesia's economic growth recorded from 2013-2019 was 0.6% - 0.74%. This increase means that the aviation industry has good prospects as a connectivity medium, especially for Indonesia. Therefore, the sustainability of the performance of the sector needs to be a focus for the government, especially the market structure of the sector because it will have implications for tariff fluctuations. For example, the phenomenon of fare changes that occurred in 2019 affected the aviation industry. This research has a purpose to (i). Assess and analyze how the impact of airfare on economic growth in Indonesia; (ii). To study and analyze how the impact of the number of flights on economic growth in Indonesia; (iii). Reviewing and assessing the impact of foreign debt on economic growth in Indonesia; and (iv). To analyze the impact of the inflation rate on economic growth in Indonesia. This study uses Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) to answer the existing problem formulation. The main finding of this study is that airfares have a negative impact on Indonesia's economic growth through decreasing demand for aviation services. This study recommends that the government needs to maintain the amount of tariffs in the market to maintain purchasing power and also Indonesia's economic growth in addition to maintaining macroeconomic variable stability.

Keywords: Fares, Aviation, Economic Growth, CGE, Business Competition, Macroeconomics
Abstract: This descriptive study examines the potential role of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. By analyzing secondary data it examines the gradual process of the role of MSMEs in achieving various goals such as poverty alleviation (goal 1), zero hunger (goal 2), gender equality (goal 5), and reduced inequalities (goal 10). This paper argues that from an economic perspective, the direct contribution of MSMEs to the achievement of SDGs is to create job and business opportunities, including for married women from poor/low-income households in rural areas, and economic growth. In turn, economic growth, in theory at least, increases the income of the lowly educated workforce, along with increased employment and business opportunities reducing poverty. By reducing the number of poor people, several other goals can also be achieved.

Keywords: MSMEs, SDGs, poverty alleviation, zero hunger, gender equality.
Repo rate and unemployment in South Africa: a binary vector autoregression model

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Abstract
The study seeks to determine if the repo rate can be used to explain future values of unemployment in South Africa using a binary vector autoregression (VAR) model. It further seeks to discern if there is linear correlation between Gross Domestic Production (GDP) growth as a dependent variable and response variables such as employment in agriculture and other sectors, repo rate and the gross expenditure on GDP using a multiple linear regression model. Findings suggest a unidirectional causality exists from the repo rate to unemployment at the 10% significance level. In other words, a percentage change in the repo rate is associated with an increase in unemployment, ceteris paribus.

The second objective was to discern if there is any linear relationship between the GDP growth rate as a dependent variable and employment in agriculture and other sectors, the repo rate as well as the gross expenditure on GDP as the response variables. The results suggest that the GDP growth rate does not have a linear relationship with other response variables except the gross expenditure on GDP. Although it was not significant, the repo rate was found to have a negative effect on GDP growth. Based on these findings, we observed that although monetary policy plays a crucial role in stabilizing the economy, it tends to have unintended consequences in relation to unemployment as well as GDP growth. Furthermore, we observed that gross expenditure on GDP is key to boosting GDP growth. As a recommendation, the government must put more attention on; maintaining, and where possible, increasing expenditure on social security; promoting labour-intensive activities through basic service and delivery and infrastructure development; increasing the ease of doing business, particularly for Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs); promoting the equitable distribution of productive assets to enhance inclusive economic growth, while encouraging foreign direct investment to boost domestic investment; and monitoring the impact of government policies, programmes and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for optimal effectiveness and constant improvement.

Keywords: GDP, repo rate, South Africa, unemployment, VAR model
Tpolicing Gender-Based Violence During the Covid-19 Pandemic in South Africa: Challenges and Effective Response

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Abstract
Since the declaration of the state of emergency and the subsequent national lockdown due to COVID-19 pandemic, South Africa has experienced a spike in gender-based violence (GBV). The article explores the challenges and response of the South African police service during COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa. This qualitative article adopted a non-empirical research design: Systematic review, indirect observation schedules to identify and describe available research literature ‘using systematic and explicit accountable methods and pre-specified formalised tools for searching and integrating literature. The data was collected from March 2020 -September 2022. The collected data was analysed through inductive textual content analysis.

The findings indicated that GBV take place mostly in South Africa between intimate partners. Mostly women are being abused by their intimate partners. This study further revealed that women are being raped and physically abused. Based on the findings, the study recommends that the laws governing GBV needs to be strengthened to combat GBV, study further recommends that a multi-disciplinary unit dealing with GBV needs to be established in South Africa

Keywords: COVID-19, Gender-based violence, Pandemic, Policing, South African Police services.
A Dig into the Multifaceted Nature of Sustainability: A Tripartite Approach

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Abstract
A consensus was not difficult to arrive at on the contribution of 21st-century business to humanity. However, it will be unhinged to ignore the consequences of business activities on people and the environment. Consequently, the agitation for climate justice has become a major source of concern for States and Corporations globally. This has drawn unprecedented attention to the concept of sustainability. Essentially, Sustainability is associated with economic prosperity, ecosystem viability, and social justice. Put differently, it borders people, profit, and planet. Suffice to say that the corporate world and other stakeholders have paid more attention to economic prosperity and ecosystem viability as opposed to social justice. However, the events of the last 3 months following the US election process underscore the need to pay similar attention to social justice (people). Therefore, this paper commences by evaluating the role of institutional environments on the concept of sustainability with an understanding that the social justice aspect of sustainability involves activities or actions by people that affect the overall welfare of society. Against this backdrop, this paper seeks to analyse the need to strike a balance between the three principles of sustainability for the common good by taking a critical look at the tripartite nature of sustainability. in this paper the role of society's primary stakeholders (Business, Government, and People) in reconciling the three principles of sustainability are is illuminated. The paper also explores the role of leadership and institutional environments on the sustainability agenda. It acknowledges the positive impact of effective leadership in promoting sustainability. Analysis suggests that the ecosystem viability principle resonates more than the other two principles because of an ever-increasing environmental consciousness. Conversely, economic prosperity attracts more attention from the business circle perhaps because of its fiduciary function. The social justice part of sustainability drew more attention from the public because of the rise in demand for equity in different societies. The paper strongly suggests an inclusive approach to balancing the three principles of sustainability. Additionally, it advocates a universal approach of one size fits all for the concept and encourages the nixing of any subjective approach to the concept.

Keywords: Economic, Ecosystem, Leadership, Social, Sustainability
Psychopathic Traits, Adverse Childhood Experiences and Deviance Among South African Youth

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Abstract
The aim of this study was to explore the influence of psychopathic personality traits on deviant behaviour against a background of adverse childhood experiences among 413 South African youth between the ages of 18 and 20 years old. The underlying theories utilised in this study include Psychopathy as a Unified Theory of Crime (DeLisi, 2009) and the Developmental Psychopathology Perspective (Cicchetti, 2016). The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (Colins & Andershed, 2016), the Adverse Childhood Experiences Scale (Felliti & Anda, 1998) and the Deviant Behaviour Variety Scale (Sanches et al., 2016) were used to test the relationship amongst psychopathic traits, adverse childhood experiences and deviance among youth. All three scales indicated good internal consistency, with Chronbach’s alpha scores above .7 for each. Correlations and regression models were used to analyse the data. Results not only revealed that deviant behaviour increased with youth psychopathic traits, but also that these two were strongly correlated in the South African sample. Furthermore, results indicated that South African youth with a history of childhood adversity were at a greater risk of engaging in deviant behaviour.

Keywords: Adverse childhood experiences, Psychopathic personality traits and Deviant behaviour
Forensic Investigation: The impact of money-laundering during lockdown in South Africa

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Abstract
Research shows that money-laundering has grown exponentially in South Africa during the lockdown caused by COVID-19 pandemic. According to the South African Banking Risk Information Centre (SABRIC), fraudulent online banking and transactions resulted in a sharp increase in cybercrime since the beginning of the lockdown, resulting in a huge loss to the banking industry in South Africa. While the Financial Intelligence Centre Act, 38 of 2001 regulate financial transactions, it is evident that criminals are making use of technology to their advantage. Money-laundering ranks among the major crimes, not only in South Africa, but world-wide. A convenience sample of banking employees and investigating officers from the South African police and private investigators employed by the four major banks in South Africa were interviewed using various platforms since lockdown prevented face-to-face interviews.

A non-probability sampling (purposive sampling) was used in selecting these participants. These included telephone calls and virtual interviews. The results indicate that there is a relationship between remote online banking and the increase in money-laundering as the system allows transactions to take place with limited verification processes. This paper highlights the significance of considering development of prevention mechanisms, capacity development and strategies for both financial institutions as well as law enforcement agencies in South Africa to reduce crime such as money-laundering. The researcher recommends that strategies to increase awareness for bank staff must be harnessed through provision requisite training and to be provided adequate training.

Keywords: Corruption, cybercrime, forensic investigation, fraud, lockdown, money-laundering.
Evaluating Knowledge Management Capabilities During Crime Scene Processing in the Detective Service

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Abstract
Knowledge is, arguably, considered to be a prime asset for organisations, especially in the public sector organisations that are considered to be knowledge-intensive organisations. Forensic science departments are part of the public sector, whose primary mission it is to detect and prevent crime. Consequently, knowledge management (KM) is crucial in such a fast-paced environment as forensic science. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the level of knowledge management capabilities (KMCs) during the processing of the crime scene by the South African Police Service (SAPS). Thus, the initial investigative process requires speedy and effective use of knowledge from four main sources: objects and scenes; people; investigators’ own experience; and knowledge-management systems. The management of such knowledge for decision-making during the initial stages of a police investigation of a crime is, essentially, a process of intuitive patternmaking ahead of verification. In this research, the role of forensic science, including the use of forensic photography in the crime scene reconstruction process, was evaluated. This exploratory study was mainly qualitative, with it being based on participative observation and interviews with police officers. Evaluations of complex interventions in the public sector, such as the KMC of public workers, like the CST and general detectives, are frequently undermined by problems identifiable before the effectiveness study stage. Exploratory studies, often termed pilot and feasibility studies, are a key step in assessing the feasibility and value of progressing to an effectiveness study. Such studies can provide vital information to support relatively robust evaluations, thereby reducing the costs and minimising the potential harm of the intervention concerned. This study involved over 1 350 hours of participant observation and 30 interviews, consisting of three focus group discussions, which formed part of a series of interviews conducted with the crime scene technicians (CSTs) and general detectives in Botshabelo, Free State province and Soshanguve in the Gauteng province. The approach applied in this research was not strictly inductive, as it contained some deductive elements. In addition to studying a number of different types of place, the research also included various types of police officers: new recruits; experienced officers; officers with a special interest in a specific kind of criminal activity; officers known by other police officers as either lacking in experience, or as being highly competent performers; and officers known to be of average ability. The purpose and objectives of the research were explained at each focus group discussion, so that informed decisions could be taken on whether to participate in the study or not. The participants were also informed that they could withdraw from the interview process at any stage and that the interviews undertaken would be recorded. However, the authors concerned assured the participants that their inputs would be handled with a high level of confidentiality, and that their input would be treated as of anonymous origin. After the data collection, the recorded interviews were transcribed, with it being printed out, so that the authors can read the transcriptions, from which they could glean the relevant themes and patterns. The authors identified connections within and between the themes concerned, so as to be able to explain the effects of, and the relationships within and between, themes. Consenting participants shared their experiences during semi-structured interviews. Data was obtained using qualitative data collection methods that included a literature study and interviews. Four themes emerged from the study findings of this study, being: (1) awareness of the crime scene and the role of first responders; (2) identification of the appropriate expertise and the problem of ‘extended’ expertise; (3) effective control of crime scenes; (4) challenges confronting the first responder(s) at the crime scene; and (5) factors that rendered evidence found at the crime scene inadmissible in a court. From the findings of this study, the authors hoped to contribute to addressing a practical problem that required answering by the relevant police agencies.

Keywords: Capabilities, crime scene, detective, knowledge, management, processing
Towards Sustainable Development with Prototyping to Enhance In-house Development of Information Systems in Developing Countries

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Abstract: Information Systems development have undoubtedly contributed towards development and sustainability in advanced countries and have also transformed the use of computers and related devices in different parts of the world in the last few centuries. It thus deserves attention to bring progress to society, increasing the standard of living with benefits related to quality of life through the development of knowledge, products, and services with the ultimate goal of sustainable development. Notable areas and fields of works in which Information Systems development have undoubtedly contributed towards includes organizational payroll systems, e-commerce, online banking, online bookings of different services, communication systems, e-learning and virtual learning systems etc. Most of these systems are developed in advanced countries and developing countries purchase at exorbitant foreign currency-based prices, the few of them that they even venture to use. However, it has now become well known how countries like India has leapfrogged towards development through progress in Information Systems development such that even advanced countries outsource some of their system development works to India to make use of their massive human talents at lower costs. Without doubt, this would have increased employment rate in India. This should serve a blueprint to many other developing countries that are especially low in financial fundings, plagued with high unemployment but yet buoyant with high human capital. But many developing countries are not seizing such opportunities. We believe actions speaks louder than voice and individual actions can collectively and ultimately bring development and sustainability. This study adopts a qualitative research approach using a systematic literature study of various previous studies that we have done in the past which adopted prototyping research and related methods. More specifically, the multiple methods for the various component studies include literature study, survey, argumentation, prototyping, participatory design and the design science method in the development of various systems we considered necessary to stimulate or leapfrog developing countries into sustainable development. Most of the system development works presented thus serves as prototypes. Argumentations are then often used in reasoning about some aspects of developed prototype systems to justify how those aspects could fulfil certain user objectives. Thus, in essence, the term argument is used to refer to our entire reasoning about some aspects of some Information system, or how those aspects could possibly affect the society positively and how negative implications can be resolved. Few things are apparent in this study. One is that given the low financial situations, proactive actions and decisions need to be taken for developing countries not to be left out of sustainable development. Secondly, developing countries need to adopt both single double-loop learning that promotes “doing things better” perspective as well as double loop learning that promotes “doing things differently” perspective. This will include seriously striving to benefit from the open-source initiatives saving costs and enabling learning through the openness of software programming codes, thus encouraging in-house development of information systems. Thus, we posit that sustainable development in developing countries is possible through progresses enabled by effective development and utilizations of Information systems at individual, organizational and societal level. And critical to this is continuous “learning and doing” leading to entrenched culture of using prototyping to effect “small wins” towards using Information Systems development for competitive advantage towards enabling sustainable development.

Keywords: Competitive advantage, Information systems development, in-house development, prototyping, sustainable development
Enhancing Sustainable Development in Developing Countries with In-house Development of an Interactive Video Platform for Learning Programming Concepts

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Abstract: The impact of Information Systems towards development and sustainability in the world generally cannot be over-emphasized. Various advanced countries in different parts of the world have positively transformed their society with the use of Information Systems enabled with programming computers and related devices in the last few centuries. The net result was progress to society, increasing the standard of living with benefits related to quality of life through the development of knowledge, products, and services with the ultimate goal of sustainable development. Notable areas and fields of works in which Information Systems development have undoubtedly contributed towards includes organizational payroll systems, e-commerce, online banking, online bookings of different services, communication systems, e-learning and virtual learning systems etc. Most of these systems are developed in advanced countries and developing countries purchase at exorbitant foreign currency-based prices. However, towards sustainability, developing countries have to get to a point where most of the needed systems are developed in-house. That would strive towards how it has now become well known for some countries that have leapfrogged towards development through progress in Information Systems development such that even advanced countries outsource some of their system development works to make use of their massive human talents at lower costs. Without doubt, that would increase employment rate and should serve a goal for many other developing countries that are especially low in financial fundings, plagued with high unemployment but yet buoyant with high human capital. But such laudable goal would involve developing countries seizing such opportunities and rigorously train programmers who will become the developers of the needed Information systems. We believe actions speaks louder than voice and there should thus be concerted efforts in teaching and learning programming to reach the level of bringing development and sustainability. However, learning programming is a complex task and is one of the subjects that students find challenging. This purpose of this paper is to ensure that our students face reduced difficulties in programming. Poorly designed course, students’ weakness in English language, lack of practice and exercises feedback, and lecturers’ insufficient skills in organizing the material and lack of support by the university were seen as possible factors related to the difficulties. Some of the difficulties involve comprehending learning materials in slide presentations from the lecturers, and low involvement in class interactive visualizations. This study emphasized the need, development and usability of interactive video platform method to enhance teaching and learning of programming. This is different from Learning Management Systems (LMS) in that it directly strives to automate the role of the lecturer or at least a summarized textbook in video form. Enhancing online Video is often attractive to capture lecture content and present direct instruction. The advantages of interactive video platform include benefits such as able to provide 24-hour service that can serve different time zones, able to have knowledge in multiple domains, and can be accessed anywhere by student to be able to learn. Video has become an important part of higher education. This study adopts a qualitative research approach using prototyping research and related method such as participatory design and the design science method. This adopt both single double-loop learning that promotes “doing things better” perspective as well as double loop learning that promotes “doing things differently” perspective towards enabling sustainable development in that future Information Systems developers are able learn to do their work effectively in spite of some compromising situations.

Keywords: Enhancing teaching and learning, Interactive video platform, online systems, Programming learning systems, Video aided learning
Abstract:
Since 2009, the Sustainable Human and Environmental Systems (SHES) Roundtable has been a collaborative forum for college and university faculty and administrators, practitioners, and others from throughout North America and beyond to pursue their commitment to providing students with the knowledge and skills needed to meet the existential sustainability challenges that plague the modern world. The result has been the SHES approach to sustainability education—a living set of recommendations about the pedagogy and administration of interdisciplinary and higher-order sustainability-focused programs in higher education. The Roundtable's edited book—*Education for Sustainable Human and Environmental Systems: From Theory to Practice* (Routledge, 2019)—is the most comprehensive summary of the Roundtable's first decade of work. The SHES approach to sustainability education is rooted in a vision, a mission, and a strategic goal. The essence of the SHES vision is a world of sustainable societies. The essence of the SHES mission is to sustain the viability of the human and environmental systems and interactions among the systems on which the realization of the vision depends. The essence of the SHES strategic goal is to bring about and to sustain the types of social learning needed to fulfill the mission. The SHES approach to sustainability education rests on six foundational principles: holism, supradisciplinarity, systems thinking, revealed complexity, social learning, and stakeholder engagement. Although the SHES approach is compatible with many pedagogical strategies, some of them are likely to be especially effective in achieving its learning outcomes. They include competency-based education, backward design, flipped classrooms, project-based learning, and the Socratic method. The SHES approach to sustainability education also is suitable for use in any institutional setting. Yet, certain administrative considerations are likely to warrant special attention when building a SHES-based academic program. They include curriculum design, program assessment, SHES-specific faculty support, and SHES-specific institutional support and recognition.

Keywords: Sustainability, education, human, environmental, systems
Strategies for the criminal justice system to prevent and combat the production, distribution and sale of illicit drugs more efficiently in South Africa

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Abstract: South Africa is continuously experiencing an alarming increase in the availability and consumption of illicit drugs. This situation is causing South Africa to become even more of a breeding ground for criminal behaviour. Furthermore, the aftermath of the situation leads to increasing instability, deaths and illnesses, availability of weapons, rates of unemployment and undereducated young males, and the absence of strong local institutions, social cohesion, and informal social control. Internationally, South Africa has been identified as one of the drug centres of the world. Subsequently, the South African criminal justice (CJS) system has come under scrutiny. The South African Police Service, the National Prosecuting Authority, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Correctional Services have all been criticised. Clearly reveals major challenges within law enforcement and local communities affecting the efficiency of the prevention and combating of illicit drugs. This raises concern about whether the strategies within the criminal justice system are effective in this war against illicit drugs. This paper focuses on strategies that can efficiently combat the production, distribution and sale of illicit drugs. The study was conducted in 2017/2018 and a qualitative approach was adopted to identify and evaluate the various strategies regarding illicit drugs within the criminal justice system. Data was collected from a target population consisting of eleven Police Service (SAPS) drug-related crime experts, including specialised detectives of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI or the Hawks), crime intelligence members, border police, the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) and commanders at ports of entry. A documentary study was used as a secondary method of data collection. Data from interviews was analysed by identifying common themes from the respondents' descriptions of their experiences.

Keywords: Criminal justice system; illicit drugs; strategies
Strategy to Combating Corruption: An Overview of The Lifestyle Audit

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Abstract
Observation made by author of this article, suggests that financial auditors and forensic investigators must work together in combating of crime of corruption. This type of crime becomes one of the more problematic in the worldwide. Likewise, in the corporate and public sphere corruption executes the hopes of the masses whose cares about the companies. Currently, the lifestyle audit has become the perfect method that can be deployed by forensic investigators in the combating of corruption in private companies and public sphere. However, it became clear that most of the officials who commit the crime of corruption are very vigilant, it became the call for forensic investigators to be trained on how to apply lifestyle audit as the combat technique. However, this type of crime is committed mostly by officials that have more power in the organisations, companies or institutions. Many companies suffered in the monetary system because of the crime of corruption that committed within their sphere. In line to this, more private companies ended up being in the liquidated situation and the employees of that company can lose their jobs, because of the lack of finance. However, the external stakeholders that are collaborated with the company that suffered financially can be affected. The purpose of the paper is to overview the use of lifestyle audit in the combating of corruption. The researcher adopts non-empirical research design where predetermined steps are followed properly. Further, merely the literature sources and observations used for arguments and integration purposes with intent to solve research problems. Furthermore, the researcher observes some of the solved corruption cases that are published in the Auditor General report, newspapers and at social media platforms where lifestyle audit is applied as combating method. To add this, the observation of the published corruption cases used as the example in this paper. The results of this article suggest that forensic investigators must apply the lifestyle audit by following the proper procedures to avoid the mistakes of the lifestyle of the offender. The application of lifestyle audit as the proper method in the investigation of corruption should comply with the forensic procedure acts together to ensure the release of the quality forensic audit reports. This article concludes that application of the lifestyle audit needs more auditing and financial investigation skills that are of advanced. The article recommends that forensic investigators and financial auditors should undergo training in the lifestyle auditing sphere.

Keywords: Lifestyle auditing, Forensic investigation, Corruption prevention, Corruption and Crime combating
Linkage between Water shortage, Sanitation, and Hygiene practices within the Community of Nyarugunga Sector

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Abstract
Shortages of water could become a major obstacle to public health and development. Rwanda has made an effort to supply water to the community in the whole country but people living in Kigali, the capital city, still experience water shortages. This study aimed at determining the linkage between water shortage, sanitation and hygiene practices within the community of Nyarugunga Sector. The study was carried out in Nyarugunga Sector in Kicukiro District located in City of Kigali. The study was conducted from the 9th to the 17th of January 2019. A cross-sectional study design was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The sample size was 182 households were selected by simple random sampling. Purposive sampling was used for the selection of key informants and focus group discussion participants. An ethical approval was obtained from Institutional Review Board (IRB) of College of Medicine and Health Sciences. Permission to carry out study in the sector catchment area was granted by Nyarugunga Sector. The results showed that the majority of households (96.7%) experience water shortage in their premises and 30.5% of households fetch water from swamps when the main water source is not functioning. The results show that 51.1% of the respondents do not have hand washing facilities near their toilets and it was observed that the majority of households (75.30%) did not have clean water and soap at the hand washing station during the day of the survey. People who get water less than 1 time per week are 15 times more likely to suffer from water related diseases compared to those who have water at least once per week (OR=14.9, 95% CI:1.9-114.7, p=0.001). Households which do not always have clean water at the place for hand washing are almost 10 times more likely to suffer from some water-related diseases than those who always have water at the place of hand washing (OR=9.97, 95% CI:2.9-33.7, p<0.001). People who skip hand washing when there is no water are seven times more likely to contract some water-related diseases than people who wash their hands regularly (OR= 7.5, 95% CI: 3.7-15.1, p=0.0001). People who reported not to wash dishes when there is no water are also more likely to suffer from water related diseases than those who do (OR=6.7, 95% CI:2.85-16.0, p<0.001).

Due to water shortage, there was poor sanitation and hygiene practices, as a result, people suffered from diseases such as diarrhea and intestinal parasites. Many people forego household activities such as house cleaning, washing, toilet cleaning, personal bathing, and hand washing in order to save water for critical prioritized household basic needs. We have proposed an intervention that can be investigated in order to address the water shortage and increase hygiene practices in the Nyarunga Sector community.

Keywords: Community, Hygiene, Nyarugunga sector, sanitation, Water shortage.
Development Policy Impact of Soekarno-Hatta International Airport on the Sustainability of Pt. Angkasa Pura II

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Abstract

Air transportation becomes the main popular mode of transportation, special for countries known as islands country. To support air transportation activities, the readiness of the airport should be concerned, especially for its infrastructures, facilities, and services. This study aims to: (i). Analyze and examine the impact of infrastructure development on the financial and business aspect of the company; (ii). Analyze and examine the impact of infrastructure development on the airport service aspect; and (iii). Analyze and assess the impact of infrastructure development on socio-economic aspects. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was used in this study with 6 informants that were divided into 3 (three) categories: Regulator, Operator, and Association. The transcripts of each informant were made and coded through NVivo. The following conclusions were obtained: (i). The development of airport infrastructure has increased the company's revenue and also the company's debt; (ii). This development has also improved airport services; and (iii). This development has increased local economic growth and enhanced the company's image through the award received. This study recommends that the company's financial capacity be taken into account because of the very large level of capital for the development. So that the company's business sustainability can be measured and Soekarno Hatta Airport's obligations as a public service company can be maintained properly.

Keywords: Development Policy, Construction, Externalities, Financial performance, Soekarno Hatta International Airport.
Access to Justice Dynamics for Women and Girls with Disabilities: Zimbabwean Context

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Abstract
Women and girls living with disabilities remained marginalized across the globe. Social exclusions are some of common plights faced by girls and women with disability. Access to justice is a fundamental right to all human being. Democratic country has a mandate to guarantee access to justice for all its citizens without discrimination based on disabilities. Zimbabwe was an optimal case to conduct this study, due to its contradictory legislation and evidence of high rate of Human Rights violations. Mashonaland Central Province was an ideal study area due to the extant records of incidences of violence against women. Lack of access to justice by persons living with disability in Zimbabwe becomes controversial to all spheres of Government. The central argument of this paper is that, local and international conventions on the Human Rights stipulates that, girls and women with disabilities should be protected from any form of violence, cruelty and abuse. Therefore, it is signatory to these conventions, Zimbabwe, is obligated to enact laws that uphold these rights. The study opted for mixed method as part of research methodology. Non-probability sampling approach was considered to develop the purposive sampling methodology, which was used to identify participants for the study. Thematic content and statistical data analysis instrument were used to generate the findings of this study. The findings revealed that, there are significant barriers (structural and communication) that still need to be attended, such as attitudinal barriers that make accessing justice difficult for women and girls living with disabilities. Shortage of trained personnel to deal specifically with disabilities such as sign language experts in all government entities. It was recommended that, financial support for survivors to access service points and/or legal aid for witnesses to access the courts is vital to reduce these incidences victimisation. Furthermore, it agreed in principle that, Senior Police Officers buttressed the view of their junior colleagues, especially underlining the importance of resources to support the system and intervention programmes. It is further discovered that, resources mandated to support this disability group are expected to come from both the Government of Zimbabwe and Non-Governmental Organisations, given its prime duty bearer status. Undisputable, this study exposed Zimbabwean government for failing to uphold International Human Rights Standards or regulations lead by lack of access to justice as a violation of security of person, human dignity, rights to health to women and girls living with disability. Lastly, this paper argued international community to intervene to reduce the rate of violation of human rights.

Keywords: Access; Disabilities; Dynamics; Girls and women; Justice
Emission of CO₂ and Economic Growth Relationship in India: An analysis for the period 1960 to 2020 by using ARDL-Cointegration Approach

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A statement of the empirical or theoretical concern

Economic growth and environmental quality relationship is now a widely researched topic and a large number of studies tried to examine the inverted U relationship of environmental degradation with the level of development by using cross country level data. It has been largely confirmed that very poor economies, representing early stages of development use environmental deteriorating technology in various production units. Hence, with rising per capita income these nations experience higher concentration of pollutants, green-house gases. The middle-developed countries are mostly found to exhibit greater deterioration of environmental quality. While the highly developed nations are in general found to use mostly environment friendly technologies for sustaining their growth process with the realization of higher social cost associated with environmental damage. Also, the demand for environmental quality rises with growth after a certain stage of development. However, it may be likely that middle or lower-middle income countries despite late starter and yet large dependence on traditional technology, take necessary steps towards adopting environment friendly technology and control emission of pollutants early.

A short summary locating the concern within a wider literature

It is highly likely that at the early stages of global development only a few nations led the economic progress, by registering rapid industrial revolutions and the realization of environmental degradation comes much later. The reason would be their control over global socio-political space and a competition among a few in their grid for faster development in earning. Also, there remained less international pressure for maintaining environmental standard from large number of low developed countries. When these lesser developed nations try to catch up the progress of advanced nations through agricultural and industrial progresses, trade etc, on several occasions they face the opposition from the erstwhile developed nations for rapid global environmental damage. Further, with rapid progress in knowledge, information technology, these nations may have own realization about the adverse environmental consequences of development activities much earlier than the formerly developed countries. Thus, quality of environment starts improving in these nations much earlier with comparatively moderate income. There were several studies on cross country data, demonstrating inverted U relation between environmental pollution (degradation) and economic growth. Most of these studies have confirmed inverted-U relation of carbon dioxide emission per capita income. Amidst there are several counterarguments and empirical results of non-existence of the EKC relation between economic growth and environmental quality either in the short or long run.

A concise account of the empirical or theoretical methodological approach

The existing studies investigated the EKC hypothesis in both the developed and developing countries, by using different econometric methods. In order to examine the EKC hypothesis in the long or short run, researchers applied simple quadratic regression, cointegration, ARDL, ECM, VECM, panel error correction methods depending upon the nature of data and suitability of methods. Since the pattern of EKC varies across countries, a time series analysis in respect of a single country would yield a better understanding of the income environmental quality relationship. This paper, instead of considering a cross country level, followed the data on pollution (CO₂ emission) per unit of GDP and the per capita GDP, share of manufacturing etc in India since 1960. Using data, we tried to examine how emission of CO₂ responds to the growth of per capita GDP, rising share of manufacturing (though it is still low in India), international trade (export as percentage of GDP) and urbanization. Here the ARDL and Cointegration methods are employed to examine the short and long run quadratic relationships of the time series data.

The main arguments of the paper and an indication of the supporting evidence

Empirical studies on relationship between various atmospheric pollutants and economic growth observed mixed results. Also, there are very few studies conducted in India examining the existence of EKC despite significant structural changes in economic growth and policy evolutions in the last few decades. The climate change scenario
has also been reflected in erratic rainfall and spatio-temporal temperature variations. There was steady rise in emission of CO₂ in India from 1960 till 1992 that coincides the year of Kyoto Protocol and it declined thereafter. At the global level also, overall CO₂ emission per PPP USD of GDP decreased steadily since 1993 (World Bank, [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PP.GD](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PP.GD)), which would fit well a quadratic equation against time and per capita GDP.

**A statement of the main conclusions and their relevance to an international audience**

The findings reveal a long run relation 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 ultimate means for improvement of environmental quality 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 with control of emission standard and overall pollution.

**Keywords:** ARDL, Cointegration, CO₂ Emission, EKC, Income
Abstract:
The phenomenon of honour killing is prevalent in a number of north-western states of India. This study was thus undertaken to analyze this phenomenon, and is based on primary data collected through intensive fieldwork conducted in several places of Haryana, wherein information was collected from 300 respondents. The data has been classified on the basis of both socio-cultural attributes as well as regional specificities. Honour killing, which implies the murder of one’s own family members for alleged violations of traditional marital strictures and social norms, can be seen as a pathological social phenomenon that attacks the basic human rights of an individual and universal value of freedom. It is a veritable assault on humanity. In Indian society, the phenomenon of honour killing takes place if any boy or girl in a family decides to enter into an inter-caste marriage, an intra-gotra marriage, an inter-religious marriage, or a marriage of one’s own choice. This study concludes that an individual is subordinate to other elements of society like caste, family, religion, and village community, among others. It finds that honour killing actually conveys the following message to the people of the country: “If you wish to live within your family, including your parents, parents-in-law, your community, your village and region, then you must strictly observe the social norms of caste, religion, community, village and region.” In other words, the concept of honour killing works by instilling fear among the youth, especially the female members of the community, that they “need” “to keep the honour of the family intact” and that for any violation of this honour they would have to pay with their lives.

It has been observed that social ills like sex-selective abortions, honour killing, and decline in the child sex ratio, domestic violence, and female infanticide have shown an alarming rise during the last three decades. Women are also becoming increasingly insecure and unsafe in both the domestic space as well as the non-domestic or public space. This study reveals that ‘homelessness’ and ‘society-lessness’ are appropriate frames for analysing the status of women in Indian society. The phenomenon of ‘honour’ (killing) is more complex because the victims are not only ‘women’ but in several cases ‘men’ also, as both the boy and the girl are killed or humiliated for committing a marital ‘transgression’. Further, the family members of the boy and girl concerned are also punished and humiliated in the village. Members of the upper or dominant castes punish those belonging to the lower or subordinate castes and also on occasions the members of minority religious groups.

Keywords: Honour Killing, Khap Panchayat, Intra-Gotra marriage, Intercast marriage, Patriarchal System
Forensic inquiries: Evidencing the reliability and admissibility of digital communication

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Abstract

This article discusses several requirements for the admissibility and relevance of digital evidence, for the unacquainted forensic investigator, including social media statements, in criminal and civil investigations. Any criminal or civil investigation must not misapply the rules of evidence to deny the admissibility of data messages as digital evidence or electronic communication. According to the Electronic Communications and Transactions (South African) Act, 25 of 2002 (hereinafter "the ECTA"), the relevant and admissible requirements for digital evidence must reflect this purpose. The Cybercrimes (South African) Act, 19 of 2020 (hereinafter "the Cybercrimes Act") was promulgated with the intention of outlawing the disclosure of information that is detrimental to the cyber environment. A unique law in South Africa, the Protection of Personal Information (South African) Act 4 of 2013 (hereinafter, the "POPI Act"), defines "electronic communication" as "any text, voice, sound, or image message sent over an electronic communications network". A common-sense approach is often needed for the workings of the machinery of the law and the use of technology. To secure admissible digital evidence, forensic investigators need to understand that different industries require different approaches. The banking industry, for instance, is governed by bank laws, while fraud and tax evasion are governed by tax laws.

Forensic investigators need to be familiar with both the requirements and pitfalls of the legislation above. Particular attention should be paid to how original records or copies of originals must be submitted as digital evidence in court. Furthermore, this study summarizes techniques available to forensic analysts in determining the admissibility and relevance of electronic evidence in the form of emails and text data messages such as Short Message Service (SMS) and WhatsApp. To analyse court rulings on the admissibility of evidence in digital form, which is documented in court cases, a literature review has been conducted, making use of the LexisNexis Electronic database as well as the Southern African Legal Information Institute (hereinafter the SAFLII database), and analysing South African case law as well as research literature available online. In court proceedings, digital evidence is seldom inspected for authenticity. The study shows that the ECTA and the Cybercrimes Act allow for access to data stored in the cloud or even when data breaches are detected. Forensic investigators rarely possess the knowledge or skills required to investigate digital evidence that would be most likely to be admissible as well as having probative value in a trial court. Generally, at the outset of an investigation, forensic investigators or forensic analysts should use the techniques available for generating digital evidence, which is deemed relevant in terms of South African legislation and the common law. This article refers to forensic analysts which include forensic investigators or forensic accountants and refers to electronic or digital evidence used interchangeably for easy identification of relevant concepts. The question is answered whether emails, SMS and social media messages (including WhatsApp) such as tweets will stand up to scrutiny in legal proceedings as admissible electronic evidence.

Keywords: Admissibility, Cybercrimes, Electronic Evidence, Forensic Analyst.
Abstract
The Bangladesh war of independence in 1971 was followed by a war on want. Against all odds, Bangladesh won both the war. The country attained considerable economic growth and significant qualitative changes in some crucial aspects of socio-economic conditions in general. The number of poor living in abject poverty has been reduced. What many did not foresee Bangladesh, a test case in the 70’s now coming out of what is called LDC. Conversely, there are issues like unsustainable urbanization, pollution, as well as dysfunctional democratic institutions. Thus, Bangladesh experiences raise a core question: How to move up on the scale of well-being. Working with sustainable development the primary issues are getting work done, knowing more of what is already known. The achievements of better rural livelihood can be attributed to national efforts and international cooperation. Norway has been one major partner in development assistance and research. This paper presents a preliminary interpretation of such cooperation in development research on the process involved in socio-economic changes in rural Bangladesh with special focus on changes in everyday livelihood in a village in Bangladesh during last five decades.

Its theoretical concern i.e. “A way of seeing”, which also implies, “A way of not seeing”. Born and brought up in Bangladesh, and long stay in Norway, interaction with Norwegian people and researchers, through study, research works, and other social acquaintances, helped me seeing own society both from inside and from outside. In the 70s, poverty compelled people competing for scarce resources. Rural peasants, their lives on the edge made them resilient, learned to Sail Against the Wind, now can “See an End of Poverty”. Development cooperation did work, for gender equality, enrolment in primary schools, small scale business activities, improved health care etc. Rural women’s participations in small scale economic activities contributed to the macro-national economy. Acquired knowledge also directs attention to adverse social forces those pose as barrier to women’s emancipation.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Development; Gender; Sustainability
South African police and the use of force during public gatherings and major events:
Undemocratic police under a democratic government

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Abstract: This study explored the views and perceptions of South African police officials on the use of excessive force by the South African Police Service (SAPS). Research has shown that for the police to be effective in handling public gatherings, the community is expected to obey the law and the police must enforce the law. Although obedience is expected from members of society towards police officials, disobedience occurs frequently, to the extent that police officers require sufficient skills to manage crowds, especially the disgruntled and the hard to manage. Although many studies abound on police excessive use of force in South Africa, with suggestions and recommendations on how the menace can be curbed, but this unacceptable conduct by the police persist unabated. A plausible reason could be the fact that the focus of most of these studies revolves around public perception or the views of specific segment of the society. However, the accounts of senior police officers - who are experts in the profession, especially those within the specialised units responsible for public order and crowd control management, are often jettisoned. No doubt their views would be valuable for policy intervention, considering their wealth of experience in the profession. Unfortunately, academic writings on this are sparse, hence this contribution of this paper.

From the findings of a doctoral study that was undertaken using the qualitative research method, this study specifically considers the views and perceptions of South African police officials on the use of excessive force in public gatherings and major events. The participants in this study comprised 23 police officers, which included senior and middle management, who ranged from unit section heads, section commanders, unit commanders, policy and standards officers, information officers, to video operators and trainers. The participants were stationed in Gauteng (Pretoria), KwaZulu-Natal, and the Eastern Cape. By using open-ended questions in a structured interview, the researcher increases the chances of obtaining rich and detailed responses that can be used for qualitative analysis. Interview times ranged from 20 to 30 minutes, with a few exceptions with experts in the field going over 50 minutes. An audio recorder was used to record the interviews. To maintain confidentiality, identifiers in the form of dates and numbers were used to code the transcriptions. In other words, the transcriptions bore no names, only numbers and dates. The interviews ceased when data saturation was reached; that is when information was repeated without any new views being presented.

A summary of the key findings indicates that there is complete mistrust by communities in the use of force by the South African police. The findings of the research show that there was a divergence of views regarding the level of trust towards the police among police officials. The use of force by the police is still prevalent in South Africa, and such ruthlessness portend serious threat to law and order in the country. The shortage of police officials in the POP environment has become a huge challenge to dealing with sporadic or unplanned public gatherings that range from service delivery protests to political activities by dissatisfied members of the community. The tendency of authorities to deploy an insufficient number of members or a disproportionate number of members to deal with threat usually contributes to the use of excessive force by members of the police.

Recommendations are made for Public Order Policing (POP) Units and Tactical Response Teams (TRTs) to be capacitated in terms of human and physical resources. A further recommendation is that the SAPS doctrine must guide and support POP in respect of the right to peaceful gatherings. It must be in line with the objective of the crowd management doctrine of the SAPS and be defined in terms of the principles of intervention during crowd management.

Keywords: Democracy, Major events, Public gatherings, South African police, Use of force.
Satin, Sequin and Sustainability: An uncloak approach to define IPR

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“Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” means the world is one family. Indian history is enriched with principles that support sustainability and social welfare. In a world filled with maximizing the profitability mindset, the concept of sustainability is an ongoing debate that needs new and innovative ideas for a better and sustainable world. The conflicting philosophies have directed us towards reasonable exhaustion of resources while at the same time there is a need to protect the environment. According to the Fair Fashion Center back in 2016, 150 million lives are touched by the global apparel industry daily. This is where it becomes essential to regulate fashion in terms of sustainability in a broader, more attentive and sensitive approach. Sustainability is as subjective as ethics. It has a different meaning for each individual based on the cost they pay towards it. This is where the disparity arises between the contributions of a buyer and seller. The need for legislative protection emerges out of this need to protect the creative intent of an artist against the need for sustainable fashion. Without a specific definition or a legal meaning, sustainability is spreading through the globe in a scattered grass approach. It is thus the time and need to systematize sustainability and bring reformative laws in the fashion industry.

Though individual effort counts, a larger step towards sustainability is necessary to regulate the industry because it is unrealistic to expect consumer awareness and private social response to lead the movement. In a situation of low intellectual right protection, piracy increases and further reduces the market value of the original design. There is a surplus of the design in the market which makes it common and people start demanding new and quick fashion. As a result, the designers lose the value to their creativity in fast fashion. European Union has limited its fast fashion by creating a strong protection base for designers. It protects registered as well as unregistered designs as a whole. This has resulted in a cut back of piracy and in turn, reduced the exploitative unsustainable production. The biggest fashion market in the world, the United States, lacks in this area and fails to provide such protection to its designers. In an environment of legal prohibition and imposition of fines for infringement of Intellectual property rights, the decline in the excessive unsustainable fashion can be predicted. The indicated domino effect of Intellectual property rights is directed upon the global sustainability of fashion industry.

Sustainable fashion can be achieved through various modes like trade-in, zero waste collection, science-based targets, second-hand market, vintage clothing and upcycling. Upcycling is gaining popularity amongst the masses due to its environment and fashion-friendly approach. Since consumers are attracted to fast fashion, upcycling delivers the same in a sustainable manner. The designers and consumers are starting to realize that everything can be creatively updated. Before COVID-19, upcycling was limited to small fashion brands that were ethically conscious. Due to supply chain difficulties during the pandemic, large fashion houses also turned to upcycle while using the material that was already available to them. The transformation of traditional vintage designs into updated fashion pieces cuts back on the wastage of material along with curtailing the need to buy new fashion pieces.

One loophole that the legal intervention in fashion sustainability brings out is the infringement of rights of designers who creatively produce new designs. The selling of upcycled version of IPR protected designs creates a legal hassle for infringement. The designers having trademark protection sue for meddling with their original designs and selling under their trademark. This is where the doctrine of first sale protects the sellers. Since the designers lose their ownership and IP rights once the first sale is made, they cannot interfere in the further right of the consumer. However, selling upcycled fashion items hurdles with trademark rights and this has led to various legal actions taken by big fashion houses to protect their brand. Even though the first sale doctrine does not apply to pirated fashion pieces, it is upon the interpretation of the courts to consider original upcycled fashion pieces as an infringement of IP owners’ rights.

Thus, the legal regulation of Intellectual property rights is necessary in order to regulate such issues arising from transformation towards sustainability. The legislation should provide strong protection to the designer while striking a balance with the much-needed environment-friendly fashion. With the courts also broadening their interpretations, the key is to encourage creativity while maintaining sustainability.

Keywords: Fashion, First Sale Doctrine, Intellectual Property, Sustainability, Upcycling
Bangladesh, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow: The issue of nationhood and the problem of legitimation

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Abstract
Bangladesh celebrated its 50 years’ as an independent state. Amid celebration, an uneasiness has been perturbing the society. Despite significant economic and social achievements, there are growing concerns within the public about national identity, and their aspirations for a democratic secular society. Questions such as ‘what is the core of the idea of Bangladesh’, and, ‘whether the present political culture can turn people’s aspirations to reality’ still stand as backdrop for many debates in the academic circles. This paper addresses how Bangladesh got there. Interpretations of past events, observations and media reports bring the issue of legitimation to the fore. During its absurd union with Pakistan, territorially and culturally far apart, the lack of legitimation was manifested by disagreements between the Pakistani ruling elite and Bengalis over the state religion and state language. For Bengalis, culturally shared values carried more political significance than religion for the idea of a nation. In post-independent Bangladesh, there has been a declining tendency in culturally shared secular values, owing to the elimination of intelligentsia, the proponents of democratic and secular values, both during the war, and later the rehabilitation of the religious groups in politics. Religion becoming a source of social control obstructing democratization process. The paper concludes with a theoretical reflection on the notion of nation; in terms of religion, absolute values, and its relation to territory and culturally shared values. While both two notions are recognized, the case in hand suggests going beyond: the rise or decline of one or the other, in the absence of legal form of legitimation of power, depends critically on the power elites’ stand to benefit from the choices that were made.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Culture; Identity; Nationhood; Power elite; Social values
Assessment of Microfinance Fraud Cases: A Philippines Study

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Abstract

This research provides an in-depth overview of ASA Philippines’ fraud cases. Researchers were able to better understand the factors that influence employees' inclinations to commit fraud, as well as investigate the numerous fraud patterns discovered and make recommendations to combat them. The study's findings provide researchers with better strategies and recommendations for preventing fraud in the future.

This study was based on Donald Cressey's Fraud Triangle Theory (1953). This theory is composed of three components: opportunity, pressure, and rationalization. He claims that pressure from ravenous greed, bad habits, and delusions encourages management and employees to commit fraud. When the internal control system creates gaps that the perpetrators are aware of, fraud opportunities arise. Opportunities and motivation are inextricably linked.

Hospitalization of immediate family members, financial support for sibling's education, and participation in a Ponzi scheme are the most common situations that cause employees to become more financially stressed and eventually commit fraud. Peer pressure can lead to vices, gambling, and a desire for social acceptance. Work pressures encountered by employees include pressure to meet deadlines and pressure to maintain good standing performance. Excessive lifestyles include spending beyond means, and buying items considered wants rather than needs. Weak internal control can lead to fraud in any of the following circumstances: a) supervisors do not conduct monitoring visits; b) inability to identify weak and incapable staff on time; c) difficult geographical location and branch inaccessibility to communication; d) familiarity with colleagues resulting in closeness beyond professionalism, breaking off a chain of command and nepotism; and e) supervisors' reluctance to implement the cash management protocol.

Top management at MFIs should organize at least semi-annual fraud management training for employees, ensure that all newly hired staff understand fraud policies and procedures, and hold periodic workshops. This raises fraud awareness in institutions while also communicating staff responsibilities for fraud prevention and detection. Every employee must understand that internal measures at their level are their personal responsibility (Sama & Niba, 2016). The researchers also suggested that staff members and clients of microfinance institutions (MFIs) be exposed to a culture of openness and integrity, that clients be made aware of their rights, and that a complaint system be in place.

Keywords: Fraud, fraud triangle theory, microfinance institutions, financial pressure, peer pressure, excessive lifestyle, weak internal control
Abstract
In recent years, microfinance institutions worldwide have explored business development services (BDS) which are financial and non-financial interventions supplemented to their respective organizations to improve the overall services to its clients. BDS implementations range to different programs and strategies, depending on the nature of the business of the clients or the management intervention executed by the organization. This paper seeks to examine the effects of BDS on the ASA Philippines Foundation's clientele, so-called micro-entrepreneur women from rural communities. These micro-entrepreneurs are selected clients involved in sari-sari stores (small stores), carinderia (small restaurants), bakeries, food vending businesses (fish and processed foods), manufacturing (slippers and doormats) and handicrafts (bags). This paper also aims to analyze the effectiveness of ASA BDS to its Operations, and whether these interventions improved the quality of lives of ASA clients. BDS from other countries are also analyzed whether they influenced or affected implementations of BDS in the Philippines.

Keywords: Business Development Services; Microfinance Institutions
Impact & Effectiveness of Scholarship Program on Clients’ Children: ASA Philippines Foundation

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Abstract
This study examines the impact of ASA Philippines Scholarships Program on student success in completing tertiary education. The goal of this study was to ascertain how the program affected the students' ability to complete a higher education degree, meet the requirements for employment, and achieve financial stability. Evidence suggests that scholarships provided to clients’ children under the poverty line or in the ‘marginalized sector’ has a positive impact on student success in completing college, boosting the chance to get a well-paying job that will result in the financial stability of the scholars.

The following indicators were used to gauge the success of the program: (1) the advantages of having financial support to concentrate more on studying, finish a degree at the tertiary level, and find employment; (2) perceived financial benefits for both active scholars and graduates and the sufficiency of the financial grant to cover the cost of schooling; and (3) the efficiency of the program approach to achieving success indicators. The quantitative results supported the researcher’s hypothesis that scholarships have a significant impact on the student’s likelihood to complete higher education successfully. Variables analyzed to indicate that the scholarships effectively sustained the scholars’ persistence towards educational completion and attaining a job. One hundred percent of interviewees responded that the scholarship program made it possible to achieve their education and career goals, access employment, and attain financial freedom. Seventy-seven percent of active scholars thought that the scholarship program is their only hope to pursue studies and finish college. Outcomes from this study are consistent with survey results from both active and graduate scholar participants and with supplementary data from the records.

The scholarship program has increased students' motivation to graduate and succeed. The program keeps producing graduates who are successful and self-sufficient and who contribute to the social and economic development of the individual and family. The identified discrepancy between program goals and performance is not significant enough to impede program execution. The researcher’s recommendations emphasize the enhancement of the scholarship program design by strengthening the implementation guidelines, particularly around the selection process, and the sufficiency of allocated grants to tailor-fit academic needs. The researchers also suggest preventive measures to reduce the dropout rate and further equip the student towards employment and financial accomplishment. The results of this study add understanding of the effectiveness and results of the implementation of scholarship programs.

Keywords: financial assistance, graduate scholars, scholarship program, scholars, tertiary education
A study on the effects of staff localization in ASA Philippines Foundation

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Abstract

Staff localization means having a job in the locale where a person and their family live. Being near one’s family is an ideal way to achieve well-being, and a job is important in addressing basic needs, but what if the job vacancy is far from your home? Is there a significant difference in the performance of localized and non-localized staff? This research addresses this question, and the findings show that localized staff managed to perform better than non-localized staff because of familiarization with the areas in which they work, the common dialect they use to serve the clients, and the management of delinquency. Additionally, staff performance is positively influenced by successful localization.

Keywords: localized staff, non-localized staff, performance, staff localization
Analyzing viable renewable procurement options of renewable power: An integral decarbonization tool for C&I consumers in India

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Abstract
C&I consumers account for more than 50% share of total power consumption in India. Studies show that corporate renewable procurement will play a critical role in supporting the country achieve its renewable and emission reduction targets. Corporates are mandated by government across different countries to reduce their emissions and take climate action. Several C&I consumers have also voluntary pledged to achieve high penetration of renewable power in their energy mix and building carbon neutral businesses. This has resulted in a sharp increase in corporate renewable power demand.

Renewable power is touted as one of the most commercially and technologically viable option with carbon abatement potential. Increasing pressure from investors, consumers and government mandates coupled with the need to build strong company reputation and maintain competence in global marketplace are also driving companies to take action.

Multiple avenues of renewable purchase are available for companies which include rooftop solar, open access, renewable energy certificates (RECs), green tariffs and buying renewable power on exchange. Companies are required to build a diversified portfolio of procurement routes to match their power consumption requirements which is a challenging process. Several factors including flexibility, simplicity, reliability, cost affordability, market maturity and policy, construction, operation and maintenance risk associated with procurement route should be considered while curating the renewable procurement options mix. This paper gives a deep dive analysis of these procurement routes on these parameters which can help companies draw their own procurement strategy.

While solar rooftop and open access PPAs have a more profound role owing to their higher market maturity and ability to procure large quantum of power at affordable costs, other routes including power exchange, green tariffs and RECs are better suited for a short-term role in procurement mix. On the parameters of terms of high financial attractiveness with low policy risk also, open access and solar rooftop are better options than others. Corporates deals have shown that rooftop solar and open access will continue to be the most favoured options for renewable procurement.

Factors such as intermittency, reliability, construction, operation and maintenance risk are more technology specific but policy and regulatory stability and financial attractiveness are variables that can be controlled and improved to ease procurement. These routes have remained riddled with policy and regulatory setbacks, opposition by local government bodies, land and transmission infrastructure constraints. All these challenges can be supported through a slew of policy measures.

Power being a concurrent subject, requires concerted efforts by central and state government. A more liberal policy framework should comprise of - ensuring availability of these options for each consumer located in different geographies, grid charge waivers, attractive business models and metering arrangements, low premiums for purchase of renewable power, policy visibility and consistency, more liquid power markets supported through incentives, availability of land parcels at subsidised rates, augmentation of transmission infrastructure, ensuring grid stability through ancillary services, research and development in new technologies like storage and green hydrogen and focussing on capacity building and skill development. Regulatory enablers should be focused on smooth implementation of policies, easy project approvals, no retrospective changes or grandfathering for older projects and support and cooperation by discoms. New procurement routes including virtual power purchase agreements, sleeved PPAs, subscription based PPAs, 24/7 power purchase agreements can also be explored in the market.

Keywords: Commercial & industrial (C&I), corporate renewables, green power on exchange, green tariffs, open access, procurement routes, renewable energy certificates, solar rooftop
Gender Inequality Index at the disaggregated levels in the state of Karnataka in India

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Abstract
In the recent years, much importance has been given for the women empowerment in most of the countries world over. In India also various policies and programmes are being implemented from central and state governments to uplift the status of women and to reduce the gender gap in all the socio-economic and political sectors. Out of 20 Indian states Punjab is observed in the first position and Karnataka is in the last position. Lower performance of Karnataka is surprising, because in the most of the socio-economic indicators the state is always identified in the middle group. Due to lower performance in women political participation, Karnataka is found in the last position. All India women political participation is 10 per cent, whereas, political women participation of Karnataka is only 2 per cent. States like Jharkhand, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka (5 states, 25%) are in the category of High GII. Four states (20 per cent) namely, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir are found in the category of low-GII.

Out of 176 taluks, Bangalore South taluk is found in the top position with the lowest gender equality (GII Value-0.0246) and Kudligi taluk of Ballari district is found in the bottom position (GII Value-0.2206). Bangalore South, Belthangady, Kadur, Hassan, Mangalore, Tarikere, Kundapur, Udupi, Karwar and Karkala are top ten taluks, which have the lower gender inequality. Totally, north Karnataka has higher level of gender inequality in general and Kalyana Karnataka region in particular. Further it is also found that gender inequality is high in backward taluks in general and people dependent on agriculture in particular.

The study suggests that Along with recent central and state government efforts, creation of awareness through training programmes to the deprived women on health, education, sanitation, nutrition, violence and discrimination will be a great help to improve the overall condition of the women in Karnataka state of India.

Keywords: Gender Inequality, Gender Index, Gender Empowerment, Regional Imbalances,
Restructuring of MSMEs through IPR in Post COVID-19 Era-in Teachers Perspective

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Abstract:
Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the major economic contributors to India after agriculture. More than 12% of India’s GDP is derived from MSMEs. MSMEs recorded potential growth during past fiscal years. Innovation and creativity become the most significant factors of organizational performance and success. Globalization becomes a top priority of any industry either large-scale or small-scale industry. All country growth depends on its development and sustainability, to meet this yardstick contribution from MSMEs is significant. Going global has become a mandate for any MSMEs in the present situation. Creative and Innovative make people to turnaround for a new way of getting things and making things. At the same time protecting that innovation is mandatory for sustainability.

India's vision to reach a 5trillion economy has so many hurdles. Especially this pandemic COVID-19 created a lot of disorder. In this regard government of India announced the package Athmanirbhar Bharath which boost-up the eminence of self-reliance and can be treated as life-saving vaccination for SMEs with special attention. Government of India initiatives like Make in India, Athmanirbhar Bharath, start-up India, Skill India, Zero Defect Zero Effect, Grievance monitoring system, Incubation, etc., and others focus on MSMEs and their development. There are several other factors in manufacturing & procurement policy, Quality Management Standards, and R&D concerning MSMEs that enhance Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) status and protect the country with pride. This paper is mainly focused on challenges and opportunities prevailing in the market for growth, development, and reaching a global level. This paper emphasizes on prospects of initiatives taken by the Government of India for better sustainability. The study is based on both primary and secondary data and analyzed with statistical tools.

Keywords: MSMEs, Athmanirbhar Bharath, IPR, Innovations, Skills, Opportunities, and Challenges
Sustainable Business Engagement-An analysis of Indian Inc. sustainable performance in accordance with GRI Standards.

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Abstract
Sustainable performance & reporting is enveloping around world from past several decades. Due to the compliance enforcement & corporate commitments to reach stakeholders demands for long term viability. Now stakeholders are conscious enough to view companies’ performance in a holistic way. Similarly corporate mind set getting transformed towards corporate citizenship stewardship. The radical changes occurring due to impact of industrial operations affecting eco-system they operate such climate changes, human rights violation, corporate irregularities, regulation breach so on… In this context, the study attempts analyse, how Indian companies equipped to defend in identification of material risks & devised the mechanisms to mitigate risks by exhibiting sustainable performance in accordance with GRI sustainability standards guidance at topic specific parameters level. The measurement of topic specific dimensions such as Economic, Environment and Social parameters, Content analysis technique deployed to gauge company’s performance at parameters level.

Keywords: Climate changes, Corporate irregularities, Material risks, Sustainable standards
Solar Energy Policies for Commercial Buildings Sector: Experiences from India

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Abstract
In an effort to meet the demands of a developing nation, the Indian energy sector has witnessed a rapid growth. However, the country lacks sufficient domestic energy resources, and must import much of its growing requirements. Given this scenario, it is of paramount importance that the country develops all possible domestic energy sources. At the same time, India is still heavily dependent on fossil fuels which is set to lead to multiple challenges like depletion of fossil fuel reserves, global warming and other environmental concerns. Renewable energy, particularly solar is the solution to the growing energy challenges as they are abundant, inexhaustible and environmentally friendly. Given the vast potential of solar energy in India, all it needs is comprehensive policies. It has been seen that there are many initiatives taken by the Indian government, both at the National and the State level for promoting solar energy, but its use and production in the country is still limited. On studying some of the initiatives of the central and selected state governments, it was found that there were many impediments experienced by both the beneficiaries and the government. Some of the impediments reported were poor availability of information, high costs, poor awareness levels, tedious and time consuming process of getting subsidy and so forth. Thus, there is an urgent need to take steps to minimize these impediments and generate awareness among the stakeholders regarding the government initiatives, so that solar energy can be tapped to its best possible extent.

Keywords: Commercial Buildings, Government Policies, Impediments, India, Solar Energy
Penalty for Committing Fornication & Adultery (zina) in Islamic Law as a Violation of Freedom from Torture

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Islamic law forbids fornication and adultery (zina) and is regarded as one of the serious hudud offences. Islamic law tries to enforce sexual morality to the core and anyone who is found guilty of fornication is punished with one hundred lashes and a married Muslim who is found guilty of adultery may be stoned (rajm) by a group of Muslim believers until that person dies to send a clear warning to wannabe adulterers. Notably the penalty of stoning for committing adultery is not explicitly mentioned in the Quran but only mentioned flogging with one hundred lashes as punishment for both fornication and adultery. Both flogging and stoning as punishment for zina are not in line with the doctrine of international human rights that forbids torture. The transformative ambition of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development acknowledges the importance of human rights for all in achieving a sustainable development that leaves no one behind.

Keywords: freedom from torture, and degrading punishment, punishment of zina, torture
Presentism on Sustainability on the effect of Multiple Flood in Chennai Tamil Nādu during Nov and Dec 2021 month.

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Abstract
Presentism is an attitude where practice can only make the people and community strong. The study aimed at bringing the different situation of flood from Tsunami to flood in Chennai in 2015 to the two near flood hit in Nov 2021 to show how people practiced presentism in uncertain conditions through the mother nature.

Keywords: Flood, Remodeling ,Tsunami, Water logging
Comparative analysis of ASEAN countries using Sustainability Window and Doughnut Economy models

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Abstract: The role of economic growth has been central in the discussion about sustainability. Economic growth has been linked to the social development of societies, to the improvement in welfare and to poverty alleviation. Economic growth has also been seen as a driver of climate change and environmental destruction. Also, the problems related to equity and internal and international inequality are often linked to economic growth. The Sustainability Window (SuWi) -analysis is a novel method that can be used to analyse the sustainability of development simultaneously in environmental, economic and social dimensions. SuWi is used for analysing sustainability using different indicators in order to provide information on the maximum and minimum economic development to maintain the development within sustainability boundaries. The maximum economic development is determined using environmental criteria, not to exceed sustainable environmental stress, and the minimum economic development using social criteria, to guarantee sustainable social development. The Sustainability Window method can be used for comparative analysis because it is possible to use different indicators and different time periods which makes the comparative analysis of different dimensions easy. This novel method makes it also possible to analyse the dynamics of sustainability and changes over time.

Sustainability Window analysis can be used for analysing both weak and strong sustainability. Weak sustainability means that the intensity of environmental stress, measured with different indicators, should not increase. Strong sustainability means that environmental stress per se should not increase.

Sustainability Window analysis can be used for constructing the Doughnut Economy model for the analysed countries. In the Doughnut Economy model, the SuWi results are organised in a radial diagram to illustrate the possible area for sustainable economic development in relation to environmental and social development. The outer boundary of economic development indicates the maximum economic development not to exceed the environmental boundaries. The inner boundary illustrates the minimum economic development to fulfil the social development needs. The doughnut area between the outer and inner boundaries forms the sustainable development space.

This study provides a comparative Doughnut Model analysis based on SuWi analyses of eight ASEAN countries within the time frame of 2006-2016. The data used for the sustainability analysis in the study is taken from the Sustainable Society Index (SSI) database and UN SDGs data, which provide comprehensive data sets for key dimensions of sustainability.

This study reveals key challenges and successful cases of sustainable development in eight ASEAN countries. The results of the analyses illustrate the problematic areas of development and the successful areas in each ASEAN country. The countries perform differently in different areas having both successful and problematic areas where further policy efforts are needed. The results of the SuWi analysis can be used as a basis for developing balanced sustainability strategies in the ASEAN countries. The research results of the comparative analyses can be used for learning processes in the planning of sustainability policies in the different ASEAN countries.

Keywords: ASEAN; Doughnut economy; sustainable development; Sustainability Window; sustainability transitions
Economic Growth and Circular Economy in the European Union: Novel Empirical Synergy Analyses Between Key Variables of Circular Economy and Gross Domestic Growth (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI)

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Abstract: Sustainable development has been at the heart of European sustainability policy for a long time, firmly anchored in the European Treaties. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, have given a new impetus to global efforts to achieve sustainable development. One key challenge of sustainable development policy is the smart orchestration of the circular economy in relation of economic growth processes. In our current economy, we take materials from the Earth, make products from them, and eventually throw them away as waste – the process is very linear. The linear operating model is also short-term. In a circular economy, by contrast, we stop waste being produced in the first place. We can re-plan, re-use and re-cycle. We may note that it is not possible to reach a sustainable growth process without well-functioning material recycling systems and functions of the circular economy. The well-functioning circular economy is good for business, people and the environment. The circular economy is a systems solution framework that tackles global challenges like climate change, biodiversity loss, waste, and pollution. There are needs and questions to transform every element of our take-make-waste system: (1) how we manage resources, (2) how we make and use products, and (3) what we do with the materials afterwards and (4) how we make trade with recycled materials. Only then when we consider the well-functioning circular economy can we create a thriving circular economy that can benefit everyone within the limits of our planet. Eliminating waste and pollution, circulating materials and products and regenerating nature are key functions of the circular economy. We must admit that waste is a human invention. If we move to a regenerative sustainability model, we begin to emulate natural systems. There is no waste in nature. This is a new invention of the circular economy.

We have seen a lot of discussions about the circular economy, but less attention has been paid to the critical links between the circular economy and economic growth. The study provides an empirical contribution to this research gap. This empirical research can open up new insights and avenues into the development of sustainability science. If policymakers are not aware of the links between the circular economy and economic growth, it will seriously hamper the development of the circular economy in the world. In this sense, research in the field of circular economy is very important and it should be promoted in the world.

The conference paper has a strong focus on the circular economy and changing dynamics of economic growth with key variables of the circular economy (CE). This comprehensive and empirical EU study elaborates following key variables of the circular economy: (1) Material footprint [CEI_PC020], (2) Resource productivity [CEI_PC030], (3) Generation of municipal waste per capita [CEI_PC031], (4) Generation of packaging waste per capita [CEI_PC040], (5) Recycling rate of municipal waste [CEI_WM011], (6) Recycling rate of e-waste [CEI_WM050], (7) Recycling of bio-waste [CEI_WM030], (8) Trade in recyclable raw materials, Imports extra-EU27 (from 2020) [CEI_SRM020], (9) Exports extra-EU27 (from 2020) [CEI_SRM020], (10) Private investments, jobs and gross value added related to circular economy sectors [cei_cie010] and (11) Patents related to recycling and secondary raw materials [cei_cie020]. These 11 key CE variables are analyzed with synergy analysis method in relation to two key indicators of economic growth, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI).

The study is based on synergy analysis method, which reveals both positive and negative synergies of key variables, and also growth processes without any synergy. The analysis provides additional strategic information for decision-makers concerning SDGs in the long-run. Presenting regular monitoring tool of progress towards the SDGs in the EU context is essential for this conference paper. The method can be applied also in other global sustainability assessments. The data of study is collected from the Eurostat Circular Economy databases and data set covers years 2000-2020. The indicators of economic growth are from the World Bank Key Indicator database. This 20 years database provides a reliable empirical foundation to analyze interlinkages between economic growth and key variables of the circular economy.

The conference paper reports various interesting empirical findings about the circular economy logic in the European Union. One key finding is that in the European Union the synergy levels between GDP and GNI indicator variables and the key variables of the circular economy are not at the same positive or negative levels, but may differ significantly from each other. This is an interesting finding for the management of economic growth policy in the European Union.

Keywords: Circular economy, economic growth, gross domestic product, gross net income, synergy analysis
Empirical Adjustment of ESG Disclosures for evaluating the social service agencies in South Korea

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Abstract
This research aims to examine the evaluation system in the context of ESG. ESG means using Environmental, Social and Governance factors to evaluate organizations on how far advanced they are with sustainability. Including profit corporates, nonprofit social service leaders and facilities viewed ESG as a tool to enhance their organizations’ vision among the community. In other words, ESG is regarded as a rising tool to measure an organization’s performance and value.

I empirically review the implication of ESG disclosures for evaluating social service agency. Most of Korean social service facilities are based on subsides from government so that they have legal obligations to report their finance and performance. Within this environment, the evaluation system of social service facilities was introduced in 1998 in South Korea. The Minister of Health and Welfare and each Governor shall evaluate facilities every 3 years since then. The purpose of evaluation is related to quality control on agencies, and furthermore, enhancement of human rights and their goals. And then, after two decades, Seoul invented the own evaluation method which was different from the governmental indicators. It stresses the characteristics of local social services and agencies. Furthermore, it also tried to include needs of the Seoul. It has been affected another local government; lots of local government are now developing their own indicators. Within these circumstances, I mainly focused on the evaluation indicators of general social service facilities in Seoul. It consists of three pillars: management, community organizing, program implementation. Specific contents have been revised and complemented with the change of the community environment.

As Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) information is growing rapidly, social service professionals largely agree that ESG strategy is related with program and management of social service agencies. Especially, Social issues can have an impact on social service agencies. Social factors include human rights, labor standards in the workplace, any exposure to illegal behavior, and more routine issues such as adherence to workplace health and safety. A social score also rises if an organization is fully integrated with its local community and therefore has a ‘social license’ to operate with consent. In order to consider of fundamental and ultimate goals of the evaluations, I looked at the evaluation indicators as ESG. As a result, I classified evaluation indicators by ESG factors. Results show that the current factors already include of ESG values. Re-classified indicators are proposed for a new evaluation system prioritizing ESG issues.

Keywords: ESG, Evaluating Program, Korea, Social Service Evaluation, Social Service Quality,
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