



Voices of Youth: A Compilation of Opinions

Editors:

Andy Fefta Wijaya | Aulia Luqman Aziz | Inggang Perwangsa Nuralam
Kintan Regita Cahyaningsih | Ika Kurnia Sari
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LEKANTARA

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Cover:

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Cetakan Pertama : November 2022

Hak Cipta 2022, pada Penulis. Diterbitkan pertama kali oleh:

Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia

ANGGOTA IKAPI JAWA BARAT

Pondok Karisma Residence Jalan Raflesia VI D.151
Panglayungan, Cipedes Tasikmalaya – 085223186009

Website : www.rcipress.rcipublisher.org
E-mail : rumahcemerlangindonesia@gmail.com

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- Cet. I – : Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia, 2022
; 15,5 x 23 cm
QRCBN: 62-1293-7343-974

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**Foreword from
Dean of Faculty of Administrative Science,
Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia
(2021 – 2025)**

ASSOC. PROF. ANDY FEFTA WIJAYA, MDA., PH.D



Humanity is facing major global challenges that are transactional in nature, transnational in nature, and transinstitutional in solution. These challenges cannot be addressed by any single government or institution acting alone. They require collaborative actions among governments, international organizations, NGOs and creative individuals, including students at all levels in general and at higher education level in particular.

Students must realize the importance of the relationship between an individual and the society. Man belongs to a society, and students are an important part of it. Students cannot live in complete isolation from the community-life. Even a school-going student is bound to have links with other people who together form a society. Despite their main task, that is studying, students—being youthful and energetic—can take part in think and provide solutions to the challenges faced by humanity. And I think one of the effortless, but impactful ways is by writing opinion and let them read by the government and the society.

Opinion is written based on someone's beliefs and what s/he has learned in school and life. A good opinion is not merely saying "agree" or "disagree" to an issue; moreover, it has to be strengthened by arguments, consisting of facts, research results, published data, and/or comments from relevant experts. As opinion is mainly published in mass media, it can be an intellectual bridge between academicians and the wide spectrum

of society. And in that pieces of opinion lies theoretical as well as practical solutions to issues faced by mankind.

The book that is in your hand right now comprises of opinions; they are the voices of higher education students coming from various institutions in South East Asia. They are the top ten articles previously judged in ASEAN Virtual Student Opinion Competition (AVISOC) initiated by our faculty, supported by four other prestigious institutions in South East Asia, namely, South East Asian Ministers of Education (SEAMEO) Secretariat, School of Government at Universiti Utara Malaysia, Faculty of Political Science and Law at Burapha University, and Tarlac Agricultural University.

The issues discussed in the articles represent five of our *Sarjana's* (four-year undergraduate) programs: Business Administration, Taxation, Public Administration, Library Science, and Educational Administration. Despite its scope-limitations, we hope that these voices of youth contribute to some of the challenges, offering new and fresh insights to problems that we are facing. As a closing to this foreword, let's recall the famous sayings by the first president of Republic Indonesia, Soekarno: "A thousand old men can only dream, but a young man is able to change the world!"

Foreword from the Editors

The works displayed in this book are the selected among 522 other articles submitted to the Committee of AVISOC 2022. As we have plenty of space for publishing short articles such as opinion, we have decided to include not only the winning articles in the South East Asian-wide student competition, but also the top ten from each category.

The publication of these articles is part of our appreciation for the efforts the participants have made during their writing process. Some language experts say that among the other language skills, writing is considered by many as the most difficult one to master. Usually, writing comes much later after the mastery of listening skills (since infant), speaking skills, and reading skills. It is at the higher education level that the writing skills of young generation are fostered since academicians should be able to deliver knowledge to others by using written texts.

Therefore, we hope that with the publication of this book, the authors get more motivated to write more, for the betterment of their nations, the global society, and themselves as future academicians (and leaders).

Andy Fefta Wijaya
Aulia Luqman Aziz
Inggang Perwangsa Nuralam
Kintan Regita Cahyaningsih
Ika Kurnia Sari
Mochamad Adi Isrofi Addnan

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Issues in Educational Practices and Management

What's Education Now in The Philippines: Unwelcoming Transition

Lian Rublico

Technological Institute of the Philippines, Philippines
(1st Winner of AVISOC 2022)

This year, many countries have gone continuous efforts towards bringing back the development which was delayed and prevented due to the rise of the Corona Virus disease. Fortunately, the educational sector in different countries showed their way of revitalizing quality education. For some, it could be a great relief as their people could receive the education that they deserve. However, it is different from my country which is the Philippines. Along with the passing of the administration of the Philippine Government, the educational system of the country has quickly changed which turns everything complicated. What has been seen as the solution turns out to be the greatest dilemma. It seems that the preparations for this transition are very lacking yet the country would boast itself that it is ready for anything the same as what the world can do.

The slow progression of the Philippines for back-to-normal classes is one of the problems that the current administration wanted to fix. Since then, quality education has been dismissed and unprioritized due to the matters of health security in the country. Rather, alternative solutions in teaching and other possible learning modalities were imposed at that time to alleviate the issue of the educational crisis faced by some students. However, the majority of the students find these modalities ineffective which has become the reason why the government is eager to make the transition faster. Consequently, both teachers and students in the Philippines experienced this unwelcoming transition to back-to-normal education. Since schools push the return the face-to-face classes, they established different ways and approaches that would support this pace.

Some schools adapt different modalities such as hyflex learning, limited face-to-face, full face-to-face, etc.

After the outgoing school year, there are lots of preparations that have been done in a very short period of time. Before establishing our own safe face-to-face classes, there are 4-month pilot implementations that have been done. With this evaluation, it is finalized that the basic education program could finally return to the physical teaching and learning environment after two years. Some initiatives such as School Brigade were conducted by the schools, with the help of the communities to improve the resources and facilities to be used by the students in this coming school year. This work is added on to teachers which leads them to be overworked in these preparations.

In this quick return, seasoned teachers tend to get along with these changes because it is where their expertise is well-immersed, given that their previous experiences involve the physical teaching environment. In contrast, pre-service teachers who have trained themselves under the pandemic were not ready for this change. The modalities used in teaching from higher education institution is very complicated because different schools have different practices of teaching professional courses. The modes of teaching and learning are highly based on the needs of the courses and program. These adjustments could diversely affect the performance of the working professionals on the ground because not all graduates obtained sufficient skills. With that being said, the focus of the government in solving the educational crisis by pushing the school to achieve face-to-face classes dismisses the priority of investing in career skills and attributes by the graduates and increasing employability in the country.

In some cases, teachers in the country were underpaid in exchange for the amount of workload they are having. In the limited face-to-face classes, teachers teach a batch of students alternately. It consumes a lot of days to finish the whole quarter because of the division of the class in order to comply with the safety standard. In Hyflex learning, teachers and students have to

undergo both online and face-to-face classes required for their subjects. It is very ineffective that the schools didn't accommodate the time needed by both teachers and students to go online and onsite. Some schools are stuck in the online learning setup due to a lot of reasons. Along with the back-to-normal education, the country remains to have no student-friendly environment, given that there is a poor transportation system and a lack of facilities and resources, and other matters. This is the reason why changes in the educational system must have been taken seriously.

With that implication, some students are not into pursuing the teaching profession and would prefer higher-income jobs. On the other note, pursuing a teaching profession in the Philippines is not that expensive and it is highly demanding in the country. The number of teachers today will simply tell how important authentic education is in order to solve the issues adding to educational practices and management. By creating systematic plans, it is possible that the teachers, students and the community would persevere with the demands of quality education.

OPINION ARTICLE

Netrdao Chitkhem

Burapha University, Thailand

2nd Winner of AVISOC 2022

Management means having a group of people in an organization work together to achieve the common objectives of the organization. which includes planning organization management personnel recruitment leading or directing and controlling the organization or efforts to achieve common objectives.

1. Issues in educational practice and management

= Changes in the modern world are as fast, expansive, and violent as ever in many past This change is on all fronts. Whether it is social, economic, political or technological, which means that the development of science and the necessary content and knowledge have arisen quickly and continuously from another angle Modification of the elements of educational management in response to the external changes on the back were inconsistent with our country. especially government education management This is because education management, as it is, is often a rather fixed system. operate in the form of an organization of size There are many rules.

2. Business administration issues

= This article aims to present the perspective of issue management as a useful tool for managing organizations in a world where It's full of clutter and uncertainty in a rapidly changing environment. The old world that was only smooth has disappeared, leaving only the smooth and complicated world. The management of issues has to change as well. which can classify the factors leading to The success of the issue management is divided into 5 important parts, namely, target group determination. human resource development system development manage strategic issues; preparation of internal

competency indicators; and communication of participation in issue management

3. Tax, accounting and financial issues

= Financial Accounting is accounting related to the collection, classification, and reporting of historical entity financial information to third parties requiring financial information. administrative accounting It provides principles for providing internal management with financial information for use in planning, controlling, and making decisions about the activities of the entity.

4. Issues of public administration, political policies and social trends

= Public policy is very important to society and the nation. because it affects the life belonging to the people of the whole country The government must issue policies and implement them to help solve problems or make people's lives better to meet the needs of the people. the people when If the government's policy is useful and responds to the needs of life, it will give more support to the government. or may be said that Public policy is one that provides benefits and shows to see the relationship with both the people and the government Public policy is divided into several categories. which each type will be different as appropriate As for the implementation of the country's administration, it depends. with each government that will determine and implement what kind of public policy to meet the needs of the most people Therefore, public policy is a government practice that focuses on creating benefits for with the people mainly page to meet the needs of the people and develop people's lives for the better

In this section, the author will analyze the relationship. of the paradigm of public administration and administration Thai government To show that paradigms are important to the development of the country in various contexts. How much progress has been made in reforming the Thai bureaucracy?

5. Issues in Digital Literacy and Information and Technology

= Technology is changing rapidly, enabling people to work more quickly and easily. Can search information from online databases. watch movies listen to music Easily send or broadcast messages to others. Digital technology is an important tool for learning and education. With the increasing number of digital devices, especially from mobile devices such as mobile phones, tablets, etc., digital literacy is therefore an essential skill for living in the digital age (Karpati, 2011) and as a concept It is about the ability to develop and apply technology skills appropriately, creatively, safely, ethically and effectively. Including the skills to think critically and evaluate digital information, working together online. Awareness of using technology, therefore, the development of digital literacy is about Building knowledge, understanding, and basic ability to use technology that enables them to make appropriate, informed, socially responsible decisions.

Practicing on using information and communication technology and digital media, recommending additional learning resources, using the Peer Assist system to gain more user skills Assign tasks or set up problems in order to create results in the form of technology integration. Information and digital media by being a new job It can be useful or problem solving.

Inclusive Education? Has it Become Reality?

Fakhriyyah Masrur

Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

(3rd Winner of AVISOC 2022)

Education is the right of everyone, including children with disabilities. Even if they have limitations, they still have the same educational rights and opportunities as children in general, both in the form of formal and non-formal education. Indeed, freedom of learning is a constitutional mandate, in particular Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 1 stating that "Every citizen has the right to education" and paragraph 2 stressing "Every citizen is obliged to receive basic education and the government is obliged to finance". Based on the legal basis, it is the right step for the government to promote the Inclusive Education program at this time.

Inclusiveness is actually not just in the field of education, but in all aspects of national and state life. This is because the perspective of the disabled population has changed. The inclusive education model is an alternative for children with disabilities. Inclusive education opens up opportunities for people with disabilities to attend public schools, giving people with disabilities greater access to education. With the existence of schools implementing inclusive education, it is hoped that it will shorten access for people with disabilities who live far from special schools so that they can study in public schools. Inclusive Education in the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 70 of 2009 explains that as an education system that provides opportunities for all students with disabilities and has the potential for intelligence and/or special talents to participate in education or learning educated in an educational environment together with other students in general. Inclusive education aims to provide all learners with physical, emotional, mental and social disabilities or with potential for intelligence and/or special talents the greatest possible

opportunity to receive quality education that matches their needs and abilities and to improve the implementation of education that respects diversity and does not discriminate against all students.

As the Education Minister said, I invite the community today to continue to work together for inclusive education. Because physical fitness is no barrier to performance,” “Everyone in this country has the right to a liberating education. The right to learn freely,” said Nadiem (Minister of Education and Research and Technology). Inclusiveness is needed so that there is an equal distribution of education by shortening access to special education and fulfilling children's educational rights. All children have the same right to quality and non-discriminatory education. This can help students fulfill quality education and help maximize their potential so that they can contribute to the community and society. Inclusivity also aims to promote social change and values by raising public awareness to reduce discriminatory values and attitudes. By equating students with disabilities with normal students, the community is expected to see the differences that exist as diversity in society.

How do we help to achieve inclusive education? Namely, by paying attention to the affordability aspect, education becomes something that is affordable for all layers of the population. Education must be returned immediately to a public good that can be enjoyed by every level of society without exception. The second is the value of acceptability, which is that educational institutions must be convinced to be willing and able to accept students from different backgrounds.

The third is accommodation/accessibility. By accepting diversity and respecting differences, educational institutions must partner with professionals who can conduct disability assessments and provide solutions or actions due to obstacles related to physical, social, and difficulties in accessing learning.

USE YOUR BRAIN AND STRATEGIES HUMAN BEING

Vina Mae N. Alubong

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Does having stable financial resources have to do with your education? Do teachers deserve the title of being “*the Second Parent*” of the students? In the modern world of education, “payment first policy” is highly followed by most Institutions. Here we experienced the “no receipt of proof no process”. Many who hate the system and the idea that students are being molded from the Institution of education to become a successful and fruitful citizen someday well in fact they are wearisome and problematic on how to fit in the educational practices of the Institution.

My first argument, does having stable financial resources have to do with your education? Honestly, yes it does. Money revolves around. Even during the American era which had a great impact on the Philippine educational system, education is financial-capacity based making the education more of privilege rather than a right. I don’t think that everyone is given the right to education, well in fact you cannot have a prestigious education if you're not financially equipped. You cannot process such paper/s in the institution if you do not follow the educational practice of “no pay, no process”. In example, from the 2022 hot topic news shared by the philnews.ph entitled “School in La Union Allegedly Prohibits Male Student To March During Graduation Due to Unpaid Fees”, the word “fees” pertaining to money is the main reason why the student did not experience the most fulfilling part of education, to march and receive that diploma you longed for almost four years or more. Here, every institution's management should have to understand and adjust from their educational practices knowing that not all students who attend in their institution have stocked finance.

Any educational practices of an institution can be changed and can give considerations. The recommendation or solution on this matter is that they should also be understanding and aware of the situation of their students. Isn't it that after graduation, there are students' credential papers from the institution that only those who have paid their balances can release? Graduation march for each student is very memorable and important, not just for them but also to their parents and loved ones. As an institution you should not deny it from them just because of "fees" matter. There are other ways to make them pay, such as holding their credentials rather than humiliating them. The management can make better changes and not stick to its educational practices. For your information, each institution is now offering scholarships that may help this empty handed student and parents to make them attend educational institutions. Brain and strategies are highly recommended to those students who really want to pursue their dreams but lack financially. All you need is to make that thin face into a thick face and inquire. Always remember, that as long as your motives are in good faith, there is no harm in trying.

For my second argument, do teachers deserve the title of being "The Second Parent" of the students?", it depends on the situation and capability of a teacher to properly handle his or her students in class. Considering that teachers being the second parent of the students should act to be a good role model to them. They are to promote a safe and nurturing environment for the students, in order for them to feel comfortable. It is shocking that this year 2022 month of September, a Kalinga teacher hit her elementary students and even uttered humiliating and foul words to those minor students just because they are struggling to answer the problems assigned to them. I don't think that laying or putting your hands towards students can make them learn and understand the lesson you are trying to portray. It will only cause them fear and distraction rather than analyzing the task assigned.

Before a professional legally applies his or her career, they are to attend the oath taking ceremony and swear to practice their profession responsibly. Being a teacher who will mold and bring

out the best in each student, you have to be careful of the actions and words you utter in front of these students. Educating and disciplining by hitting is not an appropriate way of helping a student grow and be productive. For a teacher to be an effective educator, I recommend that patience and understanding is to be rooted in them. Don't let your emotions and problems outside of the school affect your mood while in front of your students, knowing that not all students are the same. Don't let your high standard and expectations lead you to having favorites because you never know that because of that favoritism of yours may affect the self-esteem and confidence of the students. Remember that students attend education because they know less and it is your duty to fulfill those empty boxes in their brains.

Lackings in financial resources should not be the reason for you to stop dreaming and achieving that goal. *USE YOUR BRAIN AND STRATEGY*. For teachers, if you love what you are doing, hitting will never come into your mind. *STUDENTS ARE FRAGILE, AND IT IS YOU WHO WILL PRODUCE A FRAGILE YET HISTORIC CHANGER HUMAN BEINGS*.

BREEDING GROUND: Growing Crocodiles in School

Ronalyn M. Cerezo

University of Baguio, Philippines

Crocodiles are large reptiles that can be found in tropical regions such as Africa, America, Australia, and Asia (Bradford, 2022). A study by Ploeg et al., in 2011 entitled

“A Cultural History of Crocodiles in the Philippines: Towards a New Peace Pact?”

stated that Crocodiles are commonly seen as ferocious monsters or bloodthirsty man-eaters and are often linked with greed and deceit. In the Philippines crocodile or “*buwaya*” is more than just an animal because they are often associated with and symbolize corrupt government officials.

In the corruption Perception Index for 2021 done by Transparency International with 0 as highly corrupt and 100 being very clean, the Philippines has a score of 33 ranked as 117th most corrupt country. Corruption in the government, specifically in the Philippines has significant impacts. According to Risk Compliance Portal (2020), high levels of corruption significantly limit the efficiency of firms operating in the Philippines, foreign corporations are also subject to extortion and manipulation by public authorities due to widespread bribery within the public administration and ambiguous and confusing rules, and favoritism and biases influence are common in the courts, resulting in lengthy and unjust dispute resolution and an unstable business climate.

In addition, corruption does not only affect the country at the macro level. Its effects are clearer and more visible at the micro level, seeing each individual's status in the country, particularly the life of people in the marginalized sector. According to Gupta et al., (2002), it was stated that poverty is one of the effects of corruption as it increases income inequality, a

biased tax system, poor quality social programs, education inequality, and asset ownership bias. Unfortunately, as crocodiles are no longer just seen in rivers but also inside government offices, they are also being bred and grown in our schools.

Many people especially the youth have their hearts intensified with the passion to break the cycle of corruption in the Philippine government and alleviate the problem of poverty in the country. Students have a burning desire to help ease the corruption in the country. However, the same students who want to stop the corruption in the country also engage in corrupt practices in school. As stated by Baustista (2021), With the current setup of blended learning due to the pandemic, students have resorted to online cheating via a Facebook group where they share notes and test answers. Bribery spilled tests and answer keys, and cheating is just a few of the practices made by the students in school giving in to internal and external pressures, for the sake of passing and achieving their own goals, forgetting their principles and what they are fighting for. Pressure to get high grades, a desire to excel, and pressure to get a job are just a few of the factors that influence cheating (Starovoytova, 2016). If we are aiming to stop corruption in our country it should start within us, students. With the internal and external pressures, the students are experiencing, putting an end to such practices is quite difficult. Therefore, we must first fix the root cause which is pressure on the students.

Corruption in government offices has adverse effects and so has corruption in the school. Corrupt officials are often depicted as crocodiles or *"buwaya"* in the Philippines for being greedy, and abusing their power to get what they want. If we want a clean and the corruption-free Philippines, we should first have a corruption-free school free from bribery and cheating not letting it be a breeding ground and a place for growing crocodiles. As students, not engaging in such, proves our integrity not to others but to ourselves that somewhere, someday, you will not be one of those crocodiles and will not do the activities you once hated. Let our

schools be our training ground to become people with integrity and not breeding ground for corrupt people someday.

EDUCRISIS: Plight of Teachers in the Philippine Educational System

Mark Anthony A. Japson

Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University-South La Union
Campus, Philippines

The Philippine educational system is fractured. What was supposed to carry us into the paramount of success went lame that we were stuck in this quicksand of mediocrity — not knowing when can we be able to break free. Let us focus the lens on teachers' pressing problems. Among others, some of the reasons why Philippine education is what it is today is because of incompatible teaching tasks with teachers' educational background, lack of qualified teachers, and overworked teachers.

Incompatible teaching tasks with teachers' educational background is one of the pressing issues in Philippine education particularly in science education. Assigning teachers to teach science subjects despite their little background sabotages the opportunity of the students to obtain holistic knowledge in various scientific concepts and ideas that they can use to meet the demands of our scientifically-inclined society. This poses adverse effects as it corrodes quality. Based on a 2011 report, the Philippines ranks seventh among nine Southeast Asian nations in education and innovation. Frankly, the result is not surprising anymore.

Also, there is indeed a shortage of qualified teachers in the country. Cortes, Tan and Savellano (2005) reported that since 1990, more than twelve thousand science and mathematics teachers left the Philippines to seek better opportunities in the United States, Canada, and other countries given that Filipinos with master's and doctoral degrees in Science and Mathematics are in demand abroad. Why? Simply because the pot of gold outside is way beyond a bowl of coins inside. As a consequence,

shortage of calibre educators leads to poor performance of students.

Another sad reality is that teachers are overworked. While they are supposed to focus only on teaching, as their duty demands them, teachers could not escape the heavy burden of administrative tasks. So, aside from nurturing minds, they still need to perform their nonteaching tasks like processing of school forms, reports, record keeping, encoding learners' profiles, and others. This additional workload adds pressure and stress to teachers since they need to juggle teaching and non-teaching responsibilities. In fact, there were two cases of workrelated suicide committed by Filipino teachers within two months, according on report.

Solving these problems demands our government to first acknowledge that there is a problem in the Philippines' educational system. This is a wake-up call for our leaders to fully recognize that such issues are existing, thus calling for immediate actions.

As part of the solutions, the academic institutions should create policies that would mandate all teachers to teach only their field of specialization. Improper alignment of teacher and the subject being taught does no good to students as it hinders them towards quality education. Imagine if a secondary teacher teaches physics even if his specialization is on social studies, how can he be able to clearly explain the complicated concepts and practical applications of the subject when in the first place he does not have the content mastery? Teachers should be flexible but this kind of flexibility is illogical as it trivializes the very reason why students study. When a teacher teaches according to his center of excellence, his students benefit the greatest, and that is what our government should realize. Teachers should feed minds, not empty them.

Another key is that we must invest on and pursue qualified teachers and make them land better opportunities in the Philippines. Filipino teachers uphold world-class standards and are very able to catapult their learners into greater heights. It is

just that the environment where they are working at cannot compensate the services that these teachers are giving; thus, they prefer to work abroad. It is the duty of the government, therefore, to increase salaries of teachers, provide administrative support, and create more laws that would safeguard the benefits and well-being of teachers.

Lastly, it is high time to ease the burden of teachers from unnecessary workload. Higher offices should fix the human resource allocation in various institutions. Hiring nonteaching personnel to do clerical tasks is a major relief as it allows teachers to be limited only on teaching. Teaching is the noblest profession, but it should not emanate from teachers' academic agony.

Indeed, the Philippine educational system is fractured, but we have the means to fix it. Though we are still stuck in the quicksand, there are ways to get out from the pull of mediocrity for as long as the state fully acknowledges the existence of the issues presented above and take steps towards the resolution of these problems that have long been damaging the very core of Philippine education. Protecting Filipino teachers will always boil down to protecting students' welfare. For at the end of the day, students the teachers' priority; it is for them that they are designed for.

Education is About Changes, Not Numbers

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Education distinguishes humans from everything else in the world. Education distinguishes between humans and animals, plants, and inanimate creatures, and even distinguishes fellow humans in their level of understanding of education. The question is what kind of education and how can educate humans and with that intelligence can contribute to making the world a better place? This question can only be answered when the implementation and management of education itself meet the ideal criteria as a place to properly liberate the younger generation from the influence of their great curiosity, and the main actor in teaching is the educator, someone who is believed to be able to teach, give experience, hone, directing, and all other forms of educating.

In a general understanding, education management is a knowledge system that presents patterns and models of institutional management and is an activity undertaken by managers of educational institutions. Thus, in education management, the management of educational institutions is carried out for the benefit of students so that educational goals are achieved by the agreed plan (Rohinah, 2019). However, what if in this case, the educator who in the view of the majority of students is someone who has to learn again not about the material but about the human being, how exams are seen as something more than numbers on paper.

After a lot of real evidence such as Bill Gates and Mark Zuckerberg, these two impossible people the world doesn't know are people who don't excel in numbers on their academic test scores, but who knows that Zuck who decided to end his college life to focus in a career that he believes in, which turns out in the future to provide opportunities for geniuses who graduated from universities to work and earn the best income in everyone's

dream place (Mark Zuckerberg: From College Dropout to Billionaire, 2021). On the one hand, students may use this as justification for being lazy but succeeding – this is a misunderstanding of course. But let's put forward the role of educators in straightening out every repetition of history from the best humans.

Let's narrow our eyes a little on university education. An educational institution that is certainly not a "higher school". A place that should no longer be found by educators who say, "What I like are students sitting in the front" or "Students who often ask questions are active students" as if to say students sitting in the back are those who come to class only to sleep or the opinions that silent students are those who only fill in the attendance. And this is one of the reasons why almost 90% of the students believe that 'A healthy relationship' between students and teachers can create a better educational environment (Zhang, 2010).

It is time for universities to have educators who have an understanding that every human being is themselves. It will be very glad for a student when the lecturer says, "I don't care who works on the report and who will present it, each of you has values that may be good in terms of data collection and report writing but are not necessarily ideal for presenting them, please share assignments adults and students." A simple sentence but if it is interpreted more deeply, it refers to the understanding that education is a change, regardless of which direction, the environment is one of the determining factors. Numbers will only stop on paper at the end of the lesson, and what will always be carried are small values that are not seen, not spoken, not listed in the curriculum, not heard, and even values that are picky about people who deserve or do not receive them. This may sound like a student teaching a teacher, but understanding that learning comes from anywhere and from anyone, isn't it a sign that there has been a good change in a person in terms of accepting kindness?

Education has a meaning as wide as the universe which always has new things to understand. About how humans and their environment continue to improve and be better with mutual

respect. Not everyone has the opportunity to be educated, and of the people who have the opportunity, also not many are educated in the true sense of education. What kind of human we are, we can direct, answer and make it happen. Keep being the best version of yourself as a human being who lives and enlivens the environment.

(740 words)

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Confronting Southeast Asia's Worst Educational Failures

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Over the past few years, Southeast Asian countries have experienced less satisfaction with their educational systems. The abrupt impact of the pandemic has made education in Southeast Asia (SEA) weaker as it continues to be put to the test by the crisis which then exposes its management and practice-related educational concerns.

In contrast to Western nations, the SEA countries have had difficulty opening schools because they place a higher priority on national health than education. Students from the SEA were confined to an online or modular setup that not only restricted the lessons that students should receive in school but also reflected the atrocities and the realities of "privileges."

Countries like Indonesia and the Philippines are living testament to this. The steep decline in local school satisfaction illustrates the challenging decisions that governments must make in order to safeguard children's health in the short term while minimizing the long-term detrimental effects of learning loss.

As related to the latter idea, educational management can be taken into the national spotlight. According to Hutt (2019), the most obvious (and arguably most easily alterable) reason is the relative pittance some Southeast Asian governments spend on education. The allocation of the national budgets of every SEA nation seems to lack-off and give priority to the sector of education -, why does this kind of management and unjust budget allocation continue to become prevalent among SEA countries? Corruption.

The corruption of the government budget and other money-related matters is not the end of it; some academy employees continue to squander not just money but also the education that

each student is entitled to. Department heads, education secretaries, and even low-ranked teachers abuse the abilities and resources of the students. It is necessary to put these kinds of practices—which have become "normalized" in the SEA school environment—into an end.

In the lens of the Filipinos, after almost two years of functioning solely online, schools in the Philippines are finally allowing face-to-face classes. The students' enthusiasm and excitement are palpable, yet it turns out that some institutions that opened their borders and declared themselves "face-to-face ready", are still unprepared. Due to the lack of classrooms at their school, students must hold classes outside with tents only enduring the clamorous environment and sweltering heat. Others must put up with the numbness they acquired from spending hours sitting on floors due to lack of chairs. And some schools are flooded, so how do you expect classes to continue with this kind of situation and how can we really say schools in the Philippines are ready enough after the challenging pandemic?

The references in Thai movies and TV shows can be used to understand the country's educational system. Mirroring real life, students should feel at ease and engaged in the practice of equality and rights at school. But it appears that power and money have an impact on education. Education still discriminates against and denigrates people who are at the root-crop levels. Such allusions have been made frequently, not only in Thai cinema but also in films set in other nearby nations.

One of the main factors hindering Southeast Asia's ability to advance in the global competition ladder is its use of corrupt techniques and bad management. We have a ton of top-notch talents, incredible skills, and outstanding academic performance in store for SEA students that are all ready to be showcased and performed to the world, but the problems that keep on impeding the growth and success inherently prevail - and we should never let that happen.

Can the government provide enough programs for schooling any better? Yes, as they ought to. Should we encourage instructors

to focus on developing students as productive citizens with the necessary information and abilities, rather than just providing them with pure short term lessons? No doubt.

I still think that Southeast Asia will soon be in the forefront. The future looks promising for them if the educational system is managed with the proper supervision, practice, and administration. Problems are designed to be solved. Never should an education be less-than-satisfactory.

Grasping the Genuinely Meaning of Learning

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A fifth grade student calls himself a "sick man" because of his tiredness of learning. From morning until the afternoon, he should sit down on the table in order to learn the given subjects in school. After back from his school, he should sit down in front of his computer in order to join the online-extra course that his mother thought would support her son's learning. He joins a lot of private courses, such as Mandarin, Mathematics, and Piano. During the learning process, he may understand the lesson, but he does not get the points why he should master all of the subjects when he just wants to be an actor in the future. He could not connect the value of the learning towards his own life. Diminishing students' ignorance in understanding the true meaning of education could be done through realizing the liberating education and integrating a subject across curriculum.

Education shapes a liberal person. Through education, an individual is practiced, fostered, and guided to be a knowledgeable and ethical person in order to help them in facing the real world. However, students think that the purpose of learning is doing the test, getting a high score, and being the first rank. In Mathematics, the secondary students might know that integral topics would be useful in counting the total area of an area. However, some pupils think that they will rarely apply the material in the future. In this case, the educator should show that even though the students do not use the material, the changing mindset during the learning; critical thinking, problem solving, and reasoning skills is more important to have. Through the improvement mindset, the students would be more independent to face the world; solve their own problems, know how to achieve a goal, and be unprovoked.

Integrating a subject across curriculum helps the students to dig deeper into the material. The method enables to combine two or more different subjects into one project. Integrating Mathematics with Art is one of the examples. In this case, the Mathematics teacher would collaborate with the Art teacher in order to connect the delivery part of each subject. One of the projects that the teachers could have is "Seeing Mathematics through Islamic Art." The teachers could create a project in order to figure out the relationship between geometry and arts in mosque, trigonometry and Qibla direction, or Sequence and Series and the Fasting month of Ramadhan. Students' interest would increase during the learning process. The students who see Art are more appealing rather than Mathematics would engage in the learning process, vice versa. The pupils would see how their interests where they think have no relationship with another subject are actually have. They would learn to see a situation from a bigger perspective and change their way of thinking. Combining two or more different subjects also enables the students to have a lesser number of homework assignments. A less number of assignments decreases the students' burden and helps them to learn maximally. The pupils would dig deeper into the material since they are not in a hurry to finish all of the homework based on the deadline. They would enjoy the learning process and realize that the process is more important than having a high score of result.

Small steps in the daily learning process could transform education into a better way. The educator could transform the education through comprehending the big goals of education and implementing a subject across curriculum. Students should know the impacts of learning towards their life in order to be a liberal individual. Integrating a subject across curriculum shapes students to see a situation from a big picture and shapes their thinking process. The methods would increase students' engagement during the learning process and decrease the tiredness of learning a material where they do not know the purpose of mastering the topic.

Invert the Pyramid: Anchoring Educational Management to Educational Needs

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Honing human resources to achieve critical mindset that thinks for humanity and its welfare is one of the reasons why education exist. Yet, numerous disruptions are impeding effective teaching, learning and application processes across the world, particularly in the Southeast Asian region, with emphasis on the challenges tailing COVID-19 pandemic. These disruptions were the subjects of the roundtable discussion conducted by the ASEAN Ministers of Education, together with the United Kingdom government officials and education specialists last March 16, 2022 at Jakarta, Indonesia.

Ideally, the said endeavor paved the way to synchronize the educational priorities and strategies of Southeast Asia to other competent regions in the globe by inverting the pyramid.

Jane Mann, Managing Director of Cambridge Partnership for Education highlighted the necessity of accelerating the implementation of long-term efforts and priorities that focus on efficient educational reforms, significantly contributing to the achievement of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Mann added that the roundtable discussion created cross-regional partnerships for strengthened educational transformation based on the current educational competitiveness of learners. She emphasized the imperatives of having an educational system that is characterized by quality, resiliency and learning efficiency for all students.

With this, we can expect a more priority-driven, inclusive and SDG-oriented educational system that will holistically educate, promote and protect our teachers, learners and educational leaders who were severely affected by the pandemic in the last two years. Moreover, we are assured of boosting the

potentials of our educators in generating educational innovations which will then produce dynamic and competent human resources for various industries and socio-economic sectors in the region.

Meanwhile, Dato Lim Jock Hoi, Secretary-General of ASEAN stressed the crucial integration of digital mode of learning and of efficient practices in traditional learning processes for effective learning delivery and application. Hoi firmly reiterated that appropriate approaches should be done in educating children using digital technologies and the retention of best cultures of traditional in-person classes.

For this reason, ministries and departments of education in Southeast Asia are expected to adopt the hybrid learning approach as the general mechanism of the educational delivery. More of the point, validating students' learning gained from online platforms is best tested during in-person classes. Consequently, issues on fraudulent knowledge would be surely minimized and at most vanished. The statement made by the ASEAN Secretary-General is an affirmation of action to uphold an education in the region that is not dominated by fabricated learning, empty high grades and insensible practices that prompt students to lie against their intellects.

To sum up, escalating tensions that disrupted the education sector in the pre-, mid- and post-pandemic eras challenged ASEAN member states to promulgate resilient educational approaches to cope-up with the predicament caused by the unprecedented educational commotions. These commotions disabled educational institutions to commence its improved strategic plans and management practices. But, with emerging innovations driven with sustained, shared and strengthened intra and inter-regional partnerships and commitment, the chains of educational dilemmas will be totally broken. Because of this, more opportunities can be offered to learners in accessing free and quality education at all levels.

Finally, prioritizing to cater learners' and teachers' needs should be a consistent, ultimate criterion and basis to formulate

educational management strategies at all contexts. As the old adage says, “Necessity is the mother of all inventions”, so should be with the educational policies and programs. The challenge is on how to consistently monitor the consensus and updated assessment of educational needs within each country of ASEAN and how intra and inter-regional collaborations should be efficiently orchestrated to implement the promulgated programs following the concept of the inverted pyramid.

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Issues in Business Administration

Is Indonesia “Open-Source” Country? (An Opportunities and Challenges Regarding Cybersecurity from a Business Perspective)

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(1st Winner of AVISOC 2022)

Today, technology can be said to be at the center of all human activities in this world. All life seems to support technology, from the daily things we do for communication purposes to even big things such as infrastructure and the virtual world that is booming right now. However, like a double-edged sword, technology can be a gift that helps human activities today, but it can also be a dangerous threat. That’s why cyber security is one of the most important aspects of carrying out various activities in today's digital world. Without good cyber security, all information owned, whether by individuals, groups of people or companies, will be very vulnerable to being hacked by irresponsible people, who then the data will be traded by that person for their own interests. Then, what about Indonesia?

Is it true that Indonesia is one of the top 25 countries in terms of cybersecurity?

Based on the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI), Indonesia is ranked 24th out of 194 countries in terms of cybersecurity and country passwords with a score of 94.88. At the Asia Pacific level, Indonesia was ranked sixth and third in ASEAN. There are five pillars assessed in this index, with 20 indicators and 82 questions, namely:

1. **legal measures**, as determined by an examination of the set of rules and institutions that govern cyber security.

1. Technical Measures, as determined by an evaluation of technical institutions dealing with cybercrime.

2. Organizational Measures: through organizational review of cyber security policies and strategies.
3. Capacity Development measures through assessment of research and development, education, and training programs, as well as increasing the capacity of professional and public sector certification bodies.
4. through a review of the achievements of cooperation and participation in cyber security in the international arena.

However, this achievement is inversely proportional to the condition of cyber security in Indonesia. Throughout 2022 alone, many cases of data leakage occurred in Indonesia, such as 1.) the case of data leakage of Bank Indonesia Bengkulu Branch with a total of 52 thousand documents from 200 computers; 2.) leakage of patient data from several hospitals in Indonesia containing personal information with a document size of 720 GB; 3.) cases of data leakage of job applicants at PT. Pertamina Training and Consulting (PTC); 4.) data leakage containing information from 21,000 companies in Indonesia; 5.) cases of 26 million Indihome user history data 6.) cases of Jasa Marga Toll-Road Operators' (JMT0) customer data leakage; 7.) recent cases, namely the leakage of 1.3 billion SIM Card registration data and 105 million population data from the General Elections Commission (KPU). Seeing these various cases, how business see it?

Opportunities vs Challenges in Cybersecurity: A Business Perspective

If you look at it from a business perspective, of course, this is a very big opportunity to implement a cyber security business in Indonesia, either in a small sector or a wider sector. According to Internetindo Data Centra Indonesia (IDC Indonesia), in 2022 alone, it is estimated that around 50% of companies in Indonesia will establish digitalnative platforms with Cloud, Mobility, and Big Data & Analytics as the main technologies in order to survive and compete in the digital market. IDC has also mapped out four main challenges that need attention in Indonesia, namely: a strategic

roadmap for digital investment; development of digital capabilities and skills; the right organizational structure; and determining the right Key Performance Indicators (KPI). According to an analysis from IDC, by 2023, 80% of entities in Asia Pacific will incorporate new digital KPIs that will focus more on product or service innovation levels, data capitalization, employee experience, and navigating the digital economy. From these data, of course, it can be seen that Indonesia has the opportunity to become a very potential and promising market, even though public awareness is still very lacking in terms of cyber security. However, without the support of various stakeholders, such as the government, academia, and the community, of course, the development and maximization of the cybersecurity business potential cannot run well. In this case, synergy between stakeholders is needed to actively and passively contribute to each other.

Delays Cause Challenges

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The emerging technology leads to a number of changes in the business and corporate industry. However, the delay in technology and innovation also gave birth to numerous challenges in business administration. Issues that left the Philippines struggling and hindered businesses and corporations from thriving in a highly complex business environment.

An article posted by the World Bank in 2020 says that the use of digital technologies in the Philippines is still below its potential and is trailing behind its regional neighbors. This is caused by the lack of competition as well as restrictions on investments. If we aren't able to cope up and fix the so-called digital divide, then it will lead to unequal access to economic opportunities.

This slow enhancement of digital technologies and infrastructures led to business issues in terms of operations, customer relations, staffing and innovation. In 2019, the TMF Group listed 10 challenges of doing business in the Philippines and it includes registering property, getting credit and investors, paying taxes and trading across borders to name a few. These challenges are mainly because of the delay in digital transformation that made processes and procedures in both public and private agencies harder. Therefore, all of these will only be solved if the companies with the help of the government will take the extra mile in acquiring technologies and infrastructures that will run the organization, the company, and even the whole country successfully.

The government should take the lead in speeding up its innovative government projects like the National ID in particular, make sure that it will be properly utilized and maximize its usage to improve efficiency in government processes and procedures.

From there, it can ease some business procedures as well as processing the needs of an employee, applicant or even a normal citizen. Other than that, the necessity to replace the old practices and technologies plays a vital role in business processes considering the emerging technology. Hence, the business organization should also improve in terms of their own network, web development, hardware and software to fix discrepancies inside the company and further improve in terms of communication, interpersonal, and customer relations.

Reality speaking, transforming to digitalization and technology innovation would not be a walk in the park and won't even solve all of these problems. Considering the existing economy and the challenges brought by the pandemic, the businesses may encounter a lot of circumstances in the implication of new technologies that may affect the performance of staff as well as of the whole corporation. However, as business people, we must look at this as a long-term goal backed up with a plan in mind in anticipation of all the possible twists and turns we might encounter as we survive and thrive in this industry.

Business is no different from life; it also has its own delays and challenges. We may be experiencing delays now but in time, we'll get there. And so, time will come that the local businesses and the Philippine business industry can make it in a highly competitive business environment.

Online Business and Online Shopping During Covid-19

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Nowadays, online shopping and online business It is something that cannot be overlooked and has received a lot of attention because during the current situation that we are in the Covid-19 period. This makes doing business online greatly expand and is the main channel that many people use today. And the huge expansion of online trading has forced other businesses to adjust as well. And make people start to pay more attention to online investing.

That we are turning to online trading is the main. causing market conditions and other businesses to adjust greatly I have to admit that now there are not many people going out to buy things and make traders and investors. Damaged a little and adjusted a lot of sales. invest online This is something that is new to everyone and makes it possible for entrepreneurs to understand and use it for maximum benefit. But as we switched to online trading, there are many good results and should continue to support. The good benefits that come from online trading, for example, after the transition to online trading, many new professions have emerged, such as online couriers. giving other people more ways to make money programmer career Entrepreneurs will hire them to help build their website. Every career that has been done in different places has started to turn to the online world. And in addition to having many new careers, it also makes transportation or trading faster without having to go out to buy from afar. Makes it more comfortable, making everything easy to touch. But it's not that there are no problems or disadvantages at all. For example, if we order online, we have to wait for the product to be delivered, it may take a long time for some people and the product may be

damaged. Received the wrong product received an unsatisfactory product And the merchants need to pay attention to this as well, otherwise it will damage the reputation of the shop and prevent people from turning to our shop again. And another worrying thing is that cheating in the online world during this period is likely to come out often, making ordering something to look at and check carefully before buying.

As you know, when everyone is interested and turn to do business online, the competition is increasing so much that investors and merchants have to start planning to get more customers and make more promotions. compete against each other Must make plans in advance for the future and plan for services and communications in advance. The most important thing is to manage customer expectations during a crisis because many things can go wrong. Due to the shortage of manpower and problems may arise. Create a channel for solving problems for customers directly to solve problems for customers. There are good delivery options during this time with many popular platforms such as Lazada, Shopee and as we all know we have to allocate our team and tools to make the process of answering problems to customers very fast. More control over message response time and product tracking And the most important thing is to understand what customers want because I think online business and online shopping will grow a lot. And it is likely to affect many people. We have to adapt and keep up during Covid-19.

Metaverse: Sustainable development and the emergence of metawashing

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The nexus of innovation and sustainability have been the center of growth for brands in establishing their market presence in the metaverse. Companies are transforming themselves by developing immersive augmented and virtual reality technologies as they enter metaverse to offer consumers a great online brand experience. Many of these brands advocate sustainable development and campaign for a greener future around the globe. However, issues are emerging as these firms revolutionize digitally to cope with the ever-changing futuristic demands in the metaverse. One of the concerns is a new concept called metawashing. Metawashing, as described in an article published in *Analytics Insight*, is a process where brands promote their virtual products and ideas as green or sustainable rather than minimizing their carbon and ecological footprint. Although it is a surfacing problem among brands that uphold sustainable development, there are ways to avoid this practice.

Metaverse, a 3D virtual world, is still in its early stage according to *BBN Times*, but it is expected to flourish after the anticipated formation of Web 3.0. Its rising popularity pushed companies to innovate and create promising products and technologies that will suffice market demands. Blockchain technologies like non-fundable tokens or NFTs and cryptocurrencies, and virtual products are some of the examples brands have pursued to take a position in the metaverse. However, the brands that created such technologies are being criticized by analysts and environmentalists on social media particularly Twitter, because of the tons of carbon dioxide they emit. While some concur with these points, as mentioned,

metaverse is in its formative stage, it can be argued that it is not too late to change and improve what has been invented.

Analyzing and determining the real value of sustainable development must come first. Brands must remember what they signed up for – the goal of molding the present, without compromising the future. Bearing this in mind will allow brands to experiment, explore, and innovate technologies that perform impressively and will be of less harm to the planet. Through this, less energy-intensive machineries and servers will be developed and the carbon footprints will be reduced. Moreover, metawashing will be avoided as virtual products could be marketed as genuinely sustainable.

Apart from energy-efficient technologies, an advanced and comprehensive research about the market and the metaverse will be extremely beneficial. For example, in the retail industry specifically, fashion and furniture, greener and viable virtual and augmented realities could be utilized as a fitting function in the metaverse where consumers can experience the apparels they wish to purchase and match appropriate designs of furniture in their home or any establishment. With this, the consumers will feel satisfaction which could lead to a long-term relationship. Also, fewer garments will be returned and laid in landfill not to mention, that the carbon footprints of the fashion industry will be lessened. Another example of feasible and comprehensive research can be applied in the supply chain that can be exhibited in the metaverse. Virtual and actual products can be marketed to how it was manufactured, delivered, and consumed. The level of involvement will be high, and consumers will have a great online experience. When this happens, brands will be able to minimize the costs, and sustain and maximize their offerings, thus eliminating the possibility of metawashing.

Brands are in the advent of developing the metaverse and it certainly has positive and negative impacts. Nevertheless, staying true to the pillars of sustainable development can help them avoid the pit of metawashing which could increase brand loyalty among green catalysts. As the world advances the internet,

it is expected that entities must be aware of their responsibilities to Earth. Building a sustainable metaverse and reducing carbon footprints should be given importance and significant attention.

The Challenger: Can Business Overcome It?

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In the field of business, ASEAN countries have been active and imperishable. As of the moment, ASEAN is the world's 5th largest economy and is considered a powerhouse. Our country, which is the Philippines, is currently in the top 5 as having one of the best economies in ASEAN. Behind the success of ASEAN, there are also many issues that they are still battling up to this day. Leadership and strategy have been supreme to one country's mandate, and this is what ASEAN must sort out. Most people who are good at business are Chinese people. Due to their society's culture, business has been one of their assets since they were young. That is why they are the title holder of the "world's factory".

In Southeast Asia, one of the biggest factors is corruption. According to the ASEAN business outlook survey, corruption is continuously existing up to this day. Even though Singapore is included in the ASEAN part, they still manage to rank number 8 as the least corrupt country in the whole world. Corruption is indeed a versatile and rampant issue in all parts of the economy. This is where leadership must improve more to make a legal and effective decision.

One of the common problems in many countries in business, not just in ASEAN countries, is strategy. When it comes to business, strategy plays an important role in helping your business and introducing it to a wider range of customers. In business administration, leadership and good management are two of the keys to having a connection with other countries. According to the article by CT Corporation staff, Southeast Asia might overtake China as the world's industrial leader, and that is because of economic growth. It is still a prediction and there is no assurance if ASEAN can achieve this if lots of issues are still conflicting in their economies.

In the year 2016, the ASEAN group created the ASEAN Free Trade Area, also known as (AFTA), that serves the common market of all countries in Southeast Asia, which is also similar to the European Community or (EC). This will surely help all businessmen to trade their products easily and they can certainly connect with other countries in the simplest way. This kind of organization can make the ten countries meet their import products in one meeting place. This is something they must maintain in order to maintain a positive relationship while also assisting one another in growing their businesses and, more importantly, their country. As of the moment, it is one of the best decisions of ASEAN to create this plan where all countries in ASEAN may expand and be influential.

To conclude this context, a lot of countries are notable in the field of business. Differences are also prominent due to their races and cultures, but there is something that makes these countries similar to one another, and that is their goal for their people. All leaders of different countries are responsible for choosing the supreme decision for the good of their country, starting with their economy.

Issues in Business Administration

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Business, investment, trading, who does it and doesn't want to be successful. But one thing every business has to face is “competitors” and running a business in a form known as the Blue Ocean, which means pioneering something that is rarely done yet. is difficult which if you keep looking for it Even when there is an opportunity, it is often in technology or innovation, but it is not easy and far away for many people.

Another part is the nature of the Blue Ocean, even if you find it, it will not take long. (I didn't even get to eat it) competitors would follow. Especially in our home If the current point is stuck There are many people who follow. There are 2 forms of follow-up, i.e. copying and adding on, although the latter is a good thing. Because part of it can help develop that industry in itself, increasing the market value (Market Size).

But it is still considered to be a small number of people who think "to develop", most of them will come to imitate. Just ask for a share Especially in a small business, small products seem to swarm and spit and run away, until they are slow, and disperse. They are seen regularly.

There may be many business strategies, but if it is only a competitive strategy, the principle is based on 2 issues, namely difference (Differentiation) and cost (Cost) or the selling price that consumers can tangible. These are said according to the principles of textbooks. Last but not least is how to use it.

Whether the main strategy or specific way The overall picture is “choice” like in the book Playing to win, and its application is actually more difficult, otherwise anyone would have successfully completed the same strategy. Whereas the heart may be only to "analyze the situation"

It is known that in a large business, there may be more than enough factors, data or databases to better analyze or predict

trends. But in such a small business, it can sometimes be too difficult to get a clear picture or to find a factor that can make a difference. Therefore, perhaps we can simply think about how we can "go on". Potential well planned analysis would have the opportunity to advance quickly Like a person who is ready to fight in the big field, has the right, has the potential to run, compete and want to win

Running and winning It will get a return that is superior to anyone, but it comes at the cost of investment, effort and readiness in many areas because it is a form of competition. Doing business as well If the competition wins over the competition The return is inevitably high sales and profits that are greater than anyone else You must understand your own situation well. As said, the heart may be at analyze the situation.

Figuratively that Doing business, what you need to get is "profit" and exercise, what you need is "Strength" business, even if it's not big, can build a position to nourish the family. Running, even if you don't win, can be strong too.

Many people do business just to earn a living, build a position, of course, stability. wealth is the future It's like running, not just to compete on the field, but to exercise for health, where financial and physical health are often the same. is to enable us to have a good life.

Issues in Business Administration

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Business is a career that involves trading, which has production processes and services until the product offering exchanging goods or services with money. In this career, there are two main rewards, which are profit and loss, each of which depends on the efficiency of customer satisfaction and the aim of the basic business administration must take into account the principles of trade. It is the hope of profiting from the provision of goods or services to meet the needs of consumers. Therefore, it can be said that various occupations are related to the word "business" almost all business executives. Business processes should be studied so that the services of the business are consistent and in the same direction. The main goals of the business consist of profit from growth and stability of the business, including the survival of the business.

The importance of business administration must cover all relevant aspects of this process that have a positive impact on the scope of the organization's objectives. Therefore, these factors will play an important part in the decision making of business administration. Must have clear goals and objectives and These shall inform the personnel made so that everyone can work in unison according to the integration of the proposed management objectives to develop the structured and structured processes of organizational planning, implementation and control of resources to Finding the growth and stability of the company, good business management characteristics will require planning in various tasks. Able to adjust business management methods to be most appropriate according to the situation. There is coordination between groups in the organization or agencies can provide advice, assistance or counseling is a good example of work. Work systematically and on time, have clear communication, can quickly solve problems that arise effectively. There is a process

that starts with the entrepreneur or business owner. Make an investment by investing that may be an investment with management resources. That is people, capital, raw materials or management can be after the investment will start to produce goods and services. This may use transformation or procurement depending on the nature of the business in which it operates and then sells goods and services to the prospective consumer. Profit is the return of that operation.

Business administration is the achievement of management services management to enhance and maintain a high level of efficiency in the human, financial, material and technological elements that make up a company. and have a process of thinking and doing It has the nature of work that is clearly planned, prioritized, and organized to achieve organizational goals. It includes the decision-making and the use of various powers in the organization to form the basis for the organization to achieve the expected results of economic activities with the main goal of profit. from finding products or services to meet the needs of consumers. Business administration in the past year.

Last year's business management was still in a bad way as it was a year of recovery from the Covid-19 epidemic, causing the economy to stagnate as well as skyrocketing product prices. As a result, inflation in many countries is higher than the previous monetary and business policy targets.

Issues in Business Administration

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Business administration is the process of managing a business or non-profit organization so that it remains stable and continues to grow. This consists of a number of areas, ranging from operations to management. There are many different roles related to business administration, including business support, office manager, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), among others. Most companies have a dedicated group of administrators.

Roles

Most companies have a range of administrative roles in different parts of their corporate hierarchy. At the office level, there are business support officers, who might develop and maintain an office database, oversee other employees for projects, and help the manager with analyzing performance trends. At the next level there are office managers, who oversee an entire office, make budgets and analyses of staff performance, design procedures, and assign projects, among other things. If an organization is large, it may have several assistant managers to help the overall office manager.

Education

Many universities offer business administration programs for both online and offline study. A typical curriculum covers the critical aspects of operating a business such as customer service, business finance, marketing, and human resources. Aspiring administrators can improve their marketability by minoring in a related field such as an applied science for engineering or psychology for marketing and sales.

Most large companies want applicants that have at least a master's degree in a business-related field. This involves getting hands-on experience, typically by interning at a corporation to get a feel for how the different aspects fit together. Depending on a student's chosen area, he or she may need to write and enact a

business plan to prove your competency; for example, a marketing or sales plan for a hypothetical product may need to be developed.

Main Areas

The work environment for an individual in business administration depends largely on the type of job she is doing. The main areas incorporated into business administration are operations, logistics, marketing, economics, Human Resources (HR), and management. An administrator oversees these parts of an organization to make sure that they're all functioning properly and efficiently individually, and that they're all working together to make the business profitable.

He or she may also come up with ways to make the department more profitable, and often delegates tasks to employees in the department. Large companies usually have at least one administrator assigned to each area.

Work Environment

The work environment for someone in business administration depends largely on the type of job he or she is doing. Those on the lower end of the hierarchy often work in structured environments and make frequent reports to their superiors, while those higher up may have more freedom with their schedules. Depending on the type of organization, work hours may be 9 AM to 5 PM or they may be more flexible. Overtime is often required when big projects are nearing completion, or when annual analyses and presentations need to be made.

Generally speaking, anyone in this type of position needs to have excellent communication skills, as he or she will be working with a lot of different people, sending out memos, and making reports. They also need to be comfortable with making presentations, and they need to be able to lead people. Another important skill is being able to understand how many different parts of a system or organization work together, so that they can make workable systems and figure out what's wrong with those that don't work. Most are also very good at math and have an

understanding of economics, since they usually make budgets and analyze their office, department, or company's performance.

Covid-Era Online Business

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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy has begun to slow down businesses. It began to gradually shut down due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many businesses have had to change, thus creating more online businesses. Selling things through online channels, which leads to progressive and trendy businesses, online businesses can be an option for many new business people. Let's practice and gain experience with online sales and online businesses.

Online businesses have gained popularity during the COVID pandemic. 19 Because people have to quarantine at home, they can't travel out and buy the goods they want, so online sales have become popular in the industry, where online businesses in this business are very popular in their teens because online shopping has a simple way of buying just by ordering and transferring money, stores or salespeople will send things to us via public transport such as postage or private transportation such as Kerry, flash , express , DHL and many other companies that are widely popular because the transport is delivered quickly and with a very affordable service fee, thus making online sales very popular.

Another way to sell online is to live sell through social media like Facebook, most people across the country are Facebook users, so it's not surprising that live selling products online can be as simple as having to have our own store without having to rent a storefront or buy equipment to open a new store, and online sales are cost-effective and can make it easy for consumers to order products live through Facebook.

Many large businesses have developed their own businesses into online systems by creating websites to make it easier for customers to shop, for example, Shopee has created an application in Shopeeapplication, there are many products to

choose from and a full range of products, and there are many payment methods when shopping, such as through bank channels, prompt pay channels, etc. Cash on delivery or channels Shopee pay, a cash-on- delivery payment method, is a new way in which we can pay before receiving goods through the shipping we use the service, but it may cost a little more, but it is a popular method because some people do not have mobile banking, so they cannot transfer money, they can use the cash on delivery channel for convenient payment and do not have to travel to the kiosk. ATM to transfer money to longer hassles. Shopee also has discounts, promotions, reduced shipping costs to free delivery, making it very popular because just by sending things, we may get free promotions for delivery without having to pay for the delivery, or perhaps more or less reduce the shipping costs. However, nowadays there are many companies that have already started to follow it.

Even food businesses offer online service in many apps such as Grab food, lineman and even Shopee Food. The payment is simple, we can choose whether we are paying through the App or transferring money or even paying through cash on delivery by the staff who come to send it.

Many businesses are starting to adapt to the situation and convenience of their customers, but shopping online has both advantages and disadvantages. But the downside of Shopping Online is that we may be deceived by fraudsters or may be victims of cheating, so we should use our judgment to shop online consciously.

As the world situation shifts, consumers are turning to online ordering rather than in- store, as it is more convenient and time-saving. Therefore, sellers must adapt and apply their marketing strategies to adapt to the changing situation of the times in a timely manner, and consumers who shop online should exercise their judgment in their purchases so as not to fall prey to fraudsters.

Issues in Business Administration

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1. Lack of financial liquidity

- The most common problem in doing business is lack of financial liquidity. Doing business can only look at profit - not loss. Because almost all business operations require capital. Some entrepreneurs who are only interested in profit - loss But I didn't see how much cash I actually had. I didn't know the financial flows circulating in the system. It will cause the business to lack liquidity
- For example, a company that keeps its customers in cash and on credit. But the business owner doesn't know how much money actually comes in, just that it's selling well. therefore decided to invest more Which is contrary to the money that is in the hands, which actually results in the money not being able to turn in time Insufficient funds to cover some other expenses such as employee expenses, rent, etc., resulting in a loss of credit. The business lacks financial liquidity

"Solution"

Entrepreneurs must manage accounting and financial systems well. along with the correct management system Executives should be aware of the actual situation of the company. Know the actual capital expenditures, income, expenses, profit, cash flow, and allocate sufficient reserves for business operations. Having a good system will help executives to plan their finances in advance. able to cope with unexpected events that may occur.

2. Lack of knowledge in accounting and law

- Many entrepreneurs still do not know how to deal with their accounts. What are the important documents? I don't really understand the accounting system. Including

knowledge of the law that is directly related to business operations, such as the law of filing taxes, becomes a problem in doing business. Great intelligence that has consequences.

"Solution"

Try consulting an accounting office. in taking care of accounting and tax But if entrepreneurs want to manage their own accounting Can choose to use NEXcloud ERP system to set up accounting-financial work system. The system has tools that support both accounting work. Finance and manage taxes easily. Correct according to the principles of the Revenue Department have a standard accounting system acceptable Help to facilitate work while reducing redundant work can reduce errors.

3. Employees lack understanding of the work system

- Whether it's a new company or a long time ago New employees need to learn a new system. A company that doesn't have a good system This can cause problems such as employees finding their own way of working. This results in a lack of formality, difficult to control, not standardized, and the information is not in the same system. And if there is no training or learning system Even accepting staff with knowledge and experience can not work at full efficiency due to lack of understanding of the working system.

"Solution"

The company should set up a standard working system. There is a training system that allows employees to learn the job easily. This will enable employees to learn quickly. Have an understanding of working processes that are of the same standard. And a good work system will help employees work with standards.

4. Unable to verify operation

- Companies that do not use standardized systems in their work Don't know if the assignments are accurate or not, or that many systems in use don't have enough standards to verify functionality or prevent business vulnerabilities. Easy to be vulnerable to fraud, such as inaccurate accounting records Financial information can be easily edited, employees can access important information, etc.

"Solution"

Companies should choose a system that is safe to work with. Restricted right to edit access information with regular inspections A good system will ensure accuracy. can check Know the origin of the information.

5. Credibility of the organization

- New companies or companies that are not yet known. Often there is a problem in the matter of trust. both for banks and investors causing you to miss out on great opportunities or special offers.

"Solution"

In addition to the work that is accepted Standard and accepted working system It will help the company to be reliable. Because banks or investors Recognize the standard working system really check It can help increase confidence in the business. This makes it possible to get more offers. increase the competitive advantage ever

Issues in Taxation, Accounting and Finance

What Happened to the Philippines' Taxation System?

Joshua Bugarin

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(1st Winner of AVISOC 2022)

There are various sorts of taxation, including direct, indirect, proportional, progressive, and regressive taxes, which play a significant role in the country since the government sets aside money for the growth of each sector covered in its budget. It was created so that governments might earn money to support economic growth in their own nations. The creation of this is quite simple, but when it comes to execution, there is a challenge. It is at this point that we can distinguish between the nations based on who has the good implementation.

Let's talk about the Philippine taxation system. Let's start with individual taxation. Regular workers in the Philippines pay their taxes correctly because they are deducted directly from their wages, but when it comes to the wealthy and self-employed, there is already tax evasion. Too many people can get away with not paying taxes, which is why there is no fair execution in taxation, and this is why regular people continue to be unable to rise as a result. One of the biggest issues I see with the Philippine tax system is the extremely high-income tax rates, which, according to Trading Economics.com, our corporate taxation reaches 30%. If this situation persists, the Philippines will find it difficult to attract more foreign investment, which will hopefully support the country's economic activities and help it grow economically.

One of the key problems with taxation in the Philippines, in my opinion, is how it is implemented. We all know that there are many laws governing taxation and how they can be helpful, but the problem is on how it will be executed. The Philippines lacks proper tax allocation, which is why many projects there have failed and frequently the taxation's goals are not directed where

they should be, no matter how effective a country's taxation system is, if corruption gets into it, the system will be destroyed. For this reason, it's important that we not only create good laws, but that they are effectively implemented so that we may accomplish the goals for which they were created.

In my opinion, the Philippine taxation system is deficient in some areas, but the good news is that it is easily fixable if there is a taxation reform. It is necessary to have a more in-depth study to address the issues and resolve them. After creating a reform taxation system, it will focus on monitoring its implementation. There must be a proper allocation and distribution of the taxes that will be obtained because it must be used correctly for the development. As a prospective economist I am Joshua R. Bugarin of AB Economics, I want the taxation system to be in order and the corruption that undermines it to be eliminated because if it does not, it will be challenging for our economy to grow, those in positions of power will only continue to get richer, and the taxation system's reputation will continue to be ruined. To get our economy where we want to go in the future, we need a reform system with an upstanding implementation

DeBANKing Myths in Digital Times

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Are we ready to take the wave of the ongoing digitalization in the banking sector?

Banking and finance are two of the most essential part of one's economy. Despite the ongoing crisis, our country, the Philippines, made a huge impact on ASEAN's banking industry in recent years: loans increased four times; deposits approximately quadrupled since 2005; the number of ATMs and bank branches rose by 14,000 and 4,000, respectively, during the previous decade. In the ASEAN region, banking as we know has been in a fast-paced approach to adapting to digitalization. However, according to a survey report conducted by International Finance in Southeast Asia, there are nearly 70 percent of adults were underbanked or unbanked. In Indonesia itself, there are 42 million underbanked and 92 million unbanked adults which is a significantly large number.

ASEAN is currently enjoying its golden year of being in an economic area where some of the most emerging economies can be found: The Philippines, Vietnam, and Thailand are now opening their doors to digital banking. With a whopping population of 675 million as of July 19, 2021, the region is set to redefine the word "banking". Moreover, the said region is also blessed with supportive officials who share the vision of pushing the region to digitalization—different governments in ASEAN have understood how digital banking can push the region's economic growth. Greg Krasnov once said, "Our close collaboration with the BSP in the Philippines has been instrumental in our continuous growth and acquisition. We have been witnessing similar developments in other countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia which should make the industry more dynamic and competitive in the next few years." To an estimate, Southeast Asia's population will

hit 721 million by 2030, taking its position as one of the most populous regional markets in the world. In addition to that, the region is seen as fertile for digital banking since a huge middle class is developing and expected to more than double from 24 percent to 51 percent in 2030, from 135 million people to 334 million people.

In a recent article by PhilStar Daily, the Philippine government is aiming for half of all retail payments by next year. Finance Secretary Benjamin Diokno thought building a stronger digital finance infrastructure is critical for a wide-range economic growth in the country. 'The Marcos administration is committed to establishing the right policy environment to pursue technological innovations that build new industries, enhance public service delivery, and create employment and investment opportunities,' Diokno said.

On the other hand, the Philippines is still a long way toward achieving a hundred percent population to shift to digital banking. In Pearlpay's article entitled "Understanding and Solving Digitalization Challenges in the Philippines", they believed that internet connectivity and limited access to it is the biggest threat to digitalization. Our current state in digitalization shows that 60 percent of Filipinos are unable to go digital. Several factors also include lack of infrastructure, high cost and unequal internet connectivity, underdeveloped payment infrastructure, and low account ownership limit the digitalization in our country. Although there are new advancements in the last decade, we are still behind the world average in digital adoption. These issues magnified the fact that the reason why a vast number of Filipinos still choose the traditional way of banking.

To sum up everything that has been stated, are we really ready to take the wave of the ongoing digitalization in the banking sector? The answer is...NO. Yes, there are possibilities that ASEAN, including the Philippines, could be the next powerhouse region behind China and India where the biggest economies can be found but the thing is, the digital divide overshadowed digitalization; as a result, instead of transacting in the comfort of their home, they

have to visit physical banks for over-the-counter transactions. Besides, many Filipinos still believe that incorporating technology into the banking system is hard and will take a long time to get used to. So, these issues will just boil down to one thing, and that lies in the hands of the government. Switching from traditional to digital requires a lot of time for preparation, concrete plans, and money, definitely. As of the moment, because of the ongoing crisis, it seems like finance and banking are in the arena of the spotlight. Good thing, countries of ASEAN are now on their way to recovery and people are becoming more and more aware of the essence of saving money in the banks. Hopefully, ten years from now, our fight for digitalization has been resolved.

Problems with Tax Increase Rate Implementation as National Economic Recovery Program

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Towards the end of 2022, to be precise, in September, the public was surprised by the soaring price of fuel oil, followed by the price of basic commodities, which also increased, and the VAT rate increase. So, what policy will be taken by the government? Will Indonesia's economic climate be effective if there is a regulation on increasing tax rates so that it can make people prosperous? In the framework of the National Economic Recovery program, the Government of Indonesia, starting in 2022, will adjust two new tax rates, namely the personal income tax and value-added tax. Taxation). In accordance with the implementation of the Law Harmonization of Tax Regulations, the rate of Value Added Tax for value added tax has changed to 11%, which will take effect on April 1, 2022. According to data from Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC), this increase makes Indonesia the second country to have taxes. Southeast Asia's highest value-added the implementation of an increase in VAT rates creates a dilemma for the community (Pradana, 2022).

According to Ahmad Heri Firdaus, a researcher at the Center of Industry, Trade, and Investment Indef, raising the VAT rate in 2022 would make the economy unstable. This will increase production costs and public consumption, resulting in a decline in the goods and services sector and an impact on sales. He also said that with decreased productivity, it will also affect the reduced absorption of labor. People's income and consumption will decrease (Nurul Rahmah, 2021).

According to the Chairman of the BPKN RI (National Consumer Protection Agency of the Republic of Indonesia), Rizal

Edy Halim, the increase will automatically have an impact on rising prices of goods and services throughout Indonesia. This will increase the risk of a decline in people's purchasing power. He also said that if there was an adjustment to the VAT rate of 10–15%, this would certainly result in an increase in the price of goods. This increase in the price of goods causes purchasing power to be depressed because VAT is charged to consumers (Nurul Rahmah, 2021). The Minister of Finance emphasized that the focus on increasing the value added tax rate is a form of mutual cooperation with the economy. The increase in tax rates is closely related to the allocation of funds to finance the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic.

President Joko Widodo announced that the funds for the handling of COVID-19 were very large, reaching 405.1 trillion rupiah. The fund is allocated 75 trillion for spending in the health sector, 70.1 trillion for fiscal stimulus and credit stimulus for people's businesses, and the remaining 110 trillion is allocated for social protection. This is stated in the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) regarding economic stability during the COVID-19 pandemic (Judge, 2020). The amount of the budget must be balanced with the amount of tax revenue, considering that 82.5% of total state revenue in the 2019 APBN comes from the tax sector (Nurisdiyanto, 2020). However, since the COVID-19 pandemic, the level of mandatory compliance with the Indonesian people has decreased, coupled with an increase in the tax rate to 11%. It was recorded that in May 2020, tax revenue decreased by 10.82% (Budiman, 2020). This was allegedly due to the extraordinary pressure on the Indonesian economy during the pandemic. All economic sectors declined and resulted in a decrease in people's purchasing power and a decrease in their ability to fulfill their tax obligations (Budi Riyanti, 2022).

In overcoming such complex problems as above, the government should reconsider the regulations that will be applied. In addition, the government should make an appeal to the people for the regulation so that there is no miscommunication

and serious problems. This is to prevent conflicts and demonstrations between the people and the government.

Taxation in the Philippines: An Anti-Poor System?

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The economy of a nation is greatly influenced by taxation, accounting, and finance. Even though it may be tempting to think of our country as economically progressive, there are still issues that the tax reduction may solve. A tax is essentially a mandatory charge imposed by the government on an individual or organization in order to raise funds for expenditures and expenses that would benefit the state's population. The Philippines taxes its citizens' income progressively, up to a maximum of 35%. The poor Filipino population is further burdened by Value-Added Tax (VAT). In addition, the annual inflation rate in the Philippines increased from 6.1% in June to 6.4% in July 2022. Products and services are becoming more and more expensive. Prices for manufactured commodities, such as sugar-based goods and petroleum, have skyrocketed, further damaging the lives of Filipinos during pandemics. Filipinos from lower socioeconomic classes are twice as affected as wealthy people and business owners.

In order to encourage investments, generate jobs, and lessen poverty, the TRAIN Law, or Republic Act No. 10963 of 2018, seeks to simplify, fairly, and efficiently improve the Philippine Tax System. It is clear that the present TRAIN law is ineffective on some point four years after it was implemented. Although the TRAIN Law exempts Filipino workers with annual incomes of 250 000 PHP, the majority of the poor still do not benefit from it. In comparison to the lower class, the upper class has a relatively low tax rate. It simply means that those with higher incomes will have larger incomes, while those with lower incomes will continue to pay a excessive amount of taxes. It will

succeed in its goal of being fairer and easier, but not more effective in eradicating poverty.

The tax rate on products and services is an additional problem. Petroleum products are currently taxed between 5 and 10 PHP per liter. The value added tax is equal to 12% on average. The aforementioned levies are an additional burden on customers. Utilizing the various goods and services that are exempt from taxation can help the government raise more money. Furthermore, the tax code is very complicated. Philippines' tax laws are notorious for its low base, high rates, and inadequate enforcement. For tax payers, particularly for corporations and company owners, a complicated tax structure will be burdensome. There are many compliance decisions to be taken and various factors to take into account.

The burden on the people increases as the tax rate rises. Poor Filipinos' low salaries are falling further behind the rising cost of living due to tax-driven inflation. More money will be generated for the government, which could help the populace, but in the end, tax payers will suffer more from paying excessive taxes. Since the tax is the nation's main source of income, it is not necessary to suspend it; instead, lowering or eliminating it will aid in the population's recovery from the pandemic. The government, in my opinion, ought to propose a more detailed tax reform that might benefit the underprivileged more than the wealthy. In my opinion, equity should take precedence over equality if the goal is to eliminate poverty. The Filipino people will suffer more if the tax rate keeps rising along with inflation. Government bureaucracy that is inefficient must also be fixed.

Taxes have an impact on supply and demand dynamics. Given the country's present tax laws, there are still issues with the taxes, accounting, and financial aspects of the country's taxation system. For the low-income class, the government needs to devise something that is simpler, easier, and more effective. A strategy like lowering marginal tax rates on earnings and salaries may encourage people to work harder and encourage major corporations to make domestic investments. More low-skilled

people may join the workforce if the earned income tax credit was expanded. There is always a solution.

G20 Effectiveness and Progress on National Tax Performance Development

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Based on the OECD website, since the summit in London in 2009, the OECD together with the G20 has been at the forefront of the fight against tax evasion, ending banking secrecy, and tax haven countries, and discussing avoidance taxes levied by multinational corporations. The main objective of this forum is to open up barriers to access to the exchange of data and financial information between countries for tax purposes. In assessing the performance of a country's tax revenues, the internationally agreed measure is the tax to GDP ratio (tax ratio), which is the ratio of tax revenues compared to a country's Gross Domestic Product. According to a study by the IMF quoted on the www.visualcapitalist.com page, a country should ideally have a tax ratio of at least 12 percent in order to experience accelerated economic growth. Meanwhile, British economist Nicholas Kaldor, quoted in Bird, Martinez- Vazquez, and Torgler (2004), stated that developing countries that want to become developed countries must collect a tax ratio of 25 percent-30 percent. Based on the search, the tax ratio of several G20 member countries includes China at 22.1 percent in 2019, India at 12 percent in 2018, and Saudi Arabia at 7.4 percent in 2019. Meanwhile, according to the OECD, Indonesia's tax ratio in 2019 is 11.6 percent.

Referring to the relatively high tax ratio of most of the G20 member countries and the progress in international tax cooperation that has been achieved, the author believes that Indonesia should be able to take advantage of the momentum of G20 membership to improve tax revenue performance. Based on observations and analysis, there are several things that can be used as input and evaluation materials to return the tax ratio increase as an indicator of tax revenue performance. First, the

laws and regulations in the country have actually provided an adequate legal umbrella for this country's tax authorities in terms of data collection, including efforts to establish or develop a national tax data bank. To date, the tax authorities have at least 16 laws that serve as the legal umbrella for the collection of national taxation data. Comparing with the current conditions, where the legal umbrella on (national) data collection coupled with access to the international exchange of financial data and information, of course, will be a tremendous power for the tax authorities in increasing tax revenue which is realized through an increase in the tax ratio. Second, the existence of a legal umbrella as described in the first point has not yet been fully and consistently implemented (obedient to principles). This can be seen from the implementing regulations of the Act which are allegedly inconsistent so that the implementation of the a quo Law does not achieve the expected goals. Third, the tax authorities should return to using the tax ratio indicator as the main indicator of tax revenue performance, especially when comparing performance with other countries. Then it is necessary to evaluate the factors that are allegedly contributing to the failure to achieve the expected tax ratio. One of them is through an evaluation of the implementing regulations of the law related to data collection and the establishment of a national taxation data bank, especially regarding implementing regulations that are inconsistent with the above law.

Through the G20 forum, Indonesia can play a more progressive role both for the national interest in terms of improving tax performance, among others, as follows: First, ensuring that each country implements a commitment to open access to information consistently, especially for the interests of the national tax authorities. Second, through the G20 forum, Indonesia can learn more from countries that have advanced tax data banks and then implement them domestically. And lastly, actively and progressively utilizing access to open data and information for the development or establishment of a national

data bank that will benefit the improvement of national tax performance.

Issues in Taxation, Accounting, and Finance

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Nowadays, managing money to balance needs is very important. Taxation, accounting, and finance have become the main issues in Thailand. Not only is the government concerned about these issues, but so is the general public. Even though the government tries to manage it well, the way they manage it is ineffective and causes many problems for the population.

Regarding taxation in Thailand, there are 2 perspectives on this issue. Start with the first one, the government's perspective. The government collected taxation to stimulate the economy so that it could grow rapidly. The government uses the population taxes to develop the country, to provide public goods and services, and to respond to government policies. For example, the Thai government uses taxes to provide the "Khon La Khrueng" project to help population spending, in which the government supports 50% for purchasing goods and services but not more than 150 baht/day/person, and the maximum total amount is not more than 3,000 baht throughout the project, using the Pao Tang app plus their other conditions. Second, the population's perspective. Lots of people do not want to pay their taxes because they do not trust that the government will use the money in a positive way and take advantage of them, or they may think taxes are too high and the government is inefficiently manipulating tax money to run the country.

The second issue is an accounting issue in Thailand. The Thai population suspected that there was corruption in the government happening in Thailand. The government does not reveal their accounting, and sometimes they say that it is a secret and they cannot show it to the public. Moreover, the National Anti- Corruption Commission (NACC) refused to disclose the list of ministers' assets, arguing that the law did not allow it. Furthermore, whether it is the government or business, the

accounting must be based on the Thailand Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS). Some companies do not write down all of their accounting statements in the report, which it considers as neglect and does not meet the TRFS. There are several reasons why the companies did that. The main reason is to avoid the tax. When companies earn a high profit, they must also pay higher taxes according to government law.

Finance in Thailand also counts as an issue. Thailand is now facing a stagflation. Thais are faced with a stagflation rate situation where the level of prices for goods and services are rising (high cost of living) but Thailand's economic slowdown or contraction, which makes the inflation rate high as well. The higher inflation during the stagflation was not brought on by increased purchasing power, but rather by cost- push inflation, which results in more expensive products as a result of higher costs. In the case of rising oil prices, it was caused by the decline in world oil stocks but against the soaring demand, and conflict problems in major oil traders. Since the government has not solved the problem yet, Thai's population and the consumers have to bear the burden of rising oil costs.

In my opinion, these 3 issues are very important and need to be solved immediately. Taxation issues, accounting issues, and financial issues can be linked together. The government should fix and solve problems one by one, starting with the biggest problem to smallest ones. Besides, the Thai population should support the government when they need help so that it won't become overburdened for them, along with a faster solution to the problem in Thailand.

Here are some suggestions of these issues. Taxation issues, Thai's population must not avoid their taxes and trust more on the government, also the government must provide more goods, services, or things that show that they are using the citizen taxes in an effective way. Accounting issues, the government must avoid reporting a false account to their citizens and the businesses must not report a false account to the government too. Finance issues, due to stagflation in Thailand, the government should give a help

on some of their population's cost of living and the government should solve the problem of supply shock such as increase the production capacity in the country and increase employment rate.

In conclusion, the taxation issue, accounting issue, and financial issue are all very serious situations in Thailand. Not only the government that aware of these issues, but also the Thai population. Even though these issues must take time to solve, but if they are solved, it will be beneficial for the country. Therefore, every person should pay attention to these issues and not overlook them.

Intensify of High Net Worth Individual's Tax Compliance through a Compliance Risk Management Approach

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The increase in tax rates targeting High Net Worth Individuals (HNWI) taxpayers should be accompanied by efforts to increase tax compliance. The world is currently in uncertainty, anxiety, and confusion amid this gloom, the World Bank in July 2021 reported that Indonesia must be willing to go down to a lower middle- income country. We have to accept this, like it or not, because national income has dropped considerably when compared to the previous year, this fact also affects tax revenue which also declines. On the other hand, increasing tax revenue is not as easy as imagined based on the fact that Indonesia has a tax compliance ratio that has never reached 75% annually. Whereas the ideal figure according to the OECD, is the figure of 85%. The existence of these factors, the government should make tax extensification by exploring the potential for tax revenues from optimal sources, namely tax revenues from HNWI taxpayers. As proof that the tax gap that occurs is still very large when compared to other taxes. The existing tax gap shows that the tax revenue that should have been received has disappeared. And based on previous research, the tax gap can be an indication of tax evasion.

The government does not stay silent in overcoming the level of taxpayer compliance, the government has issued various ways. One of them is Compliance Risk Management (CRM), which is a process of managing taxpayer compliance risk carried out systematically by the taxpayer authority and can be used to improve compliance based on taxpayer behavior. The complexity of receiving HNWI has become a challenge, therefore the idea of a combination CRM scheme with Naming & Shaming and DGT

Checking as a preventive measure in improving tax compliance from this scheme was born. If it is proven that HNWI has committed a violation, then the DGT can provide "special" treatment in the sense that the imposition of sanctions on taxpayers is as follows;

Naming & shaming is done by publishing the names and identities of tax violators to the public. Based on the OECD (2017), naming and shaming is tax enforcement in the form of the fourth most effective penalty. And also this policy is cheap and effective in improving tax compliance. This can be proven in Slovenia, this policy applies to taxpayers who are in arrears of more than 5,000 US dollars for more than 90 days. However, it is questionable whether this policy is effective or not, according to Morse (2012) states that reputation is very important for a person or group, and the possibility of compliance increases so that it is precisely targeted at people with large and broad influence.

Furthermore, the implementation of DGT Checking is the existence of BI Checking punishment is categorized in addition to that debtors can carry out independent checks. Where there is a payment recipient transaction reporting that can be see early detection of tax evasion against HNWI that requires payment service providers to make a payment recipient transaction reported at the DGT. The United States has identified 540 individuals who meet the criteria for HNWI but are not registered as taxpayers. Report service providers can reported the name, TIN, address, and means of the transaction value. This instrument will increase taxpayer compliance in Indonesia.

Well, Why Not?

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Why does the Philippines have the 2nd highest income tax in ASEAN? You'll never believe what I found out behind this uninviting system in the region. As the six countries move toward a borderless economic community, we have the highest corporate income tax rate among the ASEAN-6 peers. But still, the government suggests not implementing a tax cut. This system is becoming increasingly burdensome and I believe it really needs reform! Not trying to be fixed by imposing hefty taxes on us, citizens and their corporates.

Do you and your company know how much tax you are paying? Cool fact, every country in Southeast Asia pays progressive taxes and imposes a zero minimum personal income tax rate, exempting low-wage employees. Apart from Thailand, Vietnam, and, of course, the Philippines, who levy the highest at 32%, a rate that "turns off" foreign investors who prefer to do business in our low-tax neighbors. But not cool isn't?

I have no problem if each country has its own way of handling its people's money. In that matter, we must take it into consideration to try to make a difference. Especially in our country, the Philippines, where earners who make around 12,000 pesos per month are the ones who suffer the most despite their low earnings. Why don't we try charging rich Filipinos more taxes? Because... Why not? They can afford to pay more and they have all the privileges, so paying a larger fraction wasn't a huge loss compared to the minimum wage employees. Another good way I was seeing is to expand the tax base. None are exempted. Much larger revenue will be collected if as many goods and services as possible are taxed.

In May this year, the new administration officially entered under the newly elected President Ferdinand 'Bong-Bong' Marcos Jr. This problem was addressed and a solution proposed wherein

Finance Secretary-designate Benjamin Diokno described the "correct" form of taxes. The system states that it will be adjusted in digital services, including a value-added tax for providers, which will generate revenue and will cut the country's debt to below 60% of GDP by 2025.

No doubt, this plan will require President Marcos Jr. to expend some political capital. In my opinion, implementing this will be challenging. Can the country's financial system's transition to the digital world at the height of the pandemic be manageable or not? We can't say even how good a president they say he is. What legacy will he leave our country after his six-year term? But still, if change occurs, it will benefit low-wage earners while also attracting more investors to do business in the Philippines.

It is clear that, like death, taxes are inescapable, so they will follow us to the grave. Even if you earned that money, it is meant for government projects, respectively. Getting your money's worth also involves a change in mindset. I'm referring to those who may have a negative perception of public services. Instead of complaining, set aside your luxurious demands and let us demand more of our local taxes. You pay for it! Consider taking advantage of all the government services available to us. Because... Why not?

Finding the Right Method to Catch the High Tax Potential of High Net Worth Individuals (HNWI)

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Why While the majority of people are trying hard to raise their financial capacity after the pandemic, some people can still enjoy their wealth and assets without being shaken by the economic crisis due to the pandemic, namely high net worth individuals (HNWI). The issue of taxing HNWI is highlighted globally for a variety of reasons. Not only globally, in Indonesia, HNWI is also still a problem that is still difficult to overcome in terms of taxation. They can make a significant contribution to tax revenue (Kangave et al, 2018). However, taxing HNWI is not a simple matter. They tend to be aggressive in doing tax planning so that the tax burden owed is lower, they can even do tax evasion through tax havens and various other ways. The State of Tax Justice 2020 report, explained that tax revenue in Indonesia lost approximately US\$ 78.83 million due to the actions of rich people who avoided tax by hiding their wealth in tax haven countries (Wildan, 2020). Departing from the problem, what is the right method to catch the high tax potential of high net worth individuals?

The first thing that can be done is to look at policies in other countries, such as Uganda, Britain, Australia, and the United States. The action they use is to form a special unit to handle HNWI taxpayers. There are also clear indicators to identify HNWIs. The team unit formed must also be clear, such as the presence of supervisors, tax staff, and auditors. If you look at Uganda's success, tax revenues have grown significantly and tax compliance has increased (Kangave et al, 2018). Therefore, Indonesia can compare from countries that have succeeded in forming special units by adding and optimizing HNWI units in

large taxpayer offices by increasing the capacity of tax authorities in dealing with HNWI and their intermediaries.

In addition, it is important to pay attention to the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI). The emergence of AEOI is due to the many cases of tax evasion that occur. The system is supporting the exchange of taxpayer account information between countries, especially from the country of income source or place of storing wealth, to the resident country of the taxpayer (Ispriyarso, 2020). Seeing its function, Indonesia can use and expand AEOI to overcome tax evasion and tax avoidance, especially for HNWI taxpayers. This because their tendency to put their wealth assets in tax haven countries is very high. The Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) will have access to customer's data both nationally and internationally. So, with the AEOI, it can make it easier for DGT to supervise and explore tax potential, especially HNWI.

The next approach that can be implemented is the expansion of taxation in the consumption sector. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the expenditure of the Indonesian population belonging to the rich is allocated more for non-food needs, even for luxury needs (Dihni, 2022). Therefore, the government can redesign the taxation policy on consumption to collect income from HNWI. Goods or services that are excluded from consumption can be added where it is more inclined to the rich. This opinion is supported by the Expert Staff of the Minister of Finance, Yustinus Prastowo who said that the right step to collect taxes from the rich is to tax consumption because it is considered to be a new approach that is effective, fair, and fair (Faqir, 2021). Thus, while the rich can avoid taxes on their income, they cannot avoid taxing consumption.

The last method that can be done is through the naming & shaming scheme. Naming & shaming is an act of disseminating information on tax violations to the public. By showing the identity of the perpetrator for the tax non-compliance, naming & shaming aims to change the behavior of taxpayers. Brazil can be used as an example because since 2015, the government publishes

taxpayers who do not comply and commit violations on its website (Yustisia, 2019). Indonesia can use this method as a last resort to suppress the morale of HNWI taxpayers if they still do not carry out their tax obligations after receiving a warning from the DGT.

To Catch the High Tax Potential of High Net Worth Individuals (HNWI), the strategies and method above can be used by the government. The aim is to overcome all of the problems that occur in Indonesia, especially regarding the taxation of HNWIs. This method is appropriate when viewed from the overall condition in Indonesia. With this in mind, tax revenue and compliance in Indonesia could increase optimally.

Tax Results Would Increase...? Simple Tax Calculation

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Low Material Compliance

Tax reform since 1983 which changed the tax collection system from official assignment to self-assignment was intended to give full confidence to the public to fulfill their tax obligations. Changes in tax policy from year to year do not necessarily increase public compliance in fulfilling their tax obligations. The government is still faced with tax targets that are difficult to achieve and Indonesia's low tax ratio compared to countries in the Southeast Asian region.

Tax ratio is a comparison of tax revenue to gross domestic product (GDP). High tax revenues indicate that public participation in paying taxes has increased both from the amount of taxes paid and also from the total participation of taxpayers. Public participation in paying taxes is what we call material compliance while tax reporting by the public is a form of formal compliance.

The policy of simplifying tax reporting from hardcopy to softcopy through the DJP online has a significant impact on tax administration efficiency and increases public participation in reporting their taxes. However, is the increase in tax reporting participation (formal compliance) also followed by the correct amount of tax payments? tax ratio and tax targets that are difficult to achieve every year indicate that the community's material compliance is still low.

Calculating Personal Taxes is Complicated

Although tax administration reforms have been carried out to date, the reality shows that self- assessment is deemed difficult for the public to calculate taxes. One of the factors causing

the low material compliance (correctness of tax calculations) is due to the complexity of the tax calculation mechanism itself.

The number of policies that regulate the calculation of individual taxes based on the amount of income, type of business sector, type of work with various formulations, makes it increasingly difficult for people to find the amount of tax to be paid.

The different treatment in calculating personal tax income contained in the Income Tax Law and its derivative rules plus the number of columns that must be filled out in the tax reporting form adds to the impression that the policy of calculating personal tax is complex and not easy.

Simplification of Personal Tax Calculation

Adam Smith stated that there are four principles of tax collection, namely equality, certainty, Convenience of Payment and the principal efficiency. The policy of taxation mechanism which is complicated and not easy to implement is contrary to the principles of equality, certainty and efficiency. Because the source of state funding from tax revenues is increasing from year to year, the need for a policy to simplify the calculation of individual taxes is urgent to be carried out.

Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, which was later refined by Law Number 7 of 2021 concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations (UU HPP) also regulates the simplification and provision of tax facilities to accelerate national strategic projects. The signal for simplification has actually been seen with the presence of the law, but it is still dominated by the interests of providing tax facilities for investment purposes.

The presence of the HPP Law is the right momentum to start the step of simplifying tax calculations for individuals (the public), no longer on the administrative issue of how to report taxation. If developed countries don't burden their citizens with complicated tax calculations, why do we burden the community ourselves to find out for ourselves (self-assessment) how much tax they have to pay and of course the public will be faced with

calculation formulations that are not easy in law. Income Tax Law and its derivative rules.

In the current era of better digital technology development, it is time for the Government to use technology to capture all transactions made by the community so that big data of public transactions is formed and used to monitor business, financial and banking transactions of each community until the amount of tax that has not been / has been obtained. paid.

It is time for the government to position itself as a servant in facilitating tax calculations and reporting. If previously the policy was that the public must actively calculate and report their taxes, then as a form of service, the policy related to taxation was changed with the Government in this case the Directorate General of Taxes who actively confirmed to the public regarding tax obligations that had been / had not been / underpaid based on the big data transaction model that developed by the government. With the simplification of this tax calculation policy, it will be easy to achieve material compliance (the correct amount of tax paid) and will increase state revenues from the tax sector to finance development.

**Issues in Public Administration, Public Policy, Politics, and
Social Trends**

Agile Governance: Can Implementing to Solve Corruption in Indonesia?

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(1st Winner of AVISOC 2022)

Since 2010, bureaucratic reform in Indonesia is still the main focus of the government. This is based on a number of facts that the bureaucracy in Indonesia does not work as expected and can be seen from several survey results that place Indonesia's position still lagging behind other countries in ASEAN. The 2017 Global Innovation Index data shows that Indonesia's innovation ranking is in position 87, still far behind the Philippines (73), Brunei Darussalam (71), Thailand (51), Vietnam (47), Malaysia (37), and Singapore (7). The evaluation of the bureaucracy in Indonesia in the Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018 also shows that the increase in Indonesia's competitiveness has not been accelerated, which is influenced by one of the factors of corruption that is still rampant.

Efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia have been carried out in various ways, but until now there has been no significant change. In fact, in cracking down on corruption in Indonesia, the trend is increasing from year to year, thus providing certainty that corrupt practices still often occur within the government. The existence of the Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) and law enforcers has also not had a significant reducing effect on corrupt practices in Indonesia because the bureaucratic system that was built still provides gaps for corrupt practices.

In 2021, the number of corruption actions in Indonesia will be higher than in previous years. According to data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), there are 533 corruption cases taken by law enforcement officers throughout 2021. This indicates that the budget management carried out by the

government every year is getting worse in terms of transparency and accountability. In the context of information disclosure on case handling, ICW considers that the Police and the Prosecutor tend to be closed, while the KPK is very informative. The performance of each APH in 2021 only reached 24% of the target so that ICW gave a "D" or "poor" score. It also provides an assessment which means that the report card is "bad" by law enforcement officers in handling corruption cases in Indonesia.

There are several problems that hinder the handling of corruption eradication in Indonesia related to how the bureaucracy is able to create transparency and accountability. Barriers originating from within and outside government organizations are structural, cultural, and management barriers. Structural barriers stem from state and government administration practices that make the handling of corruption ineffective. Cultural barriers are obstacles that stem from negative habits that develop in society such as the lack of openness of agency leaders so that they often seem tolerant and protect corrupt actors, low commitment to dealing with corruption firmly and thoroughly, and the permissive attitude of most people towards efforts to eradicate corruption. Furthermore, management barriers, namely obstacles stemming from the neglect of good management principles (high commitment and implemented in a fair, transparent and accountable) which makes the handling of corruption crimes not run properly.

So how to overcome these obstacles? Structural, cultural, and management barriers can be overcome with improvements in governance, not just punishment. The application of punishment with prevention and deterrent effects alone is not enough to eradicate corruption. Instead, it is necessary to revamp the government bureaucratic system that can create high transparency and accountability. Several previous paradigms have not been proven to overcome corruption in Indonesia. Agile Governance approach is believed to be able to overcome these problems with a multi-stakeholder approach where this approach results in transparency and accountability. The application of agile

governance has begun to be implemented in various countries, one of which is Japan. Japan believes that in order to realize Society 5.0, it must be addressed starting from the agile, adaptive, transparent and accountable government sector. They also argue that the implementation of agile governance is to solve the abuse of power because agile governance demands high transparency and accountability.

However, it is realized that the challenges in implementing agile governance are not easy. The government with its bureaucracy is required to be able to create public services that are not one suits for all, but are personalized. The way the public bureaucracy works so far has proven to be incapable of producing a clean government, as the author have described previously. The government is also required to improve ICT facilities and infrastructure and training to improve skills and use of ICT in governance. This is intended to facilitate supervision and increase public information disclosure in various regions. The government by applying this agile paradigm will respond quickly and effectively to any changes in services and of course overcome corruption in Indonesia.

The Issues of Public Administrative

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(2nd Winner of AVISOC 2022)

Abstract

This study was conducted under the title, The impacts of Public Administrative Towards the Governance. The study will explaining the best concept and definition of the public administrative and how the public administrative can give impacts towards the governance whether give a bad or good impacts towards the governance. It is importance to identify how the public administrative can impacts towards the governance. In conclusion, there are a lot of impacts of the public administrative towards the governance.

Keywords: Public administrative, good governance, Management

Introduction

The article that I choose is from the International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change with a title “The Challenges of Public Administration, Good Governance and Service Delivery in the 21st Century”. The article is regarding the process of identifying the challenges that occurs by the public administrative in Nigeria. (Essien.D, 2015) Which explain that the communities and families plays an importance role in the public service by providers accountable for the suitability and efficacy because in can be referred as accountability in service delivery.

In addition, there are also four main challenges that have been highlighted in the article. Firstly, the unreasonable Observance. There is a tendency to determinedly hold on to pointless rituals and absurd regulations and processes. Secondly, poor compensation. The low pay in the public sector is a major factor in unethical behavior. Thirdly, deprived motivation. In the

Nigerian civil service, nepotism and political considerations get in the way of seniority- and productivity-based promotion. Promotional guidelines do not distinguish between productive and unproductive employees. Lastly, regarding the principle of the Federal Character (Essien.D, 2015).

Operational definitions of terms

Public administration

The phrases public and administration combine to make public administration. The phrase "public" describes the government, which primarily focuses on its operations. The phrase "administration," on the other hand, comes from the Latin verb "administrate," which meaning to manage. The word "administration" is an administrative phrase that refers to both public and private activities. (Shafritz, 2017) In this case, public administration is the key focus. Implementing policymaking is a function of public administration, which is also a field of study that trains future public employees in its study and preparation.

Governance

Nowadays, the term "governance" is in favor and used to describe a wide range of methods and strategies for enhancing cooperation across the many sectors of society. It's better to say that the framework of the phrase "governance" is built based about concentration. (Petr.V, 2007) Besides, it is extremely adaptable and addresses a wide range of issues, but on the other hand, it leaves the conception quite ambiguous and confusing. Despite widespread disagreement among psychologists on the definition of the term, it may appear simple to define the governance.

Opinion

In my opinion, I agree with the article that stated where the performance of public administrative can give impacts towards the good governance and delivery services. It is because public administrative are responsible to set a great policy, organizing the activities to be undertaken, and other duties. It is

the portion of government that initiates action, providing a vehicle for realizing the aims and objectives of the state. All establishments provide government infrastructure and handle social concerns, though some of the are somewhat independent. Public administration may be defined as the creation, execution, and research of governmental policy.

In addition, public administration can be considered as a system of structures and procedures that working in a certain civilization as a setting with the intention of aiding in the creation of suitable government directive. There are several system approaches may be capable of providing information on the functions played by political actors, organization structure, and election. This signifies that the primary goals of administrative in any governance should be to manage official actions in accordance with established regulations, to organize how well these policies are applied, and to create avenues for those applying the rules to enhance them.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the governance would want enhanced administrative facilities for a good governance to provide excellent services as effectively as feasible. A more effective public administration does, however, present certain difficulties, notably in the formulation and application of policies. The government should establish performance goals and monitorable criteria through governance. to make public servants answerable for their public deed as consumers of government service, regions and citizens anticipate policies that are practical and efficient.

Leaders of Tomorrow

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Youth are agents in the nation-building process, and their action would determine the future of a nation. Through the eyes of the youth leaders, they are filled with an initiative to take part in the progressive development of their country. But what do we have for the future leaders of our country? Let's take a look at the case of the Philippines, where youth symbolizes hope. One of the honorable and admired heroes, Dr. Jose P. Rizal once stated that "Kabataan ang Pag-asa Ng Bayan" (Youth are the hope of the Nation), a powerful statement that forever will boost the participation of the youth. To thrive in helping address concerning issues in society along with the national and local government. Yet what can the government do for them to become transformational leaders?

Youth were formerly branded as mediocrity leaders, with a poor rapport of governance which leads to the postponement of the election of Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) a council meant to represent youth in the Local Government from 2013 up until elections were held in 2018. With the lack of training in legislative and governance practices, the SK's performance for the past 10 years has been generally weak according to the 2007 study conducted by UNICEF and the Department of the Interior and Local Governance. Another concern was that the SK is a breeding ground of political dynasties and youth leaders being exposed to corrupt practices of traditional politicians known as *trapos*. Which meant traditional politicians usually make false promises or adhere to money-based politics. Hence the political setup of the country has always been dominated by elder leaders. It is a harsh reality that youth were seen as "walang alam" (not knowledgeable) when it comes to governance making them prone to becoming puppets of traditional politicians.

However, with the changes being experienced in society's values, practices, governances, platforms, and such due to modernization. Youth becomes the frontier in filling up the gaps to address current societal problems. By means of volunteering, becoming part of the local government agency (Local Youth Development Council, SK, Non-government Organizations, School Organizations, etc.), being an advocate, and their significant influence on social media. Youths of the nation are being empowered as they are becoming exposed to the issues present in their communities. Being "Mulat" a Filipino term for having consciousness, of these socio-political issues triggers them to act and made them think "as a youth what can I do to aid such a dilemma"?.

A distinct characteristic of "Makabansa" (Nationalistic) and "Makabayan" (Patriotic) of youth provides them the leverage from becoming mediocrity to transformational leaders of the society. As youth continue to navigate their path in public service there is still guidance coming from the government for their action to become efficient and effective. How can the government harness the full potential of youth participation in nation-building? The government may come up with public policies that would boost the engagement of youth. As well as educating them on issues of Politics, Economy, Education, Environment, Security, Youth Empowerment, and so on. Coming up with a public policy that would provide training, lectures, and workshops educating youth about good governance. Then equip them with critical thinking as well as problem-solving skills for them to come up with applicable solutions through inculcating legislative practices in their training. This would greatly provide them with the intellect and capabilities they need to be the leaders of tomorrow. Having such training under the agencies of the national and local government in the Local Youth Development Council, Sangguniang Kabataan, Katipunan ng Kabataan, National Youth Commission, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other youth organizations that would benefit from the said policies if enacted.

Indeed youth are the future of our nation with proper guidance they can become transformational leaders that would help in the development of the nation. Youth are the next generation to ascend in the public administration which would lead change to in the country. With their innovative and impactful ideas, they can tackle issues such as poverty, unemployment, the issue on security, education, indigenous, economic, youth empowerment, and so on. Therefore youth may be idealistic yet anything is possible with their love for their country.

Connecting the Dots: “Digital Wheel of Consumption” After the Increasing of Fuel Prices in Indonesia

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The President of the Republic of Indonesia has announced an increase in fuel oil or well known as BBM. This was announced by President Jokowi on Saturday (3/9). Fuel, which started at only Rp. 7,650 per liter, became Rp. 10,000 per liter. Of course, this makes people confused in adjusting their daily needs that require fuel. The increase in fuel oil or BBM that occurred recently was due to an increase in the burden of fuel subsidies and energy compensation which swelled to Rp 502 trillion. This is the cause of the Government to increase the price of fuel on pertalite and diesel, of course, it is not necessarily without reason. With the increase in fuel that has been carried out by the government, of course this has implications for the community. Facts on the ground, people demonstrated against the increase in fuel prices.

Former Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Bayu Krisnamurthi also said that the increase in fuel prices will affect all production costs. Even in some other commodities production will also increase. This proves that the increase in fuel prices is very influential in aspects of people's lives. For example, in terms of tourism. Some people reduce their travel habits due to several factors that prevent them from going on trips, one of which is fuel. "I don't want to travel because gasoline is expensive," said Lusi. The woman who has a slender body said that if she travels, she will also lose gasoline, if she loses gasoline, she also loses money to buy it, unfortunately the money she spends according to her is more than before the increase in fuel prices.

Not only that, the increase in fuel prices also has an effect in terms of tourist attractions or for tourism managers. For example, in Klumpit tourism. This tour with a natural green view

that stretches also complains about being quiet because they are forced to increase the price of the entrance ticket from Rp. 5.000 to Rp 8.000. Indeed, this is a consideration for visitors when they want to visit Klumpit. "Now it's expensive, it used to be only five thousand rupiah, now it's up eight thousand" said S, one of the visitors.

The increase in the price of fuel that has been declared by the Government recently has also affected the consumption style and people's shopping style from conventional to online. This is also supported by the large number of e-commerce available and can be accessed by the public at any time. This may sound strange, but the increase in fuel prices does not only affect the wheels of transportation, but also digitalization. "It's nice to shop on e-commerce, you don't have to buy gasoline for the road, you just have to sit and wait for the goods to arrive," said Kholifatul Ummah.

Olif, his nickname. He explained the reason for switching to online shopping is because it reduces the cost of buying gasoline, but it is also effective for him because he doesn't have to go to traditional market or modern market anymore. It can be proven that the increase in fuel prices affects many sectors and the increase in fuel prices also has an impact on the community, especially the lower class. The faster "digitization wheel" will affect the level of income for people who are not technologically savvy, for those who tend to only peddle their wares conventionally or directly will be defeated by those who can peddle their wares online. The implications stemming from the increase in fuel prices for the community can be overcome by educating people who are technologically stuttering so that later they can use technology not only to greet each other, but can be used as an easier source of income. It also aims to attract consumers and a wider target. Technological stutterers can be introduced to e-commerce which is commonly used for selling, or shopping. In addition, the procedure for listing and selling products in the application will also support their knowledge, as

well as open new ways for them to be able to compete in the current era of rising fuel prices.

Adaptive Leadership and Adaptive Governance in Covid-19 Mitigation

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The leader must be prepared, educated, and molded, not simply born. Each person can become a leader through preparation and education and prompted by self-determination. Southeast Asia is the most stable and demographic region, traversed by tropical latitudes that gave birth to the preeminent seed of relay leadership in southeast Asia. The need for an adaptive leader in southeast Asia is something that needs to be met, a leader must be an intelligent, integrity, and adaptive person. As the invention of smart leaders in southeast Asia. Leadership deals with change management, setting direction by coming up with a vision of the future then coming together, communicating and inspiring people in organizations to achieve goals.

Adaptive means intelligent and adaptive to change. Adaptive leadership means leadership that easily adjusts itself to new changes and circumstances. Changes always shape a new outlook, and new views will influence events that are already in motion. If the leader does not prepare his personality to answer that new view, then he will have difficulty coping with the change. The ability to organize a leader's personality in a change, will help the country's evolution to deal with the complexity of things.

Adaptive leadership is a practical approach to solving public issues, guiding leaders in identifying and focusing on the important aspects of a public operation and discarding what it can do without. Leaders who apply adaptive leadership theory go beyond of simply addressing challenges and finding ways to solve them. They also anticipate challenges and are able to identify their root causes. Furthermore, they are skilled at recognizing what risks are worth taking and what to avoid wasting the

organization's time on. adaptive leadership focuses on making major decisions. But what distinguishes their leadership style is that they are open to feedback, ready for inevitable change, skilled with adaptive challenges, and nimble enough to shift direction when the time comes.

In a state of uncertainty, all threats will certainly exist and develop unexpectedly. The choice of the leader is how to determine the most possible solution in order to survive. Success in surviving the COVID-19 pandemic is not a matter of whether a country is authoritarian or democratic. According to Francis Fukuyama (2020) in *The Pandemic and Political Order*, there are three success factors in handling the virus, namely state capacity, social trust, and leadership.

In terms of state capacity, it can be represented by how a state leader can be adaptive in negotiating the public sector in the procurement of health infrastructure, including medical devices, medicines and vaccinations. Vaccine dose is the indicator that most easily represents a country's capacity to handle COVID-19, according to Our World in Data in December 2021. Indonesia ranks first as the country that provides the most vaccine doses in Southeast Asia with doses of 99.83 million vaccines, followed by Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines. Not only that, the adaptive capacity is also supported by social trust.

In Indonesia, the results show that the level of public trust in the leader's response (in this case the President and the Minister of Health) is only in the range of 0.50 with the Minister of Health being the worst under 0.25 out of a scale of 1.0. In *Man of Contradictions: Jokowi and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia*, COVID-19 has exposed a rift in President Joko Widodo's leadership. COVID-19 has also successfully demonstrated the country's poor capacity in the health sector. Distrust of scientific data, the military's overly large role in crisis management, and power struggles between political elites have successfully clouded the government's imagination to balance the economy and public health.

President Joko Widodo is considered to be too careful in issuing policies and places too much emphasis on output by negating the virus mitigation process. Take, for example, an ultimatum from the President to complete a clinical trial of a vaccine within three months is an act that goes against the principle of caution and scrutiny in science. With the desire to end COVID-19 quickly, Indonesia has actually become the country with the worst COVID-19 death rate in Southeast Asia with nearly 200 medical personnel dying, inadequate health facilities, and the Indonesian economy is predicted to contract 1.0% (Wicklein, 2020).

In this case, Indonesia as the leader of Southeast Asia is a representation of the lack of responsive and adaptive leaders in Southeast Asia. For this reason, I encourage the creation of adaptive leadership born of political party education as the embryo of the progress of Southeast Asia.

Issues in Public Administration, Public Policy, Politics, and Social Trends

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According to Nelson Mandela, one of the most well-known and respected leaders of all time, "real leaders must be willing to sacrifice everything for the freedom of their people." He fought for his country's freedom in a peaceful manner against the Apartheid government regime, and it paid off because he is now known as the "Father of Modern South Africa." He is just one of many people who have suffered horrendous things as a result of people in power who have used their positions to better themselves rather than the people they are supposed to serve. Government is an important part of a country and its people because if a government does or even attempts to do its best, the country will be on a good path. Unfortunately, this is not always the case.

In my home country, the Philippines, many politicians have been imprisoned for corruption in the past. Most of our previous presidents have been investigated for corruption, and some have even been arrested and detained, but they have all gotten out of prison and are even allowed to run for different political positions: this is where we run into our first issue. The case of Joseph Estrada is an example of this. He is a former president of my country, the Philippines, who was deposed during his term due to corruption allegations, for which he was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. After some time, he was pardoned, and then all of a sudden, he tried to run for the position of mayor of Manila, which is the center of the economy in my country: Surprisingly, he won because people voted for him for some reason. That is one of my grief questions to the government. How can a politician, who literally got detained for corruption, be able to run for public office again but an ex-convict cannot even find a decent job to support his or her family?

My second grief question is why some politicians are allowed to serve as public officials despite the fact that they are clearly out of touch with reality. Some politicians serve their terms after they reach retirement age, which I don't mind because some of them do their jobs well. But some of them are so out of touch that they believe the world is not developing faster than ever. Sen. Cynthia Villar, for example, questioned the Department of Agriculture about why they are researching about corn crops. She stated, (English Translation:) "Why does it seem like all of your budget goes to research? You're so fixated on research, what are you going to do with it? I'm smart, but I don't understand your research, what more the farmers? Do they want you to conduct research? Don't you think they want your help instead?" And the last part may even set you enough to side with her, but she does not have the best background to be saying all of these things. Manny Villar, a former politician, and businessman who is now a billionaire is her husband: Which shows that she's privileged enough to not care about the future of our country. She's so out of touch that she's unaware of the importance of research to our country's future. Research, particularly in agriculture, is critical because it can help us combat food shortages and climate change. Agricultural research enables scientists to create crop varieties that can withstand extreme heat or rain. Despite the fact that she is one of our country's senators, she is unaware of this.

Finally, this is more of an observation from another country. The United States of America is one of the world's most economically and technologically advanced countries. They are known for great things, but most people overlook the fact that the United States of America is plagued by a slew of terrible things. Racism, violence, corruption, and so on. Some Americans are allowed to do strange and questionable things because they live in a "free country." Democracy is used as an excuse for the people to commit atrocities. And why isn't their constitution changed even though a lot of people want it to be changed? The same constitution that they used today is the same constitution that was created by American politicians in 1787. And, in case you didn't

know, those are the same people who made Africans their own personal slaves. They are the same people who enslaved an entire race based solely on their skin color. That is one of the questions for which I have no idea what to say.

No government in the world is perfect, and I know that for a fact, but this shouldn't stop them from serving the reason why they are in their position, the people.

Administration in the Pandemic Era

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The existence of a bureaucracy was created with the role of regulating, directing, and accelerating social change, in accordance with the expectations of the community in carrying out administration in public services. This makes it easier for the public to access services and protection. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted service activities. The emergence of Covid-19 has had a significant impact on changing the world. Law Number 25 of 2009 Article 21 regulates that public service providers have an obligation to meet the minimum service standard components. Thus, even though there is a policy of limiting public services, public service providers must still comply with minimum service standards while still paying attention to the rights and obligations of each party, both the organizer and the community.

Considering the people who have the right to continue to get services. However, office activities can trigger an increase in Covid-19 infections. So it is necessary to innovate administrative services during the pandemic in order to implement policies in order to provide services efficiently and effectively. Responding to this condition requires a change in the mindset and work ethic of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) as an extension of the government's arm in providing services to the community. This was revealed by the Deputy for Competency Development Implementation, Dr. Basseng, M.Ed while giving a speech at the Opening of the 2022 Supervisory Leadership Training Batch III which was held virtually, Monday (21/2).

Changes for the State Civil Apparatus in public services were also conveyed by the Secretary General (Secretary General) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham), Andap Budhi Revianto, while giving virtual directions to Heads of Regional Offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights

throughout Indonesia. According to Andap, prioritize public services at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to be digital.

"We are faced with a pandemic. We are challenged to change bureaucratic services from manual and conventional, to automatic and digital. Our bureaucratic services must be digital-based," said Andap from his residence in Jakarta, Wednesday (14/7/21).

According to Andap, this digital public service is part of the digital revolution program which was previously launched by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasona Laoly, since 2020. Digital reform is carried out by accelerating the use of information technology support, especially the internet, intensively and massively.

Furthermore, according to him, this digital service is part of the e-government concept. Andap explained that the concept of e-government is theoretically understood as an effort by the government to have better performance and better relations with the public and private sectors. This is in accordance with the principles of good governance to foster a system that is more efficient, effective, responsive, transparent, and accountable.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights currently has 172 digital-based public service applications. This number is allegedly going to continue to increase because currently there are dozens of application services that are in the refinement stage. Meanwhile, innovation is also being carried out.

Regarding human resources, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has carried out training to increase human resources in the digital field. Starting from IT security, IT Strategy, Oracle Database, Enterprise Architecture, to Business Intelligent and Data Analysis which will be further improved in the future.

Why Should Gratification Stop?

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If we read the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, we see that the State is obliged to serve every citizen and build public trust in public services. The government continues to strive to improve the quality of public services in our country because public service is an indicator to see whether the government in the country is successful in serving the public interest. But unfortunately, the quality of public services is still not as optimal as we want. There are various problems in public services, one of which is gratification. Gratification is often associated with bribery and this gratification is often associated with criminal acts from a legal perspective, but without us realizing that gratification is a very influential problem in public services. Gratification may be in big cities already almost aware of the dangers of gratification, but in small towns gratification is still rampant and many people do not know that this act is a fatal violation.

According to Law no. 20 of 2001, the explanation of Article 12b paragraph (1) states that gratification is a gift in a broad sense including the provision of money, goods, commissions, rebates (discounts), interest-free loans, travel tickets, lodging facilities, tourist trips, free medical treatment and other facilities. Gratification is also known as "covered bribery" but unfortunately many civil servants and the public do not realize how bad this gratification is even though there is already a law that will be given to the giver of gratification and the recipient of gratification.

Without us realizing it, this gratification will cause problems in aspects of state administration, public policy, politics and in society because one of the generally accepted habits in society is to give something either in the form of goods or even money to government officials as a sign of gratitude, maybe This

society considers it a positive habit but in fact this is a negative habit and will lead to potential acts of corruption.

Just imagine, if the act of gratification is underestimated by government officials and the public, when people want to deal with something, they must issue or give wages so that their needs are quickly met, so that government officials deliberately serve the public slowly because they want to get wages from the community. If the state apparatus is like this, it is undeniable that they will be able to commit corruption. On the other hand, people who have the habit of giving something when faced with election activities, it is easy for the public to be bribed by candidates for regional officials so that they vote for them, and if elected, we will be led by people who think this gratification is a good deed. Then, imagine when we have state officials who easily accept gratification in making public policies, of course in the formulation of these policies will be more inclined to the interests of one party than the public interest and this has resulted in rampant demonstrations by students and the public when the policy is issued because often benefit one party and more detrimental to society.

This habit of giving gratuities arises in civil servants due to lack of rewards, the tasks given are heavy and the bureaucracy is convoluted. On the community side, this habit arises because of the culture of giving something as a sign of gratitude, indeed this is a positive act but it will have the potential to become an act of bribery and worse leads to acts of corruption. We cannot turn a blind eye to this act of gratification after knowing the negative impact it has on our country. The habit of giving gratification and receiving gratification must be stopped. Therefore, the state apparatus needs to be instilled in their integrity that giving gratification/accepting gratification is a very fatal mistake and must be stopped. And similarly, the community must stop the habit of giving something to civil servants and demand a strong commitment from the community to create clean public services. Public service is an indicator that measures the success of whether a country's bureaucracy is successful or not. If the state

apparatus and the people themselves carry out gratification, who else can we trust in our country?

Money Politics

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Starting this paper, the author enforces that in some literature, money poitics are often referred to as electoral corruption because money politics is a fraudulent act in elections which is essentially the same as corruption.

As a society that has a government, politics is not unfamiliar. Talking about politics is inseparable from the so-called money politics. Usually money politics is carried out by potential spouses who aim to influence society to vote for them in exchange for money or goods. Not only in Indonesia, there are several countries in Southeast Asia that have patterns of applying money politics with different terms. As in Thailand this term is known as "The Night Of The Barking Dogs" and in Papua New Guinea it is known by the term "night of Satan".

Not only in Southeast Asia, but even in the United States itself as a democracy-money politics is a reality that is difficult to avoid. At the time of the general sorting of the president of the United States (US) held in 2016, a law teacher at Harvard Law school Named Adrian Vermeule even referred to the US presidential election as "Dollartocracy" (Vermeule, 2018:2). The point of his writing is that the U.S. decommissioning is considered to be acutely ill, as it has been inveced by various money politics scandals as electoral corruption. As a result, president Trum's presidency was considered cold and pessimistic by various circles. The point can be said that money politics is a disease of democracy in any country, including the US.

Money politics has now become a tradition, as if it is a mandatory requirement for every candidate for office at the regional and central levels. Candidates for office are vying to buy and sell votes in exchange for money to the people, which in the sense that who has the most votes then he is the winner. If it continues to be left without anticipation of money politics, it

seems that it will become a tradition or culture within the election itself and smear the law.

Does money politics have anything to do with corruption? Yes, of course. If you think about it logically, the money spent by potential spouses to bribe votes is not a small amount of money. Hundreds of millions or even billions can be issued as long as they get a lot of votes from the people. The incident did not rule out the possibility that if the candidate of the couple wins in the general election, he will commit an act of corruption to cover up the capital that comes out. The lack of political education towards society causes the politics of money to continue. On the other hand the cause of the development of money politics is economic limitations. In this context, people do not care about what will happen in the future if they vote for this candidate as long as they get monetary rewards for their votes.

The weak laws will also encourage money politics. As in Indonesia, this is shown by only once Indonesia was recorded as having the best general election, namely in 1995. It is said so, because at that time the atmosphere was very democratic, honest and fair and did not know the politics of money. At that time, the parties participating in the general elections fought fairly and objectively by not relying solely on money and power, but defending the country.

From the Indonesian example above, the author expresses several opinions about money politics. With the times, honesty and fairness are not a reference in elections. All can be done with money. Money now seems to enslave people to gain power.

ASEAN and the Void of Youth

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The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), throughout its 55 years endeavor, has been filled by admiration and appreciation. As stated by Kishore Mahbubani and Jeff Sng (2017), ASEAN is a "modern miracle". In this regard, the author also agrees that ASEAN has been adored for, among others, its role in facilitating and fostering regional and global peace, for establishing a single and open market, and its focus on building socio-cultural relationships among member states.

Looking at the present regional and global challenges, it is wise to say that ASEAN may currently be facing a tall order. With a worsening political-humanitarian condition in Myanmar, coupled with the uncertainty that shadows the post-pandemic life, and rising tension in the Indo-Pacific are coming to the fore simultaneously. Into the bargain, in a world marked by an ever-increasing pace of change and where change is indeed a constant, risks would abound if ASEAN adopted a static "wait and see" outlook. Marty Natalegawa (2018) states, "An ASEAN oriented to the status quo may at best find itself of decreasing relevance as it becomes disconnected from new challenges and opportunities that arise or, worse, find itself negatively enveloped by forces and dynamics outside its control".

ASEAN's failure to adopt a joint communique a decade ago should be an essential lesson in overcoming such challenges. ASEAN unity and togetherness must be upheld against any attempt to undermine the shared values and vision enshrined in the ASEAN charter.

As the "modern miracle", ASEAN should not be taken for granted but should be earned. Many processes have been undertaken, and ASEAN has traveled far. The complexity of this new era and the increasingly rapid demands of globalization requires ASEAN to place attentiveness at the young generation in

the region in order to create “superior seeds” and prepare them to become future leaders. If the next generation of ASEAN does not have an adequate understanding of ASEAN itself, it is feared it would be difficult to water down the values and norms that defines the importance of the regional body to the next generation.

This is indeed a challenge that will be faced by the next chairmanship in 2023. Indonesia, as the next chair, have serious task on how to grows a sense of ownership amongst the youth in the region.

The Group of 20 (G20) Presidency will provide Indonesia advantages when it takes over the ASEAN chairmanship, especially when it comes to developing ASEAN's younger generation to be more united. The existence of Youth 20 (Y20) as part of the G20 entity, for example, can be an advantage for Indonesia to incorporate the youth in the context of playing their active role through talks, dialogues, and partnerships.

Based on the author's opinion, ASEAN still has several shortcomings, especially in incorporating all layers of the young generation, which significantly contributes to ASEAN's exclusivities in engaging youth. As a result, the youth who lives in the peripheries tend to have limited exposure to the ASEAN mission to build a collective identity. Several factors contribute to this condition. One of them is the lack of awareness and the lack of effective coordination amongst the ASEAN Member States in furthering ASEAN's collective identity in their respective home country. This disparity eventually creates a limited sense of awareness within the society regarding ASEAN history, way of thinking, and culture. To overcome this issue, ASEAN should be able to develop a sense of ownership that not only stops at the Member States level but also amongst ordinary ASEAN citizens, particularly the young generation.

So, what should ASEAN do to deal with this? I believe that ASEAN must further enhance its people-centered and people-relevant outlook. The best way to overcome this challenge is through ensuring that the people-centered norm is not only an

illusive idea or concept but transformed into an actual concrete implementation and comprehensive regional policy. Thus, in terms of the process, ASEAN must seek a way to widen its engagement to the peripheral layer in its policymaking and policy implementation to develop a sense of ownership and participation.

As Indonesia will receive the ASEAN chairmanship from Cambodia next year, I think this will be the right momentum where ASEAN could embrace and empower the youth to maintain ASEAN's future endeavors as a "modern miracle".

Thus, fortified, I believe that ASEAN will prosper. Much work, however, remains.

Issues in Digital Literacy and Information & Technology

Reflecting on Research and Development Investments in Supporting the Nation's Digital Economy

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In 2022, Indonesia will begin to move towards a digital golden era. The development of Indonesia's digital economy is increasingly showing improvement, driven by the significant momentum of the pandemic and supported by the government's efforts to expand technology infrastructure and make it more affordable for all corners of the archipelago. The digital economy has become a new engine for economic transformation and industrial structure modernization.

In the open report of Kominfo with ADB (Asian Development Bank), Five pillars of policy measures have been identified to support technological transformation and economic development in Indonesia. The report explores policy options considering the Indonesian context to facilitate technological transformation and unlock Indonesia's economic growth potential (Ministry of Finance & ADB, 2020). The most prominent to be analyzed is the first pillar. The first pillar is ***advanced innovation infrastructure and institutions***.

The first pillar describes the Indonesian context. Despite several government initiatives, Indonesia's national innovation system is still in its early stages of development. In this context, digitalization in the industrial and economic sectors becomes a new product that needs to be tested in terms of its effectiveness and efficiency before being launched to compete in the global market. Industry 4.0 has become one of the most critical issues in the innovation policy and R&D (R&D) mix of countries worldwide. However, public and private R&D and scientific output are

relatively small, and despite current investments, gaps in digital infrastructure remain. Therefore, research becomes essential for the public and private sectors to open the veil of knowledge belonging to the nation so as not to be left behind by the rapid development of the times.

The first pillar strongly supports the existence of R&D in accommodating the emergence of technology and boosting Indonesia's economic performance. R&D is a method of manufacturing specific products and testing the effectiveness of those products (Sugiyono, 2011). Advanced innovation requires the proper infrastructure and institutions to seize the opportunities presented by new technologies and overcome obstacles to future economic growth.

The digitalization step carries a new framework in sculpting innovation for all actors in the strategic sector driving the nation's economic gear. In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, digital technology is excellent because it provides convenience for producers and consumers. All these conveniences cannot simply appear without in-depth research both from a technical and market perspective. Each industry player requires dedicated R&D to gain a deep understanding of the implementation strategies for the digitalization process. However, the facts revealed by the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Odo RM Manuhutu, show that the level of R&D investment in Indonesia is still at 0.08% of GDP or a total of approximately 40 trillion, scarcely better than a tenth of the ASEAN average (World Bank, World Development Indicators, UNESCO UIS.Stat, 2020). This is undoubtedly quite surprising, considering that digitalization really requires the role of research so that it can run under the extensive planning framework of the state. In addition, many companies do not innovate, and the company's R&D and patenting activities are low. Less R&D investment leads to less knowledge output.

Regarding the number of patent applications per million population, Indonesia ranks 83rd out of 100 countries, with 37

patent applications in 2017. Furthermore, Indonesia has 30 scientific and technical journal articles, while the ASEAN average is 348 per million population. All parties must consider a big note, including the private sector as the main wheel in Indonesia's economic cycle.

This case reassures us that not only R&D affects the digital economy, but the digital economy has also had a significant impact on R&D funding. For example, in 2022, research in China examined how China's digital economy affects one of its innovations: regional green innovation. The study shows that, under certain conditions, the digital economy has a positive impact on the development of regional green innovation, primarily achieved by accelerating the investment of human resources and R&D funds into R&D resources.

The development of the digital economy will increase investment in research funding and human resources, thereby accelerating the growth of global innovation. Expanding tax incentives for education and R&D will guarantee higher exports and productive investment. The government can commit to raising funding for R&D and invention through various ministries. In addition, governments can design long-term R&D investment strategies and utilize international best practices for research funding.

Disconnected: The Impacts of the Digital Divide in Digital Age

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Nowadays, the global information and communication technology (ICT) sector is flourishing as the world migrates more and more to online platforms. Everyone, both individuals and corporations, can now deal with the current problem because of digital technology. Unfortunately, there is a big difference in access to information and communications technologies between industrialized and developing countries.

For instance, in the field of education and learning, some residents in certain rural areas do not have access to the Internet. This issue, known as the "digital divide" has a significant negative impact on students' prospects. Without gadgets and reliable internet connections, they may fail in our modern education system, especially during this pandemic. Additionally, students who lack access to computers and the Internet (among other technologies) will lag behind those who do. They will miss other students' easy access to information, entertainment, and social interaction. These students can also pass up lucrative job opportunities that need moderate-to-advanced digital skills.

On the other hand, the digital divide not only affects students but also severely limits the employment chances for some workers, notably those who are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and who lack direct access to technology to conduct their duties. In fact, some employees have limited access to high-speed broadband, technology, and/or effective tools, which limits their ability to access real-time data. Some employees who are also new to Zoom applications found it challenging to share screens, adjust audio, and perform other necessary duties in group meetings since they were unfamiliar with it.

In a nutshell, these scenarios provide an overview of the digital divide in an academic and employment setting. In the pandemic era, the phrase "digital divide" refers to more than just "the line between those who and those who do not have access to new forms of information and communication technology," as it also describes a widespread issue involving the unequal distribution, access, and utilization of ICT in which some segments of the population have noticeably better opportunities than other segments of the population. Furthermore, this crisis has brought to light a number of interconnected factors that contribute to the widening digital divide between industrialized and developing nations. These factors include the countries' economic development, the general level of education among the populace, and the average family income in the concerned area.

As a solution, we need a thorough action plan, collaboration and leadership from private organizations, governments, NGOs, non-profits, and academia to close this gap. Private businesses should prioritize corporate social responsibility initiatives that include digital inclusiveness, online safety education, and hiring from underrepresented groups. Governments and policymakers should open up the internet, electronic gadgets, and online public services for marginalized communities. Public-private partnerships should be the emphasis of private organizations, and governments should inform underserved offline communities about the benefits of the internet. Inequalities will continue to be created worldwide by the digital divide if the public and commercial sectors are unable to collaborate effectively. However, universities must consider how they can meet their students' needs and assist them in getting the most out of their education. Now is the time to unite our strengths and voices to create a society in which everyone, regardless of racial, social, or socioeconomic status, has an equal opportunity to thrive.

Social Media is Humanity's New Theater of War—We are Losing

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The new frontier for human advancement is information. While information is the new frontier, social media is its colonizer and the unknowing oppressor of its progress. Today, the concept of “information” is mainly expressed in terabytes of data on servers worth billions of dollars. Then, for information to pave the way for meaningful progress, it must be reliable and, above all, truthful.

Accessible tyranny

It is easy to say that the truth is indisputable. But what if you can control the truth?. Twist facts and conflate unverified information with imaginary enemies to create a story to be passed off as reality. Since the fast-paced advancement of technology, information can spread like wildfire with billions of people spending hours on social media.

In the Philippines alone, Filipinos spend nearly 11 hours on social media platforms according to a study by a Brussels-based firm, Sortlist. What is doubly concerning is the weaponization of this addictive pastime to chip away against facts and the social fabric of society. Controlling the truth and manipulating facts are not new.

Throughout history, controlling the truth through public relations and altering data to suit personal needs have been commonplace in dictatorships. The modern problem is that this weaponization of information is no longer exclusive to dictatorships and amoral opportunists in history books. The worst part of this struggle against the ill effects of social media's monopoly over current information is that humanity is losing. You

no longer need to be a tyrant to sow discord and create fear out of nothing—all you need is a social media account.

No guns but all consequences

.While social media platforms were initially tools for self-expression and keeping in touch with friends, it has evolved into a constant battle for truth. What should have been platforms for the voices of the masses is now its new theater of war. Then this new virtual battleground comes with all the real consequences of armed conflict.

A study by the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) found that fake news in Indonesia is weaponized and disproportionately impacts minority communities. The human impact of the proliferation of misinformation reinforces harmful biases, endorses violence, and encourages the callous disregard of facts. Humanity is fighting an uphill battle. Left unchecked, we find the foundations of our democracies at risk and life-changing scientific initiatives sidelined by online trolls and ultimately lose the war of information.

Ignorance is not bliss

Without an effective system of accountability, social media is no longer a tool for building friendships. But a tool for war that can spell life or death without firing a single gunshot. This war is fought not on a blood-soaked battlefield but through websites with little to no anonymity restrictions run by companies that put profit before people.

Short-run campaigns to fight disinformation are no longer enough. The wave of misinformation is now large enough to create false narratives upon false narratives to bury credibility and evidence under mounds of conspiracy theories. The information age necessitates an informed public who can receive information and discern fact from fiction.

Thus, we must invest in human capital to create an informed public to fight this information war. Governments must

adapt, and other key societal actors, like non-governmental organizations (NGOs), must have a proactive role in providing continuing education for the population to be more critical of information. Finland is one example whose primary education includes information literacy and critical thinking as core components in their national education.

For those who are media literate, false information can be easily ignored. But we can no longer afford to shrug off misinformation only because we know better; the real danger is when someone accepts it as gospel truth to the point of fanaticism. And a fanatic can quickly spark another wildfire of fake news and conspiracy theories to undermine human progress and distort facts and opinions.

This war is public policy

We must accept that this war against misinformation is now public policy. It must be ingrained within our institutions and etched within our collective consciousness that a misinformed public is the enemy of human advancement. Information is power, and social media platforms are at the forefront of spreading information. Today, these ubiquitous infinity pools are drowning institutional foundations and scientific facts with a system of overdependence bordering on addiction and unchecked accountability. What is at stake is no longer solely the truth but the hopes of a fair and just society that promotes truth and cooperation. Social media is our new theater of war, and each platform is a new battleground for which version of truth shall become our history and, ultimately, our future.

Hoax And Indonesian Digital Literacy

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The development of technology and access to information has now become very easy to explore. Surely with this convenience we need digital literacy skills so that we are wise in using and accessing technology. Digital literacy is the ability and skill in utilizing digital media to be able to understand information obtained from the internet. With good digital literacy skills, it can make everyone become more critical of the use of technology, especially in the field of information and communication.

Digital media currently makes it easier for the public to get information quickly because a lot of news can be accessed from anywhere through a search engine (Google) but with the sophistication of this technology. There are not a few individuals who abuse it by posting fake news/hoaxes and leaking the data from the Ministry of Communication and Informatics that states that there are at least 800,000 sites in Indonesia that have been indicated as disseminators of false information. This hoax news certainly causes negative impacts ranging from fighting over social media, commotion in the real world, and defamation of material may lead to murder. Even though the government has issued threats related to the spread of hoaxes Article 28 paragraph (1) of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (ITE) in which there is a maximum imprisonment of six years and a maximum fine of one billion rupiahs, the spread of hoaxes is still difficult to stem.

This can also be seen in a survey conducted by Microsoft in 2020, the high content of hoax news, fraud, and hate speech uploaded and shared by Indonesian netizens on social media shows that this country's Digital Civility Index (CDI) is the lowest in the region southeast Asia. Adult netizens are the biggest contributor to this considered impolite content. Digital literacy

has become a necessity for Indonesian people to be able to choose between right and wrong information, whether it is good or not.

The condition of Indonesia's digital literacy according to data from the Ministry of Communication and Information is at the level of 3.49 from 5.0. Although this figure shows an increase compared to 2020, it has not yet reached the ideal level. For this reason, the government needs to intensify digital literacy, especially among the younger generation so that they can contribute to this digital era by writing, uploading, and sharing positive things with useful content then making social media a platform of accurate information which increases reading interest and critical thinking power for social media users. The government also needs to emphasize the implementation of the ITE Law to provide a deterrent effect for those who spread hoax news.

It is necessary to know that digital literacy skills carried out by various parties will have a good impact on the Indonesian people as digital literacy will create a community structure with a critical and creative mindset and view, sorting out good and correct information and being able to use technology wisely. If this ability is already possessed, the community can create activities that are carried out digitally so that they can contribute to profits in various areas of life.

The Efforts in Accelerating Creative Video-Based Digital Literacy Through TikTok

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Literacy is an individual's ability in reading and writing. Someone who can read, write, and catch information well can have a high literacy level. In this modern era, literacy has transformed into a more sophisticated way along with the various uses of the latest technology. The meaning of current digital literacy is the human ability to understand and implement the information obtained from various sources or existing digital communication media (Kurniasih, 2021).

Human ability in mastering digital literacy in the modern era is very necessary. Digital literacy has many benefits that can assist humans in various fields. Some of the benefits of mastering digital literacy include learning new things faster, saving time, getting the latest information, and staying connected with others. However, the implementation of digital literacy in Indonesia has some obstacles, based on the Global World Digital Competitiveness Index 2020 data from IMD (Institute Management Development) shows that Indonesia's digital literacy rate has stagnated for two consecutive years in 2019 and 2020. Thus, Indonesia is in the position of 56 out of 63 countries that have been surveyed (Amalia, 2021).

Based on this data, it can be stated that the application of digital literacy in Indonesia is not optimal yet. Many obstacles are faced by the government and stakeholders in realizing digital literacy in Indonesia. One of the biggest obstacles is the unequal distribution of communication technology facilities and infrastructure and the gap in accessing information through digital technology, especially for poor people, rural communities, and the elderly. According to a survey conducted by APJII (Indonesian Internet Service Users Association) in 2017, the

internet penetration rate in urban areas was 72.41% while in rural areas was 48.25% (Rizkinaswara, 2020). This high gap becomes a challenge for the government to strive for the acceleration of digital literacy in Indonesia.

The program of the Indonesian government, particularly by the Ministry of Communication and Information, is to create a National Digital Literacy Movement (GNLD) campaign and collaborate with social media platforms such as TikTok. As a social media platform that is popular in society, TikTok supports this GNLD program created by Kominfo. The #CiptakanKebaikan (#CreateKindness) campaign on TikTok focuses on digital literacy and education on how to use the internet wisely. In the #CiptakanKebaikan campaign, TikTok invited some influencers to introduce the importance of digital literacy in the modern era. One of the campaigns was a webinar on “Discussing Digital Literacy: Creating Kindness on Digital Platforms” which was attended by several content creators such as Benjamin Adhisurya, Saskhya Aulia, Vina Muliana, and Daffa Urrofi.

This collaboration between TikTok and content creators has a positive impact on the majority of TikTok users around 20-29 years old with a proportion of 35% based on the Business of Apps report in 2021 (Dihni, 2022). TikTok as a social media platform focusing on short videos has become one of the main choices for most people nowadays because the majority of users prefer to watch the latest information through a short video rather than read from newspapers or magazines. The presence of TikTok as a platform for realizing digital literacy is considered appropriate as the role of content creators have such a rapid impact and some of them have large followers. Furthermore, the short video which contains digital literacy may spread out widely.

The digital literacy program initiated by the Government along with TikTok is targeted at the younger generations who can master technology through their devices. Moreover, TikTok became one of the digital application platforms which gained 1.39 billion worldwide active users in the first quarter of 2022 (Dihni, 2022). It shows that TikTok is one of the most popular and

interesting platforms for people in accessing or getting the latest information.

The efforts to accelerate digital literacy through TikTok are considered quite effective because they can attract and reach all communities through the large number of active users and content creators who provide educational videos as it makes the National Digital Literacy Movement program initiated by Kominfo able to be implemented gradually. In addition, TikTok users spend about 1.5 hours per day based on data from TensorTower in the second quarter of 2022 (Dihni, 2022). It is proven from several social media platforms such as Instagram and YouTube which have short video features such as Instagram Reels and YouTube Short. Therefore, the Government needs to encourage various efforts to accelerate digital literacy programs and invite all people to support and succeed in digital literacy programs by educating each other about the importance of digital literacy. Thus, digital literacy will become one of the important aspects of human resource development in the future.

Philosophy of Curbing False Information

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The ushering of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4th IR) since its initial

deliberation a few years ago by the Founder-Director of World Economic Forum, Klaus Schwab has definitively formed the current cultural, intellectual, and technological climate. This epoch has been nuanced as a time where systemic changes and paradigm shifts characterized by disruption would occur, in which the boundaries between physical, digital, and biological realities are blurred. Thus, the delineation of the ontological realities of a thing would be complicated. The outbreak of the pandemic in 2019 has then become the catalyst for the above situation where communities around the globe are forced to interact with each other through digital means on a daily basis.

The interpolation of digital realities into physical realities such as has been portrayed aggravated the widespread false information on a global scale. This phenomenon should not be taken lightly due to the threatening impacts that it has on every aspect of human life, involving the breach of security, privacy, and confidentiality. Therefore, a pressing question that should be asked by everyone should be on the right method and approach to overcome this situation as well as to inculcate the capability of discriminating between the truth and false. Hence, the title of this opinion article is aptly worded to remedy the problems.

The term 'philosophy' presupposed our intention of briefly sketching its role as an approach against the phenomenon of false information in all of its manifestations - fake news, deepfake, disinformation, misinformation etcetera by producing the right action of an individual. In respect to the term individual, we do not merely refer to social media users only, but to all individuals who have been exposed to the widespread of information through all mediums of communication. Therefore,

the subsequent articulation of this short discourse shall be focusing on the thinking framework, attitude, and lifestyle of an individual formulated by philosophy so as to face the beguiling of “false information” disguised as truth and reality of things.

At the outset, we must be cognizant of the goal of learning philosophy and philosophizing. The noblest aim of philosophy is to develop individuals as ethical thinker-leaders, who are spiritually and intellectually adept in implementing right action first of himself and then of others. This notion of being spiritually and intellectually adept requires the person to possess a holistic thinking framework to be capable of delving into the knowledge of the universals and the particulars. Thus, this will lead to the recognition, clarification, and acknowledgement of the proper places of each thing as well as occurring events in the mind’s view of the world. This is the hallmark of the right knowledge, which comprehends both the logical truth and ontological reality at once.

Philosophy is a lifetime intellectual career, professed by those who want to accumulate wisdom as much as they can. Hence, the virtue of philosophy is built upon intellectualism as its underpinning, whereby its main endeavors are directed and oriented towards attaining the truth. As such, the main concern for those who indulge themselves in philosophy shall be trying to grasp the whole truth, manifested in their efforts to have a life worthy of living.

Real philosophers will not blindly consume any information presented in any means or mediums, unless that information has been proven true and real by imposing rigid logical and ontological conditions. This is the praiseworthy merit of philosophy, where the attitude of philosophers is educated to suspect then inquire into the truth of all forms of information projection due to their acknowledgement of the corrupted nature of some mankind who care less for the truth except benefits drawn from selfish traits.

It is a well-known fact that students who read philosophy are often labeled as “nerds” and deemed to be impractical because this form of knowledge is purely theoretical. However, the

seemingly “useless” theoretical aspects of philosophy is the driving force towards conceptually engineering a holistic thinking framework in the mind’s view of an individual which perceives and conceives real-world events from various perspectives. This is the fine point which has escaped most people’s observation on the significance of philosophy, especially in this post-truth age where wisdom is much needed. Thus, the individual shall have the capability to put things in their proper places and contexts.

In the final analysis, we must reiterate that learning philosophy must be emphasized owing to the fact that it nurtures its bearers to be an individual who appreciates wisdom by always seeking the truth. Therefore, every bit of information shall be critically scrutinized so that the delineation of an event conforming to reality prevails. To sum up, one could say that the production of the right action against the phenomenon of false information can only be achieved vis-a-vis the rigorous training of the rational intellect by philosophy.

Read the Numbers: Navigating the Literacy Journey of Philippine Trike into a New Age

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Prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the call for modernization of Philippine public utility vehicles has become a national concern due to heated debates between various opposing parties. Now, in post-pandemic times, the initiative is gaining traction and some organizations propose to include the trike sector in the transport revamp. Many claim that this is a good start in improving our country's economy, but one thing has gone unnoticed which little effort has been made to promote digital literacy among informal workers, particularly tricycle drivers.

According to data from the 2019 National ICT Household Survey, Filipinos' digital skills are quite limited, with only two in five people possessing at least one of the six basic information and communication technology skills surveyed for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, the Philippines ranks sixth among eight ASEAN countries in terms of digital literacy rate based on the comparative study published in Indonesia in 2019.

This result demonstrates that the Philippines has lagged in technological advancement, depriving our country the opportunities for economic growth. To keep pace with others, our government, in cooperation with private agencies, must now offer services and programs aimed at establishing or enhancing the digital skills of underprivileged societies, particularly the tricycle industry, which is regarded as a basic unit of the nation's economy.

Numerous research studies have revealed that the majority of tricycle drivers have graduated or attained high school, insinuating that they've somehow received a basic education. Their education was supposed to help them but, most

of them were unable to sufficiently provide the needs of their family. As a matter of fact, drivers who rent tricycles must pay a boundary fee of approximately Php200 and can typically take home about Php500 per day. Meanwhile, owner-operators can earn at least Php800 per day; however, because some of them obtained their vehicles through loans, they are required to pay monthly amortization, which means they may have a lower daily net pay. To possibly address this quandary, basic education should be supported by a digital financial literacy program.

To say the least, digital literacy extends beyond knowing how to read messages or write a response to content posted on any online platform. It necessitates the ability to discern information and make responsible decisions, which ultimately aid in the improvement of one's life including financial status. In simple terms, digital literacy should encompass financial knowledge. Tricycle drivers must be equipped with the essential technical know-how of digital finance to capitalize on the market opportunities created by the massive growth of the digital economy.

Now more than ever, being digitally literate is advantageous. Hence, equipping tricycle drivers with digital knowledge and skills will allow them to enter the digital ecosystem, a virtual place for conducting business. By doing so, tricycle operators can earn more than their current daily income in an average work of 12 hours per day.

For this vision to be realized, a digital literacy program should consist of more than just conducting a seminar or training intended for tricycle groups. Knowledge is meaningless and ineffective without practice; thus, after a series of training, a digital form of livelihood should be incorporated. The trike drivers should have their online transportation app that utilizes a location-sharing system and accepts all types of deliveries. Aside from this, the app could be used for route rationalization. Thereby, avoiding rivalry with other vehicles when it comes to providing service to commuters.

Similar to how drivers know the twists and turns of every street road, the app is a manifestation of a tricycle driver's understanding of how to use technology and find ways to benefit from it. It will allow them to apply their knowledge on digitalization and these learnings may protect them from account security breaches, as most tricycle drivers do not have a separate mobile phone for business and personal use.

In today's digital age, digital literacy is what matters the most. Unfortunately, it is presently considered a privilege rather than a right, unlike basic education. Rightly so, many tricycle drivers have limited access to digital financial education services or programs. This must change as the Philippines charts its course toward a "new age" for the transportation industry. In doing so, it will demand a collaborative effort from all sectors of society.

Digital Literacy: A Bridge or a Burden for a Developing Country?

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Over the years, we have seen how the world has shifted towards a digital paradigm—a space where technological advancements have paved the way for societal breakthroughs. But, is this paradigm shift really inclusive or a step forward that only highlights the existing digital divide in developing countries?. This is not something new nor something to be surprised about: developing countries always lag behind when it comes to development, and digital literacy is no exception.

For so long, developing countries, such as the Philippines, have grappled with achieving a notable mark, making many Filipinos globally competitive when it comes to digital literacy. A recent study found that only 2 out of 5 Filipinos have fairly limited knowledge of “basic information and communications technology.” Looking at these figures, there is no question that the Philippines—a developing country—lags behind its neighboring countries, such as Korea, Japan, and Hong Kong, which are all regarded as some of the most digitally literate countries in the world as of this writing.

While it comes as no surprise, given that the country has always been traditional—one that would always resort to the “old ways” and cling to the notion that these are better than technologically advanced ones. There is no denying that this poses a bigger question. Is digital literacy a plausible path for a developing country like the Philippines? Or better yet, is it something reasonable to push for?.

For many, digital literacy is not a priority. Rather than dwelling on the idea of making themselves globally “equipped,” most Filipinos are far more concerned with surviving every single day. This entails efforts to meet ends and secure traditional jobs.

More than just inclination to what has been practiced, however, it is safe to say that the uncompetitive digital literacy rate in the country is not reliant only on the interest of Filipinos, but rather the reality of the possibility of achieving digital literacy in a country where education and the economy are both challenged for the most part.

Although it can be harsh, the truth is that many Filipinos lack digital skills. The Digital Skills Gap Index (DSGI) in 2021 revealed that out of all countries in the world, the Philippines only ranked 51, suggesting that many Filipinos, up to this day, fail to make themselves knowledgeable about going around the digital world. When surveyed, a plethora of the population are not qualified to pass the standards of digital literacy—this means that many households and families are still lacking the skills that enable them to express themselves and communicate through digital means.

However, its manifestation is not limited to personal experiences and skills. In fact, its implications go beyond the inequality that is brought about by this divide. To be specific, many, if not all, companies in the Philippines require employers to be digitally literate. This implies that individuals who are knowledgeable in this aspect are favored in comparison to those who are not. But do we blame the individuals or the system that, up to this day, fails to make technological experiences inclusive?.

A recent study concerning the digital divide in the country suggests that the underlying cause of the dilemma stems from the lack of inclusive opportunity to access technology. Still affected by the tremendous level of poverty in the country, there is no doubt that a significant portion of the population, especially those who are not privileged enough, continue to suffer, thus making them fall under the digitally illiterate spectrum.

With this in mind, pushing for digital literacy in the Philippines becomes more questionable. In essence, how can we strive to achieve a global standard with a flawed system that leaves most of our countrymen behind?. Case in point, there is nothing wrong with digital literacy. In fact, it is a manifestation of

the fast growing pace of the world, fully indicative that we are evolving and improving through time. And to be quite frank, a plethora of Filipinos have already made efforts to make themselves globally competitive in terms of such literacy. Yet, we cannot discredit the fact that this reality is limited to those who are privileged enough.

Thus, the pressure is now on the inherently flawed system. It is high time for the Philippines to strive for digital literacy without leaving behind the fact that it is not inclusive for many. True enough, the key to putting an end to this dilemma is by providing training programs that can make the opportunity more accessible to Filipinos. While these programs for digital literacy are necessary, we must not forget that they should also be tailored to the needs and capabilities of people. Truth be told, digital literacy in a developing country, like the Philippines, would ultimately benefit its economy, societal inclusion, and, in turn, collectively make it globally competitive.

AI Development Trend: Southeast Asia's Readiness Challenge to Welcome Bleeding Edge Technology

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the technological trends that have developed significantly in the 21st century. Several developed countries compete to develop AI to make human work more accessible and more efficient. AI is a computer system that has human intelligence that is able to learn, reason, correct independently, and can complete a job like humans.

Currently, the trend of AI technology is very popular in developed countries because it is very influential in the presence of various new technologies to spoil human life such as chatbots, robotics, and also the Internet of Things (IoT). This technology is predicted to be highly developed in various fields, especially in the business sector. In the business sector, the use of AI aims to increase customer satisfaction by implementing algorithms to reduce losses from an investment that is hard to predict. Another advantage of AI is that it can produce accurate results from large amounts of data processing (Big Data) making it easier for businesses to grow rapidly in satisfying customer preferences.

In Southeast Asia, AI is predicted to be a promising turnover. The latest research by Kearney (2020) shows that the application of AI in Southeast Asia is able to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) in the Southeast Asia region up to USD 1 trillion by 2030. This research by Kearney reveals that Southeast Asia can achieve significant economic benefits if the development potential of AI can be maximized. However, the implementation of AI in ASEAN still faces various challenges that must be resolved immediately in order to achieve this goal.

Human resource development is the main issue in implementing AI in Southeast Asia. Southeast Asia has the largest number of unemployed in Asia. International Labor Organization (2019) recorded the highest ratio in 2019 was 66.1% in South-East Asia, followed by 64.7% in East Asia, 59.9% in the Pacific Islands, and then, at a much lower level, 48.2% in South Asia. Reducing the number of unemployed can be channeled to the development of AI. For this, various applicable solutions can be applied. Solutions can be in the form of investment, research, and integrated systems to build human resources in AI development. In education, it is necessary to have AI laboratories and centers in every university that are integrated with big technology companies. So that they can create their own startup by reducing unemployment that occurs by creating quality developers.

The second issue to be considered in supporting AI is the mastery of Big Data. Currently, Big Data generated from various social media applications, gadgets, and other platforms have generated a very large amount of data. Moreover, the development of AI is also very closely related to the data generated. The rapid development of Big Data brings artificial intelligence even more rapidly so that the two are interconnected with each other. The large volume of data generated is the basis for the development of artificial intelligence.

In the mastery of Big Data in Southeast Asia, there is a gap problem between the amount of data and the analysis carried out. This is due to a lack of understanding of the use of Big Data and a lack of expertise and knowledge in conducting analysis. This is the main obstacle to implementing Big Data in Southeast Asia.

In addition, there are many preferences for different and ineffective governance Big Data analytics systems in Southeast Asia. These ineffective systems incur additional costs resulting in data collection, storage, processing, and analysis. If this continues, it will hinder the integration

of AI applications between countries in Southeast Asia. Southeast Asia must build a fragmented data governance system if it is to build a strong AI ecosystem.

The last issue that needs to be considered in AI development is cybersecurity. The increasing use of AI such as in applications, e-commerce, and IoT (internet of things) devices needs to be supported by quality cybersecurity. Quality cybersecurity is important because AI devices have the potential to get cyberattacks that increase and vary every year. Cyberattacks can threaten state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national safety. Therefore, the security and comfort of cyberspace deserve more attention and handling by all components of the ASEAN community. So AI devices need to be implanted with quality cybersecurity in order to create device security for the community as a whole.

To produce a quality cybersecurity system, it is necessary to strengthen the existence of strict cybersecurity standards. This cybersecurity standard includes regulations and policies that are made to ensure security for AI systems to run properly and minimize the risk of cyberattacks. Making this cybersecurity standard requires the cooperation of cyber researchers and governments in Southeast Asia in establishing rules to create a secure and integrated AI ecosystem.

Upskilling Digital Literacy Skills through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) during Pandemic Covid-19

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We currently live in a world that is both enriched and burdened by computers and devices, thanks to technological advancements over the years. The dominance of technology in our daily lives emphasizes the significance of digital literacy for both adults and children. The digital world provides huge benefits and advantages to everyone; nevertheless, without adequate technological use and comprehension, the digital world may be overwhelming and even perilous.

What is digital literacy? Digital literacy can be described as the capacity to use internet resources, such as social media, websites, and videos, to discover, assess, use, share, and create material (Khalid M, 2021). Understanding and using technology are both components of digital literacy. It has to do with the capacity to locate, utilize, and produce knowledge online in a positive and helpful manner. Digital literacy also entails being aware of the limitations of technology as well as the risks and safety measures associated with its use. It's not the same as having computer literacy. Undoubtedly, using a computer is a component of it. However, digital literacy encompasses more than just using a computer.

When the whole world was affected by the pandemic Covid-19, we can see how almost every aspect of our life has transformed into a new method which applied advanced technology to it. This includes the transformation of the education system. In Malaysia, the education system has transformed multiple times to ensure it will be relevant to the current situation as most students cannot attend their education institutions. Hence, there is an Open & Distance Learning (ODL) which uses

digital literacy as the main component of its process. In this context, digital literacy plays a big role to ensure the education system in this country is not affected as much as other aspects of life including health sectors and others.

The application of digital literacy in the education system has a lot of potential to boost digital literacy skills among students as they can prepare for the digitalization in the industrial sector. Firstly, digital literacy is comprehensive to find and consume digital content. Reading online stuff does not automatically make one digitally literate. Additionally, you need to understand where to go for specific content and how to consume it properly. The key to using the internet safely is to be aware of its fundamentals, such as passwords and personal data protection. Additionally, we must be able to appropriately evaluate information and differentiate between reliable and phony news sources. Due to the significant differences between reading on an online platform and reading on paper, students need a variety of abilities. So, for students to be safe online, we need a full introduction to digital material search, reading, and review which all of these can be developed through digital literacy in ODL.

Other than that, digital literacy in the education system is also prior to improve communication aspects. Digital communication has a profound psychological impact on people's lives in addition to real life. Therefore, some people continue to engage in improper communication with others on public platforms, shaming or cyberbullying them. Sadly, youngsters frequently engage in or create these types of communication practices. By educating everyone about the dangers of this behavior, we need to put an end to it. Students should be taught that not everyone they contact with online has good intentions, and that they should always trust their parents, teachers, and peers. They should also be taught to ask for assistance if they feel imprisoned online.

After all, digital literacy has its own pros and cons. However, in the context of ODL during the Pandemic Covid-19, digital literacy has contributed to the upskilling among students

which will be beneficial for them as the world is moving forward day by day with the advance of new technology being produced each year. As a student who has had an experience in either class by physical or ODL, I personally enjoy this transformation in the education system as it can improve our quality of life by reforming the education system. I hope all people will have better access to digital literacy as well as information technology to ensure that no one will be left behind according to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Voices of Youth :

A Compilation of Opinions

This book comprises of opinions; they are the voices of higher education students coming from various institutions in South East Asia. They are the top ten articles previously judged in ASEAN Virtual Student Opinion Competition (AVISOC) initiated by our faculty, supported by four other prestigious institutions in South East Asia, namely, South East Asian Ministers of Education (SEAMEO) Secretariat, School of Government at Universiti Utara Malaysia, Faculty of Political Science and Law at Burapha University, and Tarlac Agricultural University.

The issues discussed in the articles represent five of our *Sarjana's* (four-year undergraduate) programs: Business Administration, Taxation, Public Administration, Library Science, and Educational Administration. Despite its scope-limitations, we hope that these voices of youth contribute to some of the challenges, offering new and fresh insights to problems that we are facing. As a closing to this foreword, let's recall the famous sayings by the first president of Republic Indonesia, Soekarno: "A thousand old men can only dream, but a young man is able to change the world!"

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