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1-BN07-6476**SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BARRIERS : A STUDY OF PERCEPTION OF YOUTH IN INDIA**DR. NILAM PANCHAL¹

Entrepreneurs are the seed of industrial development and its fruits are greater employment opportunities, increase in per capita income, higher standard of living and balanced regional development. Entrepreneurship has been identified as the sure way to reducing poverty and mass under development of many developing countries for which India, particularly the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country is no exception. One of the major challenges facing by the people in this part of the country is unemployment. The situation applies to both the uneducated and the educated groups alike. In such a situation entrepreneurship can unleash the economic potential of young people and be a source of new jobs and growth, while improving their economic independence. But the establishment of entrepreneurial activities is not so encouraging in the whole of North Eastern Region of India.

Objectives of study : This study aims at the identifying mainly the intentions and perceptions of the youths of the North East Regions (NER), India and their motivational and confidence level in taking up the venture of an enterprise. The study tries to identify the perceptions of the youths in the region about the barriers to entrepreneurship.

Research Methodology: The study covers educated youths who are studying their final years in the colleges, institutions and universities in the major cities and towns of eight states of NER of India. The states are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Basically, the data collection is based on primary data. The primary data is collected through questionnaire; and several structured & unstructured personal interviews are conducted to elicit the firsthand information relating to the theme of the project work.

Analysis and Findings: The whole analysis for this present study depends solely on primary data collected from the educated youths while taking the sample. However, secondary data is also collected from various sources like journals, books, manuals and reports of the State Government for literature part. Other sources include State Libraries, University Library and many other related institutions, etc. The collected data is analyzed with the help of various statistical tools. Further charts, diagrams and graphical representations are also being used.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Barriers to Entrepreneurship

¹ Dr. Nilam Panchal, Associate Professor, Gujarat University.

2-BT13-6360**DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES**DR. JULIA CROWLEY²

Natural disasters pose a threat to the global community due to their potential for destruction. The increase in the frequency and magnitude of such events has caused further concern. The debris that is often generated following a catastrophe or a disaster complicates response and can further delay recovery. For example, debris on major roads can prevent emergency vehicles from entering the area to respond to those seeking immediate medical care. Furthermore, large quantities of disaster debris that linger in an area can also inhibit the functioning of a community following a catastrophe or a disaster. These issues present universal challenges that all nations are vulnerable to. Disaster debris takes on various forms, and its quantity and type is difficult to predict. However, discussing debris management procedures and needs prior to the occurrence of a disaster event can be useful for reducing debris-related losses. This paper will examine United States policies for planning for disaster debris, and the effectiveness of such policies in the aftermath of a disaster or catastrophe. The paper will go on to provide a comparative analysis of United States policies with those policies of other countries. The paper aims to derive best practice examples for debris management planning from a diverse sample of countries to share these practices with the global community. However, debris management planning is not a “one size fits all” procedure. For this reason, the paper will include a further discussion on the adoption of debris management planning best practices to suit individual needs at the national, regional, and community levels. This will be achieved by creating a matrix that analyzes debris management planning best practices based on location type (urban, suburban, rural) and the hazards in the area (hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, severe thunderstorms, winter storms, volcanoes, floods, etc.). The paper will conclude with policy recommendations for adopting these practices as well as suggestions for further research.

3-BT07-6368**DOES USING THE INTEGRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE FRAMEWORK LEAD TO MORE FIT FOR PURPOSE SCIENCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT? AN INITIAL LOOK AT A CASE STUDY IN CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND**DR. MELISSA ROBSON-WILLIAMS³; DR BRUCE SMALL, AG-RESEARCH; AND DR ROGER ROBSON-WILIAMS, PLANT AND FOOD RESEARCH

Water is one of the keys to New Zealand’s identity. It is essential to the agricultural sector, it underpins tourism, it is fundamental to how New Zealanders recreate, it supports important and unique ecosystems and has special cultural importance. However, there is both competition for use of water as well as ongoing environmental degradation. The Canterbury region, in the South Island has particularly acute water management issues with treasured cultural and ecological resources, growing issues of diffuse pollution, and increasing large scale irrigation development and intensification. Examples of this ‘hurting stalemate’ has led to a recent increase in interest on collaborative policy-making for water management, responding to recent regional and national policies requiring quantitative environmental limits to be set. However there has been relatively little focus on how science for policy needs to change in order to be

² Dr. Julia Crowley, Assistant Professor, Western Carolina University.

³ Dr. Melissa Robson-Williams, Senior Scientist, Manaaki Whenua, Landcare Research.

credible, salient and legitimate for this new type of policy and in this new policy-making environment.

At Environment Canterbury (the regional government responsible for environmental management) the role for the science and the process for supporting the collaborative and community-centred environmental policy making process has been iteratively developed by interdisciplinary science teams since 2012. The development of these processes is challenging because understanding about such investigations is fragmented. There is no single body of literature to go to and most research on interdisciplinarity remains at the academic margins. What was done was largely informed by individual scientists' own experiences. These processes also impose new expectations on scientists involved with them. Therefore, a research framework to guide the planning and execution of the research to support these new policy-making processes may be beneficial for the quality of the science for policy.

The Integration and Implementation Science framework was used to examine the first of these collaborative policy-making processes, the Selwyn-Waihora. Data on the environmental, economic, social and cultural research undertaken was collected through interviews and workshops. A self-evaluation undertaken of the adequacy and success of the research was done by the research team, and data was also collected to ascertain the perceived usefulness of the research by immediate next users such as policy makers, environmental planners, community decision-makers.

Initial findings suggest the fit of the research with the Integration and Implementation Science Framework is reflected in the evaluation of adequacy and success by the research team and in the perceived usefulness by diverse next users. This suggest promise as a guiding framework for undertaking credible, salient and legitimate research this new policy-making environment.

4-BT10-6432

THE IMPLICATIONS OF WORKSHOP FATIGUE IN ENABLING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS

DR. TERESA PEREZ⁴

Workshop fatigue is the expression of cynicism or apathy towards facilitated discussions. Despite the prevalence of workshop fatigue in development, the use of workshops as part of social learning, learning labs, knowledge exchanges and participatory research has remained popular. This study applies an interactionist theoretical lens and a critical analytical approach to investigate how participants in workshops hosted by an international climate change adaptation project interpreted participatory planning processes. Data is drawn from a year of mixed-methods research conducted in Namibia, Botswana and India. Although post-workshop evaluations were overwhelmingly positive, a thematic and discourse analysis of interview transcripts revealed that approximately half of interviewees (n=10) talked about issues related to workshop fatigue. Analysis of observation notes show how researchers' desire to document the workshop and the dominance of academic stakeholders in group discussions, unintentionally entrenched negative stereotypes about workshops. Overall, efforts by project partners to present the method of participatory planning as a process (as opposed to a once-off event) were hindered by stakeholders' prior expectations and experiences of training and capacity building workshops. The implication is that research teams need to anticipate workshop fatigue in order to present climate change adaptation as urgent in semi-arid regions.

⁴ Dr. Teresa Perez, Research Fellow, University of Cape Town.

I conclude with recommendations about how to overcome potential problems posed by workshop fatigue in the context of multi-stakeholder engagement processes. In doing so I contribute to scholarship that reflects on the conflicting roles that partners take on in large-scale, transnational, transdisciplinary consortia.

5-BN11-6567

DETERMINANTS OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF THAI SMES IN THE TRADITIONAL CRAFT INDUSTRIES

MS. SUTHINEE MONGKOL⁵

This study examines the determinants of export performance of SMEs in the traditional craft and manufacturing industries of Thailand (n = 239). These industries are part of the cultural industry sector of Thailand, including textile and clothing production, jewelry and furniture manufacture, and other industries that draw on Thailand's traditional craft methods and designs. Even though these products have significant domestic markets, they also are sold widely into a global market that admires Thai arts and crafts. The firms that make these products are typically provincial small and medium firms, with anywhere from a few to a few hundred craftspeople working together using traditional and modern tools and techniques. Thus, the success of these products in the global market influences both global perceptions of Thailand and the livelihoods and development of the rural regions of Thailand. The study uses a capabilities-based perspective on the firm performance. SEM analysis showed that managerial experience, firm capabilities, and marketing capabilities positively influence the firm's export performance, along with geographic market concentration, network relationship quality and market-oriented government assistance programmes. However, marketing strategy adaptation and financial-oriented government assistance programmes were not significant. The implication of this research is that the firm's internal resources, strategies, and export partners including government programmes and partner firms all influence the firm's export performance. This research provides guidance for firms and government policymakers to develop appropriate resources and capabilities to deliver export success.

There are some opportunities for additional research in this study. One of these opportunities is undertaking further work to synthesise a holistic model of export performance. Currently, export performance literature is fragmented between different theoretical, methodological, and even disciplinary perspectives (Beleska-Spasova, 2014; Chen, et al., 2016). Although researchers including Nazar and Saleem (2009) have attempted integrative frameworks and theories on export performance, these integrative models still must be adapted, as has been done here. Another opportunity for further research is examining the differences between small and medium firms in terms of the specific resources and contribution of the firm manager toward export performance success. To date, most such studies have combined SMEs in a single group, but this study suggests that there may be resource differences that can significantly affect performance.

⁵ Ms. Suthinee Mongkol, Head of Department, Sripatum University.

6-BN03-6042**DECLINING PROFITABILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF INDIA'S RATNA COMPANIES**DR. ABHAY NAGALE⁶

To identify and delegate enhanced powers to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and in order to make profit making CPSEs more efficient and competitive the government of India has granted special status to certain CPSEs. These companies are known as Ratna companies and are classified into Maharatnas, Navratnas and Miniratnas. These Ratna companies account for about 18 % of India's GDP and 12 % of stock market capitalization.

These Ratna companies reported a notable improvement in profitability during the growth period of 2003-2007. However, since then a sharp decline in profitability and efficiency has been observed in respect of these companies. This study reports the decline in profitability and efficiency of the Ratna companies during the period 2007-2016. It is noted that the average net profit margin of the Ratna companies has declined from 15.35 % in 2007 to 8.72 % in 2016 and the average sales/asset ratio has declined from 88.67 % in 2007 to 67.72 % in 2016.

This study also examines whether there is any difference in the profitability and efficiency of India's state owned Ratna companies and private owned enterprises as it is generally believed that state owned enterprises are less profitable and efficient compared to private owned enterprises. The period in this study spans from 2007 to 2016 and the sample consists of 71 Ratna companies and 332 private owned enterprises. Return on shareholder's fund, return on total assets and productivity of capital are used as measure of performance. The findings show that Ratna companies perform worse than private owned enterprises.

7-BN02-6269**IMPACT OF CAPITAL MARKET ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**DR. JOSEPH OLUSEYE MOKUOLU⁷

The study aimed at examining the impact of stock market on industrial development in Nigeria since the growth and development of an economy, depends greatly on how the country's capital market thrives adopting annual time series data covering the period between 1986 and 2014. The dependent variable was Industrial output as industrial development indicator while the independent variables were market capitalization (MCAP), total value traded (TVT), gross capital formation (GCF) and number of deals (ND) as the stock market indicators. The analytical methodology employed modern econometric techniques such as the unit root test, co-integration test and the error correction mechanism (ECM) in the estimation of the relevant relationships. The results of the co-integration test showed that there existed a long run equilibrium relationship among the variables. The results of the short run dynamics revealed that total value of transaction and gross capital formation both have positive and significant impact on industrial output. On the other hand, market capitalization has a positive but insignificant impact on industrial output, while number of deals has a negative and insignificant impact on industrial output. Thus, the findings of the study revealed that the Nigeria stock market has a positive but insignificant impact on industrial development over the period covered. The study therefore recommended that the government through the Nigerian stock

⁶ Dr. Abhay Nagale, Associate Professor, National Institute of Securities Markets.

⁷ Dr. Joseph Oluseye Mokuolu, Lecturer, Ekiti State University.

market should reduce the cost of raising capital by firms on the stock as high cost and other bureaucratic delays could limit the use of capital market as veritable source of raising funds for investment.

8-BT05-6452

VALUE ADDED TAX INCENTIVES AVAILABLE TO SOLAR ENERGY IN INDONESIA: QUO VADIS

DR. TITI MUSWATI PUTRANTI⁸

To achieve sustainable development objectives, Indonesia has determined a breakthrough to achieve renewable energy targets in a national energy mix of at least 23% by 2025 and at least 31% by 2050. This is done to ensure the use of renewable energy as emission-reducing energy carbon and can be renewed. But the target achievement of renewable energy is considered too ambitious, considering the existence of subsidies on fossil fuels would threaten the purchase price of renewable energy to be unreachable. The objective of this paper is to evaluate policy on Value Added Tax (VAT) incentives available to solar energy in Indonesia. The research method used is a qualitative approach. The data are collected based on documentary / library research, field research (observation & in-depth interview) and Focus Group Discussion. The use of Solar Power as a means of providing electricity for several years did not show improvement. Though natural resources in the form of solar energy in Indonesia, very abundant, but not yet widely utilized. The problem of high prices of domestic solar panel components compared to imported products from China and Japan, is a major problem for the solar energy sector. Considering there is no VAT incentive on import and / or domestic delivery of the components of the solar panel raw materials. The Government only provides VAT exemption incentives on the import and / or domestic delivery of panel machinery through Government Regulation No. 81 of 2015. This incentive is less in demand by solar panel products. The research shows that it needs to establish the comprehensive framework of VAT regulation specific to solar energy industry. For practical aspect, the government also needs to formulate the implementation of the regulation as legal bases of VAT incentives with the clear scope, control mechanism and institution coordinating.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Solar Panel, Value Added Tax, Tax Incentive

9-BN14-6322

ECONOMIC BURDEN OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS ON WOMEN WORKERS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY, PAKISTAN

DR. MUHAMMAD KHAN⁹

The textile is a highly labour intensive industrial sector in many developing countries, including Pakistan. Women are the main suppliers of labour for the industry. The industry can also be highly polluting and contributes to indoor air and water pollution. The relationship between respiratory diseases and cotton dust has been recognized in the literature since almost a century, but the economic effects of exposure on workers' health and functional limitations have not been clearly explained. This study provides estimates of prevalence of byssinosis and other respiratory symptoms among women textile mill workers and associated functional

⁸ Dr. Titi Muswati Putranti, Associate Professor, Faculty of Administration Sciences, Universitas Indonesia.

⁹ Dr. Muhammad Khan, Assistant Professor, COMSATS University Islamabad.

limitations and economic cost of the illness. Data of 541 female textile workers were collected for analysis from 18 spinning mills. Data of comparable 513 non-textile women were also collected for comparison. The analysis shows that women workers bear a significantly higher disease burden than the control group. The risk of respiratory diseases is elevated for those who work overtime, use firewood for cooking and work longer hours. The sickness absence is also significantly higher for those who work overtime. The research recommends that byssinosis should be made compensable disease and minimum standard should be set. A safety culture should be promoted in textile mills by providing OSH training and advisory services to the workers. Most of the diseases to large extent can be avoided by taking proper precautions and discouraging excessive hours.

10-BN08-6555

FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF GO-PAY AS INTERNAL E-COMMERCE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM IN ONLINE TO OFFLINE E-COMMERCE IN INDONESIA

DR. DIDI ACHJARI¹⁰; AND **ELISABETH PENTI KURNIAWATI, PH.D STUDENT**

GO-JEK that is established in Indonesia in 2010 has evolved from online motorcycle taxi application into on-demand mobile platform. It provides a wide range of online services such as motorcycle taxi (GO-RIDE), mobile payments (GO-PAY) and logistics (GO-SEND). GO-JEK which operates in more than 50 cities across Indonesia and just recently in overseas (Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines), has given tremendous social and economic impact. Therefore, it just been awarded as ranked 17th companies that change the world by Fortune Magazine .

Nowadays, it is common that customer buy products and services through mobile application, then interact face-to-face with the sellers. Unlike many B2C and C2C that usually have no face-to-face interaction between buyer and seller, the nature of GO-JEK's business model is online to offline (O2O) e-commerce (Deng, 2018). Therefore the physical presence is the key difference with other e-commerce.

GO-JEK customers can pay goods and services (B2C and C2C) in cash or using GO-PAY which is financial technology service owned by GO-JEK. Customers can top up money to their GO-PAY account through bank transfer and GO-JEK driver. Therefore, to make transaction in GO-JEK, customers do not need to have bank account. Either, they do not need to disclose the credit card number or any other personal information to unknown sellers or merchants. In the low bank account penetration environment like Indonesia (Deng, 2018), GO-PAY enables customers who do not have bank account nor credit card to conduct e-commerce transaction.

GO-PAY can serves as an internal party e-commerce institution mechanisms (EIM). EIM is mechanism implemented or created by third parties to create conditions that will facilitate successful transaction (Pavlou and Gefen, 2004). It can be in a form of escrow service that provided by third parties such as bank. Third-party payments arose as a way to resolve problems of trust and financial transaction security between both parties (Cheng et al., 2017). Therefore, EIM is needed to protect customers and sellers from potential risks or negative experiences in online transactions (Huang et al., 2017).

The current research extends a study by Fang et al. (2014) by examining perceived effectiveness of EIM against more local, specific institutional mechanisms. Also to examine

¹⁰ Dr. Didi Achjari, Associate Professor, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

the characteristics of the product paid using GO-PAY. Several research questions are then raised and research model is proposed. To what extent GO-PAY as internal EIM can reduce the needs of trust in platform to perform transaction in GO-JEK? What are factors that influence buyers to use GO-PAY?

To answer these questions, data will be collected through online questionnaires. Respondents are GO-JEK customers who use GO-PAY. It is expected that minimum 100 respondents will participate. Data will be analyzed using moderated regression analysis and multiple regression. The duration of data collection and data analysis will be 1 month.

11-BN05-6483

THE EFFECT OF DECLINING SEX RATIO IN INDIA ON OVERALL ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTTAR PRADESH AND UTTARAKHAND

DR. MANISHA ASHISH MEHROTRA¹¹

Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure the extent of the prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. Changes in sex ratio largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society in different ways. The high number of “missing girls” is indicative of the poor status of the girl child and of women in India and its devastating impact on the overall economy. The overpowering desire to have a male child stems from perceived economic and social benefits that are rooted in our societal norms.

According to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio in India is 940 females per 1000 males. Although there is a marginal improvement since the last two decades from 927 in 1991 to 933 in 2001 and 940 in 2011, it continues to be significantly adverse towards women. Kerala and Pondicherry remained at the same position with sex ratio of 1084 and 1038 respectively whereas Daman & Diu show the worst sex ratio of 618 following by Dadra Nagar Haveli having 775 women per 1000 men. There are only 102 districts out of 640 districts where female sex ratio is higher than male.

India is one of the few countries in the world where males outnumber females. The high incidence of induced abortions and sharp decline in the child sex ratio in the last decade clearly proves the practice of strong son preference and relatively low status of women than men. However, the sex-discrimination regime started to undergo a deep change during the late 1970s. There is evidence that sex-selective abortions are widely practiced affected by strong son preference and facilitated by easy availability of the technology of pre-natal sex-detection and access to medical termination of pregnancy. The reason for this dramatic shift stems from the introduction into India of methods of prenatal sex determination, such as amniocentesis and ultrasound technology. The law was primarily meant to address the issue of unwanted pregnancies, as part of a comprehensive family-planning strategy that encompassed many contraceptive options, as well. But the combination of new technologies for pre-natal sex determination and abortion proved to be a dramatic cocktail, which would quickly become an efficient sex-selection device. From the 1980s, sex-selective abortions became the primary method used to alter the sex composition of children.

Using individual data (for women) from Demographic Health Survey, this paper examines the effect of gender discrimination in India on the whole economy especially sector-wise distribution. Due to declining sex ratio with special reference to some selected states like Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and more shockingly in the child sex ratio between 0-6 age group Indian economy will face tremendous adverse impact in labour distribution in different sectors.

¹¹ Dr. Manisha Ashish Mehrotra, Assistant Professor, Hindu University.

Key Words: Sex Ratio, Sex discrimination, Sector-wise Labour Distribution, Sex selective abortions, Son preferences

12-BT12-6562

EVALUATING MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) EFFECTIVENESS

MRS. CARLI STEENKAMP¹²; AND FRANCOIS RETIEF, PROFESSOR & ANGUS MORRISON-SAUNDERS

With the widespread take-up of EIA, concerns have increasingly been raised about the effects that the tool is having and whether it is achieving its purposes. Evidence to date suggests that EIA offers more in theory than it has so far delivered in practice and skepticism is expressed with regards to whether EIAs are contributing to more sustainable forms of development. Given the enduring concerns about the effectiveness of impact assessment (IA) and the pressure that it is currently experiencing to demonstrate its worth, it is vital that a greater understanding of its purpose and effectiveness is obtained. Determining effectiveness is a very important theme in IA literature. Numerous dimensions of effectiveness have been conceptualised and tested against different tools. The most broadly acknowledged dimensions of effectiveness include: procedural, substantive, transactive, and normative. Historically research tended to focus overwhelmingly on the procedural effectiveness of EIA, which considers issues such as the efficiency of the process, the quality of EIA reports and processes or the achievement of procedural expectations in general. However, thinking about effectiveness has moved beyond the focus on procedural issues to a consideration of the more substantive issues relating to values, power relationships and an overall more thoughtful and considered approach. The dimensions of effectiveness have evolved to include pluralism and knowledge and learning and more and more multidimensional studies are being conducted. Pope et al. (2018) applies the latest thinking with regards to the dimensions of effectiveness to a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) case study. They also synthesize the different approaches to date by proposing a framework where pluralism and knowledge and learning are incorporated into existing dimensions and the normative dimension is substituted with a legitimacy dimension. The aim for this research is to refine the framework proposed by Pope et al. (2018) in order to evaluate multiple dimensions of effectiveness specifically for project level EIA. It is argued that a deeper understanding of EIA effectiveness could be obtained through an evaluation of multiple dimensions of effectiveness while also

considering causal pathways. The philosophical underpinning for the research will be pragmatic in that there is a concern with real-world practice oriented problems and solutions to problems. A qualitative research approach will be adopted, while making use of a case study research design. The framework conceptualized by Pope et al. (2018) will be refined and applied to EIAs conducted for PV solar power projects in South Africa. The data collection methods used to test the effectiveness of EIA will include document analysis and interviews. The novelty of the research is in refining the framework proposed by Pope et al. (2018) for evaluating multiple dimensions of EIA effectiveness and in providing insights as to why an EIA process is effective or ineffective.

Key words: Environmental Impact Assessment, effectiveness, multi-dimensional, South Africa, Photovoltaic solar power

¹² Mrs. Carli Steenkamp, Lecturer & PhD Student, North-West University.

13-BT06-6355**MULTISCALE DYNAMICS OF HEMICELLULOSE HYDROLYSIS FOR BIOFUEL PRODUCTION**PROF. SAIKAT CHAKRABORTY¹³; AND SAJAL K DUTTA, GRADUATE STUDENT

Hemicelluloses are the second most abundant natural biopolymers on the earth, after cellulose. The conversion of hemicelluloses to fermentable sugars can make cellulosic ethanol a commercially viable renewable fuel. Of the three steps (pretreatment, enzymatic hydrolysis, fermentation) involved in lignocellulosic biofuel production, enzymatic hydrolysis is the slowest and the rate-limiting step [1]. Here we show that the enzymatic hydrolysis of hemicellulose is a multi-scale reactive process comprising of molecular-scale, pore-scale, and reactor-scale, and that the complex, coupled dynamics of transport and reactions at each scale provide the key to enhancing soluble sugar production during hydrolysis.

Our substrate characterization results show that the average pore size of xylan is 9.8 nm, which is tenfold smaller than its average molecular size (109 nm), which in turn is significantly smaller than the reactor length scale. Thus, the pore-scale is the smallest of the three scales involved in hemicellulose hydrolysis, and therefore, the sequence of length of scales is: Reactor Scale > Molecular Scale > Pore Scale [2], which is a deviation from the classical sequence of scales most multiscale reactive processes.

Adsorption of the enzyme to the solid particles of xylan is the first step in hemicellulose deconstruction, followed by β -(1,4)-glycosidic bonds cleaving by an endoenzyme in the solid and liquid phases. Our experiments show that the enzyme adsorption occurs primarily on the pore surface, and the adsorption, which is initially non-equilibrium, attains equilibrium at 5 h. Our particle size analysis shows that the hydrolysis system, which is dominated by the surface reaction/ molecular scale in the first 10 min manifested by 45-54% decrease in particle size, is governed by two to fourfold swelling of the hemicellulose and reaction at the pore-scale, leading to rise in porosity to 84-96% for the first 5 h. Further analyses performed by blocking the pores of the xylan particles show that more than 75% of the total soluble sugars produced are from pore-scale hydrolysis [2].

Our experimental results show that the hemicellulose hydrolyses in both liquid and solid phases are found to be non-competitively inhibited (molecular-scale process) by the products, with the inhibition being more potent in the liquid phase [1,2]. The optimum solid loading is obtained as 5 mg/ml, above which substrate inhibition sets in. Model-experiment comparisons allow us to quantify the adsorption and desorption rate constants and the xylobiose inhibition constants in the solid and liquid phases.

In our reactor-scale analysis, we show that reactor mixing does not alter the non-competitive nature of product inhibition, but produces stronger inhibition that results in 8-15% reduction of sugar yield, as the mixing speed increases from 0 to 200 rpm. The kinetic constants (K_m , V_{max} , K_i) assume mass-transfer disguised values at no or low speed. An optimal mixing strategy, comprising of 55-70 min of initial rapid convective/ macro-mixing followed by diffusive/ micro-mixing for the rest of the hydrolysis, increases xylose and reducing sugar yields by 6.3-8% and 13-20%, respectively, over continuous mixing at 200 rpm, for 1-5 mg/ml substrate loading at an optimum enzyme to substrate ratio of 1:20, with an energy saving of 94-96% over 24 h [3].

1. Dutta, S.K., Chakraborty, S., 2015. Kinetic analysis of two-phase enzymatic hydrolysis of hemicellulose of xylan type. *Bioresource Technology*, 198, 642–650.

¹³ Prof. Saikat Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur.

2. Dutta, S.K., Chakraborty, S., 2016. Pore-scale dynamics of enzyme adsorption, swelling and reactive dissolution determine sugar yield in hemicellulose hydrolysis for biofuel production. *Scientific Reports*, 6: 38173.
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14-BT08-6308

THE EFFECT OF WATER ON CONTINUOUS BIODIESEL PRODUCTION FROM PALM OIL WITH SUPERCRITICAL ETHANOL

DR. WINATTA SAKDASRI¹⁴ RUENGWIT SAWANGKEAW; AND SOMKIAT NGAMPRASERTSITH

The supercritical alcohol (SCA) process has been developed and proposed as an alternative route for biofuel production. It is an environmentally friendly process because of the low chemicals usage and low waste generation. This work demonstrated the synthesis of biodiesel from refined palm olein oil with supercritical ethanol (SCE). With the point of view to produce an entirely renewable fuel, ethanol was selected as reacting alcohol because it can be derived from biomass fermentation.

In this work, the production of biodiesel was conducted in a coiled-tubular reactor. The effects of the ethanol to oil molar ratio and residence time were considered from 9:1 to 15:1 and 25 min to 70 min, respectively, at 400 °C and 15 MPa. In addition, the influence of ethanol-water mixture (hydrated ethanol) on ester content was also investigated in order to reduce the production cost. In the regional context, the hydrated ethanol is cheaper than the absolute ethanol. The ethanol-water mixture contains 0.2-15.0% of water. The biodiesel products were analyzed for triglyceride conversion and ester content by gas chromatography (GC).

The results evidenced that residence time was an important parameter to achieve a complete conversion of triglyceride and to give the maximum ester content. The conversions were almost complete with the value of 99% after 60 min for all ethanol to oil molar ratios. The ester contents also sharply increased with residence time. However, it rapidly decreased after 40 min due to thermal decomposition at 400 °C coupling with prolonging residence time. For the effects of ethanol to oil molar ratio on ester content, it was increased with the molar ratios from 9:1 to 12:1 and relatively constant at 15:1. Therefore, the 12:1 of molar ratio was chosen as the optimal parameter to elude the surplus of alcohol usage. The water in the reaction mixture did not significantly influence on the ester content. For all ethanol-water mixture experiments, the highest ester contents were approximately 85%. Moreover, the fuel properties were analyzed according to American Standard of Testing Materials (ASTM) testing methods. Some properties such as kinematics viscosity, density, and flash point, mostly complied with the biodiesel specification. Thus, it could be presumed that these biodiesel has a possibility to employ as alternative fuel for diesel engine.

¹⁴ Dr. Winatta Sakdasri, Postdoctoral Researcher, Chulalongkorn University.

15-BT11-6553**SUSTAINABLE K-12 SCHOOLS SUPPORTING ECOLOGICAL LITERACY**MS. HAFIZE NUR SILAY EMIR¹⁵

Increasing population, rapid depletion of natural resources and significant increase in environmental problems have made green building designs in architecture indispensable. In recent years, many buildings have been built as eco-friendly constructions with this consciousness. A school designed on the basis of sustainability criteria can help the child to teach a variety of useful information such as green awareness, energy saving, and effective water use. In this context, the education structures designed according to the criteria of sustainability carry an important mission in the name of sustainability education. Education buildings will act as a three-dimensional textbook in gaining environmental awareness of their users. Environmental consciousness to be created from early ages will reach social dimensions through children. Therefore, these structures have a greater importance among the others.

The purpose of this study is to explore the role of the third teacher of K-12 educational buildings designed with sustainable criteria in the name of environmental awareness. In this context, sustainable school examples selected from the world will be examined within the scope of ecological literacy. In addition to the school curriculum related to sustainability, the role of a living laboratory of these educational buildings experienced by children will be investigated. The subjects that education buildings are as a tool of sustainable education for users and society and enhancing academic performance through the design will be touched.

Environmental problems, one of the most important problems in the last period, might be solved with gaining environmental awareness of the societies. The formation of this awareness could be provided with growing children beginning from early ages with the same consciousness. Environmentally friendly designed educational buildings will play an important role in gaining environmental awareness and transferring it to future generations. This study will also contribute to further studies about the sustainable schools that support ecological literacy.

Key words: Environmental education, Sustainable education buildings, Ecological literacy
Hafize Nur Silay Emir¹*

16-BN12-6186**LEVEL OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RISK REDUCTION IN MOLEPOLOLE, BOTSWANA**DR. DORCAS BASETSANA MARIPE-PERERA¹⁶

The purpose of the study was to assess the extent to which educational institutions in Molepolole are prepared for disasters in order to manage risks. The study specifically intended to determine the knowledge level of employees on disasters and risk reduction at educational institutions, to assess availability of resources for disaster preparedness, to measure employees' practice of safety as well as to assess the level of disaster preparedness at Molepolole educational institutions in risk reduction. Probability proportional to size (PPS) was used to select participants from government and non governmental institutions, simple random sampling selected schools and systematic sampling selected the respondents for the quantitative

¹⁵ Ms. Hafize Nur Silay Emir, PhD Student, Kingston University.

¹⁶ Dr. Dorcas Basetsana Maripe-Perera, Lecturer, Institute of Health Sciences-Molepolole.

study while purposive sampling selected participants for qualitative interview. A total of 286 respondents participated in the study (256 completed the questionnaire and 30 were interviews. All three hypothesis tested were rejected as they were not supported by the data hence conclusion was that there is an influence of the independence variables on the dependent variable. Three themes emerged from grounded theory processes, these are; no disaster preparedness in educational institutions, no resources for disaster preparedness and educational institutions at risk for disasters. Therefore it can be concluded that educational institutions in Molepolole are not prepared for disasters and should anything happen there will be no measures in place to contain and rectify the situation. Institutions need to ensure that they do the needful to be prepared for such unexpected moments.

17-BT17-6489

MODELING AND SIMULATION OF A SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM IN THE VICINITY OF THE HIKING AREA IN THE CAVE OF THE TAYOS AND ITS PETROGLYPHS IN THE AMAZON OF ECUADOR

MR. JORGE TOLEDO¹⁷; MR. DANIEL ICAZA; MR. CARLOS FLORES-VÁZQUEZ; AND MR. GIOVANI PULLA-GALINDO

The purpose of the study was to assess the extent to which educational institutions in Molepolole are prepared for disasters in order to manage risks. The study specifically intended to determine the knowledge level of employees on disasters and risk reduction at educational institutions, to assess availability of resources for disaster preparedness, to measure employees' practice of safety as well as to assess the level of disaster preparedness at Molepolole educational institutions in risk reduction. Probability proportional to size (PPS) was used to select participants from government and non governmental institutions, simple random sampling selected schools and systematic sampling selected the respondents for the quantitative study while purposive sampling selected participants for qualitative interview. A total of 286 respondents participated in the study (256 completed the questionnaire and 30 were interviews. All three hypothesis tested were rejected as they were not supported by the data hence conclusion was that there is an influence of the independence variables on the dependent variable. Three themes emerged from grounded theory processes, these are; no disaster preparedness in educational institutions, no resources for disaster preparedness and educational institutions at risk for disasters. Therefore it can be concluded that educational institutions in Molepolole are not prepared for disasters and should anything happen there will be no measures in place to contain and rectify the situation. Institutions need to ensure that they do the needful to be prepared for such unexpected moments.

¹⁷ Mr. Jorge Toledo, Researcher, Universidad Católica de Cuenca-Ecuador.

18-BT09-6393**MONITORING THE SPATIAL PATTERN OF THE FUTURE URBANIZATION IN PATHUM THANI, THAILAND**MR. CHUDECH LOSIRI¹⁸

A pattern of the urbanized area is the significant issue which several organizations related to the spatial planning have been interested in. Pathum Thani, one of the vicinity provinces of Bangkok Metropolis (BM), is considering as the residential area for supporting an increasing in population and housing of the BM. The pattern of the future urbanization in this province, therefore, becomes a crucial topic for responding the demand from dwellers and locating the suitable and sufficient infrastructure.

To address affirmation, this study divided the analysis procedure into three steps. The first one is trying to utilize the multi-dates of Landsat images in 2005, 2010 and 2015 to determine the land use and land cover (LULC) into four classes such as urban, agriculture, water, and miscellaneous. The accuracy assessment was prepared to confirm the consistency between the classified maps and the reference data. After that, the change detection in each period was investigated to quantify the predominant LULC change in the study area. The second is the future LULC prediction. Land change modeler, which is a land planning decision support tool from Clark Labs, was used to predict the future LULC. The related driving factors on the LULC change such as distance from the center of the city, built-up, water, agriculture, road, and other facilities were prepared to identify the influence of the physical factors on the LULC conversions. The Cramer's V was used to determine the level of the correlation between each factor and LULC change. A multilayer perceptron, then, was used to create the transition potential maps for each conversion of LULC. A Markov chain calculated a transition probability matrix in the time step. The transition potential maps and transition probability matrix were used to predict the LULC in 2015 which was validated with the existing land use map to evaluate the efficiency of the model. Additionally, the LULC in 2025 was simulated. The last is the identification of the urbanization pattern. The pattern analysis had done through the FRAGSTATS using Patch Analyst. The urban maps over four periods (2005, 2010, 2015, and 2025) were examined using seven spatial metrics to identify the urbanization pattern.

The result of the classification could be clearly seen that the agriculture was the major LULC class of Pathum Thani; however, its number had decreased dramatically by changing to the urban class. The LCM yielded the high accuracy result in the LULC simulation in 2015 which implied that it could be used for the prediction of the LULC in 2025 reasonably. The predicted result shows that the urban area in this province risen into 40 percent which came from the conversion of agriculture and miscellaneous respectively. For the urbanization pattern, it addressed that the spatial metrics could be useful for monitoring the pattern. Pathum Thani was aggregated in the urbanized zone from the adjacent area of the BM, and the linear pattern was appeared along with the transportation network.

¹⁸ Mr. Chudech Losiri, Lecturer, Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, Srinakharinwirot University.

19-BT19-6588**CHANGES IN KOREA'S ENERGY POLICY IN THE 1960S AND THE ROLE OF RAILROADS**PROF. YEKYEONG SHIN¹⁹

The Korean economy, which was in ruins after suffering the Korean War, entered the era of full-fledged development in the 1960s. This is because the government, which was launched in 1961, strongly promoted economic development centered on railroads in order to establish the basis for achieving the self-sustaining economy. At the time, the government's strong industrialization policy was a policy for increasing income and high economic growth. At the same time, it was an active countermeasure for the situation of realistic land resources and environment. As a result, the Korean economy achieved a very high economic growth rate of 8.8% per annum during the first period (1962 ~ 1966) and the second five - year economic development plan (1967 ~ 1971).

The purpose of this study is to examine how the Korean government's choice and policy implementation to secure energy supply sources such as electric power and coal in the 1960s led to changes in the existing Korean peninsula rail network and regional development.

As a result of this study, during the period from the 1960s to the early 1970s, the Korean government strongly promoted the policy of substituting energy from firewood and charcoal to anthracite. As a result, it led to coal mine development for the production of anthracite coal and the development of new railway lines. This led to the establishment of a new railway network between the Korean peninsula and the east and west on the north-south railway line leading to the existing Japan-Korean peninsula-China, and it had a close impact on the economic and geographical development of the south of the peninsula.

20-BN13-6534**THE LEGAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTS AS A PRIMARY SOURCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**DR. FAROUQ AL-SHIBLI²⁰

Government contracts with private providers are important as governments receive the assistance of private sector companies to carry out their projects, which are concerned with delivering public services to people in many areas of social and economic life. They are seen as a primary source of economic growth, job creation, and government revenue to finance essential public services, and improve the quality of goods and services delivered to people.

In the past, governments were directly responsible for the provision of public services. However, the old, centralised model of public service delivery is no longer suitable due to, for example, the high cost of services, the lack of finance, corruption, weak institutions, high unemployment a lack of management skills, poor infrastructure, a lack of access to financial services, and unsuitable laws and regulations. Instead, the functions of government are these days often performed by private sector operators who have the finance and skills to do so quickly and efficiently. In short, governments have moved from direct service provision to providing services by contract, which aims to reduce costs and improve flexibility and customer satisfaction.

¹⁹ Prof. Yekyeong Shin, Associate Professor, Namseoul University.

²⁰ Dr. Farouq Al-Shibli, Assistant Professor in Law, Philadelphia University.

The relationship between public authorities and other parties is regulated by agreements which are called ‘government contracts’. The content of the contract deals with issues of how the services are to be provided and how they are defined. In this regard, there are at least six categories of government contracts including: procurement contracts; contracting out; ‘agreements’ between the government and self-regulatory organizations; Internal Contracts; contracts of Employment with staff; and the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) which has been used frequently over the last two decades.

Since the government contracts are considered a primary source of economic growth, it is important in this paper to examine the government contract itself, the types of government contracts, and which government departments are authorised to enter into contracts with the private sector.

21-BN10-6542

NARROWING INDONESIAN JUSTIFICATION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT EXIT: NATIONAL INTEREST AS A LEGAL MATTER

MR. GARRY GUMELAR PRATAMA²¹ PRITA AMALIA

2014 became the year that shocked many investment partners of Indonesia. The Indonesian government passed a legislation that allows a withdrawal from a Trade Agreement, based on Indonesian “national interest”. Under the Law Number 7 of 2014 on international trade, the Indonesian Parliament or the President has a right to decide to exit from an international trade agreement if the treaty is considered eroding Indonesian national interest. More than four years since the Law Number 7 of 2014 entered into force, the Indonesian government, at least, has terminated a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with the Netherlands and has sent a notification of BIT termination to 17 other states. The term “national interest” was the rationale behind the exit. In this light, the government has extremely wide discretion to interpret the term, because “national interest” is too vague as a legal matter. So, in order to narrow it down, the national interest must be redefined according to a context. Since, under the Law Number 7 of 2014, national interest operates in the area of treaty exit, it has to carry a meaning according to the context of treaty exit. Treaty withdrawal is regulated under treaty law regime. In this light, “International interest” has to be interpreted in the context of international law. It is crystal clear that under article 27 of the Vienna Convention on The Law of Treaty (VCLT) 1969, a state is not allowed to use its municipal law as a justification not to undertake its international obligations in a treaty. A state national interest has to be present somewhere in the municipal law, whether in the constitution, legislation, or government policies. Clearly, there is no room for national interest in form of the municipal law. It is beyond the national legislation’s pale to govern the matter that falls into an international mechanism. Yet Indonesia is not a party to the VCLT 1969, the norm and principles under VCLT 1969 became the customary international law that binds Indonesia.

²¹ Mr. Garry Gumelar Pratama, Lecturer and Researcher, Faculty of Law, Universitas Padjadjaran.

22-BN09-6525

WTO AND INDONESIA: THE IMPLICATION FOR INDONESIA'S LEGAL REFORM ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAWMRS. PRITA AMALIA FAIZ²²; AND GARRY PRATAMA GUMELAR

Indonesia is almost 24 years becomes member of WTO since 1994 by Law No 7 year 1994. The WTO establish by Agreement on Establishing of WTO or Marrakesh Agreement. One of the obligations of WTO member is to implement or regulate in conformity with WTO Law. As member of WTO, states will be bound to minimum 19 international WTO framework which comprises of trade of goods, services, intellectual properties, trade related investment agreement, sanitary and phytosanitary, and agreement regarding non-tariff barrier. However, Indonesia has not any domestic law or regulation on international trade law comprehensively. This condition would arise some potential issue whether Indonesia's international trade law and regulations harmonized with WTO Law or not. Currently Indonesia regulate trade law by Law No 7/ 2014 and with absence of international trade law. This research is conduct to figure out to what extend WTO law has implication to Indonesia legal reform. It would be analysis with describe to what extend Indonesia implement the WTO Law on Indonesia Law and Regulations. Study on implementation of WTO law in Indonesia will answer the implication of WTO Law to Indonesia's legal reform on international trade law.

Key Word: WTO, Indonesia's legal reform, International Trade Law

23-BN06-6490

EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AND EMPLOYEES' RESPONSE IN THE SMES: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FINDING OF MULTIPLE STUDIESPROF. WAHENGBAM CHANDBABU SINGH²³

Every organization, large, medium, or small, is facing the challenge of how to effectively implement the myriad of changes necessary to make the organization remain competitive, successful, and sustainable. However, change is a complex process that can have negative as well as positive outcomes and as such it is worth looking at the available evidences of the past research on organizational change, its effect on the employees and how organizational change and employees' response to it is seen in the present day organizations.

So, the main objectives of this paper are: 1) to provide an overview of the findings from the early stages of a stream of research on managing organizational change, 2) to identify of how organizational change affects the person- job fit and person- organisation fit, 3) to investigate how organizational change create stress for employees, and 4) to identify the impact of organizational change on the employees' commitment to the change as well as how the change altered their commitment to the organization.

The study will be based on the small and medium enterprises located in the state of Manipur, India. There are more than 900 small and medium enterprises registered under the Department of Commerce and Industries, Government of Manipur but hardly 52 of them are in full commercial operation continuously for 10 years and above as per the tax filing records. A sample has been taken from the list of 52 representing units in the Manufacturing,

²² Mrs. Prita Amalia Faiz, Lecturer, Universitas Padjadjaran.

²³ Prof. Wahengbam Chandbabu Singh, Professor, Manipur University.

Healthcare, and Hospitality industries. Both primary and secondary data are used in this study and the same is analysed with the help of descriptive statistical methods.

A summary of findings based on the main objectives are provided and then conclusions and implications are drawn based on the analysis.

24-BT04-6347

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE IN SERVICE DELIVERY: NIGERIA IN FOCUS

MRS. CHRISTINE ALUYI²⁴

The business of most government agencies and establishments are mostly service oriented, as "they provide something for the public or does something for the government". In order to provide adequate service or achieve the aim why the agency or establishment was set up, there must be a dedicated and result oriented personnel with good work ethics. Ethic according to the Oxford Advanced Dictionary, is, " a system of moral principles or rules of behaviour". Markkula Center for Applied Ethics - Santa Clara University defines as, "Ethics is based on well-founded standards of right and wrong that prescribe what humans ought to do, usually in terms of rights, obligations, benefits to society" Ethical behaviour thus is, a morally correct or acceptable behaviour. Every organisation has its work ethics, which the workforce must comply with. In recent times, there has been a dearth in conscientious and dedicated Staff, whose work output has brought about the decline in effective service delivery in the public sector in Nigeria. Findings show that political interference has contributed to this and we want to look out how this situation has affected organisations and agencies and the need for a proper orientation to guard against this ugly trend, which has crept into the fabrics of the public sector and bring an end to it, in order for the agencies or organisations to actualise the purpose for which it was set up. The private sector on the other hand is not bedeviled with this situation as, their workforce aim at achieving set goals. We have found that Staff of a service delivery private sector organisation put in their best. They are conscientious and very dedicated to their jobs, while on the other hand, one does not find this commitment with the workforce of the public sector. Findings have shown that the Management of these public sector organisations find it difficult to take adequate steps to address this situation, so, in most cases, they go on unchecked and the trend continues, until serious damage is done to the organisation. At the end, most of these organisations cannot grow as they have failed to achieve their set goals, which may lead to the closure of the organisation. This work will critically look at why the political interference is prevalent in the public sector and not in the private sector and make recommendations on how to create awareness on this trend, in order to assist the government in entrenching new work values and correct ethical behaviour, which would enable better service delivery organisations for the country, in the government's bid to reposition the country.

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