PROGRAM BOOK

The 11th International Conference on Community Development (ICCD-11)

Ho Chi Minh City Open University (HCMCOU), Vietnam July 24-27, 2025



Theme:

"Empowering Communities for a Resilient Future: Innovations, Sustainability, and Inclusivity"

ORGANISERS









July 24-27, 2025

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PREFACE

International Conference on Community Development (ICCD) is an annual conference held since 2012, when the Association of Muslim Community in ASEAN (AMCA) was established. In 2025, the topic of the 11th ICCD is "Empowering Communities for a Resilient Future: Innovations, Sustainability, and Inclusivity". This conference explores strategies to empower communities through innovative solutions, sustainable practices, and inclusive approaches. It aims to foster collaboration among academics, practitioners, and policymakers to build resilient societies that can adapt to global challenges. It invites scholars across fields of study. They are; **Dr. Dang Nang Hoa**, a faculty member of Faculty of Sociology – Social Work – Southeast Asian Studies, Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam who studies a lot about communities in ASEAN context; **Dr. Rimajon Sotlikova**, a faculty member of Webster University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan; **Prof. Dr. Kareem Abdul Waheed**, a professor in School of Management and Entrepreneurship from Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University, India; **Dr. Syed Marwan**, Head of Programme for PhD at the Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance (IIiBF), within the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia.

Ho Chi Minh City Open University (HCMCOU) is the ideal partner for hosting the 11th ICCD. Its strong academic focus on social responsibility, public administration and community engagement makes it the perfect venue. HCMCOU is strategically located in Vietnam's most dynamic city, offering direct exposure to real-world community issues. The university has extensive experience in international collaboration, with established partnerships across Asia and beyond. Its hybrid learning infrastructure guarantees inclusive participation, both onsite and online. In addition, this conference is well-organised as it is also supported by the co-hosts from various universities such as; University of Muhammadiyah Sorong (UNAMIN), University of Muhammadiyah Jember, Muria Kudus University, University of Bhineka PGRI, University of Muhammadiyah Jambi, University of Muhammadiyah Kupang, Islamic University of Jakarta.

The selected papers are presented in the parallel session and will be published in AMCA Journals: AMCA Journal of Community Development (AJCD), AMCA Journal of Science and Technology (AJST), AMCA Journal of Religion and Society (AJRS), AMCA Journal of Education & Behavioral Change (AJEB). Any input you think would make ICCD better now and in the future, we want to hear it!

Malang, July 14, 2025 Secretary-General Association of Muslim Community in ASEAN















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RUNDOWN OF THE 11TH ICCD

"Social Innovation and Community-Based Solutions: Strategies for Building Resilient Communities"

Ho Chi Minh City Open University (HCMCOU), Vietnam 24-27 July 2025

Time	Program
Day 1 (Thursday,	July 24, 2025)
12.00 - 21.00	Airport Pick-up & Check-in
Day 2 (Friday, Jul	y 25, 2025)
05.30 - 06.45	Breakfast at the hotel
06.45 - 20.00	Environmental & Cultural Studies
Day 3, (Saturday,	uly 26, 2025)
06.00 - 07.30	Breakfast at the hotel
07.30 - 08.00	Heading to the Venue of the Conference
08.00 - 08.30	Registration
08.30 - 09.15	Speeches 1. President of Ho Chi Minh City Open University Program Prof. Dr. Nguyen Minh Ha 2. Secretary General of AMCA Professor Latipun, Ph.D.
09.15 – 09.45	Signing the MoU between HCMCOU and Co-Hosts 1. Muhammadiyah University of Jember 2. Muria Kudus University 3. Bhinneka PGRI University 4. Muhammadiyah University of Sorong 5. Muhammadiyah University of Kupang 6. Muhammadiyah University of Jambi 7. Jakarta Islamic University
09.45 – 10.00	Coffee Break
10.00 - 12.30	 Plenary Speakers Dr. Dang Nang Hoa The faculty member of Faculty of Sociology – Social Work – Southeast Asian Studies, Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam. Dr. Rimajon Sotlikova The faculty member of Webster University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Prof. Dr. Kareem Abdul Waheed















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	The professor in School of Management and Entrepreneurship from Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University,
	India.
	4. Dr. Syed Marwan
	Head of Programme for PhD at the Institute of Islamic Banking
	and Finance (IIiBF), the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia.
	Moderator: Dr. Ma Tanh Tanh Hoang (Ho Chi Minh Halal Center, Vietnam)
12.30 - 14.00	Lunch & Pray
14.00 - 16.00	Parallel Session
16.30 - 16.45	Closing
16.00 - 18.30	Back to the hotel
19.00	Dinner
Day 4, 2025 (Sur	nday, July 27, 2025)
05.00-07.00	Breakfast
	Hotel check out max 12.00



















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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHAM ISLAM AND CHAM BANI COMMUNITIES IN VIETNAM

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Abstract. This article analyzes the complex relationship between two distinct Cham Muslim communities in Vietnam: Cham Islam and Cham Bani. The aim of the study is to clarify the process of Islamization, the unique characteristics of each community, forms of conflict, and to propose solutions for harmonious coexistence. The findings reveal the unique syncretism of the Cham Bani, where traditional beliefs and matrilineal customs blend with Islam, in contrast to the strict adherence to Islamic law observed by the Cham Islam. These differences have led to historical tensions and current conflicts over doctrine, religious practices, and the construction of places of worship. This article contributes to a deeper understanding of religious diversity within the Cham community and provides a foundation for proposing solutions that promote mutual understanding and sustainable coexistence.

Key words: Bani, Cham, Islam, Religious Conflict, Social Coexistence





















BUILDING ECOCENTRIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY: ROLE OF SUSTAINABILITY EDUCATION COURSES IN THE BUSINESS PROGRAM

Kareem Abdul Waheed

Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University, India

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Abstract. Sustainability education in business programs has been dominated by the anthropocentric approach that emphasizes the importance of human welfare over other organisms in the ecosystem (Kurucz et al. 2014). The concept of sustainability has been applied in several organizations in superficial ways. There are several instances wherein managers attempt greenwashing to showcase their organizations as environmentally friendly (Delmas and Cuerel Burbano, 2011). Contrastingly, there is a growing concern about emphasizing the ecocentric approach toward sustainability in business education (Allen et al. 2019) and integrating ethics, responsibility, and sustainability in business education (Stough et al. 2022). Kopnina and Bedford (2024) argue that education for sustainable development goals does not mean ignoring the importance of organisms other than human beings in the ecosystem and call for moving "from pseudo to genuine sustainability education" (p.1). This research adopts the ecocentric approach towards sustainability in business management education. The purpose of the research is to examine whether the courses related to sustainability for business management students actually improve an ecocentric approach towards the concept of sustainability or otherwise. The courses related to sustainability education, such as Environmental Sustainability, Industries, Ecology, and Conservation Management, are offered as elective courses to business management students. We hypothesise that the students who undergo any of these sustainability education courses will have higher levels of ecocentric attitudes towards sustainability and the students who do not undergo any of the sustainability education courses will have higher levels of anthropocentric attitudes towards sustainability. The attitudes towards sustainability enable the students to appreciate the sustainability practices of the business organizations. We also hypothesize





















that the ecocentric attitudes towards sustainability will have higher levels of appreciation of sustainability practices of the business organizations. To validate these hypotheses, a survey was carried out among the business management students in a university in India that is regarded as an institution of eminence by the Government of India. The survey questionnaire measured the Ecocentric and Anthropocentric Attitudes Toward Sustainable Development (EAATSD) using the scale developed by Thompson and Barton (1994). In addition, we also measured students' appreciation of sustainable practices scale developed by Priale et al (2024). The collected data will be subjected to statistical analysis to compare the ecocentric/anthropocentric sustainability attitudes between the group of students who underwent sustainability courses and who did not undergo any sustainability-related courses. Furthermore, we also examine the association between sustainability attitudes and appreciation towards sustainability practices by business organizations. The findings shall provide insights in terms of theoretical contributions and implications for policymakers in business education. Specifically, we expect that the sustainability education courses improve the business management students' ecocentric attitudes towards sustainability and also improve their appreciation of sustainable practices of business organizations. This would essentially imply that the business education policymakers in India should revise the business management.

Keywords: Sustainability; Ecocentric attitudes; Business education; EAATSD





















SCAFFOLDED PBL THROUGH DIGITAL TOOLS FOR STUDENTS' SUCCESS

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Abstract. This presentation explores the integration of scaffolded Project-Based Learning (PBL) with digital tools to enhance student engagement, autonomy, and academic success. In an era where learners require not only content knowledge but also 21st-century skills such as critical thinking, collaboration, and digital literacy, scaffolded PBL offers a structured yet flexible framework that supports diverse learners through each stage of inquiry-based learning. By incorporating digital platforms—such as collaborative workspaces, multimedia creation tools, and formative assessment apps—educators can provide timely feedback, differentiate instruction, and foster active participation. Drawing on recent classroom-based research and case studies, this presentation demonstrates how scaffolded support combined with purposeful technology use can transform traditional classrooms into dynamic learning environments. The findings suggest that when digital tools are aligned with well-sequenced scaffolding strategies, students show increased motivation, deeper understanding of content, and improved problem-solving skills.

Keywords: Scaffolded PBL, digital tools, engagement, autonomy, academic success.















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ISLAMIC FINANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE ASEAN CONTEXT

Syed Marwan

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Abstract. The current financial system remains deeply flawed. It channels resources toward speculation rather than production. It widens inequality and accelerates environmental degradation. Within ASEAN, Islamic finance offers a meaningful path forward. It presents a viable alternative system and a purposeful rethinking of how finance should serve people and the planet. This study critically examines the structural problems in modern credit creation. It shows how financial activity often prioritises short term gains over meaningful contribution to the real economy. Core principles of Islamic finance are brought into focus, including the prohibition of interest, the avoidance of uncertainty, and the commitment to real economic activity. These principles reflect an ethic of shared responsibility. Yet many institutions continue to fall into patterns of formal compliance. Recent instruments provide signs of progress. Socially responsible sukuk, green sukuk, and Malaysia's Value Based Intermediation framework illustrate how Islamic finance can support sustainability and social wellbeing when applied with purpose. These tools show that finance can be structured around impact rather than short term gain. This study also reflects on the current state and potential of Islamic finance in ASEAN. It highlights the opportunity for the industry to grow in ways that align with broader goals of justice, inclusion, and sustainable development. Islamic finance, when guided by the concept of tayyib, can contribute meaningfully to ASEAN's future. This approach moves beyond legal form to focus on outcomes that are just, wholesome, and beneficial for both people and the environment.

Keywords: Islamic finance, sustainable development,















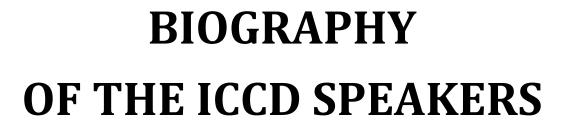
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July 24-27, 2025

























DR. DANG NANG HOA is a lecturer at the Faculty of Sociology, Social Work, and Southeast Asian Studies at Ho Chi Minh City Open University. He holds a Ph.D. in Ethnology and a Bachelor's degree in History from the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, and a Master's degree in Anthropology from Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines. His academic career began as a researcher at the Cham Cultural Research Center (1999–2001), and he has been teaching at Ho Chi Minh City Open University since 2006. Dr. Hoa has published extensively on ethnic

studies, particularly focusing on the Cham and Bahnar peoples. His works include books on sustainable development, folk music, and bilingual dictionaries, as well as scholarly articles on Cham rituals, instruments, and dance.

He has presented at numerous international conferences, discussing topics such as Cham musical instruments, traditional pottery, and religious practices in contemporary contexts. The topic she is going to share at ICCD $11^{\rm th}$ in Ho Chi Minh City Open University is about International Community Engagement with older people 5.0 (ICEOP 5.0).

PROF. DR. KAREEM ABDUL WAHEED is a seasoned academic and researcher with over two decades of experience in marketing education, research, and academic leadership across India and the UAE. Currently a Professor at Shiv Nadar University, India, he previously held several leadership roles including Dean–Academics at IMT Dubai and Associate Dean–Career Services. He holds a Ph.D. in Marketing from IIT Bombay and an MBM from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. His expertise spans services marketing, brand management, consumer behavior, cultural intelligence, and



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sustainability. Dr. Waheed has published over 50 peer-reviewed journal articles, many in Scopus Q1/Q2 and ABDC-ranked journals, and contributed to multiple book chapters and international conference proceedings. His scholarly work is globally recognized, with over 40 Scopus-indexed publications.

Dr. Waheed has actively contributed as a reviewer and editorial board member for leading journals such as *Knowledge Management Research & Practice* and *Interpersona*. His industry engagements include consultancy projects with the Dubai government and corporate training programs. In teaching, he has delivered a diverse range of courses in marketing, analytics, and research methodology at undergraduate, postgraduate, and executive levels. He is also skilled in statistical tools such as SPSS, AMOS, SmartPLS, and Stata. His research continues to impact areas such as e-waste recycling, mindfulness, consumer trust, and digital behavior. Dr. Waheed is committed to advancing marketing





















education through innovation, cross-cultural understanding, and evidence-based insights.



R. RIMAJON SOTLIKOVA is an academic and educator with extensive experience in English language teaching and applied linguistics. She is currently living in Taskhent and an Adjunct Professor at Webster University in Taskhent, specializing in the TESOL program. Previously, she taught at the National University of Uzbekistan and various educational institutions in Indonesia, including Yogyakarta State University and Atlantis Voyagers School. She holds a PhD in English Language Education Science from Yogyakarta State

University, where her dissertation focused on developing an ESP learning materials model for ICT students. Additionally, she earned a Master's degree in Applied Linguistics and a Bachelor's degree in English Philology.

Dr. Sotlikova is actively involved in research and international conferences, frequently invited as a keynote speaker and presenter at academic forums across Asia and Europe. She has received numerous accolades, including third place in the Public Speaking in Malay Language competition in Malaysia and the "Professor of the Year" award at the Asia Education Conclave in Thailand. As an educator, she contributes to the development of teaching methodologies and teacher training programs, holding multiple certifications in English language instruction, research, and educational technology. With a strong commitment to educational innovation, she continues to participate in academic projects and training initiatives aimed at enhancing the quality of English language teaching worldwide.

Dr. SYED MARWAN MUJAHID SYED AZMAN is the Head of Programme for PhD at the Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance (IIiBF), within the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). He earned his Degree of Commerce, majoring in Economics & Finance, from the University of Melbourne, before achieving his Chartered Islamic Finance Professional (CIFP) qualification at the International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF). He completed his PhD at IIiBF, focusing his research on Social Impact Bonds. His professional journey in the finance industry includes roles such as an Analyst at Kuwait



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Finance House Research in 2013 and participation in an industrial attachment through the CEO@Faculty fellowship program at Maybank Group, under the guidance of its CEO of Human Capital during 2020-2021. His teaching portfolio



















encompasses key subjects such as Principles of Economics, Islamic Economics, Financial Systems, Waqf, and Sustainable Development, showcasing a broad and impactful academic commitment. He has been involved in notable research projects, being the Principal Investigator for a completed project, "Social Impact Performance Measurement Model for Islamic Financial Institutions: Integrating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Value-Based Intermediation (VBI), and Maqasid al-Shariah".

Currently, he is the Principal investigator for an ongoing project, "Development of Social Impact Measurement Framework for Elderly Care Centres in Malaysia" and co-Researchers for other ongoing sponsored research projects: "Humanitarian Sukuk: Developing an Alternative Financial Tool in Addressing the Refugee Crisis," funded by Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS); "Contemporary Corporate Practices from the Perspective of Islamic Ethics", funded by Maybank Islamic; and private sponsored projects: "Pioneering Waqf Healthcare Haven for Elderly People: A Sustainable Longterm Care Solution"; "Assessing the Financial Vulnerability of the Elderly Citizen in the B40 Community, Malaysia"; and "Developing Takaful Products and Framework for Holistic Protection of Senior Citizens in the Malaysian Ecosystem". His significant contributions through writings and research in the fields of Sustainable & Responsible Investment (SRI), Social Impact Bonds (SIB), and impact measurement demonstrate his dedication to promoting ethical and socially responsible finance.















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PARALLEL SESSION SCHEDULE

26th July 2025

Dag	m 1		
	Room 1		
	lerator: Dr. Abdul Haris		
1	THE EFFECT OF INTERNAL CONTROL, MARKETING STRATEGY, AND PRODUCT		
	INNOVATION ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE UMKM		
	Eko Hariyanto and Jidan Pramudya		
2	DO ACCOUNTING PROFIT AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE		
	MATTER TO INVESTORS? EVIDENCE FROM THE INDONESIAN ENERGY SECTOR		
	Muliati		
3	DOES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY SET MATTER TO EARNINGS QUALITY? THE		
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THE EFFECT OF INTERNAL CONTROL, MARKETING STRATEGY, AND PRODUCT INNOVATION ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE UMKM

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze in depth the influence of internal control, marketing strategy, and product innovation on the financial performance of food and beverage UMKM in Purbalingga Regency. This study provides deeper insight into the factors that influence the financial performance of UMKM, as well as providing practical recommendations for UMKM actors to improve their performance. This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative method to analyze the relationship between internal control, marketing strategy, and product innovation on the financial performance of food and beverage UMKM in Purbalingga Regency. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The analysis technique applied is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using SmartPls software. The results of the analysis show that Internal Control is acceptable, which means that the factor has a significant effect on the financial performance of MSMEs. On the other hand, marketing strategy has a positive role but does not have a significant effect, and product innovation does not show a positive and insignificant role. Therefore, MSMEs are advised to stabilize internal control, improve digital marketing strategies, and develop product innovation. Further research is needed to explore other factors that affect the financial performance of MSMEs.

Keywords: Internal Control, Marketing Strategy, Product Innovation, Financial Performance, MSMEs.















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DO ACCOUNTING PROFIT AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE MATTER TO INVESTORS? EVIDENCE FROM THE INDONESIAN ENERGY SECTOR

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Abstract. This study aims to analyse the effect of financial performance on stock return, with a particular focus on two key indicators, including accounting profit and asset turnover. Additionally, this study examines the role of corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure on stock returns. This study includes 84 energy sector firms in Indonesia from 2012 to 2023. Our findings reveal that accounting profit has a positive and significant effect on the stock returns. While total assets turnover and CSR disclosure have no significant effects on stock returns. These findings imply that accounting profit matters for investors in valuing the firms.

Keywords: Accounting profit, total asset turnover, corporate social responsibility disclosure, stock return





















DOES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY SET MATTER TO EARNINGS QUALITY? THE MODERATING ROLE OF ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM

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Abstract. Many scholars suggest that corporations employ accounting conservatism to mitigate earnings manipulation; while some argue that firms may have greater incentives to enhance earnings manipulation. This study aims to obtain empirical evidence of the effect of investment opportunity sets on earnings quality. In addition, the use of accounting conservatism in this study as a moderating variable aims to examine how big a role does accounting principles play in a company's financial statements. The findings indicate that investment opportunity set enhance earnings quality. Additionally, accounting conservatism strengthen the correlation between the investment opportunity set and earnings quality.

Keywords: Investment Opportunity Set, Earnings Quality, Accounting Conservatism





















INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL AND DIGITAL MARKETING COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN NEW STUDENT RECRUITMENT

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Abstract. Competition between universities to attract prospective new students is now increasingly fierce, encouraging higher education institutions to adopt a more comprehensive and integrated marketing communication strategy. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of combining conventional marketing communication strategies (such as the use of brochures, participation in educational exhibitions, and publications in print media) with digital strategies (including the use of social media, email marketing, and official websites) in increasing enthusiasm for new student registration. This study uses a mixed methods approach, with data obtained through a survey of 150 prospective students and in-depth interviews with marketing teams from five private universities. The research findings indicate that the integration of the two approaches can expand the reach of the audience while increasing positive perceptions of the institution. Digital strategies are considered effective in creating fast and dynamic interactions, while traditional approaches still play an important role in building trust and emotional relationships, especially with parents of prospective students. The conclusion of this study states that the synergy between traditional and digital approaches can significantly increase the effectiveness of higher education marketing campaigns.

Keyword: integrated marketing strategy, digital marketing communication, traditional communication, new student recruitment, social media, private campus















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ENHANCING INNOVATION OF ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH TALENT MANAGEMENT: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

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Abstract. Talent management has been a vital performance component in the business sector. The purpose of this study is to explore how talent management as a product and process innovation stimulator is recognized and implemented by managers in small and medium-sized enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City. Through qualitative research design and thematic analysis, 15 semi-structured interview data were coded and arranged under two general themes and four sub-themes. The results showed that managers perceive the strategic role of talent management. Talent development and talent retention are two factors considered to have noticeable impacts on organizational innovation competencies. Talent management strategies that foster innovation in Small and Medium Enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City can be mentioned: Linking innovation to the Key Performance Indexes of key positions; Internal mentoring programs for young talent groups; Talent retention policies with opportunities to develop new products. Meanwhile, the study also analyzed some businesses that still passively implement talent management, without clearly linking it to innovation. These findings contribute to both academic and practical insights as they shed light on the role of each talent management element in innovation and the need for systematic and effective long-term implementation of talent management in organizational innovation strategies.

Keywords: Talent management, Innovation, SMEs, Ho Chi Minh City.















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FINANCIAL LITERACY AND LIFESTYLE CHOICES: A STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the relationship between financial literacy and lifestyle choices among college students in the digital age. Developments in information technology have influenced the consumption behavior and financial decision-making patterns of students, who often face the temptation of a consumptive lifestyle through social media and digital platforms such as e-commerce. Using a quantitative approach, data were collected through a survey of 200 students from various study programs at Muhammadiyah University Prof. Dr. Hamka. The data were analyzed using simple linear regression to examine the relationship between financial literacy levels and lifestyle choices. This study used data analysis techniques such as validity testing, reliability testing, simple linear regression, partial t-test, and simultaneous F-test. The results showed that students' financial literacy levels were generally moderate, but there was a significant negative correlation between financial literacy and a consumer lifestyle. The higher a person's financial literacy, the more careful they are in managing their personal finances and choosing a more rational lifestyle. This study recommends the importance of digital-based financial education programs and the integration of financial literacy curricula within higher education institutions to foster healthy financial behaviors among students.

Keywords: Financial literacy, lifestyle, students, digital era, consumer behavior.















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TRANSFORMING JAMBI'S LOCAL ECONOMY: INCLUSIVITY AND INNOVATION FOR A STRONGER FUTURE

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Abstract. Jambi Province faces structural challenges in developing its economy, which is still dominated by the primary sector and vulnerable to global changes and climate crisis. This article reviews Jambi's local economic transformation strategy through an inclusivity and innovation-based approach. Inclusivity is key to empowering vulnerable groups such as smallholders, women, and indigenous communities to actively participate in development. Meanwhile, innovation - whether in the form of digital technology, new business models, or vocational education - is encouraged as a catalyst for sustainable growth. The study also highlights the importance of cross-sector collaboration and green economy practices in building a resilient future for the people of Jambi. Thus, economic transformation that is designed in a participatory and adaptive manner becomes a strategic step to create equitable and sustainable welfare.

Keywords: Inclusivity, Innovation, Empowerment, Sustainability, Resilience















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THE ROLE OF GUSJIGANG PHILOSOPHY AS A KEY FACTORS OF BRAND AWARENESS, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND HUMAN RESOURCE COMPETENCY

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Abstract. This research concludes that MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) play a crucial role in driving local economic growth, improving social welfare, sustainable development, and strengthening the national economy. MSMEs also play a crucial role in supporting the Indonesian economy, particularly in the context of post-pandemic economic recovery and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Kudus community upholds the spirit of a philosophy inherited from Sunan Kudus, the Gusjigang Philosophy, meaning "Good attitude, eager to learn, and entrepreuneur." This is the foundation for the growth of the Kudus community in entrepreneurship while upholding good morals, honesty in entrepreneurship, and religious obedience. Brand awareness plays a crucial role in business continuity. Brand awareness is used to measure the performance of a company's brand, and is a key factor in strategy development and marketing plans. The impact of technological developments has also increased consumer awareness of product and service choices. Therefore, MSMEs need to explore various potential alternative media for marketing. One such potential is information technology. In addition, MSMEs also require a good level of financial literacy to be able to manage their finances better and be able to increase their income so that it is not easily spent on various consumptive things, but is used for more productive investments. The purpose of this study is to analyze and develop brand awareness strategies, the role of social media, and an understanding of the use of financial literacy for the sustainability of MSME businesses in Kudus Regency. Sustainability Theory is used as the theoretical framework of this study, in analyzing the data of MSME respondents in Kudus Regency. This research method uses multiple linear regression analysis, and uses AMOS 26.

Keywords: MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises), Brand Awareness, Financial Literacy, Sustainable Development













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DYNAMIC SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN REALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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Abstract. Bintan is an area adjacent to the coast, the influence of tides greatly contributes to the danger of flooding that affects environmental quality, and hinders the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The purpose of evaluating the construction of coastal protection and compiling a flood resolution model so that environmental quality is realized and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Qualitative descriptive methods, surveys and interviews with HEXAHELIK (Government, Investors, Media, Society, Community and Academics). Interview data is used to validate, the large contribution of each party as a variable and parameter in the dynamic system model to see the influence and model the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The results show that the evaluation of coastal protection construction has a 35% reduction in tidal flooding, HEXAHELIK's involvement has a 30% influence, and the flood resolution model on environmental quality 60% greatly influences the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The results of the evaluation of coastal protection development and flood resolution models are very influential in realizing environmental quality and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This model is very useful as a model in the direction of policies for solving flood problems, environmental quality, and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords: Flood, PENTAHELIK, Environmental Quality, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)















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DYNAMIC SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN REALIZED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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Abstract. Bintan is an area bordering the coast, the influence of tides greatly contributes to the danger of flooding that affects environmental quality, transportation system conditions and hinders the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely SDGs, 6, 11 and 13. The purpose of evaluating the development of coastal protection and compiling a flood resolution model is to realize environmental quality, and achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Qualitative descriptive methods, surveys and interviews with HEXAHELIK (Government, Investors, Media, Society, Community and Academics). Interview data is used to validate the amount of contribution of each party as a variable and parameter in the Dynamic System (SD) model to see the influence and model for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The results of the study showed that the evaluation of coastal protection development had an influence of 35% on reducing tidal flooding, a safe transportation system along the coast of 35%, the involvement of HEXAHELIK had an influence of 30%, and the flood resolution model on environmental quality of 60% had a significant influence on achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The results of the evaluation of coastal protection development and the flood resolution model had a significant influence on realizing environmental quality and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This model is very useful as a model in the direction of policies for solving flood problems, environmental quality, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords: Flood, transport, PENTAHELIK, Environmental Quality, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)





















LOCAL WISDOM VALUES THE TREATMENT OF FINE COSTS PRACTICE AT THE MESU'SA FESTIVAL TRADITION OF THE KAILI DA'A INLAND TRIBE

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Abstract. This study aims to reveal the practice of the treatment of fine costs at the Mosu'Sa Traditional Festival of the Kaili Da'a Inland Tribe, Kaliburu Village, Sindue Tombusabora District. Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi. This research is a qualitative study with ethnographic study analysis techniques. The results of the study found that the traditional festival is not only about the costs in implementing the traditional festival but there is another burden that is an additional burden, namely the cost of customary fines that can occur in the process of implementing the traditional mosu'sa festival due to customary violations. The practice of the treatment of fine costs in the Da'a inland tribe, especially in Kaliburu Village, is about honor, responsibility, and solidarity of one tribe.

Keywords: Fine cost, local wisdom, traditional festival





















FARMERS' PANIC RESPONSE TO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD) OUTBREAK IN CATTLE: A CASE STUDY IN TAWANGMANGU DISTRICT, KARANGANYAR REGENCY, INDONESIA

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Abstract. Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is an acute and highly contagious viral infection. This disease affects all cloven-hoofed animals, such as cattle, buffalo, pigs, goats, and sheep, as well as wild animals such as elephants and deer. This study aims to determine the impact of FMD on cattle in Tawangmangu District, Karanganyar Regency. Data collection and collection took place from June 1, 2022, to October 31, 2022, in Tawangmangu District, Karanganyar Regency. This research method was descriptive analytical, using questionnaires and oral questions, as well as interactions with livestock farmers whose cattle were infected with Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). The data were processed using recapitulation tabulation and then analyzed. The results showed that of the 52 (100%) cattle infected with FMD in Tawangmangu District, Karanganyar Regency, 1 died (2%), 18 (35%), 0 were forcibly slaughtered, 1 (2%), and 33 (63%) were retained for breeding. The conclusion of this study is that FMD has become an epidemic in Tawangmangu District.

Keywords: Farmers' Panic Response, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Beef Cattle,
Tawangmangu District-Indonesia















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ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE IN RIVER WATER POLLUTION CONTROL POLICY IN JAKARTA THROUGH DPSIR ANALYSIS

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Abstract. The pollution of river waters in the province of the Special Region of Jakarta needs serious attention, and Jakarta is still a national and international concern. Therefore, environmental information is required to manage an area's environment. Environmental information at least contains information about ecological vulnerability maps, environmental status, and other environmental information. Regional environmental analysis and policy evaluation were carried out using the driverspressures-states-impacts-responses (DPSIR) approach method in 2024. This analysis determines the environmental impact caused by river water conditions in real time through water status measurements and other indications related to aquatic ecological conditions. Based on periodic analysis of the main pollutant parameters (PPU), eight parameters have been classified as river PPU during 2018-2024, namely fecal coliform, total coliform, free chlorine (Cl2), hydrogen sulfide (H2S), BOD, phenol, and ammonia (NH3) parameters. Fecal coliform, total coliform, and ammonia (NH3) parameters were consistently monitored to be river PPU in the DKI Jakarta area during the monitoring period 2018-2024. These three parameters need to be the primary concern because the level of contamination is very high and consistent.

Keywords: Ecological justice; river water control policy; DPSIR analysis.





















JAVA NORTHERN COASTAL SINKING: HOW ARE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT LOSSES?

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Abstract. The ongoing impacts of climate change, notably coastal erosion, have submerged over 8,000 hectares of land along the North Coast of Java, exacerbating material and socio-economic losses for both local communities and regional governments. While individuals and communities bear immediate consequences, regional governments face significant challenges in maintaining control and managing these affected territories. This study aims to explore the various repercussions faced by regional governments due to the loss of administrative areas, offering insights into effective coastal management strategies from a regional governance perspective. Employing a doctrinal approach that integrates conceptual analysis, case studies, and regulatory frameworks, the study asserts that the sinking of coastlines represents a multifaceted crisis beyond individual losses. The regional government is confronted with critical governance challenges, including a domino effect on regional management and a decline in community welfare. The study recommends that regional governments recognize the gravity of these losses and adopt a more responsive and tactical approach to spatial planning. This includes revising and rethinking regional and spatial plans, especially along vulnerable coastlines, in a collaborative and forward-looking manner. Through joint commitment and coordinated action between affected regions along the North Coast of Java, sustainable solutions can be implemented to build a more resilient future.

Keywords: Coastal, Government, Java, Regional, Sinking





















LOCAL WISDOM BASED SCIENCE EDUCATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEARNING THEORY

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Abstract. The diverse wealth of Indonesia's local wisdom has not been widely utilized as a learning resource. In fact, local wisdom encompasses scientific knowledge and holds strong potential for developing higher-order thinking skills. This study aims to analyze local wisdom-based learning from the perspective of learning theories. The findings show that local wisdom-based learning aligns with Ausubel's theory of meaningful learning, Piaget's theory of cognitive development, and Vygotsky's social development theory. Therefore, it can be concluded that local wisdom-based learning is highly relevant to cognitive development theories and has strong potential to enhance students' higher-order thinking skills.

Keywords: Science education, Local wisdom, Ausubel's theory meaningful learning,
Piaget's theory of cognitive learning, Vygotsky's theory of social learning





















NUTRITIONAL CONTENT OF GAMAL LEAF FLOUR (*GLIRICIDIA SEPIUM*) FERMENTED USING *TRICHODERMA KONINGIOPSIS* WITH DIFFERENT FERMENTATION TIMES

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Abstract. This study aimed to determine how the fermentation time of gamal leaves using Trichoderma koningiopsis can affect their nutritional content. This study used a Completely Randomised Design (CRD) with a one-way ANOVA pattern. The four treatment levels used were P0: 0 days (without fermentation), P1: 2 days, P2: 4 days, and P3: 6 days, each repeated 3 times. The inoculum preparation used consisted of 4 ml molasses + 120 ml sterilised distilled water, added with 4 g inoculum and incubated aerobically for 24 hours. The fermentation process of gamal leaves involves mixing 400 g of gamal leaves with 400 ml of distilled water until homogeneous. The inoculum solution is then added, and the mixture is spread into a stainless steel tray lined and covered with cotton cloth. The variables observed were temperature, soluble protein content, crude fibre content and changes in dry matter weight. Temperature and crude fibre increased significantly (P<0.05), while soluble protein increased significantly (P<0.05), and dry matter weight decreased significantly (P<0.01). The study concluded that fermentation time in gamal leaf fermentation using Trichoderma koningiopsis significantly affected temperature, crude fibre, soluble protein, and dry matter weight change.

Keywords: Gamal leaves (Gliricidia sepium), fermentation, Trichoderma koningiopsis,
Legume















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THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED MEDIA IN EDUCATION TO ENHANCE STUDENT PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

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Abstract. The integration of technology in education has transformed traditional teaching methods, offering new opportunities to increase student participation and engagement. This study explores the role of technology-based media in enhancing the learning experience, focusing on a project-based approach where students are tasked with creating educational media that can improve their skills as future educators. The project aims to help students adapt to the rapidly evolving technological landscape in education and prepare them to use innovative tools in their future classrooms. By designing learning media, students not only learn about the latest technologies but also develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential for effective teaching. This study highlights how using technology-based media encourages active participation among students, fostering creativity and collaboration while also allowing them to explore and apply new digital tools in real-world teaching contexts. Furthermore, the study discusses the challenges and benefits of incorporating technology into education, emphasizing the importance of continuous adaptation to the needs of modern students. The results of the project reveal that students who engage with technology in this manner demonstrate improved understanding, enhanced motivation, and a greater ability to adapt to changing educational demands. This study underscores the importance of preparing future educators with the skills to effectively integrate technology into their teaching practices, thus ensuring they are well-equipped to meet the needs of 21stcentury learners.

Keywords: Technology-Based Media; Student Participation, Student Engagement





















BUILDING RESILIENT EDUCATION THROUGH EMOTIONAL REGULATION: SURFACE AND DEEP ACTING AMONG LECTURERS

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Abstract. This study investigates how lecturers' emotional labour strategies—surface acting and deep acting—affect their in-role job performance, with work engagement as a mediating variable. Conducted within the academic context of an emerging economy, specifically Indonesian higher education, the research fills a gap by examining how emotion regulation influences teaching performance. Using a quantitative survey and Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), the study reveals that deep acting significantly boosts all dimensions of work engagement (vigour, dedication, and absorption), which in turn enhances job performance, while surface acting reduces engagement and has no direct effect on performance. The findings underscore the importance of fostering deep-acting strategies to improve both teaching effectiveness and faculty well-being, offering a culturally relevant contribution to emotional labour theory and resilient education system development.

Keywords: Emotional labour, Surface acting, Deep acting, Work engagement, In-role performance















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MORAL IDENTITY AS AN EDUCATIONAL OUTCOME AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PATHWAY TO SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTION

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Abstract. Understanding the psychological mechanisms that shape entrepreneurship intention has been of interest, especially among undergraduates in higher education. Drawing on Social Cognitive Career Theory, this study investigates how Entrepreneurship Education influences Social Entrepreneurship Intention through the mediating role of Moral Identity. Data were collected from 327 Vietnamese university students in different majors throughout the country and analyzed by SmartPLS 3 software. It found that Entrepreneurship Education significantly influences both Moral Identity and Social Entrepreneurship Intention, and that Moral Identity partially mediates the relationship between EE and Social Entrepreneurship Intention. Notably, the findings reveal no significant difference in Social Entrepreneurship Intention by gender or major to demonstrate the inclusive impact of practical education on student career intention. The research result contributes theoretically by integrating Moral Identity into the Social Cognitive Career Theory model and emphasizes the need for educational programs to nurture not only knowledge and skills but also moral identity. Practical implications include curriculum design that embeds ethical reasoning and social engagement, aiming to foster a new generation of moral social entrepreneurs. Limitations and directions for future research are discussed, particularly regarding the role of culture and family background in shaping moral development and entrepreneurial intention.

Keywords: Social Entrepreneurship Intention, Moral Identity, Social Cognitive Career theory















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CONSOLIDATION STRATEGIES IN VOCABULARY LEARNING BASED ON GENDER DIFFERENCES

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Abstract. Vocabulary acquisition is crucial for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners, with consolidation strategies playing a vital role in embedding newly learned words into long-term memory. This study investigates gender-based preferences in the utilization of vocabulary consolidation strategies among 30 university EFL students (15 males, 15 females). Data were collected through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews, exploring strategies such as repetition, mnemonics, creating stories, and using structured lists. Findings revealed that while both genders employed a variety of strategies, distinct patterns emerged. Male learners tended to favour interactive and creative methods like word games and story creation, along with visual tools such as mind maps and semantic mapping. Female learners, on the other hand, showed a greater inclination towards structured approaches, relying on mnemonic devices, word lists, and categorization. These results highlight the importance of recognizing individual learning preferences and tailoring instructional practices to meet the diverse needs of EFL learners, ultimately enhancing vocabulary acquisition and overall language proficiency. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of how individual characteristics, such as gender, influence the effectiveness of vocabulary learning strategies and how educators can adapt their methods accordingly

Keywords: Keywords: Consolidation strategies, vocabulary learning, gender differences, EFL learners





















A DESIGN MODEL OF DIGITAL LITERACY CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO PREVENT CYBERBULLYING

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Abstract. The increasing number of cyberbullying cases among teenagers highlights the importance of strengthening digital literacy from an early school age. This study aims to design an integrated digital literacy curriculum model for Junior High School (SMP) students to improve their understanding and prevention of cyberbullying. The research approach used is research and development (R&D) with the ADDIE development model, including the preliminary study stage, model design, development, and limited trials at one of the Junior High Schools in Jakarta. Data were collected through interviews, questionnaires, and documentation, and analyzed qualitatively. The results show that students at the school have limited understanding of digital ethics and the impacts of cyberbullying, while teachers need a systematic curriculum guide. The designed curriculum model includes four main components: (1) understanding digital rights and responsibilities, (2) empathy and ethics in social media use, (3) strategies for self-protection in digital environments, and (4) reporting and handling of cyberbullying cases. This model is expected to be implemented as part of the Civic Education (PPKn) subject or local content to help shape students' character as smart and ethical digital users.

Keywords: Digital literacy, cyberbullying, curriculum, junior high school students, character education





















BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS IN BLENDED LEARNING OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract. The rapid transition of the teaching and learning model from face-to-face to massive online learning, and subsequently to blended learning, has given rise to a range of issues for stakeholders within the education sector, including teachers, students, parents, administrators, and policymakers. In the context of ELT, for instance, the utilisation of BL has been demonstrated to engender both favourable and unfavourable outcomes. The favourable outcomes encompass the establishment of a conducive classroom atmosphere and the cultivation of motivation, whereas the unfavourable outcomes encompass feelings of confusion, demotivation and discomfort. The implementation of this approach is not without its challenges. Therefore, it is pivotal to grasp the concept of English learning through the lens of basic psychological needs to evaluate the extent to which students utilise blended learning to learn English. This study aims to conduct a literature review on basic psychological needs in blended English learning. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement was utilised to do the review. The review draws on articles from various credible sources, including Scopus, ProQuest and Google Scholar. The criteria for the articles to review are peer-reviewed journal articles, published in 2016-2025, written in English, available in both full text and open access, and involving three aspects such as BPNs, blended learning, and teaching and learning English. It was found 9 of 2021 articles.

Keywords: Basic psychological needs, blended learning, English language teaching, systematic literature review.















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DESIGN OF A COLLABORATIVE MODEL BETWEEN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRY IN HALAL PRODUCT EDUCATION THROUGH CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. Indonesia is ranked as the world's top Muslim-friendly destination according to the 2023 Global Muslim Travel Index/GMTI issued by Cracent Rating and Mastercard with an index score of 73. In addition, both countries are also at the fore front in assessing service criteria that suit the needs of Muslim tourists. The scope of the service assessment includes halal dining options, easy access to prayer places, Muslim-friendly accommodation, halal food and prayer places at the airport, as well as heritage and charming experiences during the trip. Although Indonesia is not an Islamic country, in terms of population, it has the largest Muslim population in the world. This is an indicator of the enormous opportunities for the halal industry and must be adjusted to its human resources. Vocational school students can play a role as an important resource in providing quality workers and strengthening the competitiveness of the industry at the local, regional, and even global levels. The vocational school curriculum needs to be adjusted to the needs of the labor market and the halal food industry. To overcome these problems, efforts are needed from various parties, including the government, educational institutions, industry, and the community, to increase awareness of the importance of vocational education with a curriculum that is integrated with a halal product assurance system. This study aims to design a collaboration pattern that is integrated with the material in the curriculum with authorized halal institutions. The research methodology is carried out with a Qualitative approach with a case study method. The results of the study indicate that the integration of vocational skills with halal product assurance in the curriculum can improve students' understanding of the importance of producing quality and halal food.

Keywords: Keywords: Design, collaboration, curriculum development, halal products















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ANALYSIS OF TEACHING MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS TO PREPARE PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE

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Abstract. The process of preparing teaching materials used in a training is recommended based on needs and can at least represent the needs that will prepare students to enter the industrial world. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. The research subjects were the manager of the training institution and trainers at the training institution. The focus of the research is on the analysis of teaching materials used in training institutions. The purpose of preparing this article is to provide input to training institutions for the preparation and development of teaching materials. The results of the research are that the feasibility of content is still not maximized in determining the material, so there is still some material that has not been conveyed. Graphic feasibility has a deficiency in the design of teaching materials that are less attractive, so that the reading interest of trainees is reduced. The feasibility of presentation still experiences deficiencies as well, is the absence of a table of contents so that it will have difficulty when looking for the material needed. Language feasibility, the aspect of language use, the language used in these teaching materials is still inappropriate. In this case the language used is language that is difficult to understand and only a brief explanation of the understanding and utilization of the tools.

Keywords: Teaching Materials, Training Institutions, Professional Workers





















MUDIK (HOME-COMING) AS A GENDER-NEGOTIATED SPACE THROUGH A FILM TITLED MUDIK (2019) BY ADRIYANTO DEWO

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Abstract. The concept of Mudik (Home-coming) or Pulang (Returning 'Home') is a cultural fundament in Indonesia which represent the physical journey and the symbolic connection with tradition and identity. This article explores a film titled *Mudik* (2019) by Adriyanto Dewo that combines the tradition with modernity through personal conflict, social expectation, and gender roles that are existing in society. This analysis criticizes patriarchal norms by describing the marginalization of women in family and society, yet it also puts emphasis on women's agency and resistance. Employing gender performativity by Judith Butler, this study analyzes how gender roles are portrayed and negotiated while highlighting the fluidity and gender construction in society. This article redefines the concept of *Mudik* which is not only a cultural ritual, but it also becomes a negotiated space where the tradition and modernity meet to form gender experiences and to challenge patriarchal norms and values.

Keywords: Gender Roles, *Mudik*, Negotiated Space, Patriarchal Norms





















BUILDING A RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE DIGITAL SOCIETY: IMPLEMENTING AI TO ADDRESS VULGAR MUSIC CONTENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract. The digital era has brought ease of access to information and entertainment, including music. However, the rise of vulgar music content, especially in the dangdut genre on social media, raises concerns about the degradation of character values, especially among the younger generation. This article examines how artificial intelligence (AI) technology can be implemented as a protective tool against graphic music content to build a resilient and inclusive digital society. This research uses a qualitative approach with literature studies and case studies of the development of AI-based content filtering systems. The findings show that AI has great potential in detecting and filtering out content that is not in line with the nation's character values. Furthermore, the application of this technology not only aims to limit access, but also serves as a means of empowering the digital community in developing a healthy, educational, and inclusive social media ecosystem. This article recommends cross-sector collaboration between technology developers, educators, regulators, and communities as a strategic step toward a more resilient and ethical digital society.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, digital society, vulgar content, social media, character education, community empowerment





















UNCOVERING THE FIGURE OF SUNAN GUNUNGJATI IN ADMINISTRATIVE TOPONYMY IN CIREBON REGENCY, WEST JAVA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Abstract. The naming of places or toponyms is an important part of the identity of a region. Cirebon Regency is part of the West Java Province area, located in the eastern part, and is the boundary of West Java Province, as well as the gateway to Central Java Province. Cirebon Regency in West Java Province has many villages and sub-districts that use a toponym that refers to historical figures, one of which is Sunan Gunungiati (Syarip Hidayatullah). Syarip Hidayatullah was one of the Walisongo who spread Islam on the island of Java, especially in the Cirebon area in the 15th century. This paper aims to describe and analyze the role of Sunan Gunungjati in the naming system of places in the region, taking into account linguistic, historical, and cultural aspects. The research methods used are literature research and field studies. Data was collected through the collection of literature in the form of folklore, legends); historical sources, as well as direct observations and interviews in the Cirebon Regency. The collected data is analyzed qualitatively using linguistic, historical, and cultural approaches. The results of the study show that Sunan Gunungjati has a significant role in the place naming system in Cirebon Regency. This is proven based on data of 17% of 424 village names in Cirebon Regency, many villages and sub-districts use names related to Sunan Gunungiati figures, such as Gunungjati, Kasepuhan, Astana, and so on. This reflects the region's rich history and culture. In terms of language, the naming of places using the name Sunan Gunungjati enriches the local vocabulary and maintains the Javanese language heritage. The historical aspect shows that Sunan Gunungjati is a central figure in the history of the spread of Islam in the Cirebon area, so the use of his name in the toponym is a reminder















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of this history. In addition, the cultural aspect shows that the figure of Sunan Gunungjati has an important place in the culture of the local community, which is reflected in the naming of the place. In conclusion, Sunan Gunungjati has a strong role in the naming system of places in Cirebon Regency and City. The use of his name in a toponym not only provides a geographical identity but also describes the region's rich language, history, and culture. This study is expected to provide a better understanding of the relationship between historical figures and the place naming system in the context of Cirebon Regency and City, as well as contribute to the preservation of local cultural heritage.

Keywords: Sunan Gunungjati, administrative toponyms, History and Anthropology





















GENDER PERFORMATIVITY IN FEMALE CHARACTERS: A STUDY OF TWO CONTEMPORARY INDONESIAN WOMEN'S NOVELS

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Abstract. This study examines the construction and performativity of gender in female characters through an analysis of two contemporary Indonesian women's novels: *Women Waiting in the Lorong Menuju Laut* by Dian Purnama and *Hold On, It Hurts* by Noveni Adella. The primary theoretical approach used is Judith Butler's theory of gender performativity, which views gender not as a fixed identity but as the result of ongoing and constructed social practices. This study aims to explore how female characters in both novels perform, negotiate, or even deconstruct gender roles imposed by society through language, body, and social space. Using qualitative methods and narrative discourse analysis, this study finds that the representation of female characters in both novels demonstrates forms of resistance to heteronormative and patriarchal norms, while also opening up space for ambivalence in their gender identities. This study not only provides an in-depth understanding of the representation of women in contemporary Indonesian literature but also emphasizes the importance of reading literature through the lens of performative gender theory within Indonesia's complex socio-cultural context.

Keywords: Gender, performativity, Judith Butler, female characters, contemporary Indonesian literature, feminism















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CULTURAL DIALOGUE - A WAY TO PROMOTE THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS IN THE ASEAN COMMUNITY AND GLOBALIZATION

(The case of the Cham community)

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Abstract. This paper explores the role of cultural dialogue in promoting the diversity of cultural expressions within the Cham ethnic community amid the broader context of ASEAN integration and globalization. Despite a rich heritage in architecture, religion, and literature, the Cham community in Vietnam faces significant internal divisions rooted in historical dislocation, religious divergence, and socio-economic challenges. Historically fragmented by migration, religious plurality (Brahmanism, Buddhism, Islam), and linguistic divergence, the Cham today are further divided by the dynamics of urbanization, poverty, and transnational influences. External forces—from Islamic global networks to diasporic organizations—have compounded these divisions, sometimes pushing separatist narratives. In response, the paper argues that cultural dialogue offers a constructive framework to counter fragmentation. It emphasizes dialogue not merely as a communication tool but as a form of cultural embodiment that reclaims identity, promotes mutual understanding, and fosters inclusive development. Through reterritorialization processes, cultural dialogue can reconcile diverse Cham expressions, strengthen cultural resilience, and support broader human rights and sustainability goals. This study contributes to regional discussions on cultural preservation and social integration in multicultural societies facing the pressures of globalization. Ultimately, cultural dialogue is positioned as a transformative tool for peacebuilding, allowing ethnic communities like the Cham to assert agency while navigating complex historical legacies and modern socio-political realities.

Keywords: Cham community, cultural dialogue, globalisation, ethnic identity















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RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN A LOVE-BASED CURRICULUM: BUILDING LOVE AND HUMANIST VALUES IN A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY

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Abstract. This research examines the integration of local wisdom in Indonesian literature education as a strategy to strengthen cultural and social resilience of communities. Amid increasingly powerful globalization currents, preserving local wisdom values through literature education becomes essential for maintaining cultural identity and building community resilience. Using a mixed-methods approach, this research will identify elements of local wisdom from various regions in Indonesia that can be integrated into literature curricula, develop effective teaching methodologies, and evaluate their impact on students' cultural understanding and community engagement. Expected outcomes include a comprehensive inventory of local wisdom elements, a pedagogical framework for integrating local wisdom into literature curricula, and community-based learning models that connect students with local knowledge systems.

Keywords: local wisdom, literature education, cultural resilience, cultural preservation, community-based education





















REIMAGINING LITERATURE IN THE AI ERA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CREATIVE COMMUNITIES

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Abstract. Artificial intelligence (AI) continues to push the frontiers of creativity and communication, the influence on literature and literary communities is significant and multifaceted. This study investigates the changing link between literature and AI, focusing on how emergent technologies are transforming literary creation, consumption, and interpretation. From AI-generated poetry and narrative to algorithm-driven publishing platforms, the literary world is undergoing extraordinary changes that call into question traditional conceptions of authorship, originality, and creative agency. The research emphasizes the duality of AI's function in literature. On the one hand, artificial intelligence provides exciting potential for authors and computers to collaborate, democratizes access to creative tools, and inspires new literary forms and genres. On the other side, it poses serious concerns about ethical authorship, intellectual property, cultural uniformity, and the potential extinction of human innovation. These changes have far-reaching ramifications for literary communities, particularly those that rely on collaborative storytelling, cultural preservation, and grassroots publishing. Taking a qualitative approach, the article examines modern literary works, interviews with authors and digital artists, and assessments of AI-powered writing platforms. It seeks to study how creative communities react to, oppose, or integrate AI into their processes. Finally, the article advocates for a balanced approach that values innovation while preserving the human character of literary expression, assuring inclusion, diversity, and ethical responsibility in the age of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Urdu Literature, Creative Communities, Authorship,
Digital Humanities, Literary Innovation, Ethics















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MORALITY, TECHNOLOGY AND LAW: AN ANALYSIS ON THE PHENOMENON OF ONLINE GAMBLING

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Abstract. The development of digital technology has given birth to new forms of crime, one of which is online gambling. Although the practice of gambling has been strictly prohibited in the Indonesian legal system, law enforcement against online gambling still faces many obstacles, ranging from regulatory aspects and limited resources of law enforcement officials to cyber jurisdictional challenges. From Indonesia's positive legal perspective, gambling is a criminal offense, but reality shows that existing regulations are not effective enough in dealing with the unique characteristics of digital crime. Based on data from PPATK and Kominfo in 2023, online gambling has penetrated massively to all levels of society, especially the productive age group, and caused economic and social losses. This study aims to analyze the relationship between morality, technology, and law in law enforcement against online gambling and identify challenges that arise in law enforcement and normative solutions. The research method used is normative juridical with legislative, conceptual, and comparative approaches. The analysis results show that effective law enforcement against online gambling requires the integration of moral values, innovative use of technology, and regulatory and institutional reforms. Recommendations for regulatory reforms that are adaptive to digital developments, as well as strengthening institutional capacity in cyber law enforcement and the use of technology for early detection and multi-sector collaboration in building a moral and secure digital ecosystem. Therefore, it is necessary to contribute to contemporary legal discourse with a multi-disciplinary approach to answer today's digital legal challenges.

Keywords: Online gambling, morality, technology, law enforcement





















THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN PROMOTING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES IN INDONESIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANDATE OF THE 1945 CONSTITUTION

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Abstract. The role of the state/government is particularly important in determining various economic policies, especially those closely related to efforts to develop cooperatives. Economic policies issued by the government, whether directly or indirectly, should have an impact on the development of cooperatives. The issue addressed in this paper is how the state can enhance the competitiveness of cooperatives among other business entities. This study uses normative legal research with a descriptive analytical nature, while the data collection technique is through literature study or document study. However, field data is also used to support and supplement library data. After the data is collected, it is analyzed using qualitative legal methods. In relation to the role of the state/government in empowering cooperatives, the evaluation of cooperative performance shows that, so far, excessive support or involvement from the government has not been able to improve the independence and performance of cooperatives. In this case, it has actually created a strong dependence of cooperatives on government programs. To avoid dependence on the government, it is now time for cooperatives to have clear and transparent regulations, and if necessary, to redefine the government's role in the empowerment and development of cooperatives, with a clear statement that cooperatives are essentially autonomous institutions. The results of this evaluation are then used as a guide in determining the boundaries or regulatory framework regarding the government's role itself, ultimately leading to an ideal pattern of relationships or interactions that benefit the development of cooperatives.

Keywords: cooperatives, role of the state, competitiveness















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EMPOWERMENT OF FREESTYLE MOTORCYCLE COMMUNITY: GROWING LEGAL AWARENESS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY IN SEMARANG CITY

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Abstract. The freestyle motorcycle community often gets a negative stigma due to activities that are considered dangerous and violate traffic laws. However, if properly managed and empowered, this community has the potential to become a positive agent in fostering legal awareness and driving safety among the younger generation. This article aims to analyze the empowerment strategy of freestyle motorcycle communities in Semarang City in supporting traffic order. Using a qualitative approach and field study of several freestyle communities, it is found that through safety training, legal socialization, and a legal and organized platform for expression, these communities are able to internalize safety values and share education with the wider community. Empowering freestyle motorcycle communities is a strategic step that not only reduces the potential for violations, but also creates space for youth participation in creating a safe and law-aware traffic culture in urban areas.

Keywords: Freestyle motorcycle community, empowerment, legal awareness, traffic safety





















LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN SPATIAL PLANNING OF AUTONOMOUS REGIONS: BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT INTERESTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract. Regional spatial planning is a strategic instrument for realizing sustainable development in autonomous regions. However, in practice, spatial planning policies are often in a tug-of-war between the interests of economic growth and efforts to preserve the environment. This study aims to analyze how local governments manage spatial planning in the context of regional autonomy and assess how the policies implemented can balance regional growth and environmental sustainability. The qualitative approach is descriptive with case studies in several areas experiencing high development pressure, such as industrial, mining, and tourism. The study results show that although local governments have autonomous authority in setting regional spatial plans (RTRW), political factors, weak supervision, and investment interests often ignore ecological aspects. On the other hand, local policy innovations show efforts to harmonize the interests of development and environmental sustainability. This study concludes that the success of spatial planning policies in the regions is highly dependent on institutional capacity, quality of governance, community participation, and political courage in balancing development and conservation interests. Strengthening regulations, integrating spatial information systems, and increasing collaboration between parties are necessary to realize fair, sustainable, and responsive spatial planning to local dynamics. This study recommends strengthening regional institutional capacity, accurate spatial data integration, and participatory community involvement in the spatial planning and monitoring process.

Keywords: Local Government; Spatial Planning; Development Interests; Environmental Sustainability.















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FACTORS AFFECTING RESILIENCE IN DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING (D/HH) COMMUNITIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract. Resilience is extremely vital to all of us, especially to people with hearing loss. This paper is concerned with the study of factors affecting resilience in deaf and hard of hearing community. It is based on comprehensive literature review drawn from international studies and reports of existing organizations in Vietnam about this field. Key findings show that promoting resilience in deaf and hard-of-hearing (D/HH) communities involves the combination of complex factors. Individual characteristics, resilient family with positive support; deaf peer networks, inclusive education environment and social policy services are essential contributors to resilience in D/HH. The paper concludes by confirming that D/HH communities can accomplish their goals and live their lives fruitfully with the right support.

Key words: resilience, deaf and hard-of-hearing community, factors















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WOMEN'S WRITING AS EMPOWERMENT: FEMINIST LITERATURE AND SOCIAL CHANGE

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Abstract. Women's writing has had a revolutionary impact by giving voice to real experiences, challenging power systems, and campaigning for social justice. This research investigates how feminist literature serves as an empowering tool, allowing women to voice their experiences and fight cultural conventions that frequently marginalize them. Women have utilized literature, from early autobiographical writings to current fiction and poetry, to not only convey personal hardships but also to spark discussions about gender discrimination, patriarchy, identity, and resistance. Feminist writing provides a platform for silenced voices to be heard, as well as an intersection of personal tales with larger political movements. The research uses varied examples of women's writing from many countries, with a focus on South Asian and Urdu literary traditions. Writers like as Ismat Chughtai, Kishwar Naheed, and modern voices continue to question conventions and spark discussion. Their works demonstrate how literature can provoke discussion, promote awareness, and motivate action. This study demonstrates, through attentive reading and critical analysis, that feminist literature transcends storytelling to become a force that confronts prevailing narratives and proposes alternatives to oppressive institutions. Women's literature creates empathy and supports personal and societal transformation by engaging readers emotionally and intellectually. The study indicates that feminist literature is more than a mirror of society; it is a tool for enabling women to create their own identities and change their surroundings.

Keywords: Urdu Feminist Writers, Feminist Discourse, Gender and Literature.















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MOLANGGU: BETWEEN REBUKE, BELIEF AND HEALING

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Abstract. Molanggu is a traditional healing practice embedded in the cultural and spiritual life of the Gorontalo people in Indonesia. It is typically used to treat non-biomedical ailments such as headaches, stomachaches, loss of appetite, and other psychosomatic symptoms that are believed to arise from emotional disturbances. These disturbances are often attributed to remarks or comments made by others that carry elements of shock, disbelief, envy, or unintentional spiritual harm. This study investigates Molanggu not merely as a method of treatment, but as a symbolic act of spiritual communication and cultural expression. The practice is deeply rooted in the belief that supernatural beings spirits or ancestral entities—play a role in human well-being, sometimes issuing warnings through illness. The ritual elements, including hair-pulling and the use of "prayer water," are rich in symbolic meaning and reflect the community's cosmological understanding of health, balance, and moral conduct. Through ethnographic observation and in-depth interviews with a Molanggu practitioner in Bone Bolango Regency, this study reveals how the practice functions as both a healing method and a form of social regulation, reinforcing spiritual values and communal harmony. Despite the pressures of modernization and the growing influence of biomedical frameworks, Molanggu continues to persist, signaling the resilience of local knowledge systems and indigenous spirituality. Ultimately, this practice represents more than cultural heritage—it serves as a living philosophy that integrates healing, belief, and identity within the Gorontalo worldview.

Keywords: Molanggu, traditional healing, Gorontalo culture, spiritual illness, indigenous belief





















UNCOVERING WAQF ACCOUNTABILITY: PRACTICES OF RECORDING, RECOGNITION, AND REPORTING PRACTICES IN PESANTREN

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Abstract. Waqf as a form of worship and charity that sustains religious institutions demands transparent accountability. This research focuses on waqf accounting practices, namely how the received trust is managed through recording, recognition, and reporting. The locus of this research is Pesantren Tahfidzul Quran Almadinah, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi. Using a qualitative approach with a case study, data were collected through observation of waqf recording and reporting documents, as well as in-depth interviews with pesantren managers and waqf donors. The results of this study reveal that the waqf received by the pesantren is very diverse, including money, materials (such as building materials, equipment, and foodstuffs), and physical labor. However, the practice of recording and reporting waqf accounting is only done for waqf in the form of money and certain materials. Waqf receipts in the form of non-financial materials and physical labor have not been integrated into a formal accounting recording system and are only reported in internal deliberation meetings. This is based on the pesantren managers' belief that the accountability of cash waqf can be done administratively, while nonfinancial waqf is considered as accountability in the afterlife. This finding highlights the gap between formal accounting practices and the broader reality of waqf management, especially in the non-financial aspects. This research implies the importance of developing a more comprehensive waqf accounting framework that is able to record and report all forms of waqf, including non-financial ones, in order to increase transparency and trust of muzakki, as well as the sustainability of holistic waqf asset management.

Keywords: Accountability, Waqf Accounting, Trust, Recording, Reporting





















INTEGRATION OF ISLAMIC VALUES IN LITERARY LEARNING: STUDIES IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS UNIVERSITIES (PTKI)

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Abstract. This study explores the integration of Islamic values into literature instruction within Islamic Higher Education Institutions (Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam or PTKI) in Indonesia. As literature serves not only as a medium of aesthetic expression but also as a vehicle for moral and spiritual formation, this research investigates how Islamic ethical and theological principles are embedded into the teaching of literary texts. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, data were collected through interviews with lecturers, analysis of course syllabi, and classroom observations across several PTKI institutions. The findings reveal that the integration of Islamic values is carried out through the selection of texts, interpretive frameworks grounded in Islamic thought, and the alignment of learning outcomes with religious character development. However, challenges persist, such as limited availability of appropriate Islamic literary materials and the lack of pedagogical training among instructors. This study highlights the need for a contextualized literature pedagogy that harmonizes literary appreciation with Islamic worldview, thereby enriching students' cognitive, emotional, and spiritual growth.

Keywords: Islamic values, literature education, Islamic Higher Education, PTKI, integrated learning, religious pedagogy, Islamic worldview





















POHUTU MOLO'OPU' RITUAL OF ACCEPTANCE OF LEADERS IN GORONTALO SOCIETY

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Abstract. One of the oral literature which is still used in Gorontalo custom event is Tuja'i Molo'opu. Oral literature is uttered at the ceremonial of acceptance od leader in Gorontalo. As other traditions are changing, Tuja'i Molo'opu also along with the changes of the society. Therefore it needs to be held as the Foundation for preservation of the study of oral literature Tuja'i Molo'opu. Thus the ceremony Tuja'i Molo'opu this is not the complement of Molo'opu ceremony, but contain a moral messages, which as ancestors messages to the man who will lead in Gorontalo. The purpose of study is to explaine the disclosure of advice is contained in the schematic composition of the tuja'i molo'opu, and to explaine the types of advice given to the leader. Thetheory used in this research is the theory of orality Albert Bates Lord and Ruth Finnegan. Acording Finnegan oral literature contains a sequence of themes. The prominent of theme is exhortation to the leader. To apply this theory used ethnographic aproaches, to explore data on leadership message in performance as the cultural aspects of the community of Gorontalo. The data is collectected by using documentation, recording, observation and interview techniques. The results of this research show that the leadership messages included in the Tuja'I Molo'opu as moral messages are: (1) siddiq/honest, (2) amanah/ responsible, (3) fathonah/intelligent, (4) tabligh/communicative.

Keywords: Oral literature of Gorontalo, Tuja'i Molo'opu, leadeship messages.



















THE EXISTENCE OF COMPETITIVENESS OF ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE VUCA ERA

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Abstract. Talking about the history of Islamic educational institutions in Indonesia, from time to time, before 2000 it was still considered second class, unpopular, seemed to be underestimated and not even an option for prospective students and parents in particular. The existence of Islamic educational institutions is increasingly popular. Coupled with the current era, which is popular with the term VUCA (Votality, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity), the need for educational institutions that have accountability in forming and educating students comprehensively. The scale of development and increase in quantity is marked by the establishment of Islamic educational institutions in the form of boarding schools/pesantren/boarding schools, such as al-Mahira, Ar-Rahma, International Islamic Baording School, and Muhammadiyah Boarding School (MBS) which are located in various regions. The purpose of this study is to see the influence of vuca on the existence of the competitiveness of Islamic educational institutions. This research uses a quantitative approach with a simple regression model. The research sample was 131 students of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Jember, with a questionnaire research instrument. The results of the study showed that the challenge of VUCA to the existence of Islamic educational institutions was 0.325 or 32.5 percent. The conclusion of this study can be explained that there is a significant influence of VUCA on the existence of Islamic educational institutions, especially SMA Muhammadiyah3 Jember.

Keywords: VUCA, competitiveness, Islamic educational institutions, Muhammadiyah















OF MUSLIM







LEGAL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: BETWEEN REGULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract. Legal protection for children is an integral part of efforts to ensure children's rights to gain a sense of security, especially in the school environment as the main place in their growth and development. However, cases such as physical, verbal, bullying, and harassment still often occur in schools, both in cities and regions. This study aims to analyze the gap between child protection regulations that have been passed by the government and their implementation in the field, as well as provide a model of the school community-based approach. The method used was a qualitative approach through observation, interviews, and documentation in two secondary schools in [name of region]. The results show that although formally child protection regulations are quite adequate (Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Permendikbud No. 82 of 2015), their implementation is still weak due to lack of socialization, teacher understanding, and weak coordination between schools and child protection institutions. A school-based empowerment strategy is needed through training, legal counseling, and parent-teacher communication forums as a form of strengthening child protection. This research is the basis for designing a community service model in the form of a Child-Friendly School based on legal understanding.

Keywords: Child protection, schools, regulation, implementation, community empowerment





















ANALYSIS OF CASES OF VIOLENCE BY TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract. Teacher-perpetrated violence in schools represents a violation of professionalism and ethical codes, which should serve as fundamental guidelines in education. This study examines five cases of physical violence committed by teachers in various educational institutions in Indonesia, encompassing verbal abuse, physical violence, and even sexual harassment. The study aims to identify patterns of violations, causal factors, and the impacts of such violence on students, both physically and psychologically. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method with a case study and literature review approach. Data analysis was conducted by collecting secondary data from previous studies and academic journals. The research is grounded in the theory of teacher professionalism and educational ethics to analyze violent actions committed by educators. The findings reveal that violence stems from teachers' inability to manage emotions, the use of inappropriate disciplinary approaches, and weak oversight and enforcement of school policies. To prevent violence, professional development, consistent application of ethical codes, and strict monitoring of teacher qualifications are essential to create a violence-free educational environment.

Keywords: Teacher, Violence, Professionalism, Ethical Codes





















A DEEP LEARNING STRATEGY TO PROMOTE MINDFUL & MEANINGFUL LEARNING: A REFLECTION

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Abstract. Deep learning strategy in education has become increasingly vital due to the demands of 21st-century learning, which emphasizes a mindful and meaningful learning through profound understanding and critical thinking, and the ability to apply knowledge in real contexts. The deep learning strategy here aims to foster meaningful conceptual understanding of sentence construction by facilitating knowledge transfer and developing students' metacognitive skills. The learning goal is for learners not only to master content but also to analyse, evaluate, and create innovative solutions to complex problems of sentence construction. The deep learning strategies which promote mindful and meaningful learning include: (1) inquiry and problem-based learning, which engages students in active exploration; (2) collaborative discussions to deepen understanding through diverse perspectives; (3) formative feedback to help students reflect on their learning process. Using close and open-ended-questions given to 29 students, the result shows 72.4% students increase their knowledge and 93.1% students agree that conceptual understanding is very important. In conclusion, a deep learning strategy is effective to promote students' mindful and meaningful learning through conceptual understanding of sentence construction. It can trigger long-term knowledge retention to deepen students' understanding in tackling language learning challenges. Therefore, with the right strategies, teachers and educator can create learning experiences that encourage deep exploration, collaboration, and critical reflection.

Keywords: learning strategy, meaningful learning, sentence construction





















EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN FOSTERING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND LIFELONG LEARNING: A DEVELOPING COUNTRY'S PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract. Educational technologies (EdTech) emerged as a critical factor in transforming learning settings due to the global upheavals, socioeconomic challenges and rapid technological advancement. Beyond the classroom, EdTech helps communities adapt, learn, and prosper, contributing to resilience and lifelong learning. The use of EdTech into community learning programs boosts adaptive capabilities, promotes creativity, and stimulates the development of skills required to navigate uncertainty. Furthermore, it assists marginalized groups, such as women, rural people, and displaced communities, by providing new opportunities for education and involvement. However, the benefits of EdTech can only be fully realized if issues like the digital divide, technical infrastructure, and digital literacy are addressed. The use of EdTech into community learning programs boosts adaptive capabilities, promotes creativity, and stimulates the development of skills required to navigate uncertainty. Furthermore, it assists marginalized groups, such as women, rural people, and displaced communities, by providing new opportunities for education and involvement. However, the benefits of EdTech can only be fully realized if issues like the digital divide, technical infrastructure, and digital literacy are addressed. This study adopted the qualitative research approach, and data collected through the indepth interviews with educators, and EdTech practitioners working in higher education sector. Besides, content analysis of case studies, policy papers, and academic literature were also explored to get the clearer picture. The findings stress the need of inclusive digital policy, regional content production, and community-driven approaches to EdTech. Communities may create resilient futures that can endure and recover from social,















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economic, and environmental crises by aligning educational technology with the values of equality, sustainability, and lifelong learning.

Keywords: Digital Equity; Inclusive Education; Community Resilience; Lifelong Learning;
Pakistan





















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