CRITICAL RETHINKING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - DOCTORAL CONFERENCE 2021

ABSTRACT BOOK

Publisher:

Budapest

2021

Editors:

Brigitta MALUSTYIK

dr. Bálint TELEKI

Scientific Committee:

Prof. Dr. Csaba Makó

Dr. Éva Jakusné Harnos

Dr. Éva Margit Kovács

Dr. habil Krisztián Péter Zachar

Dr. habil László Berényi

Dr. Péter Koronváry

Dr. Szabolcs Pásztor

Organization Committee:

Anna Urbanovics, main organizer

dr. Bálint Teleki, main organizer

Berk Can Kozar, organizer

Brigitta Malustyik, main organizer

Klaudia Gabriella Horváth, organizer

Table of contents

SESSION: ECONOMICS

BOUHLEL, Sofian

The role of the International Monetary Fund in the Arab Spring

Abstract:

The crisis of the Arab Spring destabilized the economic and social situation of the Middle East and North African region since 2011. Face to these challenges, the intervention of the international organizations was primordial to give the necessary support for these countries. The most important international lender was the International Monetary Fund, which is responsible for the assistance of emerging and developing countries to achieve their economic growth. This paper point out the actual debate on the IMF's role and its policies in the MENA region since the start of the Arab Spring by analyzing the applied programs and macroeconomic indicators of some affected countries. In addition, this research intends to explain the different views in this topic. The first one supports the intervention of this organization in the Arab countries and consider it as an important factor for the economic development of the region. Contrarily to the second, which criticize this intervention and consider it as a type of economic and social pressure that can hind the progress of these countries.

Keywords: Arab Spring - IMF - Economic - Intervention - Challenges

COSKKUN, Gokhan

The Effect Of Transformational Leadership Style On Trust In Manager

Abstract:

Managers' strategies, management styles and their relationships with employees play a key role in organizational efficiency and efforts to sustain their assets. Business management and relations between employees and managers have become more important in line with business structures getting more complex and changing economic conditions. In this study, Transformational Leadership and its sub-dimensions, which are seen as important leadership styles of our age, examined. As sub-dimensions: Idealized Influence, Individualistic Interest, Inspirational Motivation and Affective Trust investigated. Data collected from 8 public schools in Turkey to examine these effects.

The aim of the study was determined by managers 'transformational leadership behaviors and their employees' sense of trust in their managers. In addition, the differences in the feelings of trust according to the demographic characteristics of the employees were checked.

According to the results of the study, it was determined that transformational leadership behavior contributed positively to trust in the manager. The most positive effects in the trust research were found to be in individual attention and ideal effect dimensions.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Motivation, Manager, Trust, Job Satisfaction

HORVÁTH, Klaudia Gabriella

The Changing Role of Government in the Evolution of Innovation Ecosystems

Abstract:

Innovation networks and innovation ecosystems are frequently used terms in the context of mainstream science and policy making. However, these concepts are quite heterogeneous, therefore they represent many interpretations and models with regards to innovation capacity in general. One of the most widely used theoretical construction of innovation ecosystem is the Triple Helix model. The dominant premise of Triple Helix is that strong, trust-based relationships between government agencies, higher education institutions and companies improve the quality of organizational, regional and national innovation capacity as well as performance. Since the government is a prominent player of Triple Helix model, it is specifically relevant to examine, how the role of government actors evolve during the evolution of Triple Helix ecosystems. A comprehensive literature review and numerous case studies corroborate that while the proactive participation of individual spheres is essential for collaboration, in reality, actors fundamentally require ecosystem coordination from the state.

Keywords: innovation, innovation ecosystem, Triple Helix, evolutionary economics

JAHANLI, Sabina

Universal Basic Income Practice as Social Expenditure

Abstract:

Social expenditures are expenditures made by the states in order to eliminate the situations that affect individuals negatively and to increase the level of social welfare. As a method of social spending, Universal Basic Income is guaranteed by the state that all individuals in the country receive an income that can meet their basic humanitarian needs. Universal Basic Income is an important issue due to its potential to prevent the effects of problems such as poverty and unemployment. The need for human labor with the developing technology today reveals the need for Universal Basic Income application. In the study, Universal Basic Income will be explained and the examples applied in the world will be examined. A possible application in Europe is intended to assess the impact of public expenditure on the social spending axis.

Keywords: Welfare State; Universal Basic Income; Social Expenditures

MÁTYÁS, Tímea Bernadett

Energy Market Investment Opportunities

Abstract:

The objective of the study is to present the traditional and alternative/ renewable energy markets by identifying the economic trends and dynamics that shape these market segments and to further examine the international investment opportunities the two sectors offer. In the light of the international energy and climate policy measures aimed at the reduction of the CO_2 emission, acceleration of the renewable energy deployment, and supporting energy efficiency initiatives, the effect of an emerging paradigm of the widely debated idea of sustainable development and sustainable economy is detectable within the capital market investments. Investors begin to consider the possibility of investing in the alternative/ renewable energy sector using different assets such as the Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). The goal of this paper is to find the most suitable methodology used in comparing the traditional and alternative/ renewable energy ETFs to get a better insight into the investment opportunities of the two energy market segments and to enable further research later on.

Keywords: energy, market, investment, renewable, ETF

SCHEU, Lucas – BUCHER, Florian

The Link Between Economic Complexity and Environmental Pollution A Case Study Based on the Former Socialist Transition Countries

Abstract:

Today, the former socialist transition countries are a very heterogeneous group in terms of economic development, economic complexity, and environmental quality. Our study examines the potential impact of economic complexity on environmental quality in terms of CO2 emissions for this group. For this purpose, we refer to the extended theories of the so-called Environmental Kuznets Curve, which represents the relationship between Economic Complexity and environmental pollution in the form of an inverted U-shape pattern. We extend this analysis by a more in-depth theoretical approach and an extended consideration of individual sectors (in this case, CO2 of the manufacturing sector) and a classification of countries based on their complexity value at the beginning of the period under review. To avoid adverse transition effects on the analysis that cannot be attributed to the underlying theory, we restrict the period of observation to 1995-2017 and cover 23 countries. Our results show that the classification of countries based on their starting value has a significant impact on the detection of the U-shape pattern and thus contradicts the study design of many existing studies. In this way, we can only prove the curve for those countries that already had a high degree of complexity in their economies in 1995. Whereas for the countries with lower complexity, we find values that, at least according to our understanding, do not conform with the underlying theory.

Keywords: Economic Complexity, Environmental Pollution; Environmental Kuznets Curve, Transition Countries, CO2 Emissions

SESSION: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

BAKERJIAN, Leen

CSR and Greenwashing

Abstract:

The governance of corporate environmental exercises ought to perceive that the business organization is an aesthetic phenomenon, including the environmental practices and correspondences embraced for the sake of corporate social responsibility [CSR]. Corporate personalities and CSR rehearses are tastefully projected through logos, brand names, websites, product branding and administrations, stylish workplaces, uniforms, and other stylish artifacts. This corporate "marking" dovetails with the more extensive aestheticization of our inescapable media and consumer culture. Aesthetics have specific notability in CSR for impacting, and at times misleading public opinion on corporate environmental execution. Thus, in disciplining deceitful corporate conduct, administration strategies should be more receptive to such aesthetic qualities.

Keywords: CSR, Greenwashing

JÁNOSY, Orsolya

The hegemony of the English-speaking countries as destinations of long-term academic mobility

Abstract:

In some respects, higher education has always been one of the most international industries in the world due to the universality of knowledge. In the 20th century, as part of globalization processes, internationalization of higher education accelerated and international knowledge transfer became indispensable for the development of many disciplines.

The most effective way to encourage knowledge circulation is through cross-border collaborations and international scientific networking which can be achieved by the mobility of researchers.

Gaining international experience has become essential for the completion of a researcher's career. What factors influence the researcher in choosing the destination country for mobility? What are the most popular destinations? Are there international mobility trends?

In my presentation, I examine the main target countries of long-term researcher mobility based on data from three comprehensive international surveys (The Changing Academic Profession Survey, GlobSci Survey, MORE research series). In the light of the research results, three types of countries can be distinguished: typically sending, typically receiving, and sending-receiving countries, who implement balanced knowledge transfer.

There is a kind of hierarchy of target countries, areas with the most advanced research infrastructure and funding, which is headed by the United States, followed closely by the United Kingdom.

The dominance of the so-called "Global North" or as Wallerstein calls the "core" countries, the hegemony of the English-speaking world are well illustrated by research data.

Keywords: academic mobility, internationalisation, higher education, hegemony, destination countries

KADEWANDANA, Donie

European Union Non-Tariff Barriers to Indonesia's Crude Palm Oil

Abstract:

This paper aims to analyze the Non-Tariff barriers applied by the European Union to Indonesia's Crude Palm Oil (CPO). Indonesia is one of the largest producers and exporters of CPO in the world. Meanwhile, the European Union is one of Indonesia's trading partners and the largest importer of CPO, which is used to produce Biofuels. In 2013, the European Union again implemented non-tariff barriers against CPO from Indonesia. The European Union requires that palm oil entering the European Union obtain Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) from the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). The RSPO is a non-profit organization that can certify sustainable palm oil. Indonesia faces non-tariff barriers from the European Union because Indonesian CPO are considered environmentally unfriendly and not good for health. The research findings show that there are two reasons for the European Union to impose non-tariff barriers on Indonesia's palm oil even though Indonesia's palm oil already has CSPO. First, because the European Union seeks to protect the infant industry. Second, due to political pressure from NGOs that are members of the Transnational Advocacy Network (TAN), which focus on environmental issues, especially related to forest destruction due to oil palm plantations which aim to change EU policy.

Keywords: Non-Tariff Barriers, European Union, Indonesia's Crude Palm Oil, Protectionism, Transnational Advocacy Network

KIRILOVA, Neli

The Black Sea Kerch Strait Incident: Between Maritime Law and Psychology Drama Triangle

Abstract:

This empirical study addresses the reasons behind differing interpretations of international rules in the assessment of the 2018 Kerch Strait incident, in which Russian vessels implemented military action towards Ukrainian vessels. The article is significant, because it concerns the EU neighbourhood, Russia-NATO dynamics, the role of Turkey, and Ukraine. The first perspective explores the challenges of the Black Sea maritime security in the framework of UN Law of the Sea 1982 and the Montreux Convention 1936. The findings show that the Kerch Strait Incident could be solved according to the international law only if the law is accepted by all involved states. The major difficulty comes from the interpretation of Russia, as the control of the Kerch Strait allows access of NATO to its internal territory through Azov Sea, endangering its internal security. The territorial waters of Crimea refer to its land, therefore Kerch can be judged only after agreement to whom Crimea belongs through political agreement or through new maritime law. The second perspective examines psychology drama triangle, where the long-lasting historical competition over Crimea moves between victim-villain-rescuer triangle. In this case, it is found that the core problem is Ukraine's role of a victim who changes its perception to different actors over time, seeing them once as rescuers, second time as villains. Therefore, the solution is in assuring constant and stable policy of Ukraine.

Keywords: Black Sea Straits, EU, Russia, Turkey

KOPTI, Alaa

Foreign Investments in Jordan

Abstract:

In the light of the recent changes to the Jordanian legislations brought by the request of his Majesty King Abdullah II Bin Al Hussein, this research project seeks to focus on issues relating to the Jordanian Companies Law and its amendments and the impact of the latest amendments on the future of Investment in Jordan on an International level. The primary area of the analysis will be the inclusion of matters relating to Foreign Investment in the scope of Article 10 of the Jordanian Investment Law No. 30 of 2014. The main research questions concern the reform of the Investment Law and the Company's Law protection regime which is likely be triggered by in the future as a keyword to sign any investment bilateral agreement between Jordan and any other country worldwide.

Keywords: Jordan, Companies law, Foreign investments, Limited liability company, Barriers

PALOTAI, Mónika

Public and private cooperations in the market of security-war-peace

Abstract:

In parallel with the public opinion that shifts away from supporting foreign military operations, it seems to be a mutual consensus throughout the disciplines of law and social sciences that pluralization of security is in process and is in a phase of constant adaptation and change, however, there is a significant dispute about its consequences and repercussions. On the contrary, pluralization of security is mainly perceived in a positive manner as part of a major veer from the government to governance, because the traditional hierarchical concepts of government are viewed and experienced as inept when it needs to tackle geographical, functional, normative, and institutional security issues. The number of PMSC contracts have increased dramatically in the past two decades either to extend traditional military capabilities or to achieve various foreign policy goals in conflict situations, as well as to bolster domestic forces to maintain law and order. However private-public security collaborations are beyond the traditional PMSC categories. This article addresses the ambiguities of private-public partnerships in the field of security.

Keywords: PPP, public-private partnership, democratic control, conflict zones

ROY, Sodip – VERESS, Hilda

Anti-trafficking Act and administrative structure: A comparative study between the anti-trafficking Act in the USA and Bangladesh

Abstract:

Human trafficking is one of the most heinous transnational crimes. The UN by its Palermo Protocol in 2000 declared an all-out war against this crime while the USA plays the role of sheriff in curbing human trafficking globally. The USA is the pioneer of national anti-trafficking law and administrative structure. All other UN members are also bound to enact their legal framework to combat human trafficking. The US Department of State monitors and assesses the situation of human trafficking. Being a marshal of anti-trafficking, the US annual report on trafficking in person (TIP), Bangladesh ranks in Tier 2 (watch) list consecutively whereas the US always in Tier 1 or the best complied nation to anti-human trafficking issues. Taking up these points, this study examined the legal framework and the administrative structure of these two countries to identify the factors influencing the status of human trafficking. Thus, the study mainly bases on content analysis- the anti-trafficking framework of the respective countries while other relevant reports, academic studies also have been explored. After an investigation, it found out that not only the legal framework and administrative organizations but also political and financial support are required to achieve the best outcome of a policy.

Keywords: human rights, sheriff, push factors, structure, enforcement.

SESSION: POLITICAL STUDIES

AL BITAR, Rachid

Pre-Contractual Information (EU Consumer Protection Law)

Abstract:

The following abstract serves the purpose of briefly dictating the headlines of my topic/presentation and reflecting a clear image of its' content. As mentioned in the title, the consumer protection law forms the keystone of my discussion, and all the information of the subject directly derive from this law. However, my work will be divided into five essential titles, which I aim to put in a chronological order for a better understanding. Firstly, a general introduction will consider defining and explaining all the essential terms that are directly related to the subject. Secondly, and since the subject is being discussed from a legal perspective, it is crucial to explore its' legal basis and its' scope of application. The third part constitutes the core of the discussion, where the general requirements of the pre-contractual phase will be scrutinized. Fourthly, the paper will discuss the full mechanism of the execution phase of the consumer's contract. At last, the burden of proof and the enforceability of the contract will be reviewed and examined.

Keywords: Legal Basis, Scope of Application, General Requirements, Pre-Contractual Phase, and the Execution Phase

BENEDEK, István

The model of populist electoral autocracy

Abstract:

It is my contention that populism, understood in an autocratic interpretation of democracy and representation, could be particularly dangerous for democracy. First and foremost because its idea of a single, homogeneous and authentic people that can be legitimately represented only by the populist leader is a moralized form of antipluralism which is contrary to the pluralist approach of democracy (i.e. polyarchy). For precisely this reason, populism could play a key role in autocracies, especial in electoral autocracies which may use the core elements of it. Namely, Manichean worldview, image of a homogeneous people, people-centrism and autocratic notion of representation are very compatible with electoral autocracies, since these regimes are hold general elections and their power is built upon the alleged will of the people. By using populism, it is possible for these regimes to camouflage and even legitimise their autocratic trends and exercise of power behind the formally multi-party but not fair elections and democratic façade. As a radical turn towards closed autocracies (without de facto multiparty elections) would be too expensive, electoral autocrats need manipulated multi-party elections and other plebiscite techniques that could serve as quasi-democratic legitimation. On the other hand, they tend to use the political logic of populism which could transform political contestation to a life-and-death struggle and provides quasi-democratic legitimation and other important cognitive functions. Therefore, populist electoral autocracies, as a paradigmatic type of electoral autocracies, could remain with us for a long time, giving more and more tasks for researchers.

Keywords: democracy, autocracy, representation, electoral autocracy, populism

GÁT, Ákos Bence

A critical analysis of European Public Administration's policy on the rule of law

Abstract:

In the last decade, European institutions elaborated a new European public policy based on the notion of the rule of law. This procedure included the creation of an ever-larger rule of law toolkit, containing nowadays several instruments aiming at controlling the respect of the rule of law in European Member States. The presentation will put this 10-year period under examination and give a critical analysis of the policy developed by European public administration. It will shed light on the main rule of law instruments of the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council. The critical analysis will include, on the one hand, the presentation of the main features of these instruments. On the other hand, from a comparative perspective, special emphasis will be put on the relationship between the different mechanisms of European rule of law toolkit. Finally, the presentation will point out some major examples of legal, administrative and political inconsistencies of the rule of law policy.

Keywords: European rule of law policy, European public administration, rule of law mechanisms, division of competences, European federalism

ISMAYILZADA, Tofig

The Impact of the European Migration Crisis to the Rise of Far-Right Parties in the Western and Eastern European Union Member States

Abstract:

The far-right parties with anti-immigration vision gained considerable popularity in many European Union states that experienced migration process. Historically a nationalistic sentiment was popular among European states but after the Second World War, its popularity decreased. But the rise of migration has breathed life into far-right political parties. The article argues that the migration crisis that started in 2015 had an impact on the rise of far-right parties in the western and eastern European Union member states. Despite the differences coming from their diverse contexts far-right party family share ideological and structural features across Europe. The ground for discussion is set by ideological identification of far-right parties in western and eastern Europe European Union member states. With the aid of examined data from the Central Election Committees of the selected states, the article shows that the European migration crisis had an impact on the rise of far-right parties in the western and eastern European Union member states. Despite the nationalist trend in the region limited amount of work appears on the selected subject, and this article seeks to feel this gap.

Keywords: Migration crisis, Far-right parties, Ideological identification, European Union, Western and Eastern Europe European Union member states

REZSNEKI, Zsombor

The History of NASA

Abstract:

The best known and most efficient space agency in the world. His creation was shaped by foresight and constant struggles, sometimes failures. The main task of the organization is to transfer the criteria related to man into space, so we can consider it unique in terms of its mission. However, its existence is not unique, as many large-scale organizations were created along the same philosophy: the concrete and complete, regulated execution of a given task. We will see what political and economic forces and events have created it and its centers, and we will get an answer to why it is the most special institution in its field, how it had been shaped and how it shaped the US aviation-related organizational system.

Keywords: NASA, space agency, human mission, organizational system, space, center

SZILÁGYI-KISS, Hajnalka

Security in Iraq and the effects of the Hungarian contribution in the crisis

Abstract:

One of the basic needs of a person is the wish to live in safety, without fear. The root of the Latin term "cura" refers to anxiety, fear, while "se" means, as a privative suffix: without. That is, the original content of our word security is that a person is safe. When a group seeks to consciously deprive people of security, intimidate them through the use of violence, we can speak of terror. Terror means the systematic spread of fear through violent action, and terrorism is the achievement of set political goals through the means of terror. In Iraq, people have learned to live with danger.

Politics must be a tool for creating and maintaining security between human communities, states, and the international systems they create. We must deal with the vulnerabilities of Iraqi people who live in the vicinity of fanatical, Islamist terrorist groups. Hungary has created a humanitarian model combining with elements of international practice, which delivers aid through various Christian or other religious groups in the Middle East. This new approach, which is based on personal contact with local communities, contributes to the building of security.

Keywords: security policy, Middle East, terror, Iraq, ISIS

SESSION: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 1

AMER, Senan – KUNOS, István

The Effect of Administrative Leadership on the Organizational Performance – A Case Study on Ministry of Educations Center in Jordan

This study aimed to investigate the effect of administrative leadership, involving the dimensions of administrative creativity, decision-making ability, and organizational culture, on organizational performance, involving the dimensions of operation efficiency and satisfaction of employees, based on the perspectives of employees in the Ministry of Educations Center in Jordan. The objective of this study is to give an explanation of the variables of the study, which are administrative leadership and organizational performance. The study further examines the effect of administrative leadership on organizational performance in the Ministry of Educations Center in Jordan.410 questionnaires were distributed amongst the study sample, of which 381 were returned back and analyzed. This implies that 93% of the questionnaires account for the data generated in this study. Different statistical measures and tools were used to analyze the data. The results of the study showed that there is an effect of administrative leadership (administration creativity, the ability to make decisions, and organizational culture) on the organizational performance (operation efficiency and employees' satisfaction) in the Ministry of Educations Center in Jordan. Based on the results, recommendations are given by the researchers.

Keywords: operation efficiency, employees' satisfaction, administration creativity, ability to make decisions, organizational culture

ARIFIN, Saru

The Use of e-Procurement in Government Administration to Combat Corruption: the Case of Indonesia

The Corruption Perception Index is used by Transparency International to assess a country's level of corruption (CPI). There have been 180 countries evaluated in total. Indonesia ranks 90th out of 180 countries on a global scale. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Indonesia, which ranges from 0 to 100, is set to remain at 40 until 2019. This figure is still significantly lower than the respective CPIs of Malaysia and Singapore, which are both in the midnineties. It will take a large amount of community participation to improve Indonesia's corruption perception index. Inadequate is the Anti-Corruption Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi-KPK). It requires the cooperation of all parties because if it proceeds at its own pace, the results may take a century to manifest. Indonesia's government is working to implement an electronic government system (e-Government) in the country's governance. Indonesia is dedicated to creating a transparent, accountable, and participatory government system as a developing country entering the democratic era. Simultaneously, this effort aims to eliminate corruption in government administration. The government's response to society's demands for government services that are more effective, efficient, easy, cheap, and quick is Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2003, which is a National Policy and Strategy for e-Government Development. Furthermore, in Indonesia, e-government enables direct communication between the public and the government. According to this study, converting Indonesian procurement from a traditional method to an online platform has a significant impact on reducing government corruption. It has a significant impact on the performance of Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index. However, it is recommended that continuing to improve the e-procurement system be taken seriously in order to achieve the ideal e-procurement system that is more credible, dependable, and trusted. Keywords: E-Government, e-Procurement, Corruption, Transparency, CPI, Corruption Eradication Commission.

Keywords: e-procurement; anti-corruption; public administration; the government of Indonesia

BARTUSZEK, **Lilla Judit**

The role of Public Administration in Sustainable Development - How critical rethinking of public administration can help ac- celerate the implementation of Sustainable Development in the V4

Understanding and analyzing the structure through which the Sustainable Development Goals are implemented - from the international level, through intergovernmental cooperation, through regional groupings to the national levels - is essential.

In my research, I build my scientific exploration on the basis of a "reversed-pyramid", consisting of
- a) international level (UN)
- b) intergovernmental level (EU),
- c) regional level (V4)
- d) national level (Hungary)

Expanding the lowest level of our pyramid: "Member States", we can further distinguish two cate- gories:
- a) the central state administration
- b) the territorial state administration

While the first one is mainly concerned with the management of macro-problems and certain macropolitical development, the latter one - constituting the level being closest to the citizens - could use the concept of sustainability in the strategic planning of local affairs.

In my research and in my presentation, my aim is to point out the weak spots as well as the synergies that can help accelerate the implementation of the SDGs in great lengths, especially when it comes to the V4 region and Hungary.

Keywords: sustainability, sustainable development, regional cooperation, V4, green public administration

BEKALO, Teketel Lamango

Local Government Autonomy and its Challenges: in the Ethiopian Experience

The paper aims to review the challenges of Ethiopia's local government autonomy and its power relationships with federal/ regional levels of governance. Thus local government remains the nearest level of government to the constituents at the grass-roots level. Therefore, it aimed at using it as a means through which service providers should be properly handled. This is said to not be properly and effectively done as a result of facing different challenges on local government in Ethiopia. Therefore, this raises the problem of local government autonomy in sub-national units in general. Methodologically, the data obtained for this paper are articles, books, magazines, the Internet, and pieces of literature, policies, and other related documents are scientifically collected and analyzed. Some of the findings of the study are lack of consistent separation of power between the regional government and sub-national units, undue interference from the upper tie government, lack of fiscal autonomy i.e. Revenue and expenditure, and accountability-related problems are major that affects local government autonomy. I have finally concluded the paper based on the above results by addressing some challenges related to local government autonomy in Ethiopia. It is therefore recommended in this paper that, for the local government to be vibrant and to comply with expectations, different laws and proclamations amendment should be made to cedes the local government as an appendage to the federal or regional government.

Keywords: Ethiopia, Local Government, Local Autonomy, Fiscal Autonomy, Decentralization

FILCZER-PLÓSZ, Krisztina

Challenges in internal control of the water sector during a pandemic

Internal auditors had to do their job despite the epidemic. The study analyzes how the water sector auditors implemented the continuity of internal control under the limits of COVID 19. I focus on how internal auditors shape audit activity while minimizing on-site audits and face-to-face meetings. It turns out the direction of these changes in approach and their effects in the annual internal audit plan's direction. Furthermore, there has been a change in the proportions of advisory activity and inspections due to the epidemiological situation. My study's focus is on the transformation process of internal audit activity methods, and I also emphasize the importance of the implementation of internal audit in the public sector.

Keywords: internal auditing, public sector, Covid-19, internal audit activity

TAKÁCS, Péter

Reception analysis: Mihály Polányi's conception of politics and the state

Although Mihály Polányi did not write an independent monograph on his theses relevant from the point of view of political science, a political and state theory concept can be reconstructed from the social philosophical conception underlying his theory, the outlines of which are outlined in the context of Weber critiques. I hypothesize that the political and state theory inherent in the socio-philosophical context of the theory of "tacit knowledge" and "personal knowledge" will stand on its own in strictly scientific discourses about the state, and is relevant and relevant in this sense. in the 21st century. His masterpiece summarizing his philosophical conception of science, Personal Knowledge, published in 1958, captures all forms of human knowledge in its own personal determination.

Polanyi believes that the precondition of all scientific research, conceptual and theoretical creation, teaching is the personal faith and conviction of the scientist, by which he could be connected to the comprehensive system of "things" at all. Examining the "nature" of science, it starts from the premise that cognition presupposes something pre-existing, ie in the ontological sense, a real thing, so that scientific theorems and knowledge are, in essence, part of reality and relate to reality. Science is constantly trying to supplement existing knowledge with new forms of cognition of reality, but new cognition or recognition can also be based on a critical analysis of existing knowledge. Therefore, in the normal form of scientific cognition, researchers make conditional statements that are merely "working hypotheses" in Polanyi's vocabulary. A working hypothesis is valid only if it is supported by observational data or arguments.

Polanyi is convinced that a personal judgment, that is, a judgment that determines only the scientist, will always play a role in determining "the extent to which a group of evidence affects the validity of a particular claim". It follows that the scientist can decide for himself what he accepts as truth for himself and what he rejects, what he considers to be false. At this point, it becomes apparent that there is also a moral, ethically reflective aspect to the "choice between judgments" that links the scholar's judgments to the problem level of conscience (or sentiment). Polányi calls this scientific conscience a "third party" that causes the scientist to "override his own creative impulses and critical caution". Towards the goal of cognition, the scientist is guided by the belief and conviction that it is worthwhile and important to devote great energies to the meaningful formulation and solution of problems in society, to a deeper and more accurate understanding of "things".

The basis for the unity of science in Polanyi's interpretation is the connection of value judgments to conscience (or sentiment). The basic fact of scientific cognition as research and discourse is that each scientist, relying on his personal judgment, develops and communicates his individual vision and ultimately his research results, ie the views and theories of scientists can only become scientific critique, acceptance or subject to rejection. Two things follow from all this: (a) Scientific debates can never and will not cease without being destroyed by science itself. (b) Arguing for a paradox, Polanyi argues that consensus among scientists necessarily takes the form of disagreements between them: that is, each scientist wants to convince his fellow scientists that his own statement is correct, so that any scientific consensus can only make sense on the horizon of fundamental dissent.

Polanyi developed his own philosophical-scientific conception starting from three critiques - (a) objectivism-critique, (b) historism-critique, (c) positivism-critique. (a) Critique of Objectivism: "One constantly wants to find objective, self-contained knowledge, but as he reflects on his own knowledge, he finds himself trying to support his knowledge in some way. He finds himself proving the truth of his knowledge, and that affirmation and this faith is an action that adds something to the world to which his knowledge relates. " The question is what is the cause of the cognition-distorting effect of objectivism and how can the correct meaning of "objectivity" be eliminated or clarified. The key to solving the problem of objectivity lies in distinguishing between the two types of knowledge. One half of the knowledge is explicit knowledge, which in Polanyi's definition means knowledge that has taken a public, verifiable and critically judgable form, which can appear in countless ways, such as maps, mathematical formulas, and written words, constitutions, textbooks, and so on. This is commonly referred to as knowledge as such. The other component of knowledge is implicit knowledge, which, while not taking on an obvious, controllable, and criticizable form, is experienced by experience, "without knowing it," which is an essential determinant of all our actions. For Polanyi, tacit knowledge is the basis and main element of all other knowledge. Thus, there is a fundamental difference between the two types of knowledge in the degree of reflection and the possibility of reflection. While a statement or train of thought gained with explicit knowledge can be critically judged and discussed, the same cannot be done with tacit knowledge based on experience; thus, only explicit knowledge provides an opportunity for critical statements.

a) Critique of Historicism: "The emergence of the historical method known as historicism trans-formed our conceptions of history insofar as the norms of the age under study were applied to past actions. This method, in the extreme case, would be a perfect adaptation and would make no sense in overriding the norms of an age. The result is an extreme, utterly flawed relativism. " By criticizing historicism, Polanyi first of all wanted to draw attention to the fact that if only the norms of the exam-ined period were applicable to a past period or action, the possibility, especially in historical science, of critically judging the studied period would disappear. In critique of historicism, mention should be made of Polanyi's "modern nihilism," which in his philosophical worldview "can be understood as one of the components of a moral protest that has been unprecedented in history".

b) Critique of positivism: "Some philosophers of the last century were so influenced by this kind of tangible achievement that they wanted to completely abolish philosophy, dividing its subject matter among different disciplines… the positivist movement that first introduced science to the universal placed on the throne of an arbitrator, he now threatens to deprive and destroy science. Polanyi calls the philosophical trend that abolishes philosophy positivism. The main direction of positivism in modernity is that, in the context of its interpretation, truth can only be identified with scientific truth. Positivism did not take into account the "facts" of personal and implicit knowledge, the concepts of positivity, worthlessness, objectivist truth obscure the dual nature of knowledge, so it cannot escape the trap of either objectivism or historicism, it cannot be the ultimate goal of modern science. , to establish strictly impartial objective knowledge '. In terms of the ultimate consequence, positivism misunderstands the nature of the freedom of science and the scientist, which is based on the personal and tacit knowledge inherent in every human act.

The category of freedom separates and connects politics and science as indicated. Polanyi's conception

of political science, and thus the reconstruction of his theory of politics and the state, can be done primarily on the basis of the analysis of his writings on political subjects - the totalitarian states (Soviet Union), the World War, the Cold War, and the 1956 revolution. This is the main objective of the research.

Keywords: Mihály Polányi, personal knowledge, tacit knowledge, social philosophy, political and state theory, political philosophy, political science, hermeneutics

SESSION: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 2

ALASGAROV, Hakim

New forms of smart governance and Open Innovation for Developing Smart Cities in the age of digitization

Nowadays, Cities are receiving more and more residents while the natural resources are getting scarce and scarce. Cities nowadays face complex challenges to meet objectives regarding socio-economic development and quality of life.

Smart cities are related to ICT-based urban innovation, i.e. intelligent use of ICTs to deliver better urban services, dealing with growing urban problems due to increasing urbanization, without the proper establishment of policies focused on well-being. One of the main objectives of smart cities is to increase the quality of life in the city. The concept of "smart cities" is a response to these challenges.

This paper explores the impact of New forms of smart governance and Open Innovation for Developing Smart Cities with empirical evidence from CEE countries. Based on an analysis of the current landscape of smart city pilot programs, Future Internet experimentally-driven research and projects in the domain of living labs, common resources regarding research and innovation can be identified that can be shared in open innovation environments.

Defining the smart solutions relevant to a city involves studying the actual interactions that citizens have with the city, leveraging the city's natural strengths, and co-creating the smart city vision and roadmap to align all constituents. Any adequate model for the Smart City must therefore also focus on the Smartness of its citizens and communities and on their well-being and quality of life, as well as encourage the processes that make cities important to people and which might well sustain very different – sometimes conflicting – activities. This study's working definition A Smart City is a city seeking to address public issues via ICT-based solutions based on a multi-stakeholder, municipally based partnership

This paper looks at some of these definitional issues and maps some of the recorded examples. The proposed paper will discuss how New forms of smart governance and open innovation for developing smart cities in the age of digitalization in developing countries by relying on an extensive survey of the literature, including policy documents, project information sheets of donors, government websites, media stories, academic articles, third-party evaluation reports and case studies recorded by non-governmental organizations among others.

Keywords: Smart cities, smart governance, open innovation, Internet of things. cities of future

CEVALLOS, Stefany

Rethinking of Public Administration and the importance of Urban marketing

This article addresses the importance of urban marketing in Public Administration in Ecuador. The government with the aim of planning and making decisions in real time should include the perspec- tive of a new model of city in function of the new social needs and the construction of an image for its own country and the international arena to acelereate the local economy development. This research, describes the social impact of urban marketing in the construction of the cities to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Public management, plays a fundamental role in the development of different programs in the field of the digitalization of services to generate viable solutions and try to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants. Urban marketing and New Public Administration (NPM) are a fundamental support for these. Citizens, businesses, governments and employees are a policy priority because cities are key factors for the new industrial scenario to converge all segments of society for ICT deployment and use. The methodology used is secondary data sources including various types of books, journal articles, government reports and implementation plans.

Keywords: Governance, urban, marketing, NPA, FDI

HOSSAIN, A N M Zakir

Local Government Response to Covid-19: Revitalizing local democracy in Bangladesh

The study aims to identify the role of local government and its transformation in response to the Covid-19. It also shows how local governments extended the scope of accountability and transparency to strengthen democracy. The study followed the social survey method and collected data online through Google Docs form. The data analyzed through descriptive statistics to generate expected results and test the hypothesis by Spearman correlation coefficient. The study found local governments were positive during Covid-19 to provide services and offered more public engagement in policy formulation. The health sector has shown the highest priority, with food and environmental services. Inefficient management capacity of leaders and apathy in public engagement hamper resource mobilization at the local level. During Covid-19, ICT intervention and innovation for digital transformation in local governance increased accountability and transparency through easy and effective participation of mass people to strengthen local democracy to respond effectively against Covid-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, local government, innovation, participation, service-delivery, Bangladesh

PINTÉR, Nikolett

The first steps in creation of HR Knowledge Exchange System and Expert Network in Hungarian Public Service

The "HR Knowledge Exchange System and Expert Network" is a project of Hungarian Ministry of Interior, which provides trustworthy, high standard support for HR professionals in public service in HR related fields by skilled and experienced experts. The members of Expert Network (called Experts) do compiling and preparing of HR knowledge base and they are responsible to keep it up- to-date. The Censorious Committee members are responsible for determining which knowledge can reach the target group. This is a newly developed, mostly online system, an innovation in Hungarian public service. I will introduce how we created the details of the processes and final features from the beginning to have methodology of HR Knowledge Exchange System and Expert Network. The questions, thoughts, insights I faced during the creation of the methodology of the new system. I had to define tasks, requirements, rules, processes. This methodology will be the basis of IT developments, because almost all functions and features of the HR Knowledge Exchange System and Expert Network should be available online.

Keywords: Knowledge Exchange System, Public Service, HR professionals, HR knowledge base, Experts

SZENTE, Réka Miléna

Rebalancing and optimization between two conflicting values in the protection of natural environment – Hungarian case and lessonsfor European systems

The presentation aims to find answers to the question whether there are any conflicts between the substantive sectorial rules and basic rights such as proportionate sanctions and the right to fair procedures, and the enhancement of preventive and repressive power of law enforcement in the protection of natural environment. Administrative authorities shall enforce law by acting in line with the authorization of law and without prejudice to the fundamental rights of the citizens involved. On the other hand authorities have to be able to fulfill their duties, namely to advance the protection of natural environment by imposing sanctions on those who violated the relevant laws. In order to find a balance between these conflicting values it is inevitable to have a deeper understanding on why more prevention is needed, why repressive power of law enforcement is weakening, how better prevention is limited by substantive rules and principles, and how efficient repression is weakened by procedural rules and principles. After discussing these issues the presentation seeks to ascertain the strengths and weaknesses of the Hungarian system and suggest a couple of possible solutionsfor the rebalancing and optimization between the conflicting values.

Keywords: right to good administration, procedural fairness, principle of efficiency, time limit, law enforcement

Szikszai, Marcell

The Informational Rights Aspects of National Data Assets

In the National Assembly a new proposal has been submitted on national data assets, which aims to further improve the legal background of how the state would financially benefit from data of public interest.

This new regulation has serious effects on current informational rights. Firstly, it is to be determined what kinds of data of public interest might be provided on for profit purposes, as this concept might infringe freedom of information. On the other hand, guarantees of data protection should be further elaborated. To ensure these rights, the institutional background of the new act is to conform with the regulation with not only the Hungarian informational rights act, but with the European regulation of GDPR.

Another important aspect of these fore coming provisions is that the recycling of data of public interest is already regulated in Act LXIII of 2012. This aspect further urges the need to firmly clarify how can the state create databases which can be used for commercial purposes.

Therefore, it is my goal to present how monetarizing state-held data might be beneficial for both the public and the private sector, and how the current proposal attempts to conform with the current informational rights regulations.

Keywords: national, data, asset, programme

SESSION: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 3

ASGELE, Berihu

Determinant Factors of Sustainable Urban Land Management System in Tigrai and Amhara Regions, Ethiopia

The purpose of the study was to assess the determinant factors of sustainable urban land management in Tigrai and Amhara regions of Ethiopia. A mixed approach with a concurrent nested strategy was employed. A total of 353questionnaires were collected from implementers and users of urban land management system, 8 FGDs with implementers and 24interviews with experts, middle, and top managers were conducted. The data were analyzed and presented using independent sample t-test, logistic and multiple regressions. The result indicated that urban land management remains using outdated and traditional systems. People in the Amhara region are more cooperative in the urban land management system than Tigrai. Nonetheless, the magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = -0.36, 95% CI: -0.63 to -0.09) was very small (eta squared = -.029). The main factors of urban land management are lack of commitment, lack of human resources, political influence, maladministration, instability of rules, etc. These factors are hampering the effective management of urban land in both regions similarly. Hence, people are not satisfied with the service of urban land management. Thus, the regional governments need to reconsider the policy, employ an automated system, and work against the identified factors.

Keywords: Urban land management, Determinant factors, Sustainable, Tigrai, Amhara

Czucziné Keresztes, Anita

The development path of the Hungarian education of professional civil servants

The staff personnel of the public administration operate the public administration: they look after the administration, make decisions, organise, control, etc. The main condition, the high level operation of public administration, is the staff's experience, which has specialised knowledge, competence, organisation skills, sense of vocation and sense of responsibility. The Hungarian Government intends to place the public service education on a single institutional basis. The training of public administration specialists will take place on January 1, 2012 at the Faculty of Public Administration, with the successor since February 1, 2016 at the Faculty of Political Science and Administration. The new name of the faculty is one of the most important milestones of the National University of Public Service to become a political science university. Transformation in line with the objectives of the state reform program and legislative changes, serving the strategic objectives of the university and the faculty. The Faculty aims at educating professional civil servants for all levels of state administration. The purpose of the study is to illustrate the stages in the development of public administration training in the operation of the National University of Public Service and its predecessors from 1977 to 2018.

Keywords: Public administration, education, development, civil servants, NUPS

FORMELLA, Collins Nkapnwo

Democratization Efforts and Organized State corruption: Cases from the Central African Region

This paper presents an overview of the major variants in a work in progress on democratization and corruption, offering an investigation into the connection between the politics to democratize, grow the economy, and corruption. It searches through established research to provide fascinating suggestions on the developmental costs of corruption. This paper upholds that in order to realize the problems democratic consolidation faces, the nature and level of corruption in these countries must be analyzed. Furthermore, it takes a look at the measures in place to tackle corruption in these countries, then concludes by comparing these countries with the history of countries that once had high corruption levels, and have successfully achieved more sustainable levels of democratization and development as a result of progressive reductions in corruption.

Keywords: corruption, consolidation, democratization, sustainable development, organized-crime

URBANOVICS, Anna

International scientific visibility in Public Administration Universities

International accreditation programs of different disciplines have been set up due to the diversity of university degrees and the differences among university from quality and excellence aspects. These networks established by universities holding the same accreditation certificates represent certain quality indicator and serve as the centers of educational and research excellence. The same phenomena can be observed in the discipline of Public Administration regarding the European Master of Public Administration Consortium (EMPA). It is important to note that accreditation programs help universities define common standards and help further increase the research cooperation among the network members.

The analysis aims to investigate the research collaboration among EMPA member institutions. The study helps to explore the central topics and publication patterns defined by these universities primarily being active in the field of public administration. This will help to give an overview on the current phase of the public administration as research field in Europe.

Keywords: research excellence; scientific visibility; EMPA network

ÖZOFLU, Melek Aylin

The Cleavage Between Local and State Governances in Turkey during Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis

While AKP governance enjoyed its long-lasting hold of the ruling both at the state and the local levels, such a trend was toppled down by the 2019 local elections, during which the main opposition party took the majority in the country's major provinces. The most serious electoral defeat of AKP since it came to power in 2002 signaled the cleavage of governance between local and state governments in Turkey, where local governance is a relatively new concept, and the administrative system has had a rooted state centralization tradition. The presumed cleavage was noticed considerably during the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. This paper will trace the practice and organization of local administration and services as a response to the pandemic crisis in major cities, which generated a sort of tension on the transaction between local and state governance. In this way, how the governance of the pandemic crisis was politicized and turned into a political playing field by the state government, which intervened in local governance to some degree, will be investigated.

Keywords: Municipal elections, local governance, state governance, covid-19 pandemic crisis, Turkey

VISZOCZKI, Mária Emese

Sticks or carrots? – The role of the EU's Cohesion Policy in the shaping of Hungary's central government level

The contribution of the European Union's Cohesion Policy Funds to national economies is indisputable. However, the regulatory requirements related to the implementation set a relatively fixed framework not only for the financed programmes but also for the institutions taking part in the programme management. Considering the fact that in Hungary EU funds management is fairly centralized, this fact is inevitably shaping the central government level within the public administration system, primarily the operation of ministries taking part in the implementation. The hypothesis of the author is that the strict planning, monitoring and audit requirements induce a high level of regulatory discipline in the institutions. The second hypothesis, on the other hand, is that the technical assistance funds available for all costs related to the implementation incentivize adequate tools and techniques to be able to reach the highest possible efficiency. By using primary and secondary sources and relevant data available for the 2014-2020 programming period the author is illustrating that although there were some developments in the operation of the institutions in the past years, significant efficiency measures did not take place.

Keywords: European Union, Cohesion Policy, Hungary, implementation system, incentives

SESSION: SOCIAL POLICIES AND SOCIOLOGY

ABUTALEB, Sara

The Representation of Fallen Woman in Victorian society in Pre-Raphaelite Art

Abstract:

The situation of Victorian women was not easy, they faced hardships and limitations. Women considered either a proper wife and mother, or a fallen woman - and consequently an outcast of society. According to the Victorians, women and men belonged to separate spheres. Proper women were expected to fulfil certain roles inside the household ('angels in the house'), whereas men had totally different roles outside it This paper studies the representation of fallen women in Pre-Raphaelite art, concentrating on the inequality between the two sexes, asking how it affected women's lives at that time. The focus will be on paintings depicting prostitution: John Roddam Spencer Stanhope's Thoughts of the Past (1859). The study aims to examine if visual art and literature could change the society perspective towards the Victorian fallen women back then and to reveal the painters' attitude towards fallen women and prostitution.

Keywords: Victorian women, inequality, society, prostitution, pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

Sɪᴅʀᴀ, Agha

Journalistic objectivity in Pakistan: Military and Talibanization

Abstract:

This research aims to analyse the media viewpoint on military and extremism in Pakistan with regards to their professional conduct towards national security concerns of the country. To conduct research, in-depth interviews were collected from Pakistani journalists who have visited the battle zone to report on several militancy issues. The data indicated that Pakistan is fighting a war on terrorism, and indeed the media is doing a significant job to support their military forces against terrorists who have questioned the rule of the country. Journalists considered that practical steps need to be introduced by the government system and by the armed forces to combat this challenge. Though identifying Taliban as terrorists, journalists viewed their professional role is influenced by national pride and their national cause to defend the country and its people. Even then, they regarded objectivity being the key factor of their news coverage. Journalists emphasised that media is considered as the fourth element of the state; therefore, it should be granted its required liberty to write on such conflicts. Furthermore, they also favoured self-censorship on those matters which trigger extremism in the region.

Keywords: Pakistan, journalists, objectivity, military, Taliban

Aᴜᴅᴜ, Nelson Terkimbi

Pension systems in Europe: Analysis of Italy and Hungary

Abstract:

Pension systems are an integral part of every society in today's world, it's importance and how efficient it should be cannot be over emphasized. The European pension systems are among some of the best pension systems in the world today and the research aims at exploring its efficiencies and gaps in order to point out its strengths and weak areas specifically in Italy and Hungary. The research seeks to carry out a comparative analysis of the structures and organization of the pension systems in the study countries from a social perspective and how it helps to sustain the retired citizens in the countries. The research will also be looking at the types of pension systems inherent in the study countries as well as the mode of contribution and their retirement age limit, the sustainability and the overall structure of the systems, in order to give a deeper insight to what is attainable and how it operates in the study countries.

Keywords: pension systems, Italy, Hungary, retirement age, contributions

BORDA, Viktória

Urban Social Rehabilitation as a tool of Social Policy

Abstract:

The political turnaround that came with the change of regime not only visited the fundamental restructuring of the economy and society but also reformed the territorial-local management system. The regional approach of development strategies is of particular importance in Hungary.

The rural character of the country, the fragmented settlement patterns put small territories and localities in the focus. Urban centers have an outstanding role in handling the increasing spatial disparities and n prevention further exclusions. By now, urban development efforts have been integrated to social- and economic goals and have become complex answers to declining towns stopped in progress. The Territorial Development Act expresses the aim of reducing disparities in living conditions, economic, cultural, and infrastructure conditions and preventing their further increase in order to ensure equal opportunities in society. The sameness of the objectives justifies the new trend of the post-social policy paradigm shift, the strengthening of the territorial/regional approach. Social policy has become an interdisciplinary field today, that after the traditional social, legal, and economic approaches, ready to utilize the results of territorial and urban development, to maximize social well-being.

The ongoing research aims to present, through the example of the city of Pécs, the Hungarian urban development trends of the decades following the regime change, the logic and reality of the target-setting systems, as well as the consistency or lack of consistency of responses to the ever-changing societal needs. The focus is on the development-coalitions and partnerships, as well as changes in targeting under the terms of projected redistribution mechanisms.

Keywords: social policy; social participation; transition; urbanization; urban planning

DOBOZI, Gergely

The Social Media Phenomenon and its Impacts on the Concept of Sovereignty

Abstract:

There is a widely shared belief that the media is a fourth – de facto – branch of government in the Montesquieu system. If we accept these hypotheses, it can be argued that the social media is a part of it - at a minimum. The first two decades of the century have given rise to this phenomenon; as of today, the biggest social media platform has launched its own judicial body (Oversight Board). Furthermore, the violence on Capitol Hill in the United States of America, and the restricting measures of the social media platforms regarding former president have made clear, that the concerns regarding the social media are parts of the least legally covered topics when it comes to sovereignty. The aim of the paper is to highlight some evidences in this regard and to demonstrate the relevant legislative processes that can be understood the responses of a state that is willing to retake the initiative. This part focuses on the landmark legislative proposal of the Polish justice ministry, the proposals of the European Commission titled Digital Services Act and Digital Markets Act and the German way (Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz).

Keywords: social media, branch of powers, popular sovereignty, digital services, legislation

FAMOUS, Joseph Aigbolosimon

Homelessness: A Sociological Perspective on the Pathways of Young Rough Sleepers and Street Children in Nigeria

Abstract:

Introduction: this research sociologically studies the pathways of Young Rough Sleepers and Street Children in Nigeria; aiming the entry and exit route of homeless youths in Nigeria and tries to understand their socio-economic conditions among other things. Study conceptualises the phenomenon from global and local perspectives. However, the main focus of this research is the Pathways of Young Rough Sleepers and Street Children in Nigeria. Studies embraces critical realist' paradigm dwelling on the framework of field, recognition and structuration theories as its main starting point.

Methodologically, study is both qualitative and quantitative via primary and secondary data. The qualitative aspect shall involve interview with the agents and experts in Nigeria while online questionnaire will be assigned via WhatsApp and Facebook messenger to access public perception about homeless youths in the country. Secondary data sources like biographical documents, police records, social anamneses and treatment records will be acquired from relevant institutions, agencies and NGOs dealing with the homeless youths in Nigeria. Narrative interviews would be acquired from clients who are either currently homeless or with lived experience of youth homelessness. Grounded theory would be applied for the analysis, memos, themes and ATLAS would be used for data recording. Study shall be in lagos and Maiduguri cities of Nigeria.

Current Results: Globally 100 Million are homeless, 1.6 Billion lack secure housing and 150 million street children worldwide. 52% of the total population of Nigeria (209million) live in urban cities, 43% Nigerians (89million) live in abject poverty with young people age 10-29 making up 42% (35million) of this figure. Mostly from north east and west of the country.

24.4 million Nigerians are homeless, 8.6million orphaned children sleep rough in markets, bridges, railway station and probably account for over 10.5million Nigerian kids who couldn't attend formal education. 1.3 million children flee their homes in North-east due to insurgence most of these children wander about on street during education hours fending for themselves. Between 2005-2020, about 1million people were forced out of their homes with or without prior notice of eviction.

In 2018, 613,000 displaced due to natural disasters,541,000 displaced due to conflicts & violence; at the end of same year, a total of 2,216,000 IDPs across Nigeria. (IDMC, 2019) this figure increased by 17% just between 2018 &2019 while a report published in July 2019 by NRC indicates that 180000 persons in Borno desperately needed shelter to prevent them from cholera outbreak.

Edewor (2014) survey on homeless children & youths in Lagos shows that; 68.1% cited poverty as reason for not being at school, 88.1% indicated interest in returning to school. Zakir et. al (2014) study on 300 young homeless people (almajiris) ages 8-14 in Kaduna Nigeria; shows that 80% lacked formal education and 99% feed on street. William et al., (2016) notes that "Sani" (an attorney and human right advocate) referred 'almajiri' as vulnerable children out of whom many end up becoming extremists and be crime-involved due to inadequate parental

care. they form huge part of street children in north who beg on the street under the directive of their mallams.

Conclusions: It is clear that homelessness is conceptually varied and has contextual understanding accross the globe. in Nigeria, the pathways into youth homelessness have multifaceted routes through natural disaster, conflict & violence, street involved, peers influence, youthful exploration, eviction, addiction, religio-cultural ideology and system failures. There is no clear established integrative path for the victims apart from the humanitarian supports rendered by Some NGOs, foundations, religious Initiatives individual philanthropists and the clients themselves across. Government needs to ensure that its policies address social justice, welfare, security and environmental degradation. Housing strategy, education and re-orientation should be implemented to tackle current crisis. Government should collaborate with housing experts, security agencies, social workers and other relevants agencies to tackle this issue.

Keywords: Homelessness, Rough-sleepers, Pathways, Street-children, Almajiri

SULTANA, Dewan Afrina

The EU accountability towards Bangladesh labour rights under the EBA agreement

Abstract:

Global garment-related trade is worth more than EUR 2.86 trillion and employs over 75 million people, three-quarters of whom are female. The garment supply chain is a complex one, it involves many developed countries and the least developing countries in the role of importer and exporter. Globally, industry EU plays an important role, as home to some of the world's biggest and most renowned apparel companies and the largest importer of garments apparel and textiles. It was a big market for the least developed countries (LDC) as an exporter. Bangladesh is the LDC country that is now the second-largest exporter of garments on the global. Bangladesh benefits from privileged tariffs on its exports to Europe under the EU's Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP), an EU instrument that was enacted to encourage sustainable development in beneficiary countries. The GSP requires those beneficiary countries to maintain certain labour standards and to respect human rights. As a UN classified least developed country, Bangladesh benefits from the most favourable regime under the GSP, the "Everything But Arms" arrangement (EBA). As the name suggests, the EBA scheme grants duty-free and quota-free access to the EU Single Market for all export products except for arms and ammunition. The main objective EBA agreement is to protect human and labour rights in the beneficiary country. It was observers that since the industrial revolution in Bangladesh in 1990 and after the part of the EBM agreement, the country did not have any specified act or law to protect labour rights. Twenty-five separate acts use to regulate labour rights. Finally, in 2006 the government made a labour act including all class of labours rights and rectified 7 core conventions of ILO. The violation of human and labour rights come to the attention of the world after the Rana Plaza incident in Bangladesh. The incident killing 1,134 people and seriously injuring an additional 2,500 people. Most of the factories are working for the EU brands. The incident shows the EU failed to monitor human and labour condition in Bangladesh.

Keywords: The EU, EBM agreement, Bangladesh, RMG workers and Rana Plaza.

WAHDANI, Fahed

Legal Character of Domain Names' Cybersquatting

Abstract:

The nature of domain names Cybersquatting is a key issue in Cyberspace. Knowing the legal nature of domain names Cybersquatting help us to deal with this phenomenon with the best way that presents long term guarantee to Cyberspace Community and stakeholders' rights. Besides that, it can give dynamic legal stability to the investment in Digital Era. Furthermore, there is currently no consensus on what the legal nature of a domain name Cybersquatting. However, this paper offers an insight to the legal nature of domain names Cybersquatting in an attempt to give more protection and recognition of rights over contested rights of domain names.

Keywords: cyberspace, cybersquatting, domain names, Unfair competition, ACPA act