"Social justice" Measuring Fairness for Understanding the Balance of Fairness in Thai society

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Article info

Abstract

Social justice measurement is reflected in the views and opinions of the public to the social justice issue in Thailand. This research aims to measure social justice based on the values of justice. The researcher used the questionnaire as a tool for collecting survey data by in-depth interview with 8,116 samples. This study tests different calculation methods that are according to main component analysis. The result of the calculation is not equal.

The first social justice index result, calculated by average of dimensions and aspects, found that the average is 62.55 percent. The second result, calculated by average of dimensions and weight of aspects, found that the justice index is 65.33 percent. The third result, calculated by weight of dimensions and average of aspects, found that the justice index is 54.30 percent.

According to the results of 3 methods. The justice index from the second method has the highest level. The data distribution is the source of weighted dimensions and aspects. If the data is distributed, it has a direct effect on the main component analysis. This method is suitable method. Therefore, social justice and measurement adapt to reliable concrete object that depends on the user.

Introduction

"Justice" is a complex issue, hiding various conditions. Every social context is therefore linked to fairness, both open and hidden in various dimensions of society. Consciousness Social Relations Social structure as well as cultural products in society. All of this has to do with fairness issues. Fairness issues are complex and difficult to define.

"In today's society there is a fine line between justice and fairness that is not clear in which justice is related to rules and regulations of government and related agencies. There are many dimensions of complexity".

More comprehensive (Techapira, 2014).

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to understand the situation of justice through various perspectives, not to be trapped in the sense of fairness only under the rules of legal justice system.

Methodology for indexing and data analysis, calculation of social justice index is important to adhere to the technical indexing principles. Paying attention to the set of data and the properties of the index data and understanding what they mean is important. Therefore, we should not take the data to average and find the index directly. This will result in discrepancies and cannot

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truly reflect social justice. The concept of such indexing is consistent with the opinion of (OECD, 2008 as cited in Lounkaew, 2016), which sees that combining the data and finding the index directly is not the correct method.

Therefore, we have to classify the data and determine methods for finding the correct index values in 2 steps with statistical methods as follows.

Step 1 Grouping data so that it is appropriate and consistent for indexing using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method by weighting the data set according to the main dimensions and in the sub dimensions. This will give an indication of the weight or score of each factor which will affect the index created.

Step 2 Index calculation by finding mean value. The researcher focus on creating an index by giving value by the weight of the dimension and how much in each dimension or factor should be determined. By considering the frequency and the value that the person must choose to answer that item the most. These reflect value and weight in each main dimension and in different sub dimensions.

To calculate the index is between 0-100. At the same time, the weight of the scores in each dimension is in the range 1-100 as well. In order to average each of the main dimensions, the sub-dimensions are performed in the same way. These methods allows reflections on the weight of each of the sub dimensions that informers give the most importance to the matter and how much the index reflects the indicators and social justice. It can reflect the value and the weighting of social justice in each subject as well.

By developing social justice indicators, social justice values can be collected in areas collected from the population sampling process. It will be able to reflect the perspective and public opinion on the issue of justice in Thai society, which has a complex of concepts in the midst of changing economic, social and political conditions. Therefore, it is in line with the knowledge creation process.

The survey examines the phenomena that occur in society as well as issues of thinking systems and learning processes through the research process in order to lead to an efficient research process. It can be explained, create understanding of social phenomena, and create new knowledge which will be very beneficial to society.

Objective

This study uses social justice measures to determine social justice values. By using 3 measurement methods which are:

Method 1 Calculated by average of dimensions and aspects.

Method 2 Calculated by average of dimensions and weight of aspects.

Method 3 Calculated by weight of dimensions and average of aspects.
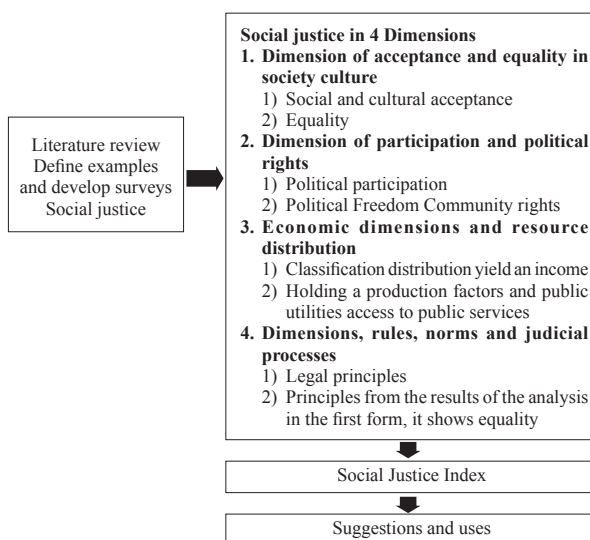
Conceptual framework

Figure 1 Conceptual framework

Research methodology

1. Content scope

When talking about the process of developing. All indicator are linked to social science research, referring to research related to society, culture and human behavior. Social science research cannot be directly measured and difficult to control.

Therefore, it must be measured using indirect tools, for example; using tests, questionnaires, index indicators etc. The use of scientific methods to assist in research, allows the research results to be more reliable and to focus on the explanation of social phenomena that can be used to generally explain such phenomena. The meaning of the above "fairness" represents a diverse, fluid flow depending on the context used. The basis of fairness is generally given with a tie to justice; but when talking about social justice, the only legal justice

dimension cannot guarantee complex social justice issues. It can be said that Norms will be used to measure social justice management therefore it needs to be linked in order to cover the dimensions of justice in a wider social context.

In addition, social justice components were mentioned and discussed in the academic seminars. "Social Justice in Thai" Tuesday the 25th February 2014. By the Center for Contemporary Social and Cultural Studies, Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology, Thammasat University, (Sindecharak, Unno, & Pothisombat, 2016) which were divided into 4 dimensions which lead to the study as follows:

1.1 Dimension of acceptance and social justice
Social justice issue is more comprehensive than people. It includes fairness, equality, fairness of the whole society. As well as, setting the norms of fairness to protect the underprivileged. The objective of social justice is to create equality for people in society (Phenphinan, 2014). In this regard, social justice in terms of acceptance dimension, it gives importance to rights, freedom, equality, acceptance of value to solve the problem of social inequality. The disadvantaged groups have to sacrifice for the well-being of some groups in society. It is also the basis of the rules that everyone participates. Giving people in the society a chance to live a good life, the justice is a matter of social infrastructure. The issue being discussed is fair, therefore it must not be limited to managing solutions to gain equal access to resources. However, it should be a focus on awareness, acknowledgment of cultural rights. It must enable people in the society to live together. This means the area of democracy which everyone can define and design a lifestyle. Having your own lifestyle, acceptance of various social patterns should be based on rules that everyone participates through activities in the area of democracy.

1.2 Participation dimensions and social justice
In addition, social justice was born under the dimension of acceptance of various social patterns. The dimension of participation is based on rules through activities in the area of democracy. Considering another issue that is consistent with each other, namely the acceptance of rights. The freedom of personal lifestyles, which means the ability for a person to define their own way of life. These are caused by participation through activities in the area of democracy. In which people can choose government institutions that will represent the interests of society. Through the basis of the rules that

everyone participates in. As well as providing realistic opportunities for groups to protect their own interests, communities and the public, including opportunities to examine the exercise of state power, critique, and participation through rights in resources such as community rights and civil rights. In this sense, the dimension of participation with social justice therefore connects with the rules of democracy. The definition is a system of equality. The power comes from numbers (Techapira, 2014). Social justice can only occur when the area of participation provides equal opportunities for all groups of society under the rules that are recognized and accepted. In a democratic society, freedom is not just an opportunity to do as you please. It means the opportunity to create alternatives and to discuss optionsas well as having the opportunity to choose (Mills, 1956)

1.3 Resource Distribution Dimension and social justice
Social justice in the dimension of resource distribution is an aspect of fair resource allocation. Difficulty or ease of access towards resources is based on the rules and conditions of fair rules for distributing resources. On the one hand, it is to protect the disadvantaged which should give the underprivileged equal opportunities in society. By allocating resources fairly should lead to the laying of rules and regulations of fair rules for distributing resources. It can create opportunities for well-being both in terms of education and public health. In addition, the distribution of resources and social justice also includes the distribution of power and wealth. Both in the protection of the disadvantaged or disadvantaged in accessing local resources allowing for equal access.

1.4 Normative dimensions, norms and social justice
Rules, norms in the form of a legal system are considered one of the social mechanisms which can be used as a reference to fairness. However, legal justice may have limitations on some social justice indicators. "Justice is just one of the values that the law must maintain but not all the values of the law. The law must maintain the stability of civil rights and duties" (Pakeerut, 2014).

However, if looking at social justice and legal justice in development, it is found that there is a great connection between them. It means that the development of the law relates to traditional moral rules, all of which are the norms that form the legal system. Under the structure of a modern state, which often claims

legitimacy with the power to manage justice. It refers to the use of legal power. This reflects that the issue of fairness has been transformed by social processes into a form of law norms. It has a system for management and enforce more efficiently than other types of social rules.

However, even though the concept of justice in the legal system shows that the law can lead to justice, but it is not just a single legal system that can be a measure of justice. It is because actually the law needs to be linked to various subsystems in the society. An effective justice system in the law for fairness management depends on the integration of existing social systems into the legal system, such as customary community justice systems. Including traditions in the use of land, forests, water resources, as well as the ability to adapt the justice system to be flexible and able to accommodate changes in various fields.

2. Spatial scope

This study uses survey research and in-depth interviews from public agencies / organizations that work relate to social justice. The researcher uses samplings that represent different areas to give different opinions. The researcher uses the probability sampling method in order to receive a representative sample that can reflect "Social justice" especially, on the study area, which will reflect the differences between opinions, perceptions, and attitudes of residents in both urban and rural areas. Therefore, sampling and data collection is equally distributed in both urban and rural areas Begin with the selection of large urban areas in each region and small cities that are not close to large cities. The goal is to choose the city area and districts other than cities based on sampling to select an area, Sub-districts and villages including the size and type of governing forms. This is to achieve good representation and reflect a wide range of opinions and fairness as well.

3. Determination of sample size

The data are collected from across the country which include 5 regions, 10 provinces, 80 communities in total of 8,116 samples.

The calculation of the sample is done by the calculation of the exact number of households and a random method by using = RANDBETWEEN (1,...) in Microsoft Excel. The columns are specified by the number of households in each district as the running number. All of the processes aim to get the perfect ratio which is the district with more number are more likely to get pick than the district with less number. From the above, it can be found that the first column is a random

number but in the next column is the number from the first column that has been translated by "if" formula

4. Tools for data collection

This study uses questionnaires as a tool for collecting data in surveys. The questionnaire consists of questions in 4 dimensions as follows. (1) Dimension of acceptance and social justice (2) Participation dimensions and social justice (3) Resource Distribution Dimension and social justice (4) Normative dimensions, norms and social justice

5. Methodology for indexing and data analysis

It is important to adhere to the technical indexing principles during the data analysis calculation of the social justice index. This is achieved by focusing on the set of data and the characteristics of the index data. Therefore, we should not take the data to average and find the index directly. This will result in discrepancies and cannot truly reflect social justice. The concept of such indexing is consistent with the opinion of OCED (OECD, 2008 as cited in Lounkaew, 2016) which that combining the data and evaluating the index directly is not the correct method. Therefore, we have to classify the data and specify methods for finding the correct index in 2 steps with statistical methods as follows.

Step 1: Grouping data, it is appropriate and consistent for indexing by using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method by weighting the data set according to the main dimensions and sub dimensions which will give an indication of the weight or score of each factor. It will affect the index created.

Step 2: Calculation of index values by creating data as a mean value. The researcher focused on creating the index by providing value through weight of the dimension. It should be a dimension of the index for how much each value or factor is determined. By considering the frequency and the value that the person must choose to answer the most, which reflects the value and weight in each main dimension in different sub dimensions and then calculate the index. The said index is between 0-100. At the same time, the weight of the scores in each dimension is in the range 1-100 in order to average each of the main dimensions. The sub-dimensions are performed in the same way.

Prior research was conducted on the creation of the Justice Index by Bach (2011) which considers 3 important components: public safety, fairness, and accuracy and fiscal responsibility by focusing on evaluating the ability of the court and developing the fair legal service by calculating the Justice Index. The

index was created by the state to design the type of data collection. There is categorized index for each state. All indexes are calculated from scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing less ability to access the justice and 100 representing the most ability to access to justice.

When it comes to the method of calculating the Justice Index, there are many steps from weighting by multiplying the question weight by the response weight (Yes = 1, No = 0). Weighting by using the raw score and divided by the maximum weighted score possible, multiplied by 100 to determine the index Temple (as shown in table 1)

Table 1 Calculation Justice Index Method

Question	Reaction	Weight
number 1	Yes	10
number 2	No	5
number 3	No	1

As shown in table 1, the substitution of the response value from the test results "(1 x10) + (0 x 5) + (0 x1) = 10"using the weight of the question multiplied by the weight of the response, but considering the maximum possibility of weighting is the equation "(1 x10) + (1 x 5) + (1 x1) = 16" So when using the raw score divided by the maximum weight that can be multiplied by 100, the equation will be "(10/16) x 100 = 62.5". This is the result of the question of the component before the component is considered in different ratio. Since the questionnaire collection has classified people using the status of the questionnaire before assembling the same result. (The Composite Index)

6. Data analysis

The data analysis for this research through the use of statistics that are called principal component analysis, also known as the "Factor Analysis". This statistic also contains other statistical values within its structure. There are certain conditions. For example, if a question has a form of an answer that does not have enough distribution characteristics, the results will not be obvious if the KMO and Bartlett's Test values are between 0 and 1. That the said statistical value is less than 0.4, will cause research with primary component analysis techniques to be incomplete. The use of key component analysis techniques has 3 special features as follows.

6.1 Analysis of key components are used to create indicators and generate numbers that represent the collected data used in the analysis of the study. The results refer to the population and information presentation. The application of the method must concerns the division of questions in the questionnaire and weigh or how many questions can be substituted for the whole question. Once the weight of each group has been obtained, next process is weighting the questions according to the weighted values of each group. One thing that researchers should consider when the value of the weight is out is what is the percentage of total weight values of all groups? How accurate is the research result?

6.2 Analysis of key components are used to check measuring tools to confirm the position accuracy and questions within various groups. Once the information has been received by considering from the Rotated Component Matrix which has a value between - 1 to + 1, which is considered in terms of numbers. Excluding the consideration of the direction of the numbers which means the question is both positive and negative. The negative can be on the same point, If the value appears closer to the number 1 inside the question. But if the value is closer to 1 than other groups, it shows that the question cannot be on the same side. There are two options for this problem. The first option is to exclude that question from the questionnaire or the second option is not to use the question in result analysis. The question can be in the questionnaire but it is necessary to move to the group that has the closest value to number 1. The decision is made by the judgment of the researcher.

6.3 Used to test the Multi-Colinearity in regression analysis if the variables within the group are related in the test. The variable must be excluded from the study in order to prevent the regression of multiple regression analysis from the variables that are related to each other.

Use of key component analysis techniques is a method that can be used only for questions with levels which are measured in intervals and ratios only. This means that the choice of educational methods must first depend on the level of the measure of the question.

Results

Method 1 Calculated by average of dimensions and aspects

When considering the analysis results obtained from taking all questions into consideration by giving the same weight in both dimensions and each side. The calculationshows an average of 100 points. It is found that the Social Justice Index has an average value of 62.55 which is considered to be fair at a moderate level. On the other hand, when considered by dimension, it was found

that the dimension of acceptance and social equality. Culture has an average more than other dimensions at an average of 76.26 and also found that societal and cultural acceptance is the aspect that the sample group views as being fairer in terms of equality in the same dimension. The other aspects are the dimension of participation and political rights. The economic dimension and resource distribution are similar. What surprising is that when considered a whole of the dimensions, rules, norms and judicial processes are the least fair with an average of 45.83, especially in the field of justice. The respondents commented that the justice process was less than half fair. The justice was least in every aspect. (as shown in table 2)

Table 2 The weight and average value of the question through the calculation method on all sides with the same mean value

Variable name	Weight	Average
Social justice index	**100.00**	**62.55**
1. Dimension of acceptance and equality in society culture	25.00	76.26
1.1 Social and cultural acceptance	50.00	86.28
1.2 Equality	50.00	66.24
2. Dimension of participation and political rights	25.00	65.18
2.1 Political participation	50.00	59.14
2.2 Political Freedom Community rights	50.00	71.62
3. Economic dimensions and resource distribution	25.00	64.08
3.1 Classification distribution yield an income	50.00	56.01
3.2 Holding a production factors and public utilities access to public services	50.00	72.28
4. Dimensions, rules, norms and judicial processes	25.00	45.83
4.1 Legal principles	50.00	47.28
4.2 Principles from the results of the analysis in the first form, it shows equality. And the equality of questions makes research of Justice	50.00	44.95

The development of a fairness index has characteristics of fairness and justice that are included in the research. But social justice and justice are not the same thing. Receiving equal things can sometimes reinforce social inequality. Therefore, receiving equal rights may not be sufficient for fairness. Such as in the long-standing case study about 3 children and 3 boxes that will help children see a sporting event. It is because each child is not the same height. Some people are so tall that they don't have to rely on a box in order to see the competition. It's called the handicap. While another person needs only one box to be able to see the competition. The last person needs more than 1 box in order to see the competition. Therefore, giving a box to every child is not an expression of social justice but rather an expression of justice like choosing the data

analysis method. Although, the questions contained in each side are not equal in number and are equalized later. It is only a relatively sparse alternative. When considering the details that each question still has different weights, it also affects the calculation of dimensions. Of course, it must change the analysis results.

Method 2 Calculated by average of dimensions and weight of aspects

It is necessary to use the weighting to make each side questions have unequal averages. Before adding to the dimension to make the mean equal, in this way, some numbers in the dimensions and indicators of social justice change. As a result of changing the mean method from each side, the result of the data analysis shows that the Social Justice Index has increased from the first way of thinking. The average value of 65.33 when considered by dimension, it is found that the dimension of acceptance of social and cultural equality is still the dimension that the sample receives the most justice. Only the numbers of this dimension increase. Until it is considered to be fair at a high level with an average of 80.62. The reason that makes this dimension more social justice is the acceptance of society and culture. It has a score of 86.28 with a higher weight. In terms of equality, a lot of people make the average of the dimensions of acceptance in social and cultural equality. The average value increased from the first method. At the same time, other dimensions are weighted according to the results of the main component analysis. Resulting in the mean is different from the previous one. When considering the dimensions of the sample group, it received the least fairness instead. It is found that the average of the regulatory dimension is less. Norms and justice due to the regulatory dimension has less weight than the main dimensions of the judicial process. It is causing the score to drop from the first method of analysis (as in table 3)

Table 3 Showing the weight of an average value of the question through the calculation method for all aspects with the average value not equal but the multiple Diamond Channel average is compatible.

Variable name	Weight	Average
Social justice index	**100.00**	**65.33**
1. Dimension of acceptance and equality in society culture	25.00	80.62
1.1 Social and cultural acceptance	71.73	86.28
1.2 Equality	28.27	66.24
2. Dimension of participation and political rights	25.00	67.98
2.1 Political participation	71.95	59.14
2.2 Political Freedom Community rights	28.05	71.62
3. Economic dimensions and resource distribution	25.00	68.89
3.1 Classification distribution yield an income	79.58	56.01

Table 3 Continued

Variable name	Weight	Average
3.2 Holding a production factors and public utilities access to public services	20.42	72.28
4. Dimensions, rules, norms and judicial processes	25.00	45.01
4.1 Legal principles	14.17	47.28
4.2 Principles of Justice	85.83	44.95

Method 3 Calculated by weighted of dimensions and average of aspects

The analysis found that the average of Social Justice Index has decease from the two methods above even though it is the same dimension from the two methods above. The cause of the dropping average is the consequence of not calculating in each aspect according to weight like the second method but equaling the two questions like the first method and then, weight in each dimension at once. The reason that decrease the average is the weight from component analysis 64.11 percent drop to the regulatory, norms and judicial process that has average at 45.8. When consider the dimensions that once increased the average of the justice index such as acceptance dimension and social and cultural equality dimension that has average at 76.26, the weight when analyze the main component just 18.11 percent (as shown in table 4)   The analysis found that the average of Social Justice Index has decease from the two methods above even though it is the same dimension from the two methods above. The cause of the dropping average is the consequence of not calculating in each aspect according to weight like the second method but equaling the two questions like the first method and then, weight in each dimension at once. The reason that decrease the average is the weight from component analysis 64.11 percent drop to the regulatory, norms and judicial process that has average at 45.8. When consider the dimensions that once increased the average of the justice index such as acceptance dimension and social and cultural equality dimension that has average at 76.26, the weight when analyze the main component just 18.11 percent (as shown in table 4)

Discussion

The result of the study of social fairness measurement using 3 methods of measurement; Method 1, calculated by average of dimensions and aspects. Method 2, calculated by average of dimensions and weight of aspects. And Method 3, calculated by weight of dimensions and average of aspects. Method 1 found that the Social Justice Index has an average at 62.55

Table 4 Showing the weight of an average value of the question for the calcu lation method on all sides with the same average value but the average value of the dimension is not equal

Variable name	Weight	Average
Social justice index	**100.00**	**54.30**
1. Dimension of acceptance and equality in society culture	18.11	76.26
1.1 Social and cultural acceptance	50.00	86.28
1.2 Equality	50.00	66.24
2. Dimension of participation and political rights	7.55	65.18
2.1 Political participation	50.00	59.14
2.2 Political Freedom Community rights	50.00	71.62
3. Economic dimensions and resource distribution	10.22	64.08
3.1 Classification distribution yield an income	50.00	56.01
3.2 Holding a production factors and public utilities access to public services	50.00	72.28
4. Dimensions, rules, norms and judicial processes	64.11	45.83
4.1 Legal principles	50.00	47.28
4.2 Principles of Justice	50.00	44.95

which is considered to be moderate to rather high. But when considered by dimension, it was found that the dimension of acceptance and social equality. Culture has an average more than other dimensions at an average of 76.26 and also found that societal and cultural acceptance. It is the aspect of the sample group views as being fairer in terms of equality in the same dimension as a whole. The dimensions, rules, norms and justice process are the least fair with an average of 45.83. Method 2 found that the Social Justice Index has increased from the first method. With the average value of 65.33 when considered by dimension, it is found that the dimension of acceptance of social and cultural equality is still the dimension that the sample receives the most justice but the numbers of this dimension increase and has the high level of fair with an average of 80.62. The reason this dimension has more social justice is the acceptance of society, culture, which has a score of 86.28 with a higher weight than equality dimensions making the average value of accept ance and social and cultural equality increased from Method 1. Method 3 found that the weight from the analysis of the main components 64.11 percent fall to the regulatory dimension. Norms and justice process have an average of 45.83, when considering the dimensions that used to make the average of the fairness index higher: acceptance dimention and social and cultural equality dimension that has average value at 76.26, has weight value only 18.11 percent when analyze the main component. When comparing all 3 methods, it is obvious that the mean and in each aspect and dimension in method 2 has increased and considered fair at a high level. When referring to the origin of the weight of the dimensions and aspects

used in data analysis to find the social justice index which give more an explanation than using the statistical program to analyze the data. It is the weight received caused by the nature of data distribution. The more information is distributed will have a direct effect on the analysis of key components. This method is considered the most appropriate method when considering the issues in order to study social justice through statistical methods. For example, dimensions, rules, norms, and judicial processes are given more weight than acceptance and social and cultural equality dimension with higher mean values. When arrange the raw data, it is found that the frequency of choosing the answer of the dimension of acceptance of social and cultural equality will be in one big group and the other group will be only small group while the dimension, Rules, norms, and justice process have more distribution of information. When put them together, they will not be much different in ratio and distribution. It is just one of the main reasons why non distribution data is unsuccessful in analyzing key components. In general, information distribution has been important since the beginning. Without the distribution of data, researchers may have to go back and consider the questions again. The conditions and formulas for analyzing key components are complex and require many calculations. Before leading to the result which leads to the main problem of the researchers. Use of key component analysis techniques is a method that can be used only for questions with levels which are measured in intervals and ratios only. This means that the choice of educational methods must first depend on the level of the measure of the question.

In addition, the study results are in line with the literature review. (Lounkaew, 2016). Methodology for indexing and data analysis, calculation of social justice Index is important to adhere to the technical indexing principles by paying attention to the set of data and the properties of the index data and what they mean. Therefor we should average the data and find the index directly because it will cause an error to the result and we cannot truly reflect social justice.

The researchers' decisions also creates both positive and negative result. During the decision making it may cause the conflict between the reason and the possibility of implementation options. Like the two paths of decision making, if choosing any path without justification what follows is the criticism of methods that are not highly reliable. Research that explains data does not cover all groups of people. It can also explain the

data obtained from sampling samples and give reasons for work. Research that has errors in the methodology causes the research to lose its credibility regarding the data. In addition, there are many cases involving errors of research, such as copying without reference to sources as well as selection of abnormal data and acquisition of information without honest methods, etc.

The important point in the research is not just the paper showing the results of the analysis; the research analysis should refer to the ideas and decisions of the researcher about the method of study and to be accurate and reliable. Many times, researchers need to close their eyes and open their minds to the academic opinions of other researchers. In order to promote quality work in a broad way, and to be able to meet the needs of the research completely. Including going to social responsibility at all levels in order to become a researcher, you need to have a sense of dedication and intelligence for the advancement of academic and nation.

Recommendations

1. The development of the social justice index should be continuously explored in order to see changes in social justice through the index numbers.

2. At least 4 dimensions of importance should be considered, as have been studied and other dimensions can be added later as appropriate for each context of the study.

3. The results of this research can be used in practice for various departments related to creating fairness and reducing social inequality. Both government agencies or Non-governmental organization such as the Institute of Civil Society Media Education or Local government organization such as the Office of the National Economics and Social Development Council, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

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