

Central Community Development Journal

available at http: www.privietlab.org

Central Community Develoment Jounal, 2021, 1(2), 8-10



Sustainable finance, SDG's & role of accounting student

Derry Wanta* & Hasri Nirmala

Universitas Dharma Persada E-mail : dwanta@gmail.com

Received: 12 November 2021 Accepted: 04 December 2021 DOI: https://doi.org/10.32479/CCDJ.11347

ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an international agenda that is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs were compiled by the United Nations (UN) involving 194 countries, civil society, and various economic actors from all over the world. This agenda was created to answer the demands of world leadership in overcoming poverty, inequality, and climate change in the form of concrete actions. The SDGs were set on September 25, 2015 and consist of 17 (seventeen) global goals with 169 (one hundred and sixty nine) targets that will serve as policy and funding guidelines for the next 15 years and are expected to be achieved by 2030. These goals and targets include: 3 (three) dimensions of sustainable development, namely environmental, social, and economic. Since the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals, the implementation and success of the SDGs has involved many parties and academics, one of which is. The webinar was attended by 265 people via zoom media. Webinar participants came from UNSADA and Non-UNSADA circles consisting of various agencies such as Students, Workers, Students from Universities in Eastern Indonesia and civil servants. This webinar received positive feedback from participants based on the online sheets received. In general, participants welcomed this webinar.

Keywords:

1. INTRODUCTION

Conducting learning for children with special needs (ABK) requires different skills when compared to normal children in general. According to Diana, the Principal of the Kevala Inclusion School, teachers are very challenged to be better able to deliver learning materials with various methods and personal and strengthening approaches. hidden potential. According to David J. Smith (2012) Inclusiveness is a term used to describe the integration of children with disabilities (disabled/disabled) into school programs. Seeing the different conditions, absorption capacity, social interaction ability, it is not surprising that some schools make a subtle rejection of children with special needs on the grounds that they are not ready to provide educational services for ABK students even though the Government has provided compulsory education regulations and is also encouraged by UNESCO in the form of an International appeal. Education for All (EFA) and with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution article 31 paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 regarding the rights and obligations of every citizen to obtain education, as well as Law number 20 of 2003 article 5 paragraph 1 concerning the right of every citizen to obtain education (Elisa, 2013).

Talking about challenges and obstacles according to Sumiyati (2011) states that one of the obstacles to implementing learning for children with special needs is the lack of appropriate facilities such as narrow classes, so that when children want to learn they have to wait their turn and this of course hinders the learning process. Obstacles are increasingly felt in this pandemic era, because students are generally asked to study at home by monitoring or online with teachers and of course they need to be accompanied by parents, then what about learning for children with special needs? It is conceivable that even when there is no pandemic/normal, crew members need extra assistance and full assistance. For this reason, teachers need to get coaching and know the models and methods as well as special preparation in educating children with special needs so that they are in accordance with the objectives of learning which generally focus on independence, self control and adaptation.

Inclusive schools are educational services provided for children with special needs in obtaining a proper education. Government policies contained in Law Number 20 of 2003 in Article 32 and Permendiknas Number 70 of 2009 are to provide opportunities and opportunities for children with special needs to obtain education in regular schools (Pratiwi, 2015). Inclusive schools

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an international agenda that is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs were compiled by the United Nations (UN) involving 194 countries, civil society, and various economic actors from all over the world. This agenda was created to answer the demands of world leadership in overcoming poverty, inequality, and climate change in the form of concrete actions. The SDGs were set on September 25, 2015 and consist of 17 (seventeen) global goals with 169 (one hundred and sixty nine) targets that will serve as policy and funding guidelines for the next 15 years and are expected to be achieved by 2030. These goals and targets include: 3 (three) dimensions of sustainable development, namely environmental, social, and economic. Initially, the concept of SDG's was proposed by Colombia in a government retreat held by Indonesia in July 2011 in Solo in preparation for the Rio+20 conference. This proposal was then brought up by the UN Department of Public Information at the 64th NGOs Conference in September 2011 and resulted in 17 proposed sustainability goals and related targets. This proposal was also widely discussed at the Rio+20 conference, resulting in a resolution known as "The Future We Want". It was also agreed at the conference that the establishment of the SDGs must be action-oriented, concise and easily communicated, and universally applicable by various countries taking into account the capacity, level of development, and respecting the policies and priorities of each country.

Indonesia is two developing countries that have entered an advanced stage in implementing sustainable finance (SF). As one of the authorities in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) certainly has a role to play in making this commitment a success through a sustainable finance program. OJK in collaboration with several related institutions has prepared a Roadmap for Sustainable Finance. This roadmap aims to describe the conditions to be achieved regarding sustainable finance in Indonesia in the medium (2015-2019) and long term (2015-2024) for the financial services industry under the supervision of OJK as well as to determine and develop improvement milestones related to sustainable finance. . This roadmap will serve as a reference for OJK and financial services industry players as well as other parties who have an interest in supporting sustainable development, especially the government, industry players and international institutions (Hadad, 2015).

Accounting students as part of the intellectuals have a strategic role in the success of SDG's and SF in Indonesia. Considering that information about SF and SDG's has not been taught formally at UNSADA and other campuses, it is necessary to make a seminar or training so that accounting students have sensitivity and knowledge about SF and SDG's. Considering the condition of the Covid 19 pandemic, an online seminar (Webinar) was held with the theme Sustainable Finance, SDG's & the Role of Accounting Student. This activity took place successfully on March 13, 2021, which was attended by more than 280 online participants.

SF & SDG's is a world program that has become a national activity (see POJK 51/2017 and PP 59 of 2017) but there are still many students who do not know what and how SF and SDG's are. For this reason, it is necessary to hold training or seminars so that students can know or not about what and how SF & SDG's are.

Methodology

The application method used in this training, which is an interactive seminar method where the presenter (Chairman of Activities) is assisted by a moderator (Activity member) providing knowledge about SF & SDG's followed by a question and answer session. So that participants do not get bored doing quiz activities at the time of changing the material. Complete material can be seen in the attachment. The facilities used in this activity are; Zoom webinar software, computers, Mentimer software and Microsoft Power point.

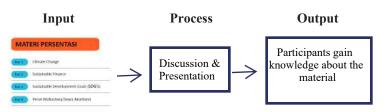
2. ACTIVITY BENEFITS

The benefits derived from this activity are:

- 1. Darma Persada University accounting students and other general public gain knowledge about what and how SF
- 2. Darma Persada University accounting students and other general public gain knowledge about what and how SDG's
- 3. Darma Persada University accounting students and other general public gain knowledge about the role in the success of SF and SDG's.

Roadmap

The Roadmap for this webinar is as follows:



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Today is Saturday, March 13, 2021, at 08:40 WIB to 09:03 WIB. The opening of the Zoom room meeting link for participants and invited guests who will attend the Accounting Student & Global Current Issue Sustainable Finance, SDG's & Role of Accounting Student event. The event was opened by the MC at 09:03 WIB. and continued by singing the National Anthem until 09:10 WIB. Then at 09:10 WIB. Welcome welcome.

Then at 09:37 WIB, the MC introduced and read the moderator's biography, Mrs. Hasri Nirmala Budiarti, S.E., M.M. Then the moderator took over by reading the biographies of the material presenters at the Accounting Student & Global Current Issue Sustainable Finance, SDG's & Role of Accounting Student event, namely Mr. Derry Wanta, S.E., M.Si., CIBA. Furthermore, from 09:50 WIB the event was taken over by the

presenter, namely Mr. Derry Wanta, S.E., M.Sc., CIBA to provide the first material, namely SF & SDG's. The presentation of the material was carried out in a workshop, where the presenter explained until the first session material was finished, then continued with an ice break starting at 11:35 WIB. The ice break was filled with guessing pictures that tested the audience's concentration.

Next, the first material question and answer session was led by a moderator and then answered by the material giver until 11:10 WIB. Then continued with the provision of the second material, namely Role's of Accounting Student, the presentation was carried out in a workshop until 11:35 WIB. Then followed by ice break session (play.kahoot.it/v2/lobby?quizid=3639f344-f6aa-4b88-9615-aa41 77819a28)

At 12:09 WIB, participants are given a link or barcode to fill out the assessment sheet as well as the percentage of today's webinar event. Then at 12:12 WIB, symbolic gifts were given to the material givers and the moderator of the event. At 12:14 WIB followed by a group photo session and then the closing of the event by the chief executive, at 12:16 WIB the event officially ended.

Based on the attendance list distributed to webinar participants outside of lecturers and HIMADA participants from the activity are as follows;

A. UNSADA students: 138 participants

B. Non-UNSADA Students: 127 Participants 265 Participants. Non UNSADA participants consist of various institutions such as students, workers, students from universities in Eastern Indonesia and civil servants. For more details, please see the attendance list in the attachment section.

By receiving positive feedback from participants, this event can indirectly be said to have achieved its objectives. Information about feedback can be found in the attachment.

4. CONCLUSION

Sustainable Finance & SDG's is a global program that has become a national activity (see POJK 51/2017 and PP 59 of 2017) but there are still many students who do not know what and how Sustainable Finance and SDG's are. For this reason, it is necessary to hold socialization such as training or seminars in order to know whether or not about what and how to Sustainable Finance & SDG's.





Suggestions in the future this activity can be done again because there are still many students who do not know about Sustainable Finance & SDG's

REFERENCES

Barman, T., & Farrar, M. (2018). Creating a sustainable future Association of International Certified Professional Accountants. Chartered GLobal Manajement Accountant (CGMA), 1–27.

EY. (2016). Value of sustainability reporting - A study by EY and Boston College. 1–32. http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY_Value_of_sustainability_reporting/\$FILE/EY-Value-of-Sustainability- Reporting.pdf.

Hadad, D. M., & Maftuchah, I., (2015), Sustainable Financing Industri Jasa Keuangan Dalam Pembiayaan Berkelanjutan, Jakarta: Elex Media Computindo.

Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. (2015). Roadmap Keuangan Berkelanjutan di Indonesia Roadmap for sustainable Finance in Indonesia 2015-2019. Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 1–40.

Ruhiyat and Murwaningsari, (2019). Development of sustainable banking in indonesia. 20(5), 177–185.