

## **EDITORIAL: Good governance and regulation for humanity and no one is left behind in a turbulent situation**

*Dear readers!*

This is a great honor and pleasure for me to write this Editorial note as per the invitation of the editorial team of the *Journal of Governance and Regulation*. This issue (volume 11, issue 4, special issue) of the aforesaid journal, consisted of 18 insightful articles which are very much pertinent in the diversified areas of the current turbulent situation of the world.

The journal with its present issue tried to give directions and procedures to lead the control and way forward towards a fruitful but peaceful world. Wise, Ali, and Yadav (2014) argued that care for inbound and outbound logistics is likely to advance productivity, attractive profitability, long-run sustainability and generate distinct competencies for the emerging economy which eventually may benefit recovering gross domestic product and the elementary requirements of the population. Economic performance as a whole of the world depends on peace, tranquility, socio-economic condition, health services, cultural, demographic scenario, human rights, no one being left behind in the society and effective economic diplomacy with transparency, accountability and fairness. International Labour Organization (ILO, 2020) argued that in conflict-affected settings, the impacts of the virus on health, livelihoods and decent work fuel dynamics of conflict and violence and erode social cohesion. To bring stability, strong good governance with ethical values, morality, corruption-free, environmental protection and humanistic approaches are needed. Moses (2021) remarked that the problems of genocide contend that the viciousness is significant towards “permanent security” which is essential and determination of the conditions, and carrying weapons groups looking for founding nations, to make themselves untouchable to threats. As such good governances and regulations are the timely need of the current affairs which have a vital role on day to day changing activities of the globe, with geo-political strategies which have been impacting on the global scenarios deviation and ought to be strictly followed by arranging human rights and human dignities along with the fulfillment of 17 sustainable development goals and their 169 targets irrespective of independent nations and preservation of sovereignty with national identity.

*Silas Mukwarami, Michael Bamidele Fakoya, and Mohamed Saber Tayob* wrote the first article of the current issue of the journal and revealed significant consequences for water service authorities of the public sector, and policymakers to integrate good corporate governance performances for boosting management of water investments to eradicate water provisioning competitions. There is no other alternative to attain sustainable development without the help of corporate governance.

*Nikolaos Zisoudis, Eleni Zafeiriou, Alexandros Garefalakis, Ioannis Passas, and Konstantina Ragazou* in their article depicted that a positive influence to Greece’s economic growth in a disproportionate rate to the country’s economic performance. Any country’s economic performance actually depends on the Gini coefficient and removing income inequality, arranging social justice and equity with growth.

*Jamal Barafi, Mohammad Amin Alkrisheh, Ali Hadi Al-Obeidi, Saad Alsaadi, and Waleed Fuad Mahameed* jointly wrote an article, which suggested that in Arab countries it is important to increase the role of international and local monitoring agencies, enforce written laws, and expand cooperation between agencies.

The paper written by *Majd Mohammad Omoush* expressed the view that industrial companies focus on all features of logistic operations such as purchasing, storage, transportation, distribution, handling, packaging, customer service, and scheduling in the industry sector. Bangladesh’s transportation sector is far behind from international standard of benchmarking.

*Wawan Setiawan and Albert* wrote an article where they opined that in Semarang in Indonesia, during COVID-19 the main target was creating policy adjustments through the leaders arranging basic services, and requirements of the people who were affected along with employees of the organizations. During COVID-19 pandemic, as a leader of Bangladesh, its prime minister

Sheikh Hasina successfully show her wisdom, enthusiasm and democratic leadership to check from worsen off of the mass crisis raised by the impact of COVID-19 on her country.

The study written by *Nizar Yousef Ahmed Naim* and *Nora Azureen Abdul Rahman* delivered an orientation thematic study on policymakers, regulators, and researchers in emerging national corporate governance philosophies and rules.

*Ani Purwanti, Muh. Afif Mahfud, Kadek Cahya, Susila Wibawa, and Aga Natalis* in their joint article observed that in Indonesia, fisherwomen live in poverty and type of the gender gap still prevail in this sector. Actually, gender balance in every sector of society irrespective of the country and occupation's circuit breaker for the society's upward trend from above the poverty line is required. These papers contribute to the previous research by Mantovani, Kostyuk, and Govorun (2022), Arora and Singh (2021), Gallucci, Santulli, and Tipaldi (2020), Kostyuk, Mozghovyi, and Govorun (2018), Kostyuk (2003).

The paper co-authored by *Edward A. Osifodunrin* and *José Dias Lopes* opined that in Nigeria pertinent stakeholders to diligently effort towards managing factors in order to enhance regulatory effectiveness and formal microinsurance development. Microinsurance in the formal, semi-formal and informal sectors needs to be established in the worldwide scenario to save poor income stratum to protect themselves.

*Islam Qerimi, Ahmet Maloku, and Elda Maloku* wrote an article where they observed prevailing scientific literature, particularly in the legal field. *Gerrit van der Waldt* and *David J. Fourie* in their paper argued that in South Africa practice of a tool to measure social cohesion which allows policymakers to mark important areas that nowadays limit national unity. National unity is very much important for the justifiable deed but not sending Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

The study written by *Artan Nimani, Valbona Zeqiraj, and Denis Spahija* found that the largest percentage of the analyzed companies in Kosovo was practicing the concept of corporate social responsibility in their operations. Corporate social responsibility is not philanthropy rather it is the need of the hour for the downtrodden human of the world.

*Besard Belegu* and *Artan Fejzullahu* authored an article where they observed that the greatest common motives for the dissolution of parliament were weak parliamentary majorities in countries with developing democracies such as Kosovo where economic and political disasters in the country arise from economic and social miseries.

*Rusdarti* and *Inaya Sari Melati* in their article mentioned that collaboration among school stakeholders is important in applying the business incubator model in order to achieve a similar goal to reinforce students' entrepreneurial spirit. Entrepreneurial spirit may be accelerated through practicum where business incubator while students' learning period is one of the vehicle inputs and serve as a synergy. Nowadays employability skill development is getting priority in teaching-learning processes along with industry alliances which refers to the continuous development processes for social benefit and the marginal social cost must be equal to the marginal social benefit.

*Mohammad Al-Dwiry, Ghaith N. Al-Eitan, and Weaam Amira* in their article found that the bigger the company's market capitalization, the higher the stock price in Jordan. Davis (2022) argued that knowledgeable investors can practice enterprise worth together with extra performance data to regulate whether a stock price is currently under- or overvalued compared to parallel companies.

The paper co-authored by *Christos Konstantinidis, Maria Tsiouni, Sofia Kourtesi, and Ioannis Katrakylidis* described that profits, sales, and loans contribute meaningfully to competitiveness, playing a foremost part in the purpose of strategies that meticulous firms might follow.

*Murray Bryant* and *Throstur Olaf Sigurjonsson* in their article argued that Iceland went from statism to neoliberalism with deep harsh belongings on its financial system, its public institutions along with its associations with other nations. Public institutions should be corruption-free and they should work with pro-people-centric services. During COVID-19,

neoliberalism theory was greatly ineffective and local economic policies get priorities by different countries to save humanity. Ali, Islam, and Wise (2011) argued that strategic management in the form of additional institutional, structural, and policy reforms are serious in allowing the nation to progress as a global-business-friendly situation which is favorable to enhancing the benefit of embryonic worldwide chances and comprehending its full possibilities.

The paper written by *Yahya Ali Al-Matari* found that audit committee chairman's expertise has a significant moderating impact on the association between audit committee meetings, audit committee size and firm performance. Sawyer, Boehmke, Lindsay, and Sullivan & Cromwell LLP (2023) opined that audit committee oversight is a significant task which fair retains attainment further composite.

*Pahmi Amri, Achmad Nurmandi, and Dyah Mutiarin* in their jointly-written the article described that the direction of online transportation policy has not completely satisfied the interests of online transportation companies performers and conventional transportation system. Though online transactions raise yet to get full services "E" to "E", i.e., electronic to electronic in most of the sectors starting from ordering to delivery. Virtually, policy actors should act with much caution about disruptive innovation policies as disruptive innovation with any breakthrough that changes an industry's competitive patterns is that diverse types of innovation may require different strategic approaches (Christensen, Raynor, & McDonald, 2015).

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