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Leveraging Digital Finance for Migrant Entrepreneurship: Insights from Less Developed Regions of China

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship has been shown to reduce poverty. Giving disadvantaged groups access to entrepreneurship finance is a popular policy tactic. Digital finance could lessen the barrier to entrepreneurial finance, especially for disadvantaged entrepreneurs who have trouble accessing institutional sources. This study examines whether digital finance boosts Chinese immigrant entrepreneurship. The article uses 2018 China Immigrants Dynamic Survey and digital financial inclusion index data. The results demonstrate that local digital finance development increases entrepreneurial likelihood and quality. The breadth, depth, and digitization of digital banking all improve immigrants' business potential. From the perspective of entrepreneurial motivation, digital finance has a considerable favorable impact not only on immigrants' choice of need-based entrepreneurship but also on their choice of opportunity-based entrepreneurship. This study also shows that digital finance enhances entrepreneurship for immigrants who live in rural areas, have low education, have interprovincial mobility, are not party members, and whose parents are unaware of this issue. Their strong education and local hukou demonstrate how digital finance can help vulnerable populations overcome financial difficulties. Although this study was set in the Chinese environment, the idea that access to digital finance promotes entrepreneurial propensity and quality is likely reflected in other contexts in the developing world.

Keywords: Digital Finance, Poverty, Immigration

Benford's Law in Auditing: Analysis of Sales Item in Bist Retail Sector

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Abstract

Benford's Law is known as a statistical rule that indicates the first digits of naturally occurring numbers are distributed in a specific pattern. This law is widely used as a tool to detect potential anomalies in large datasets, particularly in human-generated data such as financial statements. Deviations from the expected distribution in initial digits are often considered as potential signals requiring thorough investigation. Therefore, the application of Benford's Law in auditing plays a critical role in maintaining financial integrity and reliability.

This study aims to examine the conformity of Sales items in the financial statements of companies operating in the BIST Retail Trade sector from 2019 to 2023 to Benford's Law. While there are studies investigating the effects of Benford's Law on various sectors and companies in the literature, there is limited literature specifically focusing on the Retail Trade Sector. In this context, identifying potential anomalies in financial statement items of sector companies holds critical importance for business management and auditing.

Sales are a crucial indicator reflecting the primary revenue source and performance of companies operating in the retail sector. Deviations from the expected Benford distribution in sales figures can potentially provide significant signals that may require in-depth scrutiny. Such anomalies play a significant role in evaluating the financial health of companies and shaping management decisions by executives and auditors.

The findings obtained can provide a stronger foundation for evaluating the financial performance of companies operating in the sector. Additionally, they can offer new perspectives on the role of Benford's Law in preserving financial integrity in the retail sector and serve as a reference point for future similar research.

Keywords: Audit, Benford's Law, Numerical Analysis, Borsa Istanbul, Retail Sector

Public Credit Information Systems and Their Impact on Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

This essay investigates how advanced public credit information legislation influence entrepreneurial activities and interact with conventional informal organizations. The Chinese government has established a Credit Demonstration City Construction (CDCC) program that utilizes big data technology to enhance credit information exchange and enable the use of public credit information. Using a difference-in-differences methodology, we find that the CDCC program enhances credit information disclosure and increases entrepreneurial activity. We give some evidence for the process by which updated public credit information regulations ease entrepreneurs' financial constraints and lessen the hazards of conducting a business. Additionally, we observed that the effects of the CDCC program were larger in locations where Confucian culture and Buddhism were less widespread; this shows that formal and informal institutions may play complementary purposes in supporting entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Credit Demonstration, Finance, Entrepreneurs

Impact of Economic Challenges on Education During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the global economy, leading to widespread disruptions across all sectors, including education. As the pandemic triggered economic recessions, governments and private sectors faced unprecedented financial pressures, resulting in significant budgetary reallocations. These economic shifts have cascaded through education systems, affecting funding, resource allocation, and access to technology.

Objective: This paper addresses the impact of economic challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic on education, focusing on issues such as funding cuts and the digital gap. **Data and Methods:** This is a comprehensive literature review. Data were gathered from various sources, including online databases and government reports during the pandemic.

Results: As governments reallocated resources to address the health crisis, many educational institutions faced budget cuts, resulting in layoffs, reduced access to educational materials, and the suspension of vital programs, which exacerbated existing inequalities and introduced new challenges for students and educators. The shift to remote learning intensified the digital divide, with economically disadvantaged students lacking access to necessary technology and internet connectivity, leading to increased dropout rates.

Conclusion: The economic challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic have had lasting effects on global education systems, widening pre-existing inequalities and creating significant barriers to quality education for millions of students. The findings underscore the need for strategic educational planning to mitigate the impacts of future economic disruptions on education.

Keywords: Education Funding, Digital Divide, Remote Learning, COVID-19 Pandemic, Educational Inequality.

Urban Self-Employment in China: Unveiling the Line Between Entrepreneurship and Hidden Unemployment

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Abstract

This research investigated the influence of mass entrepreneurship and innovation policies on company start-ups, testing two hypotheses: the entrepreneurship hypothesis and the disguised unemployment hypothesis, in order to examine the mechanism of entrance into the self-employed sector in urban China. Three key conclusions were found. First, in 2013 both local urban inhabitants and migrants rejected the entrepreneurship theory; nevertheless, in 2020 both groups found support for it. Secondly, there was no substantial causal association found between innovation policies, firm starts-ups, and mass entrepreneurship. Third, each group's outcomes were different. In both the local urban resident and migrant groups in 2013 and 2020, the entrepreneurship hypothesis was strongly rejected for the less educated population, while it was accepted for the younger generation of migrants in 2020. Robustness tests validated these findings.

Keywords: Employment, China, Urban Resident, Inhabitant

Green compensation and benefits – an overview of the reward practices that promote pro-environmental workplace behavior

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Abstract

Objectives - Activities such as green recruitment and selection, green performance appraisal, green training and development, and green compensation and benefits have been identified as key green HRM (GHRM) activities that support organisations in developing a green workforce. Of these four key activities, – green compensation and benefits (GCB) represents the motivational aspect of GHRM practises through which employees are encouraged to engage in desirable behaviour or, in this case, green or environmentally friendly behaviour. Of all the GHRM practises studied, those related to green rewards are the least utilised. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of green tangible and intangible rewards that can be used to achieve the above objective.

Data and methods – A comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify compensation and benefits practices that can promote green behaviour in the workplace. More specifically, 33 studies related to GHRM and 22 studies related to green or pro-environmental behaviours were analysed to provide three clusters of green reward practises.

Findings - the most prevalent practises in direct material rewards, such as individual bonuses, group bonuses and company-wide participation programmes, are highlighted as a possible green motivational tool. However, the findings help to understand how specific types of indirect material rewards, also known as perks and benefits, can be very effective in attracting, motivating and retaining green employees. As the modern view of reward systems encompasses both transactional (material) and relational (non-material) rewards, this paper also discusses non-material motivational tools such as recognition programmes that can lead to greener behaviour.

Conclusions - One of the biggest threats in today's world that is widely discussed in the media is the negative ecological impact on the environment in the long term. Although environmentalists and governments are working tirelessly to mitigate these environmental issues, it is imperative that employers take a more active role in promoting environmentally friendly behaviour as a company value, thus

encouraging their employees to become more aware of the importance of their personal contribution to preserving the environment. It goes without saying that a company's human resource management practises have become an indispensable factor in promoting such behaviour, with activities related to compensation and benefits at the forefront.

Keywords: green compensation and benefits, green rewards, pro-environmental workplace behaviour, green workforce, green human resource management

Incorporating Artificial Intelligence into Human Factor Analysis in Complex Systems

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Abstract

Numerous fields of study, including engineering, psychology, physiology, and ergonomics, have examined human factors analysis (HFA). Several conventional methods have been devised and used to enhance system security from an individual's standpoint. But the shortcomings of these approaches are exposed by the creation of sociotechnical systems, industry 4.0, and artificial intelligence-supported systems. The creation of clever strategies that consider the fusion of artificial intelligence (AI) and human aspects is this prerequisite. This paper reviews the incorporation of expert systems and artificial intelligence into HFA. His main areas of interest were knowledge/data-driven modeling techniques and machine and deep learning applications to HFA. In light of this, this systematic review examined the uses, benefits, difficulties, and unmet research needs of HFA in complex systems. To demonstrate these concerns, we examined seven essential components of HFA. This investigation also brought to light significant misconceptions, wrongdoings, and pressing issues that need cutting-edge solutions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Human Factor Analysis, Complex Systems

The Relationship between Population Aging and Economic Growth: A Research for Turkey

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Abstract

There are also arguments that although the economic output will be higher as the aging of the population will bring with it the experience factor, the aging of the workforce will reduce productivity. Based on this, this study investigates the effects of population aging on economic growth for Turkey through the ARDL bounds test in the period 1990-2020. While doing this, factors such as capital accumulation and trade openness, which are assumed to have significant effects on economic growth, are not ignored and are included in the empirical model as regressors. Additionally, in order to observe the possible effects of the 2008 global financial crisis on poverty in Turkey, this crisis was included in the model through a dummy variable. As a result of empirical analysis, it is determined that population aging reduces growth. Capital accumulation and trade openness contribute to real national income.

Keywords: Population Aging, Growth, Trade Openness

Financial Development and Good Governance: Catalysts for Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract

All energy-related and non-energy elements influencing economic development and CO₂ emissions may have been impacted by China's political climate and environmental regulations. Because these elements are interrelated and may offer policymakers with vital information, it is crucial to understand how these factors affect China's economic development and CO₂ emissions. This research assesses the different effects that energy, finance, government, and other non-energy elements have on China's economic development and carbon emissions. This research utilizes yearly data from 1990 to 2020 and the autoregressive distributed lag approach to estimate impact factors. The findings demonstrate how foreign direct investment, excellent governance, and the usage of both renewable and nonrenewable energy all contribute to economic development. Because they are expensive for the economy, natural resource rents have a negative impact on economic growth. Furthermore, there is a large reduction in CO₂ emissions via the use of renewable energy, financial development, and good governance. Because the exchange rate has a negative effect on commerce and economic development, it also helps reduce carbon emissions. Lastly, the main cause of increased CO₂ emissions is the use of fossil fuels. When backed by sound governance and stable currency rates, clean foreign direct investment can both safeguard the environment and accelerate economic progress.

Keywords: Governance, Finance, Economic Development, China

Triggering Environmental Innovations in Türkiye: Is Rewarding or Punishing More Effective?

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Abstract

It is known that many countries focus on environmental innovation activities that serve green transformation in line with sustainable development goals. For this purpose, especially developing countries are adopting various policies to develop environmental technologies. At this point, two different basic policies stand out as triggers in the development of environmental technologies. While some countries adopt punitive policies based on environmental taxes for these innovations, it is seen that some countries adopt incentive policies by creating R&D budgets for renewable energy. However, there is no research on which of these policies is more effective on environmental innovations. Accordingly, in this study, the effects of environmental taxes and environmental incentives on environmental technologies for Turkey in the 1994-2021 period will be compared. Additionally, the role of fiscal decentralization and globalization in environmental innovations will be investigated with the newly developed quantile-on-quantile multivariate regression technique (QQMR). Based on the findings from the study, policy recommendations and road maps under various scenarios will be created for Türkiye.

Keywords: Environmental Innovation, R&D for Renewable Energy, Environmental Tax

Financial Development and Economic Growth in Spain: A Bootstrap Approach

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Abstract

This research reexamines this link using data ranging from 1980 to 2021, driven by the unresolved relationship between financial development and economic growth, as well as Spain's expanding global economic prominence, which influences several regional and global development challenges. This study differs from others in that it accounts for structural fractures, analyzes several facets of financial development and economic growth, and employs the maximum entropy bootstrap inference technique. The first finding indicates that the growth of the economy as a whole and financial development are connected in a unidirectional Granger causal manner. The depth and reach of financial markets, as well as the breadth and depth of financial institutions, seem to be the main factors influencing this causal link. Second, it shows that there are bidirectional Granger-causal linkages between financial growth and imports and exports. Thirdly, it demonstrates that there are fundamental differences in the relationship between financial development and economic growth at different statistical significance levels. These findings suggest that regulators should expand and deepen capital markets even further in order to strengthen the links between financial development and economic growth.

Keywords: Financial Development, Economic Growth, Spain

Digital Finance Adoption Among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria.

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Abstract

Purpose: Financial literacy is pivotal in business decision and influences individuals' financial decisions in the digitalized world. The implication of digital financial tools is driven by embracing digital attitude and digital financial literacy. On this background, the research examined the impact of digital attitude and digital financial literacy on digital finance adoption in Nigeria.

Methodology: The study conducted survey research design and adopted simple random sampling to select the respondents. We administered close-ended questionnaire in four geopolitical zones including Northeast, North Central, Northwest and Southwest. As a pilot study, we distributed a sample of 200 questionnaires and retrieved 145 copies, which constituted 72.5% response rate. After crosschecking the questionnaires, 127 copies remained valid for data analysis. Besides, the paper employed multinomial logit model and adopted two research models. In Model I, internet/mobile banking adoption served as the dependent variable, while mobile money adoption was the dependent variable in Model II. The main independent variables included digital attitude and digital financial literacy.

Results: The results of reliability test showed that the components of digital attitude have above 90% reliability. As well, the Cronbach alpha value of indicators of digital financial literacy exceeded 90%. In addition, the results of multinomial logit for Model I revealed that respondents who adopted internet/mobile banking either once a week or fortnightly and monthly have lower digital financial literacy relative to respondents who adopted digital banking daily. The relationship was statistically significant. The results of Model II showed that small business operators who adopted mobile money transaction once a week have lower digital financial literacy

compared to those who use it daily. However, digital attitude has no relationship with internet/mobile banking and mobile money adoption.

Originality: The research contributed to the nascent literature on digital finance adoption by focusing specifically on small businesses. Most of the previous studies investigated digital finance adoption from the perspective of consumers and large businesses.

Keywords: Digital finance, Mobile money, Mobile banking, Digital attitude, Digital financial literacy.

Financial Development, Technological Innovations, and Renewable Energy Consumption in BRICS

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Abstract

This research fills this vacuum by examining the variables that have a major impact on REN in emerging nations. More precisely, this research seeks to make a contribution by examining how financial stability and economic openness affect REN while taking into account the contributions of financial development, technical advancements, and economic growth. In order to accomplish this goal, this research employs both fixed effects and quantitative panel data methodologies for yearly data between 1990 and 2023. The BRICS developing nations are the world's five biggest and most well-known emerging economies. Surprisingly, the findings show that: macroeconomic stability and economic openness have a positive impact on REN, suggesting that raising them contributes to environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the results demonstrate that although economic growth is adversely impacted, technology advancements and financial development have a favorable and significant impact on raising REN. The results include significant suggestions for governments, legislators, and regulators, with a special emphasis on REN drivers and a goal of preserving banking sector stability in order to boost REN and advance environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Renewable energy, Technology, BRICS

A Systematic Review of Impact Assessments on Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

While artificial intelligence (AI) is having enormous positive benefits in a variety of fields, including marketing, healthcare, energy distribution, and transportation, it also raises questions about unforeseen ethical and societal implications. In order to protect AI's advantages and avoid its drawbacks, AI impact assessments, or AI-IAs, are a means to detect both good and negative effects early on. The first comprehensive analysis of these AI-IAs is presented in this paper. The authors selected 38 real AI-IAs from a population of 181 papers, and then they thoroughly qualitatively analyzed them with respect to their goals, scope, institutional context, anticipated issues, timeliness, procedures and techniques, transparency, and difficulties. Some convergences between AI-IAs are shown by the review. This further demonstrates that there is still disagreement in the area on application, structure, and substance. According to the paper, the best way to understand AI-IAs is as a way to get people thinking about the moral and societal ramifications of AI ecosystems. The authors provide a basic procedure for developing AI-IAs based on an examination of current ones. This process may be used by suppliers and developers of AI systems, and it can be utilized by regulators and outside observers as a crucial benchmark to assess how businesses are using AI.

Keywords: AI, Institutional Transparency, Societal Ramifications

The Nexus Between FDI, Governance Effectiveness, Ecological Footprint, and Environmental Quality in Emerging Economies

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Abstract

In emerging economies, balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability hinges on the interplay between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), governance effectiveness, ecological footprint, and environmental quality. Effective governance can attract sustainable FDI and implement regulations to mitigate environmental impacts, emphasizing the need to integrate environmental quality into economic development strategies for long-term growth. In this framework, This study explores the intricate relationships between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), governance effectiveness, ecological footprint, and environmental quality across BRICS countries and Turkey from 1995 to 2022. Utilizing Wavelet analysis and Structural Vector Autoregressive (SVAR) models, the analysis reveals diverse patterns and interactions over short, medium, and long terms. Results show that FDI inflows initially degrade environmental quality, while government effectiveness had a negative impact before the 2008 crisis but improved environmental performance post-crisis in Brazil. Moreover, India's FDI inflows are driven by changes in the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) in the medium term, with government effectiveness impacting EPI in the short and medium terms. Russia shows that FDI inflows lead to changes in EPI short-term but the reverse is true in the long run; government effectiveness predicts EPI changes in the medium term. China experiences a positive short-term relationship where improved environmental quality enhances FDI inflows; government effectiveness influences environmental performance in the medium term. Turkey finds that FDI inflows improve environmental quality short-term, while EPI changes influence FDI in the long run. The ecological footprint negatively affects environmental performance in the short run. For South Africa, the relationships between variables are weaker, with EPI changes leading the ecological footprint short-term and vice versa in the medium term. Economic growth impacts EPI in various ways across the countries, often showing a lead-lag relationship with environmental performance. Overall, SVAR analysis underscores the nuanced effects of FDI, governance, and ecological footprint

on environmental quality, highlighting the need for tailored policy approaches in different contexts.

Keywords: Environmental sustainability, Economic growth, institutional quality, Foreign Direct Investment, Wavelet analysis

Transforming Supply Chain Finance Platforms: The Impact of Blockchain on Business Model Reconfiguration

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate how blockchain technology might help restructure the business model of supply chain financing (SCF) platforms. In order to address the research issues, we carry out a case study on a typical Chinese SCF site and provide a business model framework for SCF platforms powered by blockchain technology. The findings indicate that, in the context of blockchain technology, internal elements (content, governance, transaction structure) and external variables (market dynamics, regional location, and technology) are what are driving the restructuring of the SCF platform business model. (2) Blockchain strengthens the SCF information, financial, material, and value flows, which has an impact on the SCF platform business model's restructuring. The SCF platform's business model has undergone substantial changes as a result of the introduction of blockchain. These changes are primarily shown in the enhanced value proposition, enlarged value network, stronger value generation, and created value allocation. This research adds to the body of knowledge already available on blockchain, business models, and SCF. Additionally, the study has some significant practical ramifications.

Keywords: Blockchain, Market Dynamics, Business Model

Do Higher Education Graduates Increase to Female and Male Employment? Evidence from Türkiye

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Abstract

Unemployment is a big problem for Turkey which is a developing country in recent years. Moreover, higher education graduates increase year by year. This study investigates whether higher education graduates increase female and male employment separately. Moreover, it is investigated the effect of vocational school graduates and bachelor's graduates separately. It used VAR Analysis to determine the effect of higher education graduates on female and male employment in Turkey using 1990 to 2023 yearly data in the study. According to results, female employment 15-24 age range increased by 0,1% when female vocational school graduates increased by 1%. Female bachelor's graduates do not affect female employment 15-24 age range. Also, female vocational school and bachelor's graduates do not affect female employment 25-34 age range. The male employment 15-24 age range increased by 0,1% when male vocational school graduates increased by 1%. However male bachelor's graduates do not affect male employment 15-24 age range. As well as this, male employment 25-34 age range increased by 0,07% when male vocational school graduates increased by 1%. Moreover, male employment 25-34 age range increased by 0,1% when male bachelor's graduates increased by 1%. In this situation, higher education graduates do not have much effect on employment.

Keywords: Higher Education, Female Employment, Male Employment, Co-integration Test, VAR Analysis

Blockchain Technology in Islamic Finance: Opportunities and Potential

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Abstract

The fundamental technology that underpins cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin is called blockchain. In recent years, cryptocurrencies have garnered a lot of interest. The true technological revolution in data storage and preservation—the digital architecture of the "blockchain"—has been overshadowed by this emphasis. Blockchain, also referred to as "distributed ledger technology" (DLT), has the potential to revolutionize much more than only the conventional financial services industry. The digital realm introduces the economic dynamics of supply and demand via the noteworthy technological feat of transmitting, storing, and recording immutable bits of information. This article looks at the effects of DLT on the Islamic financial industry, both now and potentially in the future. It is our contention that blockchain technology may mediate and integrate various sharia compliance regimes, so creating a unified digital marketplace for Islamic financial services and goods.

Keywords: Bitcoin, Islamic Finance, DLT

ESG Performance and Environment Nexus in Turkey: Evidence from National Level

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Abstract

There are various studies and claims that companies' efforts to increase their ESG (environment, social and governance) scores, acting with sustainable development concerns, also positively affect customer perceptions. However, the extent to which these company-based efforts contribute to the environment at the national level is often ignored. Accordingly, this study investigates the effects of Turkey's national ESG score on environmental quality. Namely, the effects of factors such as national ESG score, economic expansion and trade openness on carbon emissions are investigated for the period 1990-2020 through the ARDL limit test. According to the findings, a 1% increase in the national ESG score reduces Turkey's emission problem by 0.036%. In addition, the emission increasing impact of economic growth and trade openness is validated in Turkey.

Keywords: ESG, Environment, Sustainable Development

Mineral exports, financial development, and foreign investment can build a greener future in China?

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Abstract

This study evaluates the impacts of cleaner energy and mineral deposits across borders, with a special emphasis on promoting environmental sustainability, using data from 1995 to 2021 for China. The study shows that mineral exports have a significant impact on the transition to renewable energy sources. This is especially important for the production of low-carbon fuels. However, the expansion of the financial sector hinders the transition to renewable energy. The use of FMOLS and DOLA estimators increases the precision of the findings of this study. The study emphasized the importance of accelerating the transition from renewable energy sources to minimize environmental impact and promote sustainable development. It also provides noteworthy policy recommendations for each stakeholder.

Keywords: Mineral exports, financial development, foreign investment

Investigating the Relationship between Income Distribution and Environmental Degradation

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Abstract

Income distribution is a concept and indicator in the field of economy, but it is also directly related to social concepts such as equality and justice. This concept, which plays an important role in establishing security and peace in society, is an important indicator used in determining the level of development of a country. Income distribution should not be ignored in the formation of the economic growth that countries need for their development. An economic growth model based only on dynamics such as industrialization, exports, etc. neglects many other dynamics such as income distribution, justice and environment. For this reason, it is important to examine the relationship between income distribution and the environment. There are many studies in the literature that examine the relationship between income distribution and environment. This study investigates the relationship between income inequality and environmental degradation for Türkiye. For this purpose, the effects of the Gini coefficient, real national income and industrialization on carbon emissions for the period of 1990-2020 are analyzed through time series techniques. According to the findings obtained from empirical analyses, while economic growth increases environmental pollution in the short term, income distribution and industrialization do not have a statistically significant effect on the environment. In the long run, economic growth increases environmental pollution, while increasing income inequality reduces emission levels. Industrialization does not have a significant effect on environmental degradation in the long run.

Keywords: Income Inequality; Environment; Gini; Industrialization

The Role of Globalization, Financial Development and Digitalization in China's Economic Growth

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Abstract

Natural resources are essential for economic expansion and serve as the basis for many different sectors. Thus, the goal of this study is to investigate how China's economic performance from 1980 to 2022 is influenced by natural resources, globalization, financial development, and digitalization. The robustness of the long-run coefficients is examined in the study using (FMOLS) and (DOLS). The results demonstrate that long-term growth performance is driven by financial development and globalization. Globalization and digitalization improve growth performance in the near term. The study's findings have significant policy ramifications because they highlight the need of encouraging financial development for long-term economic growth, integrating digital technology into the economy's main industries, and promoting market openness as well as the effective use and management of natural resources.

Keywords: Globalization, Financial Development, Digitalization

Spillover shocks between digital payment currencies and uncertainty indices: evidence from a frequency quantile-on-quantile perspective

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Abstract

We examine the spillover effects of uncertainty indexes on the digital payment currency index at various quantiles and frequencies and vice versa from May 2018 to July 2024. We use the S&P Kensho Global Future Payments Index (GFP) as a proxy for digital payment currency, and the CBOE Gold Volatility Index (GVZ), Merrill Lynch Option Volatility Index (MOVE), Oil Volatility Index (OVX), CBOE Options Exchange Volatility Index (VIX), and CBOE S&P 500 Spot Volatility Index (SVOL) as uncertainty indices. For this reason, we propose a unique technique, called the frequency quantile-on-quantile connectedness, which allows us to evaluate bivariate interconnection across not only the same quantile pairs but also between separate quantiles in both the short and long term. Our findings show that the reversely related market risks are, on average, greater than the directly related connectedness for all cases and time horizons, implying that spillover shocks are primarily driven by different extreme quantile combinations rather than similar ones, as well as a negative co-movement in the short- and long-run. The net connectedness investigation emphasizes the complex associations between digital payment currencies and uncertainty indices, demonstrating that the magnitude and direction of spillover shocks is not constant but time-varying not only across quantile pairs but also over time horizons. More precisely, uncertainty indices are the net major receivers of shocks from GFP in the entire period and short run but switch to be transmitters in the long run. These findings highlight our method's suitability/capabilities for uncovering the real dynamics of bivariate interlinkages spanning quantiles and frequencies, which other techniques cannot provide.

Keywords: Spillover, Connectedness, Digital payment currency, Uncertainty indices.

Financial Efficiency, Technological Innovation and Environmental Quality: The Interaction of Investment, Institutions and Natural Resources

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Abstract

Because of their connection to climate change, systems that support environmental sustainability are of interest to policymakers and scholars. This study assesses the pathways by which financial efficiency and technology impact environmental quality. The study's sample of 43 economies, divided into three categories using the World Bank, spans the years 2000–2021. We employ quantile regression models and second-generation cointegration approaches with structural breaks. The results provide enough data to draw the conclusion that there is variability in the distribution of the effects of technology and financial efficiency on environmental quality. According to our research, technology is linked to increasing production rather than preventing or reversing environmental degradation.

Keywords: Investment, Institutions, Natural Resources

Work to life conflict: An instrumental stakeholder theory approach

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Abstract

With the increasing integration of AI as a factor of technology in production, social performance and the well-being of the labour force are broadly disregarded, which escalates pressure on workers to preserve their jobs.

This research aims to fill this gap and observe the impact of work-to-life conflict on employees' personal and family lives and job satisfaction in Türkiye, where official work hours are among the highest in the OECD. Additionally, the finance sector is extensively known for its exhaustive work environment. For this purpose, interviews and questionnaires conducted in Istanbul were analysed using quantitative content analysis via the NVivo program.

Qualitative results indicate that financial sector professionals do not consider hours worked as a variable for better job productivity and satisfaction, especially with the complement of time spent preparing and transportation to their workplace. Furthermore, although many elements lead to fulfilment, department relationships are a glue for enjoyment and productivity. To conclude, though further research is necessary in the field, individuals as units of firms and their interactions appear noteworthy in their contentment.

Keywords: Work to life conflict, Social performance, Corporate culture

Green Innovation and Energy Efficiency: Interaction of Institutional Quality with the Threshold Model

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Abstract

The latest study has shown that environmental technologies and green innovation lower energy intensity and increase energy efficiency, which lowers carbon emissions. The relationship between green innovation and energy intensity is examined in the current research, however it does not consider the indirect effects of institutional quality on the impact of green technology on energy intensity. This research uses a panel dataset from 25 countries between 1990 and 2020 and a panel threshold model, when institutional quality is taken into consideration as a threshold variable, to investigate the association between energy intensity and green innovation to evaluate this hypothesis. The results show that energy intensity is reduced by green innovation only when a country's institutional quality rises above a particular threshold.

Keywords: Green Innovation, Energy Efficiency, Institutional Quality

Labor Productivity in Post-Soviet Economies: The Role Of Financial Development

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Abstract

This study is a baseline attempt to explore determinants of labour market outcomes with special stress on level of financial development on sample of 11 post-communist countries. This objective is realized by constructing eclectic models for labour productivity that includes level of domestic investment, educational quality, natural resources endowment, prevailing social inequality, information & communication technology infrastructure, and disaggregated financial development as explanatory variables. The asymmetric nature of relationships is explored by employing panel quantile via moments approach. The findings reveal that the sampled explanatory variables have significant determinist impact, especially financial institution development index and financial market development index. The findings urge policy makers to ensure enhancement of domestic investment in physical and human capital along with improvement in ICT infrastructure, control of corruption, and financial development indicators to foster aggregate labour productivity.

Keywords: Labour Productivity, Financial development, social inequality, ICT infrastructure, Quantile via moments, post-communist economies

Drivers of CO₂ Emissions: The Role of Renewable Energy, Business Environment and Human Capital in MINT Countries

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Abstract

Concerns about the environment have been expressed on a national and international scale due to the significant amount of environmental deterioration occurring worldwide. Therefore, the purpose of this work is to use panel causality and cointegration tests to examine the relationship between human capital, renewable energy, and CO₂ emissions in MINT nations between 2000 and 2022. The bidirectional causal relationship between the corporate environment, the use of renewable energy, human capital, and CO₂ emissions is revealed by the findings of the causality test, which support the study hypotheses. Moreover, the cointegration study shows that while a positive business climate raises CO₂ emissions at the panel level, increases in the utilization of renewable energy and human capital decrease CO₂ emissions.

Keywords: Carbon emissions, Human capital, Renewable Energy

Sustainable Solutions for Environmental Technology via Machine Learning Technique

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Abstract

In this paper, using the innovative dynamic ARDL and machine learning-based KRLS technique, the consequences of two different environmental policy initiatives on environmental technologies, economic growth, and financial development are examined. The findings demonstrate that the benefits of financial development and economic expansion on environmental technologies have a marginal efficiency that rises and subsequently falls in direct proportion to the degree of technological advancement. Conversely, non-market-based methods impede innovative efforts, even though market-based strategies appear to have favorable benefits given the state of environmental technologies today. As technology advances, these methods take on new responsibilities and non-market-based strategies become slightly more effective.

Keywords: Environmental Technology, Environmental Policy, Marginal Efficiency, Machine Learning

The Impact of Economic Policy Uncertainty on Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development Goals in China

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Abstract

Trade flows, particularly those involving green and renewable energy technologies, might be hampered by policy uncertainty. Thus, the purpose of this study is to use the QARDL approach to investigate how economic policy uncertainty affects China's use of renewable energy. The analysis's findings demonstrate that using more renewable energy has both short- and long-term negative effects when policy uncertainty rises. The results also suggest that a number of variables, such as GDP, CO2 emissions, and financial growth, influence China's ability to increase its use of renewable energy over the long run as well as the short term.

Keywords: Economic Policy Uncertainty, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Development

Smartphone Addiction: Mental Health Disturbance of the Adolescence

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Abstract

The present study intends to know the side effects and negative impacts of smartphones over uses or miss uses. Smartphone use is necessary in this time, but we have to know about the uses and misuses of smartphones. In adolescents age there are many chances for misuses of smartphone. Smartphone over use can make your study weak and some times phones overuse can create mental disturbances in your mind also. Purpose of this study is to aware people about effects and side effects of smartphones.

Keyword: Addiction, Mental Health, Mental Health Disturbances(illness), Adolescence

The Effects of Trade Openness and Foreign Direct Investment on China's Economic Complexity

Yang Xu

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Abstract

The relationship between trade openness, foreign direct investment, and economic complexity in the Chinese economy is examined in this article covering the period from 1990 to 2022. By using the FMOLS and DOLS techniques, it concludes that while FDI fosters innovation and technology transfer, trade openness has a detrimental impact on economic complexity. Increasing trade openness, however, lessens FDI's beneficial impact on economic complexity. These results highlight the need for China to have a sophisticated trade and investment strategy.

Keywords: Trade Openness, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Complexity

Nurturing Human Capital for Industry 4.0

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Abstract

The basic purpose the study is to examine the novice employee from the point of his entrance in the organization to the point of his transformation into an effective and satisfied employee. We propose that the competence development should be taken not as an intervention but be seen as a proactive contextualized management program. To present the same, this paper attempts to present a conceptual model that ensures phased transformation of a novice employee into 'competence gold' for the organization. It also flags the orderly development of various competencies with proactive and planned management interventions. The findings of the paper emphasize that the competence development should be seen as a phased, proactive and contextualized management program through which the new entrant in the organization, may be gradually transformed into effective and satisfied employee and hence human capital for the organization.

Keywords: Employee, Skill, Individual competence, organizational competence, competence development, learning

The Role of the Ecological Footprint on Sustainable Development: Evidence from Spain

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Abstract

The relationship between green investment, natural resources, green technology innovation, and economic growth has important environmental implications. As a result, the current study examines how Spain's ecological footprint is affected by economic growth, natural resource availability, green technology innovation, and green investment. The current study uses the ARDL technique and data from 2002 to 2022. The results show that there is a strong positive short-term and long-term relationship between ecological footprint and green investment, natural resources, green technology investment, and economic development. Therefore, it is expected that the Spanish government will increase green investment, introduce strict regulations to control the rent of natural resources, and encourage the development of green technologies that allow maximum efficiency with minimal negative impact on the environment, especially the ecological footprint.

Keywords: Ecological Footprint, Sustainable Development, ARDL

The Path from Entrepreneurial Education to Sustainability-Oriented entrepreneurial Intentions: Exploring Attitudes as a Mediator and Experience as a Moderator in Bangladesh

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationships among entrepreneurial education (EE), attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE), and sustainability-oriented entrepreneurial intentions (SOEI) of Bangladeshi university students, as well as the moderating and mediating effects of entrepreneurship experience (ENTEXP) and attitudes towards entrepreneurship (ATE) in these relationships. The study utilized partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) and included a sample of 600 respondents. The findings indicate that attitudes towards entrepreneurship serve as a mediator in the connection between EE and SOEI. The results also reveal that EE directly and positively influences attitudes towards entrepreneurship. Moreover, ATE has a direct and positive effect on SOEI. The results further indicate that entrepreneurship experience enhances the link between EE and ATE. However, the experience of becoming an entrepreneur does not moderate the association between ATE and SOEI. This research enhances the current body of knowledge by providing valuable theoretical and practical insights into the factors that influence the intentions of university students in developing economies to engage in sustainable entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial education, attitudes towards entrepreneurship, sustainability-oriented entrepreneurial intentions, sustainable entrepreneurship, Bangladesh

Carbon Tax As An Implementation Of The Polluter Pays Principle In Turkey

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Abstract

With the industrial revolution, there has been a significant increase in greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, prompting global efforts to address this issue. Measures such as carbon taxes and EU Emissions Trading System have been implemented. Alongside emission trading systems, carbon taxes are increasingly being adopted worldwide as part of green taxation. As one of the countries expected to be most affected by climate change, Turkey has become a party to the Paris Agreement and has set a target to reduce its emissions by 21% by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2053, according to its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the UN Secretariat. To achieve this goal, Turkey is working on implementing a carbon tax system. The polluter-pays principle, which forms the basis of carbon tax, is fundamentally accepted in Turkish Environmental Law. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the polluter-pays principle in the context of carbon taxes and to demonstrate how a carbon tax regulation in Turkey should be effectively designed. The research is descriptive and normative in nature. The government should carefully prepare the collection system, tax base, and rates for the revenues obtained from the carbon tax. The implementation of the tax should be supported by a separate administrative structure, clear rules, and effective informational support. The "polluter pays" principle underlying environmental taxes like carbon taxes can encourage major actors in greenhouse gas emissions to reduce their emissions. A carbon tax can increase government revenues, and a well-defined set of rules, effective communication, and administrative structure can help achieve the objectives of carbon taxes. This research has been conducted using normative legal research methods, and the data used in this study are secondary data.

Keywords: Carbon tax, Environmental protection, Polluter-pays principle

Examining the Effect of High Inflation and Economic Uncertainty on the Cash Holding Policy in the BIST 100 Manufacturing Sector

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine the cash holding policies of companies operating in the manufacturing sector under conditions of high inflation and economic uncertainty. Conditions of economic uncertainty play an active role in companies' decisions to hold cash or invest due to the lack of confidence in the market. Likewise, the inflationary environment causes uncertainty in the markets and, as a result, weakens the competitiveness of companies. In an economy with high inflation, the purchasing power of money decreases, and this creates uncertainty in companies' long-term investment decisions. Based on these reasons, this study investigates companies' preferences between cash holding and investment decisions in an environment of economic uncertainty and high inflation. In the study, financial data of manufacturing sector companies included in the BIST 100 index between 2018-2022 and 2013-2017 were used. In the study, two separate samples with high and low inflation were used and the investment and cash holding policies of the companies were compared. In the econometric analysis, cash holding and investment data were considered as dependent variables, and economic uncertainty and inflation were considered as independent variables. As a result of the study, it was concluded that companies avoid investing in their main fields of activity during high inflation periods.

Keywords: BIST 100 index, Inflation, Corporate Cash Holdings, Economic Policy Uncertainty, Investing

The Impact of Urban Population on Income Distribution: Evidence from Türkiye

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Bengü Kayapalı Aslan

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Abstract

Income distribution is an important issue that many disciplines are working on. In addition to being an economic indicator, income distribution is effective in establishing the peace and welfare of society. Urbanization is as old and important as income distribution. The relationship between these two concepts, which have gained importance especially due to the increasing world population, has an important place in the literature. In today's world where population is increasing while resources are decreasing, the relationship between urbanization and income distribution is one of the major problems faced by cities. For this reason, it is important to discuss the effects of income distribution on urban population. In the literature, there are studies examining the positive and negative effects of income distribution on urban population. This study investigates whether urbanization has a key role in income distribution inequality in Türkiye. Namely, the effects of real income, urban population and trade openness on the Gini coefficient are investigated through the ARDL bounds test. According to empirical findings, while economic growth and trade openness do not have a statistically significant effect on income distribution, urban population growth increases the Gini coefficient. Accordingly, it is concluded that the phenomenon of urbanization further increases income distribution inequality for Türkiye.

Keywords: Urbanization; Income Distribution; Trade Openness; Economics Growth

The Relationship Between Sustainable Green Electricity, Technological Innovation and Ecological Footprint in Turkiye: Does Institutional Quality Moderate the Nexus?

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Abstract

Today, achieving energy needs is essential for both economic growth and raising living standards. However, the extensive use of conventional energy sources endangers the planet's future by increasing environmental issues and contributing to climate change. This makes the production of power sustainably noteworthy as a vital component of the solution to lessening environmental effects and making the planet more livable. Sustainable energy sources help preserve natural resources, maintain biodiversity, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing reliance on fossil fuels. In this context, the current study investigates the effects of green electricity consumption, technological innovation, institutional quality and economic growth on the ecological footprint for Turkey in the period 1984-2021. When the empirical findings are examined, it is seen that economic growth increases the ecological footprint in the short term, while technological innovation and institutional quality play an important role in reducing the ecological footprint. In the long term, it is seen that economic growth increases the ecological footprint and institutional quality reduces the ecological footprint.

Analyzing the Global Financial Markets' Contagion Effect: Systemically Important Stock Markets

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Abstract

This study uses quantile-on-quantile spillover analysis to study the dynamics of the relationships between foreign stock returns and perceived volatility as determined by the VIX index. Utilizing weekly data spanning from 1995 to 2023 and an extensive data collection from established and developing stock markets, we examine the correlation between the VIX and stock market returns, taking into consideration time-varying and cross-quantile factors. Based on empirical findings, it can be shown that the quantile total spillovers between equities returns and the VIX are more closely associated indirectly than they are directly. Low VIX levels result in low returns, and high VIX levels result in high returns. For both established and emerging economies, the biggest total spillovers across all stock markets happen at the lowest quantile level for stock returns and the highest quantile level for the VIX. The strong correlation seen between the VIX and stock market returns, especially at extreme quantiles, implies that investors seeking diversification during uncertain periods could consider alternative investment vehicles.

Keywords: Global Financial Markets, Contagion Effect, Quantile-on-Quantile Spillover Analysis, Systemic Risk

Investigating The Nexus Between Financial Development and Poverty: Evidence From Brics-T Countries

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Cengizhan Karaca

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Abstract

There are arguments that financial development can reduce poverty by enabling income-increasing efforts of low-income segments. Accordingly, in this study, the relationship between financial development and poverty for BRICS-T (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa and Turkey) is investigated through panel data techniques. In addition, factors that are assumed to be effective on poverty, such as economic growth, inflation and public expenditures, are also included in the empirical model. The findings of the study show that financial development and economic growth significantly reduce poverty in the countries in question. On the other hand, the increase in inflation has the effect of increasing poverty. Finally, it is concluded that the effect of public expenditures on poverty is not statistically significant.

Keywords: Financial Development, Poverty, BRICS-T, Inflation, Panel Data

Challenges and Recommendations for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries

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Abstract

Sustainable development is a comprehensive, long-term process aimed at human progress. Countries are classified into underdeveloped, developing, and developed categories by international organizations, with developmental goals differing accordingly. Developing and underdeveloped countries prioritize development, while developed nations focus on sustaining it. Sustainable development includes economic, social, political, and cultural progress, with economic growth being a primary goal for developing nations. Although the methods for implementing sustainable development are well-defined, the challenges encountered during implementation remain uncertain. Successfully achieving sustainable development involves eliminating barriers to economic growth, reducing regional disparities, and improving living standards. Addressing developmental issues in developing regions through regulatory measures is crucial for balanced growth. Key challenges include rising poverty, income inequality, and environmental degradation. This study proposes several recommendations to tackle these issues: implementing poverty alleviation programs, enforcing environmental regulations, enhancing international cooperation and financial support, investing in education and healthcare, and encouraging political and institutional reforms. These measures are essential for mitigating poverty, promoting sustainable resource management, fostering inclusive development, and ensuring good governance. By adjusting financial resources towards developing countries, global sustainability can be achieved. Addressing these sustainable development challenges through targeted policies and interventions will foster economic growth and ensure equitable development across regions.

Keywords: sustainable development, economic growth, poverty alleviation

The Impact of Macroeconomic Indicators on BIST 100 Index: Evidence from Fourier ARDL and Fourier Quantile Causality Analysis

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to elucidate the effects of interest rates, gold prices, and the exchange rate of the dollar on the BIST 100 index. For this purpose, the impact of the weighted average interest rates of bank deposits, gold prices in Turkish Lira per gram, and the exchange rate of the dollar based on the TCMB buying rate on the BIST 100 index was analyzed using monthly data from January 2002 to November 2023, comprising 262 observations. This analysis employed the Fourier ADF unit root test, Fourier Bootstrap ARDL test, and Fourier Bootstrap Quantile causality test. The findings indicate a long-term negative relationship between interest rates and the BIST 100 index, while suggesting the existence of a long-term positive relationship between both gold prices and the exchange rate of the dollar with the BIST 100 index. Moreover, in the short-term, based on Fourier functions, a positive and significant relationship at two lags between interest rates and the BIST 100 index was observed, whereas the relationship between the dollar exchange rate and the BIST 100 index was negative in the current period, positive at one lag, and negative at two lags. No short-term effect of gold prices on the BIST 100 index was found.

Keywords: BIST 100 index, Interest Rates, Gold Prices, Dolar Exchange Rate, Fourier ADF, Fourier Bootstrap ARDL, Fourier Bootstrap Kantil Causality

Examining The Impact of Sustainability, Renewability and Green Concepts on The Competitiveness of Companies in The Context of Marketing Communication

Erhan Durur

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Abstract

Risks related to the future of the world due to people's unconscious consumption of natural resources force national/international institutions and organizations, businesses, brands and consumers to change their behavior. In this period, when the vital importance of the urgent work to be done to create a sustainable world has begun to be understood by large masses, the importance of developing various strategies for these conditions has increased even more for companies that want to continue their existence and growth successfully. Therefore, it has become a necessity rather than a necessity to include features such as “sustainable”, “renewable” and “green” in marketing communication strategies as well as in the short and long term strategies of companies. This study investigates the effects of sustainability, renewability and green concepts on the competitiveness of firms in the context of marketing communication. Today, as consumers' demand for environmentally friendly products and services is increasing, firms are developing sustainability-oriented strategies to meet these demands. In this context, the integration of sustainability and renewability themes into marketing communication and how they affect firms' market position and competitive advantages are analyzed. The study provides important insights on how firms can strengthen their competitive advantages through sustainability-based strategies.

Keywords: Marketing Communication, Sustainability, Renewability and Environment

Evaluating the Shift from CSR to ESG Rating: A Review of Debates and Challenges

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Abstract

This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) ratings contribute to the assessment of sustainability performance within the corporate landscape. It seeks to explore the evolution from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to ESG, address common criticisms and challenges associated with ESG ratings, and examine ongoing debates in the field. Ultimately, proposing potential solutions to enhance the effectiveness of ESG ratings in promoting sustainable business practices.

A literature review was conducted through document analysis, focusing on academic publications, industry reports, and case studies related to CSR and ESG ratings. The analysis highlights key themes, trends, and gaps in the existing body of knowledge.

The findings determined that companies with robust ESG rating are inclined to remain sustainable over time. Furthermore, when third-party environmental rating bodies were introduced to ensure transparency, companies who received basic and low-level scores tends to disclose in-depth environment-related information. However, while ESG ratings have become a critical tool for evaluating corporate sustainability, they face significant criticisms, such as inconsistency in rating methodologies, lack of transparency, and potential biases. These challenges have sparked debates on the reliability of ESG ratings in accurately reflecting a company's sustainability performance.

The study concludes that while ESG ratings are valuable, there is a need for standardization and increased transparency in rating processes. Addressing these issues can enhance the credibility and impact of ESG ratings, finally fostering more responsible corporate behavior. Future research should focus on developing more robust and consistent frameworks for ESG assessment.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility (CSR), ESG rating, ESG disclosure, corporate sustainability

ESL Students' Perception of Using Present It Right! Linktree Media in Learning Oral Presentation Skills

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Abstract

This study is designed to investigate students' views of the usage of Present It Right! Linktree in ESL classroom using the Theory of Diffusion of Innovation (DOI). Specifically, this study focuses on the perceptions of Communicative English 1 and 3 students towards oral presentation topics through Present It Right! Linktree. The teachers use the Canva application to produce more interactive and attractive learning materials: videos, slides, exercises, and others. The materials were distributed to students with only a single link, called Present It Right! Linktree. Linktree is a third-party application used for collecting various learning media application links to students with only one type of link. This current study employs a quantitative approach comprised of 236 Communicative English students. The researchers have used a set of questionnaires adapted from a study by Atkinson (2007) and consist of 19 items on a six - Likert scale (1: strongly disagree, 2: disagree, 3: slightly disagree, 4: slightly agree, 5: agree and 6: strongly agree). Furthermore, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was utilized to analyze the variables in this study. The result indicates that the students have a positive perception towards Present It Right! Linktree ($M=5.40$, $SD= 0.80$). The result from this study is believed to shed light on the usage of Linktree in the classroom to make it easier for teachers to share various learning media application links to boost students' motivation in learning.

Keywords: Linktree, learning media, ESL students

Investigating the Moderating Effects of Information Communication Technology on Economic Performance in Türkiye

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Abstract

The positive effects of information communication technologies (ICT) on country economies have been examined and proven by many researchers in recent decades. However, most of these studies focus on the direct effects of ICT on economic performance and ignore its indirect effects. In other words, the moderating effects of ICT are not adequately examined. In this regard, this study investigates whether the effects of factors such as financial development, foreign direct investments and trade openness, as well as basic factors such as labor force and capital accumulation, on economic growth change through ICT. In this regard, the period 2000-2022 for Turkey will be investigated through the ARDL limit test and policy recommendations will be determined in line with the findings.

Keywords: ICT, Economic Performance, ARDL, Türkiye

A Review on Left-Wing Fan Culture on Football

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Abstract

In a time when institutional levers are being utilized to confront the dual challenges of racism and unrestrained commercialism, traditional grassroots radicalism among football supporters who are committed to challenge long-standing problems in European professional football is in risk of being disregarded. This is because of the existence of institutional levers. Football is a cultural form that carries with it the capacity to elevate the voices of those who are disenfranchised and excluded. As a result, there is always the possibility to develop solidarity against the dominant discourse that supports the socioeconomic system that is currently in place. Bringing attention to the long-standing heritage of left-wing political ideology that exists within the culture of professional football fans is the purpose of this article.

Keywords: Fan Culture, Football, Political Thought

The influence of idealism and Machiavellianism on crisis performance

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Abstract

This study explains how leadership styles play a role in the crisis management process of organizations and shape their outcomes. Idealism involves focusing on long-term goals while adhering to the organization's values and ethical principles in times of crisis. This leadership style can increase employee motivation and help the organization maintain its reputation post-crisis. On the other hand, Machiavellianism refers to a more pragmatic approach and can often cause leaders to prioritize short-term gains by making risky decisions which can be classified as an obligation to survive. This style of leadership can jeopardize the long-term sustainability and reputation of the organization post-crisis. Therefore, the choice of idealism and Machiavellianism leadership styles in the crisis management process is a critical factor affecting the organization's crisis performance and long-term success. Although crises have common points, each crisis has its own conditions and prescriptions due to conditionality. This study will try to find clues about which leadership typology should be adopted in which type of crisis. In this context, the Gaziantep machine-made carpet sector, which is dealing with crises frequently, will constitute the universe of the research. Both its importance for the country's economy and the fact that it constantly faces external and internal environmental crises have guided the choice of this sector. Leaders operating in this sector will be interviewed and their progress in crisis situations and their achievements will be evaluated. In this way, recommendations can be made regarding behavioral patterns that should be followed in future crises.

Comparative Analysis of Machine Learning Models for Stock Price Prediction: A Case Study of Google, Tesla, and Netflix

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Abstract

This paper investigates the prediction of stock prices using five machine learning models: Linear Regression, XGBoost, LightGBM, Random Forest, and Long Short-Term Memory. The experiment uses ten years of closing price data for three companies—Google, Netflix, and Tesla—from January 2, 2014, to December 31, 2023. The models' performance is evaluated using Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and R-squared (R^2). Results show that LR outperforms other models with the lowest RMSE and highest R^2 , especially for Netflix and Tesla. XGBoost performs poorly, as compared, in predicting Google stock prices.

Keywords: Machine learning; Stock prediction; LSTM; Financial forecasting

Price Analysis of the Housing Market in Turkey with Social Media Data: Twitter (X) Sentiment Analysis Approach

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Rüstem Yanar

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Abstract

The housing market mirrors economic stability and individual financial health. Accurately predicting future house prices is vital for both individuals and investors. Beyond traditional economic indicators, new data sources enhance housing market performance forecasts.

This paper explores using Twitter data to forecast house prices and examines the correlation between house prices and sentiment through sentiment analysis methods. Twitter, a platform for users to express daily thoughts and feelings, potentially offers insights into future trends in housing market discussions.

The article will first detail methods for collecting and processing Twitter data, followed by extracting emotional tones using sentiment analysis algorithms. The chosen method's historical data performance will be evaluated, testing its ability to predict future house prices. The findings aim to demonstrate the effectiveness of sentiment analysis on Twitter data for housing market forecasts.

Keywords: House Prices, X data, Sentiment Analysis

Understanding Factors Influencing Teacher Turnover in Indian Schools

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Abstract

Teacher turnover is a critical issue affecting educational institutions worldwide, including schools in India. High turnover rates can have detrimental effects on student learning outcomes, school effectiveness, and organizational stability. This article explores the factors contributing to teacher turnover in Indian schools, drawing insights from empirical research, policy analysis, and practitioner perspectives. By examining the multifaceted dimensions of teacher turnover, including job satisfaction, compensation, professional development, working conditions, and administrative support, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities for retaining talented educators in the Indian context. Additionally, the article discusses implications for educational policy, leadership, and practice aimed at mitigating turnover and promoting a stable and thriving teaching workforce.

Keywords: Faculty Turn over Ratio, Challenges and Ways to Solve problems

Role of teaching commerce methods on students personality

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Abstract

An essential instrument for creating a more sustainable and better world is high-quality education. A strong educational foundation places a strong emphasis on the values, information, and abilities needed to build the kind of society where individuals may take initiative and make decisions that will enhance their quality of life. As important as it is to guarantee inclusive, equitable, high-quality education and to encourage possibilities for lifelong learning for all, it is equally important to guarantee that the education provided is comprehensive and reasonably priced. Colleges and universities must implement dynamic teaching in order to take into account the students' extensive knowledge and attitudes toward sustainable development. This generation of students expects from professors. Students who taking the commerce subject they need to study commerce with easiest method, and this is the responsibility of teachers, with who can build personality of students with commerce subject. With this study researcher find out the method teachers used for commerce students, to improve their personality.

Keywords: Teaching ,Students, Method, Commerce, Education

Economic dimension of transgender labor discrimination: a cross-cultural study

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Abstract

This comparative research explores the economic aspect of labor discrimination experienced by transgender persons in Bangladesh and Hungary, analyzing the impact of cultural and legislative variables on their future financial prospects. The study seeks to evaluate the work experiences of transgender persons in two different cultural contexts, with a specific focus on the differences in their engagement in the labor market, income levels, and access to formal employment. Interviews were conducted with 46 transgender persons, and additional information was gathered through legal and policy research. The results indicate notable economic inequalities since transgender persons in Bangladesh are primarily limited to working in informal sectors due to intense societal stigma and insufficient legal safeguards. However, despite Hungary's superior constitutional safeguards and formal career prospects, transgender persons continue to experience economic marginalization as a result of recent restrictive legislation and cultural prejudices. The study emphasizes the crucial requirement for international collaboration and promotion to tackle the worldwide difficulties encountered by transgender persons in the employment sector. Through a comparative analysis of these two disparate cultural contexts, the study provides essential knowledge that can guide the development of more efficient and universally applicable measures to combat economic discrimination faced by transgender communities. Further, the study finds that strong legal safeguards, comprehensive policies, and educational campaigns are essential for diminishing economic disparities and achieving complete inclusion of transgender persons in the workforce.

Keywords: Transgender, Economic marginalization, Cross-cultural study, Legal protections, Bangladesh, Hungary.

The Impact of Energy Prices and Technological Innovations on Energy Intensity: The Case of Turkey

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Cengizhan Karaca

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Abstract

Reducing energy intensity and combating climate change through low-carbon economic development are among the most critical issues for countries. In this context, this study aims to uncover the impact of technological innovations and energy prices on energy intensity in Turkey. To conduct an empirical analysis, the effects of oil prices and technological innovations on energy intensity in Turkey during the period 1990-2019 are examined using annual data, employing the Fourier ADF Unit Root Test and the Bootstrap Standard Granger Causality Test. The findings indicate a unidirectional causality relationship from oil prices to energy intensity. Additionally, a unidirectional causality relationship from technological innovations to energy intensity is identified. However, no causality relationship is found from energy intensity to oil prices and technological innovations.

Keywords: Energy Prices, Technological Innovation, Energy Intensity, Fourier ADF Unit Root Test, Fourier Bootstrap Standard Granger Causality Test

Dimensions of Teacher Competency: A Review of Research

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Abstract

Teacher competency is a multifaceted construct that encompasses various dimensions essential for effective teaching and student learning outcomes. This review synthesizes existing research on teacher competency dimensions, aiming to provide insights into the diverse aspects that contribute to effective teaching practice. Drawing upon empirical studies, theoretical frameworks, and professional standards, this article identifies and examines key dimensions of teacher competency, including pedagogical knowledge, instructional strategies, classroom management, assessment practices, interpersonal skills, cultural competence, and professional development. The review highlights the interplay between these dimensions and their significance in fostering student engagement, achievement, and overall academic success. Furthermore, it discusses implications for teacher preparation programs, professional development initiatives, and policy frameworks aimed at enhancing teacher effectiveness and promoting positive learning outcomes for all students.

Keywords: teacher competency, pedagogical knowledge, instructional strategies, classroom management, assessment practices, interpersonal skills, cultural competence, professional development

The Isomorphism Effect Behind Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy

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Abstract

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is used as a differentiating strategy for businesses to gain the trust of stakeholders. Due to the positive effects of this strategy on businesses, the competitiveness of organizations increases. Increasing competition with globalization forces businesses to improve and develop the way they manage their resources. One of the most effective solutions for this improvement is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This study aims to understand the impact of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on businesses that are seen as the source of institutional pressure. According to new institutional theory, the response to institutional change leads to organizational isomorphism. This means that organizations operating in a particular environment resemble their environment in terms of structure and functioning, businesses adopt new rules and designs, and consequently become similar following the same management practice. The adoption of new designs and practices represents the diffusion and institutionalization of change in the formal organizational structure. In order to obtain in-depth information in the context of the subject of the research, it was thought that it would be appropriate to use qualitative analysis method. In this context, data were obtained by using the interview method with the board members of 9 enterprises in the textile sector and these data were analyzed by content analysis. The content analysis in the research was carried out using the qualitative data analysis program Maxqda 2020. As a result of the research, it was seen that different types of isomorphism have an impact behind the corporate social responsibility strategy and it is thought that the position of the enterprises in the sector may be a factor as the determinants of these types.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Isomorphism, Mimetic Isomorphism, Normative Isomorphism, Coercive Isomorphism, New Institutional Theory

The impact of air transport on CO2 emissions in APEC countries: novel findings from nonlinear models

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Abstract

The impact of air transport on CO2 emissions in APEC countries is investigated in this study, utilizing nonlinear modelling approaches. The Method of Moments Quantile Regression (MMQR) and the Partially Linear Functional-Coefficient (PLFC) panel model are utilized to capture the nonlinear relationship between air transport activities and environmental pollution across various economic contexts. A positive and significant relationship between the number of air passengers and CO2 emissions is revealed by the MMQR results, with the effect's magnitude varying across quantiles. The impact of air transport is more pronounced in higher quantiles, suggesting that countries with higher emissions levels have a greater contribution of CO2 emissions from air transport. In most quantiles, CO2 emissions are impacted positively by energy consumption per capita and GDP per capita, while a slight negative effect is observed by foreign direct investment. Nonlinear dynamics are further supported by the PLFC model, indicating that the impact of air transport on CO2 emissions is mainly driven by economic activity. The significance of the economic environment in shaping the CO2 emissions of air transport activities is revealed by the PLFC model. The findings indicate that there is a decrease in the sensitivity of CO2 emissions to air transport activities as GDP per capita increases in more economically developed APEC countries. The overall findings highlight the importance of targeted policy actions to account for the effects of air transport on environmental sustainability across different economic conditions in the APEC region.

Keywords: Air transport, CO2 emissions, APEC countries, nonlinear models

A Bibliometric Study on Digital Taylorism and Digital Sustainability

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Abstract

In the globalizing world, scientific and technological developments have many effects on people, production and economy. In this transformation where everything is left to machines, different requirements and regulations have started to emerge. Digital Taylorism is a modern adaptation of the Scientific Management approach to today's conditions. Digital Taylorism advocates and transforms the perspective that productivity and efficiency through the application and use of digital technologies, i.e. technologies that communicate directly with each other without human intervention, have caused a change in how work and management are understood. Digital sustainability is defined as the process of creating, using and organizing digital resources to maximize their value for individuals, organizations and society today and in the future. When digitalization is evaluated in terms of businesses in today's world, it is one of the most important elements for development. It is possible for businesses to survive, to ensure their continuity, in other words, to be sustainable with digitalization. For this reason, it is very important for businesses to give importance to digitalization and to follow and implement the changing management approaches in the digital world. Within the scope of this research, bibliometric analysis method was used to discover and analyze scientific data. 108 articles scanned in "Web of Science" databases between 2001 and 2024 were analyzed in all aspects and the data obtained were explained with tables. The results of the analysis show that the research has intensified in recent years, the journal with the highest number of publications on the subject are "Sustainability", "big data" and "business ethics" form a common denominator and the studies are mostly in Germany. The reason for this situation can be shown as the introduction of the Industry 4.0 process at the center of smart machines and production mechanisms by Germany at the Hannover fair in 2011.

Keywords: Digital Taylorism, Digital Sustainability, Bibliometric Analysis

The impact of tourism activities on CO2 emissions in BRICS countries

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Abstract

This article examines the impact of a number of factors, including tourism activities, economic growth, energy consumption, environmental policy stringency, foreign direct investment, and renewable energy consumption, on carbon emissions in the BRICS countries over the period 1995–2019 employing FMOLS, DOLS and MMQR methodologies. The FMOLS results indicate a significant positive relationship between CO2 emissions and GDP per capita, tourism activities, and energy consumption. The results of the DOLS corroborate those of the FMOLS. Furthermore, MMQR results suggest that tourism activities have a positive and statistically significant impact on CO2 emissions at all quantiles, highlighting the environmental impact of the tourism sector. The relationship between economic growth and CO2 emissions shows a non-linear pattern, supporting the hypothesis of the Environmental Kuznets Curve. These findings highlight the need for BRICS countries to strike a balance between economic growth, tourism development, and sustainable environmental practices in order to achieve long-term environmental sustainability.

Keywords: tourism, environmental policy stringency, CO2 emissions, BRICS

Searching the Determinants of Tax Revenue of G-7 Countries

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to analyze the existence of causal correlations between the level of tax income and certain parameters, as well as the direction in which these relationships are directed, by using data from the G-7 countries for the period of time spanning from 2010 to 2020. In specifically, the panel cointegration method and the estimation of panel-based error correction models are utilized in order to study the long-term and causal links that exist between variables. The fact that there is a long-term relationship is demonstrated by the findings of the investigation, which also provide evidence that cointegration relationships do in fact exist. The findings of the study indicate that the level of tax revenue collection is significantly impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to the level of GDP per capita and public debt, the evaluation of the degree of control over corruption, the government efficiency index, the degree of efficiency of the tax administration, and the level of tax rates.

Keywords: Tax Revenue, GDP, G-7 Countries, Public Debt

Consumption-based carbon emissions, energy consumption, foreign direct investment and economic growth in ASEAN countries

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Abstract

This article utilizes the effects of energy consumption, economic growth, foreign direct investment, and trade openness on the consumption based carbon emission in ASEAN countries from 1990 to 2021 employing Augmented Mean Group (AMG) estimator. The results provide evidence of a long-term cointegrating relationship between energy consumption, economic growth, foreign direct investment, and trade openness, and consumption based carbon emission. The results reveal that foreign direct investment and trade openness are associated with reductions in consumption-based CO₂ emissions. Conversely, energy consumption and GDP growth contribute to higher consumption-based CO₂ emissions.

Keywords: Consumption-based carbon emission, energy consumption, economic growth ASEAN countries

The role of air transport on CO₂ emissions and load capacity factor in BRICS countries: novel findings from MMQR methodology

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Abstract

This article examines the impact of air passenger and freight, economic growth, energy consumption, trade openness, foreign direct investment both on the carbon emissions and load capacity sector in BRICS countries utilizing panel Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square (FMOLS) and Dynamic Ordinary Least Square (DOLS) estimators and Method of Moments Quantile Regression (MMQR) methodologies. The FMOLS results revealed that air passenger and freight have a positive and significant effect on CO₂ emissions for BRICS countries. Besides, economic growth, energy consumption, foreign direct investment are significant contributing factors in increasing CO₂ emissions, while trade openness reduces CO₂ emissions. Besides, FMOLS and DOLS results reveal that air freight has a positive and significant effect on the load capacity factor. The outcomes indicate that a 1% increase in air freight positively and significantly enhances load capacity factor by 0.033–0.007%. MMQR estimates show that air passenger contributes to ecological pollution across all quantiles of CO₂ emissions. The findings show that policy makers in BRICS countries should implement environmental measures to reduce CO₂ emissions and achieve sustainable environment.

Keywords: Air transport, CO₂ emissions, load capacity factor, BRICS countries, MMQR methodology

Relationship Between Sustainable Finance Determinants and Financial Stability of Countries an Application in Developing Countries

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Abstract

In the financial world where global trade is accelerating, economic integration is increasing and global competition is intensifying, the financial stability of countries is becoming increasingly important. Financial stability, which is an indicator of the economic resilience of countries' financial systems against unexpected shocks, will ensure that the economy is kept alive in the long term and global capital is directed to the country. The traditional understanding of finance makes it difficult to achieve financial stability today. Financial decisions should be evaluated with the concept of sustainable finance, which is blended with criteria that include not only financial reports but also environmental, social and governance elements. In this way, investment processes are integrated with risks and opportunities in environmental, social and governance dimensions, so that the right decisions can be made together with the environment, economic development and social benefits. In this context, the main purpose of the study is to determine the relationship between the sustainable finance determinants of financial stability in developing countries. In this context, the basic data of the countries will be analyzed with the panel data analysis method..

Keywords: Financial Stability Sustainable Finance Green Finance Panel Data Analysis

Environmental Impacts of Dollarization: Risks to Economic Growth and Environmental Policies

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This study examines the environmental effects of dollarization and discusses how dollarization may affect measures to be taken in the long term to protect the environment. Dollarization refers to the use of a foreign currency instead of a country's local currency, and this economic process is also important in terms of environmental outcomes. The study examines the effects of dollarization on the environment in two main dimensions: economic growth and environmental policies. The effect of dollarization on economic growth directly affects the environment by increasing the consumption of environmental resources. High growth rates accelerate resource consumption, especially in energy-intensive sectors, and increase greenhouse gas emissions. While dollarization encourages investment flows and economic growth in developing countries, it may lead to the disregard of environmental protection policies. As a result, carbon footprint and environmental degradation risks increase. In addition, dollarized countries may experience difficulties in implementing environmentally friendly policies. Especially pressures on exchange rates and foreign trade imbalances may limit investments made for environmental protection. The environmental effects of dollarization are associated with economic instability and external dependency, especially in developing countries. Various economic views have been put forward regarding this. For example; according to the orthodox economic approach, dollarization can provide market stability while ignoring environmental costs. Heterodox economics argues that dollarization undermines environmental sustainability and weakens the ability of local economic policies to set environmental goals. As can be seen, it is emphasized that there is a connection between financial dependency and environmental degradation. Instability in exchange rates and borrowing in foreign currency create uncertainty in the financing of environmental projects, which in turn prevents environmentally friendly investments. The effect of dollarization on energy prices, on the other hand, causes an increase in fossil fuel use and plays a role in increasing carbon emissions. Therefore, in dollarized economies, access to international green finance resources should be provided to encourage environmentally friendly projects and sustainable development investments.

Keywords: Dollarization, Economic Growth, Environmental Policies, Greenhouse Gases

Energy transition and non-financial performance of oil and gas companies

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Abstract

Climate changes have generated a metamorphosis of the activity of oil and gas companies that try, through various mechanisms, to reduce their negative externalities generated on the environment and even get involved in the energy transition. The ongoing analysis of the sustainability reports of the oil and gas companies in Central and Eastern Europe, for period 2013-2023, suggests their involvement in the financing of green energy projects so that the perception of public opinion improves. In addition, these companies try to capitalize certain business opportunities presented by the energy transition. energy. Therefore, the energy trend comes with challenges for companies in the field of fossil fuels, but also opportunities that can be used to strengthen the position on the market and to improve the impact on the environment and society. So, in this way, the non-financial performance of oil and gas companies is increased considerably and the new European Union regulations guide the disclosure of specific information.

The influence of fashion marketing on consumer purchase behavior: Survey results from Georgia

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Abstract

The main goal of Marketing is to help companies produce and sell as many products as possible. Marketing programs and strategies are aimed at increasing consumer demand. Similarly, Fashion companies quickly change their collections to offer new clothing to customers and to influence consumer purchase decisions. However, contemporary marketing approaches require re-evaluating the role of marketing by focusing on sustainability. Sustainable development underlines that the current generation should save resources for future generations. In this regard, marketing can serve as a tool not only to increase demand but also to decrease it. Demarketing can reduce demand for unnecessary or excessive consumption. Therefore, this research examines the impact of fashion marketing on buying behavior and the power of branding to boost the consumption of fashion items. The study is based on a quantitative survey method. The results determine the consumption patterns of fashion consumers in Georgia and the responsibility of marketing in excessive consumption of clothing. The findings define the influence of marketing on consumer behavior in Georgia and emphasize the need for demarketing for sustainable fashion marketing.

Keywords: Fashion marketing, consumer behaviour, purchase decision, branding

A Paradigm Shift in the Tourism industry: Emerging trends

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Abstract

The modern concept of tourism has been influenced by the collective experiences of modern tourists who showed a paradigm shift in their values and intentions towards tourism experience. This new generation of tourists brought the prospect of including cultural preferences along with economic factors that influenced the tourism space. Hence, from mass tourism emerged many different types of tourism like adventure tourism, agrotourism, medical tourism, eco-tourism, etc. Essentially the modern tourist values sustainability which is quality-conscious, flexible in its approach and more experienced than the previous generation of tourists. To match the momentum and demand of modern tourists, the tourism industry is engaging in transforming the landscape with sustainability in mind. This transformation is enabled by the communication technologies that inform the industry of the nature, values and demands of the tourists and make the services readily available, thereby making the new forms of tourism more dynamic and flexible than its previous model. Furthermore, in this transforming tourism space, there has been a diagonal integration of the other economies with integrated values that permit quick adaptation to the dynamic needs of modern tourism. This chapter will discuss modern tourists and how the tourism industry has super-segmented the demands to create distinguished products and new forms of tourism. In the subsequent subsections, the new forms of tourism will be discussed in detail that will include War tourism, Smart tourism, Indigenous tourism, Accessible tourism, Catamaran tourism, Experiential tourism, Bleisure tourism, Silver tourism and Atomic tourism etc.

Keywords: Modern tourism, Agrotourism, Experiential Tourism, Silver Tourism, Tourism types

A Comparative Analysis of Mean Scores among Male and Female School Teachers

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Abstract

The process of education is shaped and made by the teachers who play a pivotal role in web of educational system. Teaching characteristically is a moral enterprise and its function is aimed at guiding and working desirable growth in others. The need to know more about teacher and teaching stems not only from the commonness of the phenomenon, but also from the realization that our notion of teacher and teaching guides our future endeavors. There is a dearth of empirical evidence about the attitude of teachers towards their profession. Quantitative research methodology was deployed using descriptive design. The study included 200 pre and in-service elementary school teachers for which representative were given to pre and in service teachers and both genders. The participants included 90 male and 110 female teachers. Two research instruments teachers' questionnaire regarding homework practices and home assessment analysis mean score checklist, were developed and used on the bases of four factor planning, assigning, feedback and advantages of homework. It was concluded that the female teachers were better mean score in planning, assigning and evaluation of homework than the male teacher.

Keywords:-Homework, Planning, Assigning, Feedback



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