

# A Summary of Recent Studies Published by DIU Researchers

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**Daffodil**  
*International*  
**University**

The researchers of Daffodil International University (Faculty, Students, Alumni) have conducted a number of research projects related to SDG 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth) and results of the projects have also been published as research papers in various international reputed peer reviewed and Scopus indexed journals. The summary of the research publications related to SDG 8 are given below:

**1. Exploring renewable energy, financial development, environmental quality, and economic growth nexus: new evidence from composite indices for environmental quality and financial development**

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- [Zahoor Ahmed](#), Department of Accounting and Finance, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Cyprus International University, Mersin 10, Haspolat, 99040, Turkey
- [Rafael Alvarado](#), Esai Business School, Universidad Espiritu Santo, Samborondon, 091650, Ecuador
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*[Environmental Science and Pollution Research](#)*, volume 29

**Abstract**

The association between trade, financial development, consumption of renewable energy, environmental quality, foreign direct investment, and economic growth is important for sustainable growth and environmental strategies. Hence, this research unveils this association in selected low- and high-income economies from 1996 to 2020. Unlike most of the previous literature, this study uses a composite environmental quality index, a composite financial development index, and a composite trade share measure to better represent environmental quality, financial development, and trade

openness, respectively. The Continuously Updated Fully Modified and Continuously Updated Bias Corrected estimators along with the Dumitrescu Hurlin causality method are utilized to scrutinize the nature of the linkage between the modeled variables. The long-run estimation provided that consumption of renewable energy and environmental quality augment economic growth in high-income nations, while both these variables do not contribute to the economic growth in low-income countries. Financial development upsurges economic growth in high- as well as low-income nations. Interestingly, trade openness boosts economic growth in high-income countries, while in low-income countries, it obstructs economic growth. In causal linkage, the conservation hypothesis for low-income countries and the feedback hypothesis for high-income countries are confirmed in the context of consumption of renewable energy and economic growth association. The supply-leading hypothesis for low-income countries and the feedback hypothesis for high-income countries are supported regarding the financial development–economic growth nexus. Moreover, one-way causality from growth to environmental quality and bidirectional causality between environmental quality and economic growth for low- and high-income countries are established, respectively. Lastly, exhaustive environmental and economic policies are directed.

## **2. Determinants of Pro-Environmental Behaviour in the Workplace**

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[Adnan ul-Haque](#)<sup>5</sup>

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## **Abstract**

The primary notion of sustainable development is to maintain a promising future for the planet and the next generation by raising the awareness of sustainable development of people around the world. This study seeks to foster

and enhance more sustainable behaviour in households, workplaces, schools, and higher educational institutions; previous research has placed increasing attention on the identification of factors of pro-environmental behaviour. Accordingly, this study aims to examine the elements influencing the pro-environmental behaviour of employees in the workplace. A survey was performed from January to February 2020 on 150 public employees of an organisation in Terengganu. Out of 150 employees, only 84 participated and had their responses collected by using convenience sampling. Smart PLS-SEM was used in analysing the relationships between the variables. The result of this study found that green lifestyles have a significant positive effect on pro-environmental behaviour. However, the impacts of environmental commitment, environmental consciousness, green self-efficacy, and green human resource management were insignificant. This study provides data that were developed using a cross-sectional design; the assessment of causality among the constructs was a risky process. Furthermore, the study collected data from a single source, namely the employees, which would enhance the relationships through common method bias. The findings of this study also offered several managerial implications for green organisations. [View Full-Text](#)

*Keywords:* [environmental commitment](#); [environmental consciousness](#); [green lifestyles](#); [green self-efficacy](#); [green human resource management](#); [pro-environmental behaviour](#)

### **3. Green logistics and environment, economic growth in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative**

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Heliyon, [Volume 8, Issue 6](#)

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## Abstract

Infrastructure development has been a priority area since the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was proposed. This paper uses the generalized method of moments (GMM) to analyze the relationship between the green logistics, environment and economic growth based on panel data of countries along the BRI from 2007 to 2018. It is found that fossil fuels are the core of [logistics operation](#) activities, and the more fossil fuels are used, the more detrimental to the [sustainable development](#) of the environment. "The green logistics is negatively correlated with [fossil fuel energy](#) consumption and [carbon emissions](#) per capita in countries along the Belt and Road. At the same time, the green logistics can also bring more export opportunities for these countries and increase the national income per capita. The development of the green logistics is of great significance to the countries' environment and sustainable economic development along the Belt and Road.

## Keywords

- Green logistics
- Environment
- Economic growth

- Belt and Road Initiative

#### **4. Pathways to securing environmentally sustainable economic growth through efficient use of energy: a bootstrapped ARDL analysis**

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#### **Abstract**

Oman has traditionally relied upon natural gas and oil for meeting its domestic energy demand. As a result, despite growing economically, the level of carbon dioxide emissions in Oman has persistently surged; consequently, the nation has failed to ensure environmentally sustainable economic growth. Against this background, this current study aims to explore the impacts of energy consumption, energy efficiency, and financial development on Oman's prospects of attaining environmentally sustainable growth over the 1972-2019 period. The estimation strategy is designed to take into account the structural break issues in the data. Using the carbon productivity level as an indicator of

environmentally sustainable economic growth, we find long-run associations amid the study variables. Besides, higher energy consumption and greater financial development are found to impede carbon productivity while improving energy efficiency is observed to boost carbon productivity in Oman. Therefore, it is pertinent for Oman to consume low-carbon and energy-efficient fossil fuels, improve energy efficiency levels, and green its financial sector to achieve environmentally sustainable growth.

**Keywords:** Carbon productivity; Energy consumption; Energy efficiency; Environmentally sustainable growth; Financial development.

## **5. The Impact of Entrepreneurial Skills, Entrepreneurship Education Support Programmes and Environmental Factors on Entrepreneurial Behaviour: A Structural Equation Modelling Approach**

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### **Abstract:**

**Purpose:** Entrepreneurial behaviour is influenced by various determinants, however, not many factors have been identified to determine an individual's entrepreneurial intention and behaviour. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of environmental factors, entrepreneurship education support programs, and entrepreneurial skills in determining entrepreneurial behaviour of individuals. Using the theory of planned behaviour (TPB), this study tests the influence of environmental factors, entrepreneurship education support programs, and entrepreneurial skills along with existing constructs of the TPB



i.e., attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioural control and entrepreneurial intention.

**Design/methodology/approach:** Through a questionnaire, data was collected from 327 respondents of a private university in Bangladesh using simple random sampling. The hypotheses and conceptual model were tested using partial least squares (PLS) analysis.

**Findings:** The results of the study validate the research model. Moreover, the findings reveal the significance of environmental factors, entrepreneurship education support programs, and entrepreneurial skills in determining entrepreneurial behaviour on the entrepreneurial intuition of individuals. However, a non-significant relationship was found between subjective norms to attitude towards entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial intention.

**Originality/value:** The outcomes are unique to this study which will be helpful to the policymakers and academicians to understand the entrepreneurial behaviour and role of various factors i.e., environmental factors, entrepreneurship education support programs, and entrepreneurial skills. This creates a new knowledge of theoretical implications and TPB by analyzing the three new variables using PLS-SEM.

**Keywords:** *Environmental Factors; Entrepreneurship Education Support Programs; Entrepreneurial Skills; Theory of Planned Behavior; PLS-SEM.*