

Emerging Economic Models for Global Sustainability and Social Development

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The Effect of Globalization on Economic Growth: Evidence From Emerging Economies	1
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Recep Ulucak, Erciyes University, Turkey

Globalization has gathered great momentum over the past four decades and it has led to important changes in the economic, political, and cultural dynamics of countries. It is theoretically expected that globalization stimulates economic growth by leading institutional reforms, opening economies to global markets, direct and indirect foreign investments, and technology transfers. Therefore, it is crucial for emerging economies to increase economic growth. This study investigates the impact of globalization on economic growth for the panel of emerging economies by conducting second generation panel data techniques. For this purpose, employing annual data spanning from 1970 to 2014, the effects of overall KOF globalization index and three dimensions of globalization on economic growth are estimated via CUP-FM and CUP-BC estimators. Results show that overall the KOF globalization index, economic, and social dimensions of globalization have positive influence on economic growth while the effect of political dimension on economic growth is negative.

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Buhari Doğan, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Muhlis Can, Hakkari University, Turkey

Income inequality is a major economic problem in many countries, and it is clear that numerous parameters affect income distribution. In this study, the effects of globalization on income distribution were examined in the contexts of South Korea and the Kuznets curve between 1970 and 2010. The cointegration test of the series was carried out using the Maki approach, which considers multiple structural breaks. The cointegration test indicated the series moved together in the long term. The long-term analysis indicated that globalization first reduces income inequality and then increases it in a U-shaped relationship. In the

short-term analysis, it was found that the error correction term was negative and statistically significant. In this context, it is crucial that policy makers develop policies that minimize the impact of globalization on income inequality; otherwise, social and economic distortions will increase with the increase in globalization, which will cause different socioeconomic problems.

Chapter 3

Is Sustainable Tourism a Leverage FOR Economic Development? A Critical Review 46

Hakan Sezerel, Anadolu University, Turkey

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Does development mean employment and social welfare, or the natural environment, ecosystem, and biodiversity? The answer to this question is sought worldwide while trying to solve the dichotomy between ecological sustainability and the development sustainability. The authors observe a series of pursuits under the names of ecological tourism, environmentally friendly tourism, and socially responsible tourism that emerge in order to overcome this dichotomy in the tourism discipline. They all merge around the common idea of offering a framework that examines economic activities for this dilemma. Meanwhile, this chapter examines the pursuits within the scope of sustainable tourism based on the assumptions of principal ecological approaches (e.g., environment protection, shallow ecology, deep ecology, and social ecology) and determines the position of sustainable tourism within these ecological approaches. It is deduced that sustainable tourism is actually sustainable at very low levels from the perspective of ecological sustainability.

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Selection of Renewable Energy Sources for Sustainable Development and an Economic Model

Proposal for Countries 65

Alptekin Ulutaş, Cumhuriyet University, Turkey

Coşkun Karaca, Cumhuriyet University, Turkey

Meeting the energy requirements with imported fuels leads to economic and political problems in the countries. Therefore, renewable energy investments continue to grow globally as a sustainable and increasingly economically viable alternative to conventional sources of energy. This study aims to reduce the share of imported fuels in Turkey's electricity generation and to estimate the employment gain to be provided by renewable energy investments to be established instead. Approximately 900,000 jobs are created during the production, construction, operational, and maintenance phases of additional 49,448 MW capacity renewable power plants to be installed. While analyzing, the decision on how much to invest in which renewable resource is determined with respect to multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) model.

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Inequality and Rural Poverty: Innovative Agricultural Practices for Sustainable and Social

Development in Kenya 84

Gladys Thuita, Riara University, Kenya

Matilda Ouma, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, Kenya

The main purpose of this chapter was to establish the effect of innovative agricultural practices on reduction of inequality and rural poverty among sorghum farmers in Homabay County, Kenya. A multistage stratified sampling technique was used to randomly select 120 smallholder sorghum farmers. The study found that use of innovative agricultural practices has an impact on agricultural produce and,

therefore, on reduction of inequality and rural poverty among farmers in Homabay County. The study thus concluded that sorghum farming has drastically reduced inequality and rural poverty in the county. The study recommends that the government should provide more support in the application of innovative agricultural practices to assist farmers have diversified portfolio of crops that generate more income to address the issue of inequality and rural poverty in Homabay County. Lastly, the research recommends further research in other innovative agricultural practices such as livestock rearing and maize growing to combat inequality and rural poverty in Homabay County.

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A Scale of Relative Institutional Challenge During MNC Global Expansion..... 98

Ehsan Derayati, Concordia University, Canada

Rick Molz, Concordia University, Canada

Gwyneth Edwards, HEC Montréal, Canada

This chapter develops a reliable and valid scale of relative institutional challenge between 40 country pairs by drawing on three measures of institutional uniqueness. The single measure can be used by researchers and practitioners to assess the relative institutional challenge that a multinational corporation (MNC) may face in the internationalization process between their home and potential host country. The value of this single scale includes (1) a more comprehensive and broad scale than three separate scales, (2) demonstrated reliability and validity, (3) a standardized measure of institutional challenge that can be used by different researchers in different research settings, and (4) a tool for practitioners that is easily applied and robust when considering alternative off-shore investment opportunities.

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Filippo Ferrari, Bologna University, Italy

Workers’ capabilities and knowledge are factors that a company can use to boost its productivity. The relocation of operational activity away from industrialized nations has led to the erosion of manufacturing skills, and this fact often results in a severe skill shortage in specific local labor markets, becoming much more prominent in the case of re-shoring. Consistent with the transaction cost economics approach (TCE), the purpose of this research was to verify if students possess at least basic skills at the end of their educational path to face the labor market without economic frictions in school-to-work transition. Finally, this chapter presents a model that could be useful in order to design programs aimed to overcome the erosion of manufacturing skills and provide students with skills that companies need to deal with local labor markets successfully.

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Garfield A. Plunkett, University of Phoenix, USA

Libi Shen, University of Phoenix, USA

Small business entrepreneurs have made important contributions to economic activities in the U.S. In recent years, there were decline and high entrepreneurial failure rates for entrepreneurs throughout the country. Specifically, the continuous challenges faced by entrepreneurs in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin have negatively affected job creation and the entrepreneurial process. What are the challenges faced by

Milwaukee's entrepreneurs in creating and sustaining their businesses? How have the entrepreneurial challenges affected Milwaukee entrepreneurs' experiences in creating and sustaining their businesses? What specific support might be effective in overcoming the challenges? The purpose of this study was to explore the lived experiences of 20 entrepreneurs, specifically the challenges they encountered while sustaining an entrepreneurial enterprise in the city of Milwaukee. This chapter identifies the barriers and challenges that entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial small businesses must overcome. Recommendations for government leaders, entrepreneurs, and future researchers are provided.

Chapter 9

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Fatma Nur Karaman Kabadurmus, Yasar University, Turkey

The sudden rise of countries like China and India has captured serious attention among economists. Some papers explain it with the changing structure of their product mix and construct an export sophistication index to rank countries according to their comparative advantages. By starting from the discussions on product quality, this chapter investigates whether a more rapid progression up the comparative advantage ladder or a more sophisticated export basket results in a more rapid economic expansion. For this purpose, data from 115 countries for the period 1985 to 2001 are used. The results support the positive effect of export sophistication on growth. The authors also show that when a country progresses, its growth rate increases.

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Begum Sertyesilisik, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

Sustainability of the economy depends on the reduction of the environmental footprint of the supply and demand as economy relies on the production enabled by natural resources. The construction industry is one of the major industries influencing sustainable and social development. The construction industry and the built environment, however, have important environmental footprints. Therefore, the demand and supply sides in the construction industry must be transformed into more sustainable ones. Furthermore, the principles and emerging concepts of sustainable and innovative economy need to be adopted by the construction industry. Based on an in-depth literature review, this chapter focuses on the integration and impacts of the emerging concepts for the sustainable and innovative economy in the construction industry. This chapter is expected to be useful for academics, graduate and undergraduate students, researchers, policymakers, and construction industry professionals.

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Determinants of Access and Utilization of Climate Services Among Vulnerable Communities: A Case Study of Isoko Communities in Delta State, Nigeria 203
Andrew Onwuemele, Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research, Nigeria

Changes in climate have caused impacts on natural and human systems. These impacts affect poor people's lives through impacts on livelihoods and the destruction of homes. In Delta State, Nigeria, the impacts of climate change are real. Adaptation has been identified as the key to reducing the impacts of climate change. However, successful adaptation depends on use of climate services. While climate services are essential to adaptation, the services do not always reach the users who need it most. This chapter

analyzes factors influencing access and utilization of climate services in Delta State. The chapter utilizes the survey research while data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings show a low utilization of climate service. The determinants of access and utilization of climate services include income, educational attainments, access to ICT facilities, extension agents, and the level of local climate variability. The chapter calls for awareness creation on the importance of climate services.

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Md. Mahfuzar Rahman Chowdhury, The Legal Care, Bangladesh

Environmental problems are enormous around the world and threaten the global environment. In most cases, these problems are caused by rapid growth of population and poverty. Climate change and sustainable development are inter-linked and are priority issues in the development continuum. Any adverse impact on the environment and biodiversity can cause the restriction of resources and limit available options. Concerted efforts of all the states can bring positive result to address the effects of climate change. Compliance with the treaty provision and sharing of resources and actions among the states can ensure proper utilization of resources and sustainable development.

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Teresa Dieguez, Polytechnic Institute of Cávado and Ave, Portugal & Polytechnic Institute of Porto, Portugal
Pedro Nunes, Polytechnic Institute of Cávado and Ave, Portugal

The wealth of an economy is traditionally measured by its level of productivity. However, countries with the highest level of productivity do not always report equal levels of happiness and general wellbeing. In fact, there is no direct relationship between both variables and sometimes less wealthy productive countries report higher levels of happiness. Recent studies and theories are trying to demonstrate that the term happiness has made its way into economics literature as the result of economist dissatisfaction who believe happiness should become a matter of study in the field. Unemployment is one of the most recently researched variables in economics and has a direct relationship with happiness. Potentially some other variables such as autonomy, reliability, and added value of happiness would help researchers to better complete economic analysis via a multidisciplinary perspective.

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The Dragon's Footprints: The Impact of Chinese Migration and Investment in the European Union 260
Mona Chung, Deakin University, Australia
Bruno Mascitelli, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

This chapter examines Chinese migration and investment into Europe and explores models of migration and investment by identifying the gap between the two. The chapter highlights the major characteristics of Chinese investment and migration into Europe by identifying and separating the investment from Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and that of private individuals. This triangulation provides scholars and policy makers with a unique scenario. The migration and investment literature has been conducted as two separate and parallel topics. A small number of studies investigate the relationship of the two as one

inter-connected relationship. There is even less focus on Chinese migration and investment due to the fact that over the past decade it has been a fast-moving phenomenon because of the speed of Chinese economic development. In addition, China's different political and economic system and its unique state structure adds another layer of complexity for scholars.

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<i>José Ramón Cardona, University of the Balearic Islands, Spain</i>	

Homogeneity studies in recent decades have segmented residents according to their attitudes. The aim of this work is to segment the residents of Punta del Este according to their attitudes toward tourism. Recently, there have been some segmentations of residents in diver's tourist destinations in the world. Resident segmentation has been performed with a cluster analysis using the K-mean algorithm, generating three groups: enthusiastic supporters (33.1%), supporters with nuanced opinion (45.2%), and people without a formed opinion (21.7%). The profile of the groups generated is quite similar and no groups with a clear opposition to tourism have been detected. The overall assessment of the residents surveyed in this research is positive.

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<i>Chandra Sekhar Patro, Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering (Autonomous), India</i>	

Many organizations apply the notion of employee welfare programs as a strategy of improving employee productivity, since work-related exertions could lead to deprived quality of work life for employees and a decline in performance. Welfare schemes promote economic development by increasing the efficiency and productivity with the underlying principle being making workers bestow their loyal services ungrudgingly in genuine spirit of cooperation. The welfare schemes improve the organizational relations and also enhance the productivity of the employees. The main aim of implementing the welfare measures in any organization is to secure the labor force by providing proper working conditions and minimizing its hazardous effect on the life of the employees and their family members. The chapter articulates the various employee welfare programs put into practice by the industrial and service organizations and its influence on the employees' economic growth and productivity, in both public and private sectors.

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<i>Arunasalam Sambhathan, Curtin University, Australia</i>	

This chapter documents a green energy management framework for software development companies. An initial framework has been constructed through analyzing the reports of large scale software development firms. The key components of the framework consist of energy sources and energy efficiency, energy-efficient heating, energy-efficient lighting, and energy-efficient cooling. These themes include a number of sub-themes and criteria therein which are used to build the green energy management framework and

then utilized for constructing the research questions for further data collection. The results highlight the most efficient energy sources, efficient heating measures and technologies, efficient lighting measures, and technologies as well as efficient cooling measures and technologies. Implications for practice have been suggested at the end of the chapter.

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<i>Grigorii Pushnoi, Independent Researcher, Russia</i>	

The classical three-sector model of the economy: 1) “the means of production”, 2) “the goods for employees”, and 3) “the goods consumed by other economic agents” (“luxury goods”) is considered in matrix formulation. Each sector contains many industries producing the goods of these three kinds. The “transformation problem” in Marxian economics is considered in a three-sector model of the economy with simple production. The solution of this problem is based on the action of the statistical “laws of large numbers” (LLN) in the economy. The stylized facts about the economy of the United States indicate onto the existence of the following probability distributions: 1) the inverse power distribution for the elements of matrix of direct requirements and 2) the Gaussian distribution for the direct labor per the unit of goods. The action of the statistic “law of large numbers” guarantees the C-V-M matrix of the economy must be almost symmetric. The “labor value” and the “price of production” of the total product produced within each sector in this case are almost equal.

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