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LIST OF ABSTRACTS

***Determinants of investing in
Islamic banks' deposits”***

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Abstract

To examine the relationship of product knowledge, social influence and understanding of Arabic terminologies used in field of Islamic banking with perception about products offered by the Islamic banks. This research targets citizens of Pakistan as they belong to an Islamic state, and it is important to measure their perception because it is curious that why majority of the population of an Islamic states are opting for conventional banks. An online survey questionnaire was filled by 114 people spread all over Pakistan. The data from these questionnaires was analyzed through “Partial least square structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)” with the help of SmartPLS software. The analysis was done and we came to realize that Product Knowledge and Social Influence are found to be in a positive relationship with perception of Islamic banking products, whereas understanding of Arabic terminologies has no relationship with perception of Islamic banking products. The time span was extremely short to get a larger sample size. The analysis leads to a managerial implication that the marketing teams of Islamic Banks should create awareness either through social media or by organizing campaigns. Furthermore, we came to know that majority of people think that there is hardly any difference between conventional banking system and Islamic banking system. So, Islamic Banks should change their operations in a way that customers can differentiate the products of Islamic and conventional banks easily. 3

Keywords

1. Product Knowledge

2. Social Influence

3. Arabic Terminologies

4. Perception of Islamic Products

5. PLS Software

Effect of Green Technology Innovation and Institutional Quality on Co2; does economic freedom matter for Co2?

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Abstract

Green technology innovation and Institutional Quality are recognized as powerful tools for reducing carbon emissions and advancing sustainable development, but few studies have examined how institutions and technical advancement might help cut emissions. We have also taken economic freedom as a moderator to check how it is associated with environmental damage and how it can change the correlation between our IV's and DV. Here, based on BRICS countries panel data from 2000-2020 we examine the relationship between Green technology innovation, institutional quality and Co2. Our results show that Green technology innovation has a positive relationship with Co2 whereas as Institutional quality has a significant but negative effect on Co2. Our moderator, economic freedom has both negative as well as positive impact on Co2. In order to strengthen the explanatory power of the estimation results, we have taken (FDI) foreign direct investment, trade freedom and (DCPS) domestic credit to private sector as our control variables.

KEYWORDS: Green technology innovation, Institutional Quality, Economic freedom, Co2, number of green field investment, control of corruption, FDI, Govt size, Trade freedom, domestic credit to private sector, Freedom to trade internationally.

EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PAKISTAN

SOHAIB JAVED,
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ABSTRACT

The effect of globalization varies from one country to another, contingent upon the level of social, financial, trade, economic and political changes. This paper determines the relationship between globalization on the total Gross Domestic Product of economy of Pakistan through dynamic ARDL auto regressive distributed lag simulations model in short and long term for the time between 1970-2019. In this article unit root test PP and ADF were used to examine the stationarity of the used variables. The findings demonstrate that the used series are stationary at level and first difference that confirm that dynamic ARDL simulations model can be used. The findings of the dynamic ARDL simulations indicates that social, financial, trade, economic and political globalization helps to increase the economic growth of Pakistan one the other hand the findings demonstrate that inflation, exchange rate, money supply and population causes to decrease the economy growth of Pakistan. Recommendations are suggested based on the findings of this project.

Keywords: Globalization, Inflation, Exchange rate, Dynamic ARDL Simulations

ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RENEWABLE ENERGY, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN CHINA AND PAKISTAN; AN N SHAPE RELATION

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Abstract

This study analyzes the relationship among carbon-dioxide emission, GDP, Renewable energy, and trade in China and Pakistan from 1990-2019 period. For this reason, the ARDL testing approach was used and the findings demonstrated that the determinant factors taken into account in the two nations and CO₂ emissions have long-term relationship; however, the inverted N-shape of the EKC is found to be significant for both China and Pakistan, though. For robustness, the study applied serial correlation test, ramsey's reset and recursive residual test. Additionally, we discover a negative relationship between renewable energy and CO₂ emissions that is highlighting the importance of advancing greener energy in the fight against global warming.

Key words: Environmental Kuznets curve, Carbon-dioxide emissions, Renewable energy, N-shape EKC, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Inverted N shape, ARDL bounds test.

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**Creation as a component of management for innovation and to
overcome the scarcity of resources**

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ABSTRACT

Management is considered an art as well as a science. The word "Management Sciences" grabs the attention of the world and enters into a new era in the last century. New technologies are altering the corporate environment by transforming goods, markets, business processes, and entire industries. The emphasis in managerial books, executive education workshops, and corporate training seminars is increasingly on the arts of leadership, change management, and employee engagement as technology becomes a competitive component. The world is globally facing issues such as the pandemic COVID-19, economic recession, climate change, and scarcity of resources. Artificial intelligence and competition among world markets have brought challenges and new trends in management. Students, due to certain grounds, shifting towards management and the shifting of attention of educational institutions from science education to e-learning and management, may imbalance the level of desire, need, and accomplishment. In this situation, management should join hands with science and technology by adding one more element, "creation," among the five major elements of management.

Keywords

Management, Science, Technology, Creation, Resources, Climate Change

Phubbing & Cyberloafing at Workplace: An International Perspective

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Abstract

Social media is a trendy topic not just in general discussion forums but also on scholarly platforms. The positive and negative sides of social media are studied by researchers in multiple contexts, yet the results have showed an inconsistent pattern throughout these studies. More importantly, the scholarship on dark side of social media is scarce especially in the context of workplace outcomes. To address this gap, present work provides a frame work to study darks ide of social media and workplace outcomes in international perspective. Cyberloafing and Phubbing as major contributor are analyzed on peer level and managerial level to see differences and how these two factors contribute to employees' behavioral and relational outcomes. The study will compare the results for Pakistan and China, whereas multiple theories can explain this stimuli-stimulus framework. The study carry important implications for literature and managers.