

## **International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews**

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

# A Systematic Review on Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability

### Muhammad Mohsin\*

School of Business, Hunan University of Humanities, Science and Technology, Loudi, PR China

#### ABSTRACT

The multi-dimensional pollutions in the earth zone with degradation of the environmental levels have been emerging as the burning issue in the developing economies. The Brazil holds a unique position in the emerging economies, playing a leading role to reinforce the political power globally. In confronting the challenges of modernization, financial authorities of developed and developing countries have adopted various methods to restructure their environmental sustainability to promote a deregulated economic growth. The theory of Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) basically defines the phases of economic development and environmental sustainability. The main contributions of this review paper are: it constructs a theoretical model of environmental degradation based on CO2 emission, GDP, energy use, urban population growth and natural resources. This review paper will help readers to focus on the environmental sustainability, the polluting factors & their removal and development of country. The Environmental health is compulsory for human survival and minimizing the burden of economy.

Keywords: CO2 Emission; Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC); Urbanization

#### 1. Main text

Brazil was turned into listed as one of the 20 nations in carbon emissions in 2016. In order to offer suitable measures for carbon emissions manipulation, it seems critical to note how famous and financially is impacting a large carbon dioxide emission developing international locations. In addition to the general populace, both populace constraints (the proportion of the citizen populace) inside the city place and established population can serve as extra binding factors. On opportunity hand the proportion of GDP generated by power and the share of GDP generated by the manufacturing industries are expected to affect their respective degree carbon emissions. The correlation is advantageous, indicating that consistent with corporate GDP, emissions of growing carbon dioxide growth. According to some theorists, no point turned into detected whilst emissions started out to say no when they reached a high point of GDP.

The degree of  $CO_2$  within the Earth's ecosystem has expanded because of the enterprise revolution (Boyd & Richerson, 2009;Mohsin et al., 2020b). At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution,  $CO_2$  emissions come to be approximately 280 ppm, and this phase is stable for about seven-hundred years. However, around 1860, the concentration of  $CO_2$  improved unexpectedly. The charge for the growth in  $CO_2$  within the ecosystem is zero.5%, similar to the yard (Darwish et al, 2011). It turned into expected that  $CO_2$  tiers could upward thrust to 450 ppm by way of 365 days 2050 (Black & Cherrier, 2010; Sarfarz et al., 2021). A preferential impression is that because the economic machine grows, they develop in industrial sports and therefore have more  $CO_2$  launches inside the environment. The environmental effects of  $CO_2$  emissions were large, affecting both the ecosystem and its population. It clarifies of environmental risks is worrisome due to changes in latest years because of environmental temperature or environmental imbalance. This risk, amongst others, is because of the drought of rains, the weakness of the financial region for floods and storms, the discharge of positive plant and animal populations, the spread of disease vectors together with malaria, the breakdown of ice on rivers and lakes; Food preparation and agricultural productivity reductions, falling prices and the threat to sustainable improvement. Based on the implications of carbon emissions for easy water assets, agriculture and meals supplies, natural ecosystems, biological diversity and human fitness, it is very crucial for the developing nations to recall the impact of financial will increase on developing countries.

Mail this view specializes inside the relationship among environmental  $CO_2$  emissions and comparable verification tests of the monetary growth and EKC speculation. These anchors of the Ulti-U forward the call of (Fawcett et al., 2012; Mohsin et al., 2022a; Mohsin et al., 2021b) to the relation of monetary growth and environmental imports, due to the EKC through Hamilton, (2000). According to EKC assumption, there may be a wonderful court between economic increase and environmental degradation, which across world seeks to enhance first-class of lifestyles, even at bottom tiers, even at the charge of environmental degradation. However, as economics acquire higher ranges of improvement is better environmental pride makes the acquisition increasingly more important. It observes that you may see consequences of economic growth at environmental degradation between you with GDP and on the subject of greenhouse fuel carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) emissions. The take a look at is achieved on using axial information in 40-eight industrialized countries as well as in 45 terrifying international locations.



#### Figure-1 The traditional evidence-based hierarchy of Review Research Paper

Various theories had been studied, with unique views on the capacity effect of financial growth on environmental degradation. All studies conclude that there may be a dating between economic upheaval and environmental degradation, effect of this court is substantial. The empirical effects of a movesectional look at display that there may be in fact a correlation between GDP and carbon dioxide emissions consistent with capita. The correlation is good which shows a constant increase according to KPDP results because of growing carbon dioxide emissions. According to some theorists declare, there is no turning point in which expenses start to lower even as they get immoderate GDP. Market monetary gadget techniques are steady with the realization that emissions cannot be reduced, and consequently prison policies are needed to preserve a similar environmental footprint. Most literature inside beyond considers connection among environmental pollutants and financial growth. Previously the preceding observe became tested to estimate the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC), which assumes that there may be an inverse United States shape among financial increase and environment.

Hassan et al., (2018) will use a country penalty. About information that verify very last result Ultimate US. This assumption, however, is first recommended with aid of ends up in an environmental degradation ratio, then will increase to a positive volume whilst earnings Arrives at a strong factor and then begins. Low Holtz - Aiken and Seldon (sixteen) tested a modest ratio to exclude (MPE) the fact that a low marginal ratio of carbon dioxide emissions is growing with the growth of the GPD cap. Not all consequences support the EC's assumption. Determine the arguments closer to Cole et al. Definitely take a look the usage of technique incorporated with the ARDL, and due to Granger, Healeighloo critiques the hypothesis of observation on  $CO_2$  emissions and monetary growth for Turkey. Saburi et al., For Malaysia the correlation among GDP rise and  $CO_2$  emissions really used ARDL, and GDP proved to be one-dimensional from top to  $CO_2$  emissions. Saburi and Suleiman have determined that during Singapore and Thailand, there's a heavy courting between the emissions and financing of  $CO_2$  to aid the long-standing environmental cusp curve (EKC) hypothesis.it observed that there were bilateral casualties in the long run between  $CO_2$  emissions and economic acceleration for 25 OECD (Organization Economic Corporation Development) global places. Kai et al. Use the newly brought Bootstrap ARDL boundary test software to take a look at the connection among ease of use, financial surges and  $CO_2$  emissions.

He located that a long-time period and short-time period dating between monetary growth and  $CO_2$  emissions for G7 international locations. Examining relationship between  $CO_2$  emissions and monetary growth in 24 African countries use of the panel Autoregressive Distributor League (ARDL) method, Hegwood & Papell, (2007) examined the upward thrust of strength and the intake of  $CO_2$  emissions. Increased purpose detected with the aid of. Investigations into the causality between financial expenditure and  $CO_2$  emissions are for the length 1980 to 2009 and from economic and surplus CO2 emissions to Abid, M.D.) Similarly, Saburi et al examined the linear dating between CO2 emissions and economic increase for a pattern of 12 decided on sub-Saharan African countries, inspecting the causal issue that protected the length 1971-2010. The supply concludes that increase in economic advantage within the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal after the fast run in Benin, the Republic of  $CO_2$  emissions evidence of the anti-discrimination in the direction of economic upward thrust from  $CO_2$  emissions Gabon, Nigeria and changed the vicinity to Togo. The two-dimensional factors among financial improvement and  $CO_2$  emissions are determined within a quick go to Nigeria and over the longer duration of the Congo and Gabon.

#### 2. Relationship between Urbanization and GDP growth

The 2nd component focuses on urbanization and GDP growth. Most of the preceding studies have centered distribution of health care property, as well as effect of flexibility of health care earnings on a scale. Gerdham and Lithgren took a have a look at the bilateral co-operation between nations' health

costs and GDP. The outcomes revealed that urbanization and GDP for 12 OECD global places are interconnected. Bucket and Moscow additionally recollect the OECD countries, the usage of panel records to assess the lengthy-run court docket among fitness care fees and income.

They support the findings that health care is a want and pointless name. Wang evaluated panel-by means of panel assessments to determine distinction among city development and monetary growth from 1986-2007. The consequences imply that the quintile regression evaluations range from impact of increasing health prices on financial will increase Albesco and so on. There are just a few makes use of in health care about the hyperlink between health prices, CO2 emissions and economic increase. Of course the ancient facts and records maintain that almost all of evolved international locations have a better segment of GDP with which to take steps and a better phase of citizenship. Earlier, several studies have revealed that Capita (Jian et al., 2019). suggests that GDP is closely linked to urbanization. It is typically mounted that economic improvement promotes development of current industries and growth of the metropolis's population. As a result, city financial growth is somewhat promoted.

Therefore, numerous urban and speedy financial growth programs have been launched in numerous growing countries. With intention of selling financial system's growth regulations for quest for exceptional citizen are placed inside the wider developing global (Kais & Sami, 2016). In this period of globalization, global citizenship is changing swiftly and change charge is rising faster than very last three decades. Just some years in the past, students have been announcing that in all likelihood extra than 1/2 of the world's populace lives in city areas. Today we hear that the sector has entered an urban era, and that level of citizenship of 50% is already exceptionally (Jian et al., 2019; Sarfarz et al., 2022; Naseem et al., 2020). Global citizenship has shifted from cutting-edge worldwide locations to a developing international. Due to its influence on bulk of arena's population and sustainable improvement of the worldwide economic system, the link between urbanization and monetary growth relationship show positivity is of brilliant clinical and social importance.

Although the town's new curriculum, that can pay hobby on the included improvement of cities and rural areas, has little sudden effect on financial growth, but the maximum essential element of city intake boom and the riding pressure of the inward increase. It is vital these days to counter the link among residents and financial growth a good way to expand harmony and interact with efficiency. The founding of China will increase the extent of the citizenry, growing the quantity of economic growth. Before the reforms and advent, degree of Chinese citizenship gradually multiplied which improved from six percentages in 1952 to the existing 12.46% in 1952 to 17.92% in 1978. The common annual increase charge is 1.41% inside the final 2 years. After the reforms and beginning of this century the diploma of urbanization rose 17.26% and overall annual growth reached 13%. Modern urbanization has grown hastily and its value is more than doubled from 1952 to 1978. After getting into this century the level of citizenship in our United States that's developing at a rapid tempo, extended to over 50% in 2013.

The degree of citizenship and the extent of monetary development have lengthy been an incredible connection with each different while in most of China's provincial administrative regions there's no full-size motive among them. For a few provincial administrative regions that have two-dimensional or one-sided granger causality test the correction of preceding mistakes is all small, this means that urbanization section and diploma of economic development are slightly extraordinary is affected. Therefore, citizenship as well as an idea due to the fact the strain to use engine or the monetary growth may be pretty susceptible. During the procedure of promoting brand new Urbanization Strategy launched in 2014, China may additionally want to take note of the concord of citizen and financial increase with additional ideas, and they will recognition extra in this source of citizenship want to offer.

#### 3. Conclusion

Brazil has had significant role globally, even in the huge financial crises era in last century. In this sense they represent an important force for global economic recovery, as it was observed in their economic performance. The rise of great power based on reorganization of global economy and global influence changing. The relationship between economic growth and environmental degradation is discussed in this research by employing different econometric approaches. Over the past two decades, the environmental degradation is continuously increased and become the intensified concerns for the policy makers which ideological base of this research. The greenhouse gases emission has been accredited to rapid increase in the economic development and growth which is interlinked with human activities. The Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis and Decoupling index explicate that greenhouse gases emission could be eventually eradicated through the economic and societal development. This research will provide a road map to control CO<sub>2</sub> emission from industrialization and increase economic growth as its counterpart countries do in their starting periods. More specifically the developing countries as Brazil can learn from the developed countries as they never control the specific areas of emission in their starting period and now face environmental degradation problem because if an economy does not move environmental sustainability with economic growth so after attaining the specific goals they will also gained environmental degradation and heavy eco-environmental burden on economy.

#### References

Black, I. R., & Cherrier, H. (2010). Anti-consumption as part of living a sustainable lifestyle: daily practices, contextual motivations and subjective values. Journal of Consumer Behaviour, 9(6), 437-453.

Boyd, R., & Richerson, P. J. (2009). Culture and the evolution of human cooperation. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 364(1533), 3281-3288.

Darwish, T., Khater, C., Jomaa, I., Stehouwer, R., Shaban, A., & Hamzé, M. (2011). Environmental impact of quarries on natural resources in Lebanon. Land degradation & development, 22(3), 345-358.

Fawcett, W., Hughes, M., Krieg, H., Albrecht, S., & Vennström, A. (2012). Flexible strategies for long-term sustainability under uncertainty. Building Research & Information, 40(5), 545-557.

Hamilton, K. (2000). Genuine saving as a sustainability indicator. OECD Proceedings: Frameworks to Measure Sustainable Development, 65-78.

Hassan, M. S., Tahir, M. N., Wajid, A., Mahmood, H., & Farooq, A. (2018). Natural gas consumption and economic growth in Pakistan: production function approach. Global Business Review, 19(2), 297-310.

Hegwood, N., & Papell, D. H. (2007). Are real GDP levels trend, difference, or regime-wise trend stationary? Evidence from panel data tests incorporating structural change. Southern Economic Journal, 104-113.

Jian, J., Fan, X., He, P., Xiong, H., & Shen, H. (2019). The Effects of Energy Consumption, Economic Growth and Financial Development on CO2 Emissions in China: A VECM Approach. Sustainability, 11(18), 4850. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/su11184850</u>

Kais, S., & Sami, H. (2016). An econometric study of the impact of economic growth and energy use on carbon emissions: panel data evidence from fifty-eight countries. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 59, 1101-1110. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2016.01.054</u>

Mohsin, M., Zhu, Q., Naseem, S., Sarfraz, M., & Ivascu, L. (2021). Mining industry impact on environmental sustainability, economic growth, social interaction, and public health: an application of semi-quantitative mathematical approach. Processes, 9(6), 972.

Mohsin, M., Jamil, K., Naseem, S., Sarfraz, M., & Ivascu, L. (2022a). Elongating nexus between workplace factors and knowledge hiding behavior: mediating role of job anxiety. Psychology Research and Behavior Management, 441-457.

Mohsin, M., Naseem, S., Sarfraz, M., Zia-Ur-Rehman, M., & Baig, S. A. (2022b). Does energy use and economic growth allow for environmental sustainability? An empirical analysis of Pakistan. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 29(35), 52873-52884.

Narayan, P. K. (2005). The saving and investment nexus for China: evidence from cointegration tests. Applied economics, 37(17), 1979-1990. https://doi.org/10.1080/00036840500278103

Naseem, S., Fu, G. L., Mohsin, M., Rehman, M. Z. U., & Baig, S. A. (2020). Semi-quantitative environmental impact assessment of knewra salt mine of Pakistan: an application of mathematical approach of environmental sustainability. Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration, 37, 1185-1196.

Narayan, P. K., & Narayan, S. (2010). Carbon dioxide emissions and economic growth: panel data evidence from developing countries. Energy policy, 38(1), 661-666. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2009.09.005</u>

Nasir, M., & Rehman, F. U. (2011). Environmental Kuznets curve for carbon emissions in Pakistan: an empirical investigation. Energy Policy, 39(3), 1857-1864. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2011.01.025</u>

Nelson, C. R., & Plosser, C. R. (1982). Trends and random walks in macroeconomic time series: some evidence and implications. Journal of monetary economics, 10(2), 139-162.

Nielsen, H. B. (2005). Non-stationary time series and unit root tests. Unpublished Lecture Notes for Econometrics, 2.

O'Hagan, J. (2017). The Power of a Single Number: a Political History of GDP. DBS Business Review, 1.

Sarfraz, M., Mohsin, M., Naseem, S., & Kumar, A. (2021). Modeling the relationship between carbon emissions and environmental sustainability during COVID-19: a new evidence from asymmetric ARDL cointegration approach. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 1-19.

Sarfraz, M., Naseem, S., & Mohsin, M. (2022). Adoption of renewable energy, natural resources with conversion information communication technologies and environmental mitigation: Evidence from G-7 countries. Energy Reports, 8, 11101-11111.