

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION FOR BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY AND GROWTH IN EMERGING MARKETS



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Preface

The accelerating pace of digital transformation and the concurrent imperative for sustainability have converged to create a pivotal moment in history. This book, *Digital Transformation for Business Sustainability and Growth in Emerging Markets*, explores the dynamic interplay between technological advancement and sustainable development, offering insights from a diverse range of sectors and geographical contexts.

Our journey begins with Chapter 1, where Bhupinder Singh and Christian Kaunert explore the integration of photovoltaic cells in smart cities, addressing the critical Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). This chapter sets the stage by demonstrating how technology can drive urban sustainability.

Chapter 2, authored by Manpreet Kaur Riyat, Amit Kakkar, Avinash Rana and Dhruvad Mathur, delves into the challenges and opportunities in bridging the digital divide in emerging markets. The authors highlight how sustainable EdTech can transform education, fostering inclusivity and equity.

In Chapter 3, Kanwal Jahan and Farooq Habib investigate the impact of Industry 4.0 on procurement processes across various sectors. Their cross-sectoral perspective provides a comprehensive understanding of how digital technologies can enhance efficiency and sustainability in procurement.

Anup Kumar, in Chapter 4, explores the role of quantum computing in advancing sustainability. This chapter provides a forward-looking view on how emerging computational technologies can solve complex environmental challenges.

Chapter 5, by Zhewen Tang and Sen Yang, presents a case study on the adoption of generative AI by SMEs in emerging markets. This chapter underscores the importance of technology socialisation in driving innovation and sustainable development.

Buddhi Rajini Munasinghe, Abdul Ali, Farooq Habib and Murtaza Khan in Chapter 6 discuss the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies in the UK manufacturing supply chains. Their insights reveal the transformative potential of these technologies in achieving sustainable industrial practices.

Sumant Kumar Tewari, in Chapter 7, navigates the challenges of data-driven marketing in emerging markets. This chapter illustrates how sustainable development can be promoted through effective and ethical use of data.

Chapter 8, by Festus Edobor and Amina Sambo-Magaji, examines the role of Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in sustainable economic development. Their analysis highlights the critical contributions of SMEs to economic resilience and sustainability.

In Chapter 9, Rimzim Tyagi and Pooja Khanna offer a comprehensive review of digital transformation for sustainable development, focusing on blockchain and gamification. Their discussion sheds light on how these technologies can be leveraged to achieve sustainability goals.

Teki Yaswanth Kumar and N. Kishore Babu, in Chapter 10, analyse the digital marketing landscape of online advertising, providing insights into user perceptions of ad campaigns on e-commerce platforms. This chapter emphasises the need for sustainable practices in digital marketing.

Chapter 11, by Pooja Kansara, Pawan Kumar and P. James Daniel Paul, reviews the literature on sustainable digitalisation, with a focus on Indian initiatives. This chapter provides a valuable overview of how digitalisation efforts are being tailored to sustainability in India.

Shyam Sunder Agrawal and Suraj Kumar Mukti in Chapter 12 discuss the role of sustainable finance in contributing to the growth of the Indian economy. Their insights underscore the importance of financial strategies that align with sustainability objectives.

Finally, Chapter 13, by Mahesh Chandra Joshi, Richa Bhatia and Hitesh Jhanji, explores the use of chatbots for digital transformation in emerging markets. This chapter highlights how digital tools can foster investor awareness and resolve grievances, contributing to sustainable development in developing economies.

As editors, we are privileged to present this collection of chapters that collectively underscore the essential role of digital transformation in driving sustainability. Each contribution provides a unique perspective, weaving a rich tapestry of knowledge that we hope will inspire further research and practical applications in this critical field.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the authors for their insightful contributions and to the readers for their engagement with these pressing topics. Together, we can harness the power of technology to build a more sustainable and equitable future.

Editors
Pawan Kumar, Sumesh Dadwal, Rajesh Verma, and Sunil Kumar

Acknowledgment

Digital transformation, sustainability and growth in emerging markets are inextricably linked. The digitisation of various sectors plays a crucial role in resource conservation and meeting the demands of these markets, significantly impacting the aggregate supply of goods and services. Growth patterns in emerging markets have been profoundly influenced by digital transformations. The imperative of the triple bottom line – people, planet and profit – drives nations, industries and individuals to adopt digital technologies for sustainability and growth.

Compiling the diverse expertise required for ‘Digital Transformation for Business Sustainability and Growth in Emerging Markets’ has been a journey enriched by the generosity, talent and dedication of many individuals.

First and foremost, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to the contributing authors, whose insightful chapters have provided depth and breadth to this edited volume. Your expertise and willingness to share your knowledge have been invaluable.

We are indebted to the editorial team members, whose meticulous efforts ensured the coherence and quality of this publication. Your guidance and expertise have been instrumental in shaping this book. We also extend our sincere appreciation to the reviewers, whose constructive feedback helped refine and strengthen the content. Additionally, we acknowledge the researchers whose excellent work has inspired and informed our contributors.

We express our gratitude to the dedicated team at Emerald Publishing for their support and professionalism throughout the publication process. Your commitment to excellence has been evident every step of the way.

Lastly, to our readers, we thank you for your interest in exploring the complex interplay between digitisation, sustainability and growth in emerging markets. Your engagement and curiosity are the driving forces behind our endeavour.

The most crucial challenge of this century is balancing conservation with advancement. Concurrently, the digital landscape is continuously evolving. Markets that demonstrate agility and resilience in response to change are swiftly progressing toward a sustainable future. This book explores various digital transformations and their impacts across emerging markets.

Thank you all for your invaluable contributions.

Warm Regards
Editors

Pawan Kumar, Sumesh Dadwal, Rajesh Verma, and Sunil Kumar

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Chapter 1

Turbo Boost Digital Transformation Integration Business Sustainability and Innovation: Photovoltaic Cells for Smart Cities Gratifying SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

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Abstract

The evolving landscape of digital transformation, businesses are increasingly recognising the intrinsic link between technological innovation, sustainability and the critical role of photovoltaic (PV) cells in smart cities. This nexus represents a compelling proposition, not only for addressing the imperatives of business sustainability but also for achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11 – the aspiration for sustainable and resilient urban communities. The use of PV cells within smart city infrastructure serves as an exemplar of how digital transformation can be harnessed to drive sustainability and innovation concurrently. With harvesting solar energy through PV cells, smart cities can reduce their carbon footprint, enhance energy efficiency and offer cleaner, more sustainable living environments for their inhabitants. This chapter investigates how the integration of PV cells in smart city infrastructure not only aligns with SDG11 but also serves as a potent catalyst for turbocharging digital transformation endeavours, fostering business sustainability and fuelling innovation.

Keywords: Business sustainability; digital transformation; innovation; photovoltaic cells; SDG11 (sustainable cities and communities)

Introduction

The rapid growth of urbanisation and the pressing need for sustainable development have made the concept of smart cities a focal point in contemporary urban planning. The realisation of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) depends critically on the incorporation of digital technologies, the promotion of business sustainability and the drive for innovation. With a specific focus on the use of photovoltaic (PV) cells in smart cities, this chapter explores the synergistic interaction between these three pillars. In addition to being a reliable source of clean energy, PV technology also helps cities reduce their environmental impact. Understanding how the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), two key components of digital transformation, can improve solar system efficiency in smart cities is crucial. Long-term, environmentally conscious urban ecosystems are developed as a result of the adoption of sustainable business practices in these urban contexts, including circular economies, green supply chains and socially responsible corporate activities. The adoption of PV innovation, such as improvements in solar cell effectiveness and energy storage techniques, is crucial for accelerating the switch to renewable energy sources. This study aims to shed light on the transformative potential of PV cells in smart cities, boosting sustainability and ultimately aiding in the achievement of SDG11 by looking at these interconnected aspects.

PV cells, which convert sunlight into electricity, have garnered substantial attention for their potential to provide a clean and renewable energy source. Their integration into smart city infrastructure can significantly reduce the carbon footprint of urban areas. The inexhaustible power of the sun, when effectively harnessed, can drive sustainable urban development. However, this integration involves more than just placing solar panels on rooftops; it requires a comprehensive approach that combines digital transformation, sustainable business practices and innovative technologies (Almihat et al., 2022).

Digital Transformation (DT) for Sustainable Development in Emerging Markets

The digital transformation of cities, fuelled by the IoT, big data analytics, AI and blockchain, enables urban areas to operate more efficiently and sustainably. Smart city technologies provide real-time data insights, optimising energy consumption, improving traffic management and enhancing resource allocation. These advancements empower cities to make data-informed decisions that align with SDG11's objectives. In the pursuit of sustainable urban development, businesses play a pivotal role. The integration of sustainability into corporate strategies, known as corporate social responsibility (CSR), supports not only environmental goals but also social and economic ones. Sustainable business practices extend to every aspect of an organisation, from green supply chains to circular economy initiatives. When businesses actively engage in sustainability, they contribute to the larger goals of a sustainable city (Singh et al., 2024).

Alos, innovation in PV technology is essential for driving the transition to renewable energy sources. Breakthroughs in energy storage solutions, emerging materials and design concepts are essential for enhancing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of PV cells. These innovations, coupled with the smart integration of digital technologies and sustainability in business operations, hold the promise of reshaping our urban landscapes into sustainable smart cities. This chapter aims to explore, dissect and illuminate the intricate web of interactions between digital transformation, business sustainability and innovation, with a keen focus on PV cells, in the context of fulfilling the objectives of SDG11. By comprehensively examining these interrelated facets, it hopes to provide insights and inspiration for creating cities that are not only smart but also sustainable, contributing to the overarching mission of building resilient and inclusive communities in an urbanised world [Mondejar et al. \(2021\)](#).

Significance of Digital Transformation and Sustainability

Digital transformation has become a crucial force driving advancement and change across numerous sectors in an era where digital technologies permeate every part of our lives. Its power to completely alter how people work, interact and conduct business is what gives it its relevance. Organisations may streamline their processes, boost productivity and achieve new levels of efficiency by integrating digital tools. In the context of smart cities and sustainable development, where digital transformation enables cities to become more responsive, efficient and ecologically conscious, this is especially pertinent.

Smart cities leverage cutting-edge technology like the IoT, data analytics and AI to transform themselves digitally. These technologies make it possible to gather and analyse enormous volumes of data from sensors and other devices incorporated into the urban environment. In turn, these data offer useful insights that enable cities to optimise energy use, promote trash reduction, better traffic management and generally improve the quality of life for their citizens. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of digital transformation in this environment; it is the catalyst for the development of sustainable and efficient smart cities [Awan \(2021\)](#).

The importance of corporate sustainability is increased in the context of smart cities and sustainable development. Businesses play a crucial role in urban development because they offer the commodities and services that influence city dwellers' quality of life. Businesses may help achieve the larger objectives of building cities that are ecologically responsible, inclusive of all people and economically viable by adopting sustainability. Business sustainability is not just a fad; it is a transformative force that supports the goals of a more just and sustainable world.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of digital transformation and corporate sustainability in the context of smart cities and sustainable development. Digital transformation enables the creation of intelligent urban environments that are efficient, data-driven and environmentally conscious. Business sustainability, on

the other hand, is the key to ensuring that businesses operate responsibly, create value for society and thrive in an increasingly conscientious marketplace. Together, these forces are driving the transition to smart cities that are not only technologically advanced but also sustainable and capable of fulfilling the goals of SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Role of PV Cells in Smart Cities

PV cells, commonly known as solar panels, have assumed a central role in the vision of smart cities, marking a pivotal step towards sustainable urban development. These semiconductor devices, designed to harness sunlight and convert it into electricity, are seen as a linchpin in addressing the environmental challenges and energy demands that arise with rapid urbanisation (Franchina et al., 2021). The significance of PV cells in smart cities is multifaceted and goes beyond mere energy generation. The prime role of PV cells in smart cities is the provision of clean and renewable energy.

PV cells are essential for guaranteeing energy security and resilience in smart cities. Smart communities can lessen their susceptibility to power outages and supply disruptions by producing electricity locally. PV cells can continue to deliver a dependable source of electricity during catastrophes like natural disasters or grid outages, maintaining vital infrastructure, emergency services and the well-being of locals. In order to create resilient, living ecosystems, smart cities must prioritise this component of energy security. In order for smart cities to be energy independent, PV cells are essential. Cities can lessen their reliance on centralised energy systems and the ensuing transmission losses by producing their own electricity on-site.

The visibility of solar installations in public spaces serves as a constant reminder of the city's commitment to reducing its ecological footprint, thereby encouraging individuals and organisations to adopt eco-friendly practices. PV cells hold a multifaceted and indispensable role in the development of smart cities. Their capacity to generate clean and renewable energy, enhance energy security, promote energy independence and contribute to the overall quality of urban life is paramount (Shehab et al., 2021). By integrating PV cells into the fabric of smart cities, it moves closer to creating urban environments that are not only intelligent but also sustainable and resilient, thereby aligning with the principles of SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Objectives of the Chapter

The primary objective of this study is to explore the intersection of digital transformation, business sustainability and innovation in the context of PV cells for smart cities, with a specific focus on achieving SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). This overarching aim is supported by the following specific research objectives to:

- investigate the role of digital transformation technologies, including IoT and AI, in optimising the integration and performance of PV cells in smart cities;
- analyse the methods and tactics used by companies in smart cities to advance sustainability, such as CSR programmes, sustainable supply chain management and circular economy techniques.
- examine current advances in solar technology, including energy storage options and novel materials, to determine how they will affect the switch to renewable energy sources – identify the challenges, barriers and opportunities associated with the integration of PV cells in smart cities and propose recommendations for fostering sustainable urban development.

With the overarching goal of supporting SDG11, these research objectives aim to collectively provide insights into the complex interactions between digital transformation, business sustainability and innovation in the context of PV cells within smart cities.

Digital Transformation and Business Sustainability: Interconnection

Modern organisational strategy includes two crucial and connected facets: the digital transformation and corporate sustainability. As companies try to adjust to a world that is changing quickly and demands both technical agility and environmental responsibility, these two factors are becoming more and more entwined. Organisations have a unique chance to not only flourish in the digital era but also contribute to broader environmental and societal well-being thanks to the convergence of digital transformation and business sustainability (Tura & Ojanen, 2022). The full integration of digital technologies and data-driven processes across a business is what is meant by ‘digital transformation’. It includes the use of big data analytics, cloud computing, AI, the IoT and other digital tools to improve operations, enhance customer experiences and spur innovation. The importance of digital transformation is made clear by its ability to increase productivity, cut expenses and offer insightful information that helps with decision-making. Organisations may respond to market changes, stay competitive and satisfy customer requests more rapidly by simplifying processes, automating operations and allocating resources optimally. Business sustainability focuses on incorporating ethical business practices into the central plan of a firm. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, following circular economy principles, implementing green supply chain management and encouraging CSR are all examples of sustainability practices. These procedures not only lessen the negative effects of corporate operations on the environment, but they also satisfy the rising demand for morally and environmentally responsible behaviour from clients, investors and authorities Singh (2023a, 2023b).

Technology is only one factor in the interaction between digital transformation and company sustainability. It encompasses leadership, organisational culture and stakeholder involvement. Businesses that place a high priority on sustainability are more likely to promote a culture of social responsibility and environmental awareness, which is in line with the ethical requirements of the digital age. Additionally, they are in a better position to interact with stakeholders who are calling for businesses to operate ethically and sustainably. For modern firms, the relationship between digital transformation and business sustainability provides a potent paradigm. It is a synergy that enables businesses to flourish in a digital environment that is continually evolving while simultaneously making a positive impact on a more sustainable and responsible world (Ji et al., 2021).

Multifaceted Landscape of Digital Transformation: Impact on Business Sustainability

A new era of business sustainability has arrived as a result of the complex digital transformation landscape, surpassing conventional methods of corporate strategy. There are significant consequences for the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainability as a result of this revolution, which is defined by the integration of digital technologies into every aspect of business operations. A wide range of technologies, including the IoT, AI, big data analytics, cloud computing and blockchain, are included in the concept of digital transformation. With the help of these technologies, businesses can gather, examine and use massive volumes of data to improve decision-making, streamline processes and develop new goods and services. Companies can minimise waste, optimise supply chains and make more informed decisions about product design and life cycles (Andrés (2016).

Such resource efficiency aligns with the principles of a circular economy, where products and materials are reused and recycled, reducing the environmental impact of production and consumption. The digitisation of business processes enables remote work and flexible schedules, reducing the need for extensive commuting and business travel. This has the potential to significantly cut down on carbon emissions and decrease the environmental strain associated with transportation. The global COVID-19 pandemic underscored the viability of remote work, prompting many organisations to rethink their work models with sustainability and environmental responsibility in mind.

Digital transformation also offers opportunities for more sustainable product and service development. Through data analytics and consumer insights, businesses can identify market demands for eco-friendly products, leading to the creation of sustainable offerings that cater to the growing consumer interest in green and ethical choices (Abu-Rayash, 2021). Additionally, blockchain technology can provide transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain, enhancing sustainability by verifying the authenticity of eco-friendly claims and certifications (Singh (2024a, 2024b).

From social front, digital transformation has an impact on business sustainability by enhancing social responsibility and stakeholder engagement. Due to the increased openness brought about by digital technologies, businesses are better equipped to inform stakeholders about their sustainability efforts. It promotes companies to uphold their sustainability pledges and enables investors and customers to make informed judgements. Due to customers' faster access to information and increased power to hold companies accountable for their activities, the interconnected world of digital media also makes enterprises accountable for their environmental and social practices (Singh et al., 2024).

Evolving Strategies and Technologies Adopted by Businesses to Embrace Sustainability

Businesses all across the world are becoming more aware of how crucial sustainability is to their operations and strategy. Companies have changed how they do things and embraced new technology to make sustainability a central part of their business models in response to environmental concerns, changing consumer tastes and a greater consciousness of social responsibility. Corporate sustainability strategies have undergone significant changes, moving from a focus on merely complying with rules to one that emphasises proactive engagement with environmental and social issues (Thornbush & Golubchikov, 2019). Businesses are now actively looking for methods to lessen their impact on the environment and positively contribute to society rather than just following the law. They are establishing challenging sustainability objectives that cover topics like lowering carbon emissions, minimising waste and safeguarding natural resources. This movement is driven not only by compassion but also by the realisation that sustainability initiatives may boost productivity, cut expenses and draw in environmentally conscientious customers and investors. The introduction of data-driven solutions has changed the sustainability landscape technologically. Nowadays, businesses use big data and machine learning, as well as advanced data analytics, to get insights into their supply chains and operations. With the help of this data-driven methodology, businesses can pinpoint inefficient processes, use less resources and minimise their environmental impact. For instance, sensors and IoT technology can track real-time waste generation, water consumption and energy usage. This enables more precise resource management.

With its capacity to offer supply chains transparency and traceability, blockchain technology has emerged as a potent tool for ensuring that sustainability principles are upheld throughout the whole manufacturing and distribution process. Utilising blockchain technology allows businesses to validate the validity of environmental claims and certifications, assuring customers and investors of their dedication to sustainability. Businesses are increasingly embracing sustainable innovation along with operational optimisation (Kim & Yang, 2023a, 2023b). This entails the creation of eco-friendly goods and services that appeal to a rising consumer base interested in making eco-friendly decisions. Sustainable innovation is a strategic goal that promotes consumer loyalty and competitiveness, not just a

compliance issue. For instance, the automotive industry has seen a surge in electric and hybrid vehicles as a response to growing concerns about emissions and environmental degradation. Moreover, organisations are exploring sustainable packaging solutions, renewable energy sources and the use of recycled materials in product design.

The rise of social media and digital communication has significantly influenced how businesses engage with stakeholders regarding sustainability. Companies are using digital platforms to transparently communicate their sustainability initiatives, report progress and gather feedback from customers and investors. This level of engagement is not only good for branding but also for building trust with a socially conscious audience. So, evolving strategies and technologies adopted by businesses to embrace sustainability are multifaceted and dynamic. They encompass a shift towards proactive environmental and social responsibility, data-driven sustainability initiatives, sustainable supply chain management, innovation in sustainable products and services and transparent stakeholder engagement. The adoption of these strategies and technologies is not only reshaping corporate sustainability but also contributing to a more sustainable and responsible business landscape that addresses the pressing global challenges of our time.

Smart Cities and SDG11

The aspects of smart cities are pivotal in the global effort to realise Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11), which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The explosive growth of urbanisation across the world has brought both opportunities and challenges. As of 2018, over half of the global population resides in urban areas, a figure projected to reach 68% by 2050. Additionally, smart cities are often pioneers in eco-friendly transportation initiatives, such as electric vehicle (EV) charging networks and intelligent traffic management systems, which contribute to improving air quality and reducing the environmental impact of urban mobility. Beyond environmental considerations, smart cities also prioritise the social dimension of sustainable urban development. The inclusive nature of smart cities means that they work to ensure access to essential services, affordable housing and safe public spaces (Sharma & Singh, 2022). Technological innovation in healthcare, education and public safety systems enhances the quality of life for residents, aligning with SDG11's aims of making cities more inclusive and safe.

With fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, they create job opportunities and promote economic growth, addressing the objective of sustainable economic development within SDG11 in smart cities exhibit economic resilience and vibrancy. Initiatives such as the development of start-up incubators, investment in research and development and the provision of high-quality digital infrastructure cultivate an environment conducive to economic sustainability. It is also noteworthy that smart cities are frequently characterised by efficient and transparent governance. Digital transformation enables better citizen engagement, improved